

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 57.

Jaffna, Thursday 5th of August, 1897.

No. 16.

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Tellipally	Rev. T. S. Smith and Messrs S. Vyramuttu, E. Winslow, S. Seevaratnam, R. Ambalapillai, S. Sellappah, A. Snell, The Manager, The Training School and English School	10.00
Batticotta	Messrs. K. Gnanaprakasam, J. Vyramuttu, A. Aroulanantham, S. Vailapparam, A. Kathigassoo, E. V. Michael	7.75
Araly	Messrs. D. Ampalavanar, V. Velupillai and M. Namasiyayam	2.50
Moolai	Messrs. A. K. Narany, R. Sinnatamby, A. Venasitany and Narany	4.75
Chenganni	Messrs. R. Winslow, A. Arulprakasham, Seevaratnam, Vela, Chuliparam and Batticotta Eng School	6.25
Saravani	Mr. A. Arumugam	1.00
Pungetico	Mr. Ramanathan	1.00
Moravakoral	Mr. D. Tambiah	2.00
Lungella	Mr. S. Nagamuttupillai	10.00
Muravakoral	Mr. D. Tambiah for '96	2.00
Straits Settlements	Mr. V. Cheladurai for '95 & '96	3.00
V. Volakulani	Mr. S. Sithamparapillai for '94, '95 & '96	3.00
Vannarponnai	Dr. Sivaprasanna for '93, '94, '95 & '96	4.00
Manipay	Mr. J. Fitch for '97	1.25

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

The Company's Steamer "Lady Havock" is appointed to sail from Kankasanturai for Colombo on the following date.

Via Paumban 17th Aug.
The "S. S. Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kankasanturai for Colombo on the following date.
via Point Pedro 11th Aug.
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 6½ 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

FOR
FRESH OILMANSTORES
Wines and Spirits
Aerated Waters &c.
FROM FIRST CLASS HOUSES.
Please try
ALEXANDER BROTHERS & Co.
all at Colombo prices
Jaffna, d22u, July 1897.

TENT FOR SALE

A good double tent, about 20 feet square made in India of double canvass. Cost Rs. 300. For sale at a quarter of its cost or less, because of leaving the Island.
Batticotta. S. W. HOWLAND.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

In connection with our Store Department we are prepared to underwrite 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. 853.
Jurisdiction

In the matter of the estate of the late Annappillai daughter of Chinattampi Kartigesoe of Tanaccarakurichy deceased.

Sinnattampi Kartigesoe of Tanaccarakurichy Petitioner

1. Kartigesoe Saravannam
2. Venayakar Sinniah and wife
3. Alice Sinnappillai
4. Eliattampi Vallipuram and wife
5. Letchumipillai of Tanaccarakurichy Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnattampi Kartigesoe of Tanaccarakurichy, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Annappillai daughter of Sinnattampi Kartigesoe of Tanaccarakurichy coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 12th 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 9th day of July 1897 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father 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 27th day of August 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this day SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
of July 1897. District Judge.

Local & General.

Weather. There is in these days a severe and oppressive. There is an occasional lull in the wind which makes the heat worse.

Jaffna College Quarter Centennial. This Institution celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary yesterday, by exercises on the whole day. At 11 A.M. the Alumni gathered and listened to an address by the new professor Rev. T. A. Elmer M. A. on High Education in America. Then there was a debate on the Question: Is it desirable to form a University in Ceylon at the present time? Strong arguments were ably presented on each side, but it was decided in the affirmative. Then the Alumni adjourned for a dinner in the Library. About fifty sat down to a semi-European meal, which was followed by a good number of most praiseworthy speeches, which were much enjoyed by all present. At 3.30 came the Prize-Speaking in Odey Hall, which was neatly decorated for the occasion, and well filled with visitors. After this the Alumni had their picture taken in a group by Mr. S. K. Lawton, while the students and other guests witnessed athletic feats and drill in the gymnasium, and on the ball ground, and tea was served.

At 6.30 all repaired again to the Hall where Reports were read by the Principal, not only of the past year's work but also briefly reviewing the 25 years. He also gave many interesting facts concerning the 710 students who have been connected with the College. The prizes were given and there were interesting addresses by a number of the visitors, especially reminiscent in their character. The College boys rendered several pieces of music, and all joined in the National Anthem at the close. Five telegrams of congratulation were received during the day from former students in different parts of the Island.

Temple case in appeal. The famous priests' case against the Manager of the Kandawamy Temple at Nellore was heard in appeal on the 27th ultimo. The priests who are the Respondents were represented in Court by Messrs. Advocates C. P. Layard (The Hon'ble the Attorney General) H. L. Wendt, Tampayo and Rudra and the Manager of the temple by Messrs. Advocates Dornhorst, Walter Perira and Thiruvaytharasa. The case is a sensational one and the result is looked forward to with anxiety.

The Supreme Court. The second Criminal Session of the Supreme Court in this year was held on the 23rd ultimo, and continued for four days. Mr. Joseph Grenier was the presiding Judge, with Mr. Storck as Registrar and Mr. Adv. Clift as the Prosecuting Counsel. Mr. Adv. Jeyawardina was the Private Secretary to the Judge and Mr. Kayelappillai was his interpreter. The Sessions opened at 11 A.M. of the 23rd and on the Judge mounting the Bench, Mr. Adv. Allegaon congratulated him, for himself and on behalf of the Jaffna bar and the public on the appointment of Mr. Grenier as the Commissioner of Assize. Mr. Grenier thanked him in reply. The order of appointment was read by the Registrar, and the work of the Court proceeded by hearing case No. 3 in the Roll. Four prisoners from the village of Vayavilan were put in the dock charged with robbing a dhoby woman of her cloth and some jewels and causing hurt to her. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. Adv. Allegaon and Kankasasai, instructed by Mr. Proctor Casipillai. The jury acquitted the accused. Next day the 24th case No. 2 was taken up, and a Moolah boy of 17 years of age was tried for possessing a counterfeit sur-

rancy note of Rs. 10. He too was acquitted. Mr. Adv. Kankasasai defending him instructed by Mr. Proctor Casipillai. On Monday the 26th the other two cases were disposed of. One was a case of kidnapping of a fisher girl by a young man of the same caste, who during the pendency of the case married the girl. The accused was acquitted by the Jury. The other case was one of house breaking by night. A certain Valrayan Kannyapathi of Urumpalai who appears to be a notorious thief, was charged with committing the said offence at Poonarin and was found guilty. He had previous convictions proved against him and was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

The Judge and the staff of the Supreme Court proceeded to Kankasanturai the same evening and left for Trincomalee.

Jaffna F. N. S. Hospital. Dr. F. Grenier goes to Colombo by the steamer of the 3rd inst. on a short leave.

Medical. We understand that Dr. Kayelappillai of the Civil Medical office Jaffna proceeds to Negombo and Dr. D. P. Nicholas from Pasaai succeeds him in Jaffna.

Jaffna Commercial Corporation Limited. The Annual meeting of this Company was held on the 28th ultimo, as announced, in its office room. Several shareholders were present and many more were represented by proxies. Dr. C. T. Mills was voted to the chair and the exercises commenced by the reading of the minutes and the report of the past year by the Secretary Mr. S. T. Arnold. The appointment of the officers and directors then followed. Fifteen Directors were appointed who held a short after-meeting to discuss some matters connected with the officers of the Company. The Banking business of the Company is, in particular, a decided success, and we trust that its business will much increase this year.

The Government Agent. Mr. Fisher proceeds to Colombo on the 3rd inst. to be present at the Durbar of the Govt. Agents.

Jaffna Library. The Semi-Annual meeting of this Institution was held on the 31st ultimo, in the Library room. Sir Wm. Twynnam presided and among those present were the Government Agent and District Judge. Dr. Grenier read the report of the last meeting. A few resolutions were proposed and carried, of which one was to enforce the rule of the Library regarding defaulting subscribers.

Personal. Mr. A. Naganathan, Chief Surveyor, Song Ungom, Mr. Chelvaty Station Master, Pelling, Mr. S. Swaminathan, Clerk P. W. D., Passara and Mr. S. Nagamuttupillai, Overseer, Lunigallia have returned to Jaffna on leave on a visit to their friends and relations here.

THE QUEEN'S CARPET.

At Bridgnorth, England, for nearly four months past women have been weaving with deft fingers the magnificent fabric which will be offered as a Jubilee gift to Her Majesty. That such a carpet was in course of manufacture was generally known, but no description of it has been made public. In fact, few except the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck (in whose name originated the form in which the gift was taken), have had an opportunity of inspecting the design. When finished it will measure eighteen feet by sixteen and, although unusually fine texture, is upward of an inch in thickness. It was originally intended that the material should be mohair, but on subsequent consideration the finest worsted yarn was used, inasmuch as this gives the firmest and most durable surface. The coloring is regal in its richness, the whole being conceived with a view to harmonizing with the surroundings of the Throne Room, where it will be used on state occasions.

The center, which is in two shades of crimson damask, contains the monogram V. R. I. in bold letters of gold, supported by the Tudor rose and the Star of India, the whole being enclosed in a garter bearing the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense," surmounted by the imperial crown entwined by a wreath of oak leaves tied with a ribbon. A marked feature is the border, in which, on an ecorce ground, and in proper colors, the rose, the chambrack, the thistle, and the lotus flower (the latter emblematical of India) are continued until the corners are reached. At the angles are animals emblematic of the colonies; the tiger representing India, the elephant Africa, the beaver Canada, and kangaroo Australia. The whole of these animals are lifelike in coloring and attitude. The extreme edge of the carpet has the conventional band, worked in soft gold. The Midland looms have rarely produced anything so strikingly beautiful. The carpet is what is known as royal Axminster, every one of the thousand cords being separately tied by unskilled female hands. This fact lends additional interest to a gift offered by women to the Queen.

Since the middle of February no fewer than twelve girls have been regularly employed on the carpet, the number of hands being limited by the size of the loom. All of them showed the greatest interest in the national gift, and individually endeavored to turn out an article which will not only be a credit to the firm by whom they are employed, but will be a singularly handsome example of the superiority of this branch of British industry. A case composed of polished oak is being made for its reception, and there is no reason why it should not remind many future sovereigns of the love and reverence in which Queen Victoria was held by the women of England throughout all the years of her long reign.

The London Chronicle.

உயரவள்ளல்,

EVOLUTION.

We hardly need to apologize to our readers for continuing this subject, as it is one very prominently before the public in these days, and discussion ought to elucidate the truth. The contributor to the *Catholic Guardian* attempts a sort of dialogue, apparently because the weakness of his arguments will not be so evident when broken up in such a style. He charges us first with "begging the question." This is a favorite charge of his, and just as baseless in this case as in the one we noticed in our last. When we say that "the Author of Nature always works in accordance with the laws he himself established, unless he has good reasons for doing otherwise" we consider the statement self-evident. If he does not do so then he acts without good reasons, which is unsupportable. But if it is not self-evident to this writer, we will take it in the meaning we intended when we wrote it, i. e. that so far as human experience goes God usually acts in accordance with the laws of Nature, therefore the presumption is that he did so in matters before human experience, unless there are good reasons or proofs for thinking the contrary. This is certainly not begging the question. Evolution of species, if true, is a law of the laws of Nature. Special creation is not. That is the essential difference between the two views. One is God in Nature, the other is God against Nature.

He asks what the proofs of revelation have to do with this question, and then drops the question lest he get off on a side issue. But our point was this. In the case of the miracles recorded in the Bible God had a very good reason for departing from the customary method of working, i. e. the authentication of revelation is a good reason, but we see no reason for departing from this method in producing species.

His style of argument is well illustrated by what he says in the next question, i. e. "But you said above that all miracles were confined to the three periods of Moses, Elijah and Jesus. Why do you now add these more?" We did not say that, we said "nearly all," as he himself admits just above. The only point of his assertion lies in his asserting what was not true. If this is oversight it does not indicate much care.

He says "the first creation of any species of being was, as it were, the first promulgation of the law." Of what law? The laws of Nature were fixed when matter was first called into being. We may admit two modifications or additions to those laws, on the introduction of vegetable and animal life. These were necessary transgressions of the law of continuity. It is estimated that there have been ten millions of different species of plants and animals, of which three millions are now extant, and that the process has continued, on the lowest estimate, that of Lord Kelvin, thirty million years. Are we to say that a new law of Nature was introduced ten million times during thirty million years, or even that there were so many breaks in the law of continuity. Then we must get a new definition for law.

The reply to our next argument from rudimentary organs, is that we "cannot conclude anything from the fact that you do not know the purpose of a certain organ." But we did not argue from our ignorance. We said that we knew the appendix is not useful because many persons have had better health without it, and we know the muscles in the ear are not useful, because most persons cannot use them. He asks if four or six toes would not do as well as five. Most certainly they would not. Many cases of each have been tried. These organs are a very remarkable fact for which he can suggest no explanation. Why shall we not accept the only explanation, which is also both easy and natural, and has no presumption or argument against it.

In reply to the evidence from embryology he says "it might give probability to the theory of the evolution of species, it would not prove it." Does he not admit probability as a species of proof. And when one has a strong probability on one side, and nothing against it, what will a wise man do.

He says again that this development of embryos would upset the theory of evolution if proved true, because then the parents beget the lowest order of animals. But the reply to this is that the life power of an animal naturally goes through this series. When intimately associated with and controlled by an already developed animal it goes through to a few

months a series which took millions of years without this aid. Further details on this point are not suited to a public print.

In reply to our next argument he takes up the geological record and says it does not accord with what we stated. But he admits there would be a probability if it were so. Then he quotes Agassiz, who died nearly 25 years ago and is no longer an authority. Also Contréan who says certain facts "I agree with the doctrine of the transformation of species and of their continuous improvement." But evolutionists do not assert continuous improvement, but admit many cases of development to a lower grade. Moreover he confines his reply to the geological record which is very defective. It is not probable that one in a thousand animals would be preserved in the rocks. And certainly not one in ten thousand of those preserved have been discovered and examined. So that this is an argument from ignorance more than anything else, though we claim that the geological record supports our assertion so far as known. But our argument was based more on existing species. We laid special stress upon "geographical distribution," which he does not notice.

Finally he quotes what we said as follows. "While it was supposed that species are fixed and unvarying, this was considered an important fact on the other side," and says, "What 'this' refers to is not at all clear." It is evident his vision is not very clear. "That species are fixed and unvarying," is plainly the supposed "important fact" to which "this" refers, and very naturally. This was "a conclusive argument" so long as both sides admitted it to be a fact. It lost its value when shown not to be a fact. We do not wonder that he says, "I give this up in despair," though in a different sense from what he means.

In the issue of the 31st July this writer finds himself in "two deep a mystery" to proceed. We said "these facts are minor ones," being the minor facts contrasted with the "absolutely unexplainable series of facts we gave." Yet he confuses the two sets of facts and this is his whole argument, i. e. that he does not understand us. He is evidently weary and does not care to look carefully at what we said. No one can object to a "descent from the monkey" or the mollusk, as far as his animal nature is concerned. It makes no difference whether the likeness is derivative or imitated. But we are sons of God having received from him a spirit in his own image. We thank the writer for his farewell "bow," and return the compliment.

OUR FAITH.

The *Catholic Guardian* in a recent number quotes the following declaration by the late Cardinal Manning. It is an admirable statement, to every word of which we would heartily subscribe. We give it here that our Christian readers may be strengthened in the ground in which they stand, and that non-Christians may ponder it and see the wisdom of it. We would only qualify our commendation by saying that in one sentence our meaning would be different from his. By "the Catholic Church" we understand all true believers in Christ Jesus. The word *Catholic* means universal, and all who accept Christ as Saviour are members of his body which is the Church. This is "world-wide," and the faith is "immutable" in that the essentials of Christian belief have always been the same though the form of expression of some doctrines varies somewhat. We might differ a little as to the meaning of "the maximum of human and historical evidence." We consider that the "maximum" is to be judged by quality as well as members. It does not trouble us that our opinions as to the exact content of this faith may not agree with that of others. We agree in essentials, and we also are willing to give our life for this "faith once for all delivered to the saints."

"I know that I am, I know that I have the light of reason, the dictates of conscience, the power of will. I know that I did not make all things, nor ever myself. A necessity of my reason compels me to believe in the higher and greater than I, from whom I come, and in whose image I am made. My perfection and welfare consist in knowing Him, in being conformed to Him. I am sure that He is good, and that He desires my happiness, and that, therefore, He has not hid Himself from me, but has made Himself known, to the end that I may love Him and be like Him. I find that the light of the knowledge of God has filled the world, and has been ever growing, by fresh accessions of light, waxing brighter and clearer until it culminated in the face of Jesus Christ. In Him God and man were perfectly revealed. In Himself, in His words, and in His Commandments, I find the most perfect knowledge of Himself that man has

ever reached; the most perfect law of morals towards God and towards man, the men have ever received. All this is to be found in Christianity alone. Christianity is, therefore, the fullest of the revelation of God. Moreover, I find that the maximum of human and historical evidence proves this true and perfect Christianity to be coincident and identical with the world-wide and immutable faith of the Catholic Church."

"On these foundations—four square and imperishable—rests the faith to which God in His mercy has called me, in which I hope to live and die, for which I also hope that, by God's grace I should be willing to give my life."

To The Editor Morning Star

Dear Sir,

The wells especially those by the coast side are just now drying up, and the waters in the wells are getting so brackish as to be unsuitable for human consumption. I am convinced it is a necessary resting on Govt. to take hold of all the Tanks lying scattered in the Peninsula and restore them. They will then supply an inexhaustible boon of abundant fresh drinking water by percolation, and the salt waters may be accumulated till the next raining season commences.

The underground filtration through soft earth will be sure, and a fresh supply of water will be incessant in all the wells, especially in those by the maritime parts of the Peninsula and in the Islands.

If Govt. at least try the experiment by restoring some of the Tanks lying in the Islands or those lying about the maritime parts of the Peninsula, they would certainly be convinced of the benefit of restoring all the Tanks in the Peninsula.

ARALI FERRY.

This ferry ought to be either bridged with Mitchell's patent Piles, or in a cheaper way by driving palisad or palisad piles or even by the costly way of constructing a causeway across.

This Ferry is centrally situated and the bridging would be a great convenience, not only to all the Islanders but especially to all the land owners in Valant, Pangunivoo &c. &c. and also to the petty traders that almost daily frequent the Changang, Chumangang and the Grand Bazar. The population living in all the Island parts is about 4,000 and these poor people have no means of egress and ingress but by the Ferries, which ply only during the twelve hours of the day.

This desideratum is felt not only by the Islanders but by all the people, that have occasion to cross the Ferry on business.

The delay in ferrying the passengers from either side is indeed insufferable, and no conveyance can cross the Ferry and if one is needed a special coolie must be sent over to Valant, aside the previous day to engage a cart on the other side.

"Time is money" and it is known to all but to the ignorant Islanders. Thus a man is even delayed by long hours till he is being ferried to the other side.

The causeway across the Pungny Ferry was not so great a necessity. Carts to and fro to Karative were driven through the water, and foot passengers, waded through the waters in all seasons of the year. The population of Karative is indeed very small, when compared with the population living in the other parts of the Islands. Why the Govt. constructed a costly causeway for the Karative people alone is a secret.

If a bridge or a causeway is put up the convenience to the Islanders and to others that frequent the place will indeed be very great, carts and conveyances would commence to ply, trade and traffic will certainly be increased between the islands, the hazards and the Peninsula and the poor people will find a living by day labor, the Govt. by the sale of lands lying on the Valant side which are not only fit for paddy but for coconuts, palm-nuts etc. will enrich their coffers."

The cattle and horses are now ferried to and from Valant by a long circuitous route through the water about six miles and the owners of cattle besides paying the toll fare, have to pay to the coolie engaged not less than 25 cents.

It would indeed be a boon if Govt. would at least as a preliminary convey supply two Ferry Boats to the Arali Ferry to convey carts, conveyances, cattle, horses and luggage to and fro at the Ferry.

"ARALI PARROT"

Mr. A. C. Kanagaratnam, M.A. The editor of the *Hindu Organ* seems to be laboring under a misconception with reference to the attitude of the American Mission towards this gentleman and his marriage. There is no truth in "the rumor that the young lady in question has come under the ban of their displeasure, for simply giving her heart to a young man of her choice who differs from them only in regard to his complexion."

Whatever opinion any of them may have of the wisdom of such a marriage, they would not treat either of the parties any differently because of race or color. The only aspect of the affair to which they take exception is the secrecy of the marriage which has been performed by a minister in New York City without the knowledge of her parents and friends, and the fact that the young lady by her husband's advice concealed the marriage from the Board and the Mission and came out in a false position.

It is not true that he has by "his scholastic attainments" become the "object of hatred and jealousy on the part of the American Missionaries," as there stated. He was treated with the greatest kindness and respect by these in America, and if their feelings are different now it is only because of the deception practiced.

—Perhaps nothing gives one a clearer idea of the length of Her Majesty's reign than the fact that she has been contemporary with two Emperors of Austria, two Kings of Belgium, two Kings and a Queen of Holland, three Kings of Sweden and Norway, three Popes of Rome, four Kings of Denmark, three Kings and a Queen of Portugal, four Emperors of Russia, five Kings of Prussia, a Queen, two Presidents and three Kings of Spain, a King, an Emperor, two comitesses and seven Presidents of France and seventeen Presidents of the United States.

Printed at the Press of Strong and Ashbur, Manipal, Published by A. C. Mission and Tambiah Strong Cooke