

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 52.

Jaffna, Thursday the 14th of April 1892.

No. 8

RIGHTHOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION: BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

The Morning Star next to the "Ceylon Observer," is the oldest paper in Ceylon and has a wide circulation.

Published on alternate Thursdays.

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Point Pedro	Mr. J. Veluppilli	1.25
Point Pedro	Messrs. R. Watson, A. Winslow, P. Spenser, A. Coomaraswamy, S. Manikkam and A. Visuvalingam	8.25
Straits Settlements	Mr. A. Modr. Venasitambay	2.50
Pt. Pedro	Rev. E. Restarick, and J. J. Casichetty Esq.	3.00
Manipay	Mr. S. Salliah	1.25
Chavagacherry	Rev. T. P. Hunt and Sinnatambay.	2.00

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd April by the Rev. A. E. Restarick B. A. at Christ church Pt. Pedro. Mr. Henry S. Veluppillai to Miss. Maria Valar of the Wes. Mis. Girls Boarding School Pt. Pedro.

BIRTH.

At Anakkottay on the 5th inst. Mrs. Chinnappah wife of Mr. C. Chinnappah, Head Clerk, Provl. Registrar's Office, Jaffna, of a daughter.

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

The new year of this Institution will begin Thursday 28th April. Students will be taken only into the F. A. Entrance and Preparatory classes: Those who have passed Matriculation, or the Senior Cambridge Local examination will be received into the former without examination. For the two latter, examinations will be held Friday, the 29th. Subjects required for the preparatory examination are the equivalents of the 7th standard of the Government English Schools. Applications may be made to the Principal on the date specified or before.

S. W. HOWLAND,
Principal.

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ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of Varyar Kanapathiar of Urumpiray, deceased.
Testamentary No. 487.

Kanapathiar Appanay of Urumpiray

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Kanapathiar Sinnappoo | Petitioner. |
| 2. Poothathi widow of Kanapathiar | |
| 3. Varyar Sathar all of Urumpiray | Respondents. |

This matter coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 17th day of March 1892 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo S. Cooke, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Kanapathiar Appanay of Urumpiray and the Affidavit of the said Kanapathiar Appanay of Urumpiray dated the 15th day of March 1892 having been read, it is ordered that the said Kanapathiar Appanay of Urumpiray be, and he is hereby declared entitled as one of the heirs of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Varyar Kanapathiar of Urumpiray issued to him, unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 28th day of April 1892 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.
Jaffna, 17th day of March 1892.

P. W. CONOLLY,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of Sivakampillai wife of Kumarasingam of Manipay, deceased.

Testamentary No. 490

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Sellappa Tampillai | Appanay now in Colombo | Petitioner. |
| 1. Sellappa Tampillai | Messipay now in Colombo | |
| 2. Navaratna Siva | Kumarasingam of Manipay, | |
| 3. Kathiravelopillai | Appanay of Manipay. | Respondents. |

This matter coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 26th March 1892 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner Sellappa Tampillai of Manipay now in Colombo and the Affidavit of the said Sellappa Tampillai dated the 23rd day of March 1892 having been read, it is ordered that the said Sellappa Tampillai be, and he is hereby declared entitled as the natural and lawful brother and one of the heirs of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Sivakampillai wife of Kumarasingam issued to him, unless the above named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 28th day of April 1892 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna 26th day of March

P. W. CONOLLY,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of the late Kathiravalu Chettiar Kanagasabai of Vannarponne deceased.

Testamentary No. 489.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Vaitianther Chettiar Mallyaganam of Vannarponnai. | Petitioner. |
| 1. Vaitianther Chettiar Sinnatambay. | |
| 2. Valliamnai widow of Sannugam Chettiar and | |
| 3. Thanam widow of Kathiravalu Chettiar all of Vannarponnai. | Respondents. |

This matter coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly Esquire District Judge of Jaffna, on the 25th day of March 1892, in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Vytianther Chettiar Mallyaganam of Vannarponnai and the Affidavit of the said Vytianther Chettiar Mallyaganam dated the 23rd day of March 1892 having been read, it is ordered that the said Vytianther Chettiar Mallyaganam be, and he is hereby declared entitled as the lawful cousin and one of the heirs of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Kathiravalu Chettiar Kanagasabai issued to him, unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 28th day of April 1892 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.

Jaffna, 25th day of March 1892.

P. W. CONOLLY,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of Kanthapper Kattirattamby of Ploly West, Deceased.

Testamentary No. 492.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Sivakampillai widow of Kattirattamby of Ploly West. | Petitioner. |
| 1. Kattirattamby Ponniah. | |
| 2. Parani Arumugam and wife | |
| 3. Parupathipillai. | |
| 4. Nagapper Sithamparapillai and wife. | |
| 5. Sinnappillai alias Tevwanapillai and | |
| 6. Parupathipillai widow of Paruru all of Ploly west. | Respondents. |

This matter coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly Esq. District Judge of Jaffna, on the 5th day of April 1892 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Sivakampillai widow of Kattirattamby of Ploly West and the Affidavit of Kattirattamby of Ploly West dated the 1st day of April 1892 having been read, it is ordered that the said Sivakampillai widow of Kattirattamby be, and he is hereby declared entitled as one of the heirs and the lawful widow of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Kanthapper Kattirattamby be issued to her unless the above named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 4th day of May 1892 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna 5th day of April 1892.

Moral and General.

—THE WEATHER. We had a heavy shower yesterday and there are indications of more rain.

—Mr. William Sreetharananthasamy, the Brahmin Convert, has been doing good evangelistic work for the last 4 or 5 weeks. Several meetings were held in Navaly and Manipay in the schools and in the homes of the people and were attended with much blessing. Three special meetings were held at the Navy Church last week specifically by the Brahmins, Revs. Elayattamby and Osborne, Proctor Carpenter and others.

Pastors Hunt and Veerakatty, accompanied by the Brahmin are leaving Jaffna, this week, in an evangelistic tour to the Islands.

—THE F. I. N. S. HOSPITAL. It appears that some of the buildings belonging to this Institution require immediate repair and attention. Messrs Sandirasagara and Vyttilingam who were appointed a sub-committee for the purpose, submitted their report and estimate for the required necessary repairs.

And the Society's Committee at its last meeting held on the 5th inst., resolved that each member of the committee should try and raise a sum of not less than Rs. 100 for this purpose, as there is not a sufficient fund to meet this extra charge.

—Mr. T. M. Tampoo assumed charge of the duties of the Registrar of Lands, Jaffna, on the 7th Instant, and Mr. Coomariah has already left for Mannar.

—THE PADDY TAX. Many in Jaffna are seriously considering as to what steps should be taken to show their gratitude to Sir Arthur Havelock, our Governor, Mr. Geo. Wall and others who did so much towards bringing about the abolition of this burdensome tax. We suppose the other Provinces will soon consider the question themselves and we can then join them and show our real appreciation of the greater boon conferred on the island for a long time.

—ACTING DISTRICT JUDGE. It is reported that our Police Magistrate Mr. Alwis will be requested to act for Mr. Conolly as District Judge, for three months, during the time Mr. Conolly draws his full pay on privilege leave.

—PADDY. During the past two weeks, paddy has risen in value. One day, the Chetties are said to have raised the value to Rs. 1.75 per bushel, but now it sells at Rs. 1.62. This it is said is owing to a rise in value of paddy at Achab in India and other Indian ports.

—THE JAFFNA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. A meeting of the general Committee of the above Society was held at Tillipally on Tuesday the 5th Inst. when papers were read by Missionaries on subjects selected for moonlight meeting during the year. Three such papers were read and other business attended to.

—PASTORS' MEETING. The local ministers of the three missions held their quarterly prayer meeting, on the 12th at Vembadi.

—ACCIDENTAL DROWNING. One day last week a boy was accidentally drowned in the pool adjoining the Maruthy temple. This sad accident occurred during the festival time in the said temple.

—Mr. C. W. CATHIRAVALUPILLAI. Delft is semi-annually visited by Mr. C. W. Cathiravalupillai, to discharge his magisterial duties in that distant island. He has made his first visit for this year and returned this week after a stay of about a month there.

—OUR MISSIONARIES. The Rev. W. W. Howland and daughter have arrived from India. And the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bell expect to leave for India tomorrow owing to the illness of Mrs. Bell.

—An examination for the admission of probationers into the Railway Service will be held by the Director of Public Instruction at the School of Agriculture, Colombo, on May 3 and 4, 1892.

THE CREATIVE PROCESS.

According to the nebular hypothesis, which is now pretty generally accepted, the solar system was at one time a spherical ball of vast extent, many million miles in diameter, and composed of very diffuse gas, called "fire-mist." This was in revolution and at the same time began to condense. It was at first either many million times thinner than our air, or was gathered in patches and groups. As it revolved it flattened, and separated a ring from its equator, which became a ball revolving on its own axis. The central part still condensing and revolving faster, gave off ring after ring, until there were eight that became planets. Some of these in the same way formed rings, which became satellites or moons. We may suppose that the same process took place over the whole universe, of which the solar system is only a small part, and that the first verse of the Bible refers to the whole universe in popular language, as "the heavens and the earth."

The second verse describes the state of the earth, when it first separated from the central mass and formed a distinct sphere. It was a ball of gas many thousand miles in diameter, without any fixed shape, and with no distinction of parts. It was formless and void and in total darkness, and the fluid gas was well called a "deep." As the different gases combined and became more dense, they began to give light, until the earth became a glowing ball of fire, similar to what the sun is at present. It began to give light before the sun, because it was much smaller, and condensed more rapidly. The other planets, which were formed first, also being larger, would give light later, so that the first light on the earth was its own light. The light came according to natural laws, and yet it was under the control of God, and in accordance with his plan, and by his power, so that it was by the Word of God.

After some ages passed the surface cooled sufficiently to form a crust, and then all was dark, again. The crust was so hot that what afterwards became the water of the ocean was steam and clouds surrounding the earth so densely, that, if there was any light from other heavenly bodies, it could not reach the surface of the earth. The great planets Jupiter and Saturn are in a similar state now.

As the process of cooling continued the vapors condensed into water and covered the whole earth nearly two miles deep. This condensation cleared the air, so that there was a clear space between the clouds above and the ocean beneath. This open space is called the firmament. At this time the sun had become sufficiently condensed to give light, which shone through the thinner clouds. This was the work of the second day. After this the earth's crust cracked and the continents were heaved up, and the whole ocean was turned into steam and clouds again, shrouding the whole earth in dense darkness, as we described in our last number. When the clouds condensed again, the water necessarily gathered in seas and oceans, and the light shone again, and it was possible for plants to grow. The account says nothing about God's creating them probably because he created only the germs and they grew by natural methods. Many scientists believe that living matter can be developed out of non-living matter. Yet Prof. Huxley says, "the properties of living matter distinguish it absolutely from all other kinds of things." The life power, or organizer, of all living things is very different from matter, and must have been a direct creation by God. The only question is whether each kind was a separate creation or whether the different kinds were developed from the earliest and lowest. It seems easier to suppose that the latter was the case superintended and conducted by God, in a similar way to that in which man develops finer fruits and flowers, only more powerfully and successfully. We have seen that the processes of these days, up to the introduction of life, were in accordance with natural laws, and we can see that they might have so continued. It is also implied in the statement in ch. 2: 5 that God made the plants before they grew. For many thousand years the plants grew abundantly in a moist atmosphere filled with carbonic gas in which animals could not live, and the remains of these plants were buried in the earth and formed vast stores of coal and oil for the use of mankind in these days. We shall continue the account in our next.

P. W. CONOLLY ESQ.

Now that our District Judge is about to leave Jaffna, we find it fully stated everywhere, that it

is really a great loss to the Province, although his intended absence is only for a period of twelve months.

It appears from what we have been able to gather from all sources, that Mr. Conolly, by his strict impartiality in the discharge of his duties, by his uniform courtesy and kindness to a fault, towards the members of the Bar, suitors and the witnesses who appear before him, by his sterling shrewd common sense and great intelligence he always brought to bear in deciding the cases before him, the quickness with which he readily grasped the different points of a Jaffna Land Case, all these have combined greatly to endear Mr. Conolly to the hearts and consciences of the people of Jaffna, that they all to a man, regret his departure from amongst us.

It seems now to be well known in the District that forgery and false evidence does not prevail before Mr. Conolly and that such commodities are easily and with the sharpness of an eagle's eye, detected and exposed by him, and that forgery and perjury are at a discount now adays in Jaffna.

Besides what we have so briefly stated above we also understand that Mr. Conolly by his untiring devotion to his work and by spending time carefully to read over and look into every motion paper or pleading filed or submitted in a case by the Proctors, and by his directing the necessary corrections, and referring the Proctors to sections in the Civil Procedure Code applicable to each particular point, he has in point of fact, well educated the members of the Bar in the Civil Procedure Code, and we have heard from the mouths of some of the leading Proctors practising before him, that they were very fortunate in having had Mr. Conolly as their District Judge when the Civil Procedure Code came into operation.

Further it was entirely owing to the initiation and perseverance of Mr. Conolly that the "Jaffna Law Library" was established. It is now an institution with 33 members in the Roll, and with a monthly income of about Rs. 52.50. They have already secured for the institution Law books from England to the value of about Rs. 750 besides English and Indian Law Reports. The members of the Jaffna Bar have indeed great reason to be thankful to Mr. Conolly for the establishment of this institution.

Further, the revision of the Thesavalamé or Country Law is another subject for which the people of the Peninsula have to be grateful for and remember Mr. Conolly. As District Judge, he at once found out the inequitable and some of the unjust provisions in the Law of Inheritance as it now obtains in Jaffna. He spoke of it first to the Members of the Bar and discussed with them the subject, and when he said that they were in agreement with him, he appears spoke to the Government Agent at Jaffna, and as the natural result of the discussion of the principal men of the Peninsula, they too with one accord agreed to the proposals so lucidly put before them by Mr. Conolly as the Chairman of the said meeting. The sequel is well known to our readers and we now hear that Mr. Conolly has already submitted or is about to submit a revised code to Government to be accepted by them and to be enacted into Law.

Further it gives us pleasure to record that of all the Judges that have presided in the District Court Bench here, he is the only Judge who has done something for the Bar here. We refer to his recommending to Government the appointment of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor of the Supreme Court and Crown Proctor, Jaffna, to be appointed as an Unofficial Justice of the Peace for this District. This in the first place, is a great convenience to the public at large, and which we have not the slightest doubt, the people greatly relish; and in the second place an honour bestowed by Government on a deserving Christian gentleman of the Jaffna Bar.

Finally we are simply echoing the voice of the public in most heartily wishing Mr. Conolly a happy and pleasant voyage to England and a safe return amongst us at the expiry of his leave of absence.

IS NOT CHRISTIANITY THE ONLY BASIS OF MORALITY?

Continued from No. 7.

We may class under three heads the wickedness and the consequent misery into which mankind has fallen.

(1) Because man is ignorant of heavenly wisdom, gropes in the darkness of ignorance. (2) As man by sin has become estranged from God, he is unhappy and miserable and is under the wrath and curse of God. (3) As man has gone astray from the God of life, he has brought his body and soul under the power of death.

The Almighty and all merciful God who is the fountain of all morality, sent his only begotten Son into the world that he may give freedom to man from this threefold evil, make him partake of the heavenly bliss, lead him into the light and give him eternal life. The works which the Divine Son performed in order that he may fulfil the Father's wish are also three.

(1) He not only taught but actually practised true morality in order that he may remove the folly and ignorance of mankind. (2) He earnestly worked that sinners might return from their sins, and by the faith they have in him they might obtain salvation and be reconciled to God. This was the chief motive of his life [Christ suffered not only as a motive to turn men from sin, but by showing God's

hatred of sin to make it possible for him justly to forgive repentant sinners, E. D. M. S.] (3) By curing the sick, he destroyed the outward effect of sin and by giving a new life to them he clearly and forcibly proved that he was able to save all mankind from death and give a new spiritual life to them. "And we know that the son of God is come and hath given us an understanding that we may know him that is true. In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" He is the fountain of life and the God of life. Therefore He is the only way through which we could reach heaven and the Father's presence. It is impossible for sinners to get to heaven unless they are ended with the Holy Spirit and embraced by him and know the truth.

By these acts, he showed that he was the world's saviour and a teacher sent from God.

Let us consider: (1) The spotless morality of Jesus who was perfect in all goodness, and who was the teacher and practiser of true morality. (2) Those who followed his example and practised his virtues became such good and holy men worthy of the heavenly inheritance. (3) In other religions the moral teachings and inducements to make a man fit for heaven are very imperfect. *to be continued.*

THE MANNAR CHURCH CASE AND ITS SEQUEL. Messrs. Advocates Allegakoon and Nagalingam with proctors, Messrs. Casipilly and Stranburgar to Mannar lately in connection with the Pirappankandal Church Case. Our readers will remember that in the case instituted by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Jaffna, against certain members of the congregation belonging to the said church at Mannar for recovery of possession of the said church, the District Court of Mannar by its Judgment declaring that the Bishop was entitled to the possession thereof, decrees the Defts. to be ejected from and the Bishop to be placed in possession of the said church.

That against this Judgment, the Defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, but the Bishop and his party not willing to wait till the appeal was decided, moved the court to issue a writ for execution of its decree, pending appeal and this application having been granted, the Bishop took possession of the church under the court's mandate.

That afterwards the Supreme Court of this Island recovered the decree of the District Court of Mannar and dismissed the Bishop's case with costs.

The Defendants now applied, we hear, to be replaced in possession of the said church, they having been displaced from possession by order of Court and this application having been also granted as a matter of course the order issued—*but to be held*, when the order was about to be carried out, one Father Sandrasagara, who is in charge of the church at present, refused and declined to give up possession, on the alleged ground that he is not in possession under the Bishop nor any others claiming through the Bishop.

That upon this it appears Mr. Advocate Nagalingam who appeared for the Defts. in the original action, moved for a rule both on the Bishop and on Mr. Sandrasagara to shew cause why they should not be punished for contempt in resisting the execution of the order of court.

The Rule was returnable on the 4th inst. and Mr. Advocate Allegakoon with Messrs. Casipilly and Stranburgar appeared for the Bishop and Mr. Nagalingam for the Defts. and the Bishop on his oath stated that he did not place Mr. Sandrasagara in possession of the church and that he is not responsible for such possession and Mr. Sandrasagara stated that he neither entered into or continues in possession under the Bishop but that he is the same under some of the members of the congregation and thereupon the court, *discharged them both.*

Mr. Nagalingam has however filed a Petition praying for an enquiry into the alleged claim of Mr. Sandrasagara to remain in possession and that Mr. Sandrasagara has been called upon by the court to file a statement in reply in writing and the trial of this Petition is fixed for some day this month.

The point involved in this case is a very interesting one and the poor defendants who were obliged to yield up possession of the church under order of court, are now rendered helpless by the clever way in which they are kept out of it, notwithstanding that they gained the case in appeal and the decree under which the Bishop entered into possession has been reversed in appeal.

We shall look with interest for the final termination of the points involved in this not uninteresting litigation.

Sir,
Matara, March 1892.
Thanking you heartily and sincerely for the masterly and lucid manner in which you have explained the bulk of the queries put to you by our Agnostic Friend, we beg that you will be graciously pleased to explain to us your statement, that "Hinduism" came to India from Egypt, and that Budha or "Sakya Muni" of Asiatic, or world-wide fame, is no more than a philosophic Negro. Our Agnostic friend says that all the existing grand religions of the world are or seem to be sanctioned by Heaven, as they are allowed to remain so long and attended with prosperity. And that Salvation can be obtained by following any one of them. Pray what do you say for this strange and curious opinion of our friend, who is quite pleased with your answers?
X. Y. Z.

[We shall explain about Hinduism more in detail at another time. As for Buddha, it is a striking fact that all the states of him, whether in Ceylon India, or Burmah and China, represent his hair as 'crinkly,' which all negroes have and no other race beings. This of itself is enough to prove the matter, but it is confirmed by the thick lips and large ears with which he is always represented. Moreover in Burmah we hear, there is a tradition that he came from Africa. Add to this the fact that he was adopted by the king, and that his mother's name is said to be *maya*, which seems to indicate that, like Melchizedek, his parentage was not known. Admitting that Hinduism came from Egypt, it easily accounts for the spread of Buddhism in India if he could show that he came from Africa, the source of religions.]

The existence of a religion does not prove that it is pleasing to God. In matters of religion he deals with men by motives, and not by compulsion. If Christianity is true it is for all the world, according to Christ's command. If there were any man who has never sinned he could go to heaven, but no other religion tells how sinners can be justified and saved. E. D. M. S.]

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