

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 55.

Jaffna, Thursday the 9th of May, 1895.

No. 10

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

NOTICE.

The subscribers of the *Morning Star* who have not as yet sent in their dues are hereby reminded to remit the same at their earliest convenience.

NOTICE.

The Jaffna Trading Company Limited undertake to cash Straits Settlements' Bills of Exchange. Drafts on Banks in Ceylon, on easy terms.

M. Vytilingam,
Managing Director.

FOR SALE.

Calicut Tiles-flat, ridge, glass and ventilators. Kerosine oil Daylight and Devoe's Brilliant. Crossfield's Soap-in cases, containing 25 bars in each.

WILLIAM MATHER.

FRESH GOODS.

Nestly painted Office Boxes, mandarin Black Tin Dress Boxes, Steel trunks, Fancy glass Tumbler, Folger Books Writing papers, Coloured printing papers, White printing marble papers, Gold leaf books, Binders calico, Fancy penholders, Fountain pens, Ruled foolscaps, Brown papers, Red, Blue and Blue Black inks, &c. &c.

JEWELLRY.

1 Pair of Brilliant, Single Brilliant, Gold Buttons of fancy designs, Strongly gulf Rose water Sprinklers, Hard false pearls &c. &c.

DRESS STUFFS.

Coatings good Marine, Shirtings, Chintz, Pili Turbans, Socks, Stockings &c. &c.

WARD & DAVY.
Jaffna.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church Point Pedro on the 1st May by the Rev. J. Osborn assisted by the Rev. E. S. Adams Mr. John Kovinder Vettivalo to Miss. Selena Chellum Arunasalem daughter of the Police Vedan Kalkoyalem.

At Uduville Church on the 30th April by Rev. S. Elstanby Mr. George C. Lee to Miss Anna Lawrence.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 659

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muna Ravanna Ana Allagapachetty of Chokkanathapuram in India Deceased.
Allagapachetty Meyapachetty of Vannarponne Petitioner.

1 Meramaul widow of Allagapachetty of Chokkanathapuram in India Respondents.
2 Allagapachetty Ramachetty of Vannarponne Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Allagapachetty Meyapachetty of Vannarponne praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above deceased Muna Ravanna Ana Allagapachetty coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 19th day of April 1895 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of April 1895 and the order of the Hon'ble the Supreme Court dated 2nd April 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 7th day of June 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

H. NEVILL,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 650

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagamutti wife of Sitemparapillai of Chandanpakkattai Deceased.
Kanamapillai Sitemparapillai of Chandanpakkattai Petitioner.

1 Pampalliar widow of Rasagar Respondents.
2 Nariyar Channugam Respondents.
3 Vallanai daughter of Chinnaiah Respondents.
4 Vamattapillai daughter of Kanamapillai all of Chandanpakkattai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kanamapillai Sitemparapillai of Chandanpakkattai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above deceased Nagamutti wife of Sitemparapillai coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 23rd day of April 1895 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 22nd day of April 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 7th day of June 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 23rd day of April 1895
H. NEVILL,
District Judge.

Local & General.

—WEATHER. The Southwest monsoon has finally set in, but sufficient rain has not yet fallen. Certain parts of the Peninsula have not been favored even with a shower.

—TOBACCO. The Tobacco crop is considered to be good this year. The leaves are being cut and cured, and the cultivators have now very busy work of it.

—SEA-WEED. A large quantity of sea-weed is washed by wind to the shore of the lagoon lying between the Town and Kaite and is gathered for the purposes of manure. Several carts can be daily seen engaged in removing the sea-weed.

—FISCAL CLERK. Several applications have been made for the post to the Fiscal's office which has been vacated by the death of Mr. B. Bryant. It is believed that clerks who are serving in the Judicial department have a better chance of promotion to the Fiscal's office.

—CLERK P. W. D. Mr. Tambiah, clerk to the D. E. Jaffna, has been ordered to exchange duties with Mr. Natharavala the clerk attached to the office of D. E. Pallai.

—DEFT HORSES. A batch of thirty horses arrived here from Delft, and are exposed to view in the salt store at Fossilator. They will be shortly sold.

—KATE MASTERS. Mr. C. W. Catherwood returned from his tour to Delft on or about the 26th ultimo and held Court at Mallagan on the 27th ultimo and the whole of last week.

—THE RAILWAY MEMORIAL. Some points in the Memorial framed by the chairman have been disapproved by the Committee and a meeting was called in hurriedly on the 11th ultimo to amend the memorial. This being done the memorial has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor on the 25th ultimo. We have been pleased to be informed of the interest taken by our Jaffna friends in Perack, in the matter of the Jaffna Railway. One Mr. Kanthayah the Secretary of the "Ceylon Union" an association in Perack, sent to Mr. Strattenburgh Secretary of the Railway Committee, a resolution passed in a meeting of the association, assuring their warm support for the furtherance of the cause of a Railway to Jaffna.

—O. P. B. S. At the Entrance examination on the 1st inst. a large number of candidates presented themselves and a good class was taken.

—We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Thorpe, the wife of the Asst. Govt. Agent of the Northern province, on Saturday the 27th ult. The bereaved husband will miss the company of a lady who knew them.

—Mr. W. E. Harwood returned from the hills of South India on the 30th ult. greatly improved in health. His family expect to return with Dr. and Mrs. Scott about the middle of the month. Mr. Best is expected back soon.

—JAFFNA COLLEGE. The new term opened on Monday the 6th inst. under favorable auspices. A new class was chosen from the large number of candidates that presented themselves for examination on the 2nd and 3rd.

—We wish the College a prosperous year under the management of Messrs. Hildreth and that ably supported as they are, by the staff of native teachers.

—L. S. WARD TREAS. A. B. C. F. M. News reached us by the last foreign mail of the death of the Treasurer of the American Board after an illness of a few weeks. "For more than 40 years his services to the American Board have been constant and devoted. During the few weeks of his sickness and in full view of his approaching end, he was sustained by an unflinching faith in the Saviour. He remembered with great affection the work of the Board and its missionaries, and repeatedly broke out in praises to God that he had had the unspeakable privilege of being connected with this blessed work."

—After a long and honorable career, (for 30 years he held the post of Treasurer) he has gone to his reward. The Board will find it difficult to fill his place.

—From South America comes the news of the bursting of a reservoir, which caused great havoc. Besides the immense damage to property, over one hundred persons are reported as having been drowned.

—JAPAN CHINA WAR. The Treaty of Peace is arousing indignation in China. Russia especially. The Chinese generals favor the continuance of the war and the army will give the Government trouble if the treaty is ratified. Petitions against the treaty have been sent in to the Emperor. Russia has requested China to delay the ratification of the treaty for a few days. Through her minister she has sent in a strong protest to the Japanese Government. She is also making active preparations to enforce her demands.

—The matter of the Petition of Kanamapillai Sitemparapillai of Chandanpakkattai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above deceased Nagamutti wife of Sitemparapillai coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 23rd day of April 1895 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 22nd day of April 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 7th day of June 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

—THE RAILWAY PROBATIONERS EXAMINATIONS. An examination for candidates to qualify themselves for office in the Railway Department, will be held on the 20th and 21st inst. in Colombo. The height limitation to admit a student for the examination has been discussed with, and it is now open for all young men whether tall or short. Thirty hands it is believed, will be elected.

—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. Mr. C. P. Layard returned to Ceylon on the 29th ultimo and resumed duties as the Attorney General. Mr. Ramanathan will report to his duties as Solicitor-General, but before assuming duties he expects to visit India.

—PT. PEDRO MAGISTRACY. Mr. Cassie Chetty has gone to Colombo on a privilege leave of one month. Advocate Mr. Nagalingam has been appointed to act for him.

—THE JAFFNA JAIL. A prisoner is said to have assaulted a jail guard, when reprimanded for breach of some jail discipline. The matter has been referred to the visitors of prison, and Messrs. Woodhouse and Tampoon inquired into the offence, and sentenced the prisoner to a term of six weeks imprisonment in addition to the term he is now undergoing.

—MEDICAL STUDENTS. Of the ten successful students in the last medical examination for license, we find the names of Messrs. Hundy, MacIntyre, and Rasiah, who are young men of Jaffna. We congratulate these young medics and wish them all success in life.

—A disastrous cyclone raged at Akkai on the 25th ult., doing great damage to houses, boats and smaller sailing vessels.

—A three headed coconut palm tree, is reported as growing near Nagonboi, all three heads being in full bearing; and at Natara from the pruned stump of one of the branches of a mango tree is growing a cluster of over 100 mangoes.

—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. By a notification in the Govt. Gazette we see that the Council will meet on Thursday the 16th inst. The Registration Bill will be discussed at this meeting, which will be of great interest to the public.

—JAFFNA COLLEGE. At the Entrance Examination of the Ceylon University 19 boys from Jaffna College passed, a larger number than from any other school in Ceylon. One was in the first class and six in the second. There were 14 who passed the F. A. examination, five of them in the second class. The B. A. results have not yet been received.

At the recent examination for admission to the College eighty-four boys presented themselves of whom nine were received into the Entrance class and forty-two into the Preparatory. Of these thirty-four were from the Batticaloa High School.

—CALCUTTA ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. From Ceylon there were 52 students who passed this examination last February, and 31 of them were from Jaffna—19 from Jaffna College, 10 from the Hindu High School, 1 from St. John's College, and one teacher. The others were divided as follows: Trinity College 10, St. Thomas College 8, Prince of Wales College 2, Batticaloa Wesleyan Central Institution 2, Richmond College 2, Wesley College 1, Colombo City School 1.

—Up to the time of our going to press, no tidings have been received of Miss Myers who left Kottawaal last Thursday for Jaffna. She expected to be here Saturday by the Steamer Vita; but owing to a block in the Pamban channel this Steamer has been unavoidably detained and will not be here before the 17th inst.

—The marriage of Rev. T. Little formerly of the Wesleyan mission of north Ceylon, to Miss Trimmer for many years in charge of the Girls Boarding School at Batticaloa, will be solemnized in the Wesleyan chapel Jaffna tomorrow morning. After a few days spent in our peninsula, Mr. and Mrs. Little will return to Madras, to take up their work in that district. We wish them all happiness.

—Dr. Howland and party left England on the S. S. Etruria, of the Cunard line, on the 18th ult., and expected to reach America in eight days. The party were all in good health and spirits.

—Argon was discovered only last year, and now as a result of that discovery, it is announced that helium, a constituent of the sun, is also found on this planet in Norway at least. We seem to be entering upon an era of fresh discoveries in science.

—We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. S. Year-dassan. He is under treatment in the P. N. S. Hospital.

POINT PEDRO NOTES.

—A. Namasivayam Pillay M. A., B. L. of Point Pedro now practicing his profession at Rangoon, has just married a highly and well educated Bengalen lady.

—During the fortnight there have been three accidents by falling from palm-tree, one at Pity, one at Vatheri, and another at Point Pedro—all of which proved fatal.

—An unusual quantity of paddy is being landed here from Batticaloa this year. A new brig which arrived on the 2nd inst. brought 13,000 bushels. Point Pedro has four vessels of this capacity.

—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are expected to arrive here on the 10th inst. by S. S. Lady Harlock after an absence of several weeks. They will be gladly welcomed by the Christians and others of this district.

நீதி இராச்சியத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சனங்களுக்கும் இகழ்ச்சி.

௫௫ ம் புத்தகம்.)

யாழ்ப்பாணம், தூதரும் (ஸ்ரீ) வைகாசி மீ கூட வ. வியாழங்கிழமை.

[சங்கீதம், 30]

இலங்கைப் புதைக்கப்பற்
கொம்பனி (லிமிற்றேட்)



இடைக்கிடையிலுமுழங்கும் எங்கள்காதிஸ் கேட்டதேய
ன்றி, மறைத்திவலகளைத்தன்னும் கண்ணுற் கண்டதில்
லா, சூரியகாந்தி தாங்குடியாத வெப்பமாயிருக்கின்றது

THE BOARDING SCHOOLS AND THE NEW CODE.

It has always been acknowledged that the Girls' Boarding schools, and the Training schools for both boys and girls were institutions of the highest character, and worthy of earnest support. So highly did the Girls' Boarding school stand in the estimation of the Department, that the maximum rate of grant per pupil was made double that paid to a pupil in the day school. This was a wise and liberal policy. Again, English was introduced and the first stage prescribed for the Vth standard, the not confined to that one standard—that is to say, a pupil of the 6th or 7th or 8th standard could be presented in 1st stage English, provided of course she had not passed this stage in a previous year. But no standard below the 5th was accepted in English. Specific subjects were also introduced with liberal grants for the second and third stages especially.

In this way every encouragement was given to managers to induce them to keep up these schools in an efficient state. But with this year certain changes have been introduced in the Revised Code. For certain subjects as Geography, History, and Grammar, the rates have been reduced 20 per cent and for all the standards except the 1st and 2nd the maximum grant has been cut down, so that the total maximum grant *excluding English* amounts to twenty rupees less than before. To make good this loss, English has been introduced in the 3rd standard and divided into three subjects, i.e. Reading, Writing, and Composition. This looks liberal and the maximum grant including English is exactly the same as before. No indication is given, however, in the New Code of any change of requirements, but a new interpretation is placed upon the wording of the Old Code. According to this the 1st stage English must be confined, hereafter, to pupils of the 3rd standard. A pupil of the 4th standard cannot be presented in the 1st stage English. If a 3rd standard girl passes in the three Rs. in Tamil but fails totally in the 1st stage English, she must go on the next year in the 2nd stage English whether she is able to do so or not. This strikes us as tending to discourage the study of English in our Boarding schools. If however, she passes in Tamil Reading and Writing but fails in Arithmetic, what then? Can she be presented in Arithmetic and English another year? On this subject the Code is silent.

We acknowledge that if it were practicable to carry out this scheme at once it would, in time, improve the quality as well as increase the quantity of the English taught in these schools. But it seems to us impracticable under existing conditions. The change should be more gradual. For example, English is not taught in our village schools, and it would take some years to introduce a change. In many of the Boarding schools, girls are not admitted in standards lower than the fourth. The two or three that are reported in the 2nd and 3rd standard, in several schools, can hardly be counted. How will it be possible to prepare a fourth standard girl in nine or ten months to pass in the 2nd stage English, if she has no knowledge of this language on entering the school? If it be said admit the girl from the second standard, we reply that this would be at the expense of our village girls' schools, many of which do not much more than make their yearly average as it is. Moreover is it on the whole the best thing for a girl of 8 or 9 years of age, to be taken from her home and placed in a Boarding school? However careful and kind those in charge may be, it is simply impossible to give each child that care and attention which she would receive at home from her mother. We believe that our Boarding schools might better be made middle schools, where girls are taught from the 5th standard upwards. Why should not a girl who has passed the 8th standard be allowed to remain in school two years longer and take with the 5th and 6th stages of English as prescribed in the Code for 1895, two or three specific subjects? This would enable a pupil to spend more time in the higher stages of English (which in our estimation need more time than can possibly be given in the 7th and 8th standards) and give her a broader and more liberal education. If the Department, however, is prepared to re-open anglo-vernacular village schools, in a few years we might possibly bring our Girls' Boarding schools up to the standard required in the New Code. We are in favour of the scheme as a whole, but contend that three or four years at least must be given before it goes into effect in order to give managers time to re-arrange their schools. If on the other hand the Department insists on carrying it into force at once, it will result disastrously to our Boarding schools for girls.

ON THE WING.

IV.

Here we are in the blue Mediterranean, approaching the Straits of Messina. During the last day in the Red sea, and while in the Canal we had a strong north wind, which was quite cold. After coming into the Mediterranean the sea has been rather rough. Yet all the passengers say they never knew so steady a vessel. We anchored nearly two hours at Suez to meet the doctor and take the pilot, and some provisions. Quantities of fine oranges were offered for sale, and various curios and photos. We reached Ismailia about midnight and had to wait there for passengers until eight in the morning. Among others was Mr. Bibby, the head of the firm who own this line of steamers, and the one whose name is given to the line. He is said to be worth £4,500,000. He is rather feeble from old age, but is quite genial, and takes an interest in all the passengers. He is accompanied by his two daughters and several companions. In all there were over thirty passengers who came on board in the canal, so that the steamer is quite full, and all cannot sit down together at the meals. Most of the new arrivals have been spending the winter in Egypt. They say that there were never so many tourists there before. The hotels were not able to accommodate all, and Nile boats were moved in the river for lodging those who could not find room in the hotels. The conveniences for travel are now so great, that this is getting to be a favorite way of spending the winter for those who can afford it. One is an episcopal minister from England who has been visiting Palestine. At Port Said we found Rev. and Mrs. Hazen of the Madura Mission who had just returned from a short trip to Palestine on their homeward journey. They were to go on by the P. and O. steamer the same evening. We hope to meet again in England.

I went on shore for a little while at Port Said. It is a large growing town, with some fine buildings, and seems to exist solely for travellers. The profits of the canal must be very large, as such a steamer as this has to pay £1500 for going through. At Port Said we saw, just leaving, the British India S. S. Manora, which left Colombo two days before us, and on which we had expected to take passage. In the Red Sea we were a whole day in passing the French Mail steamer. It passed us again while we were waiting at Ismailia. The first day after leaving Port Said, we passed her again. She hoisted the signal of a break-down and was proceeding under sail only, and our vessel signalled a question whether she needed assistance. She did not reply at first, but soon after signalled that she was all right, and continued under steam again. We however after some hours left her out of sight astern. At Suez we passed a French transport loaded with troops going to open the campaign in Madagascar. It seems a great pity that France should force her rule on the people of Madagascar, who have shown such ability to rule themselves, and where Christianity has had such signal triumphs.

While in the canal I had my first sight of a real mirage. Some low sand hills with bushes on them 2 or 3 miles distant seemed to be standing in water. The appearance of water was very real and distinct, and the hills and bushes were seen distinctly reflected in the seeming water, inverted, just as they would appear in any pond. But as we came nearer there was seen to be no water there. How often in this desert world persons see what they think will satisfy their thirst, and when they get to it find it is one of the world's delusions. There is real thirst-satisfying water of life in only one source. Egypt is one of the strangest countries on the earth, the representative of the world power as opposed to the church of Christ. Its long fertile Nile valley, fertilized and irrigated by the annual inundations of the river, was at one time the granary of the world. But its riches have been its curse in more ways than one. It was the source of idolatry for the rest of the world, also of the doctrine of transmigration and of linga worship. There is much evidence to show that modern Hinduism, which is now the stronghold of idolatry, was borrowed from Egypt. From the same country came nearly all the different alphabets in use in the world, yet Egypt had no real alphabet of its own. What it invented but could not develop, was seized upon by other nations, and made one of the most potent aids to civilization. It is like the wonder of the world, yet they are like itself but ruins. The prosperity of Egypt has been like one of its own mirages. But there is a time coming when the Lord will heal Egypt, and when it can be said, "Blessed be Egypt my people, and Assyria the work of my hands, and Israel mine inheritance." Its canal is becoming the high way of the world, and the fresh water canals are making "the desert to blossom as the rose." At various places I saw windmills, which have a French name, but of the same pattern as that at the Uduvil Boarding School in Jaffna which was the invention of the son of a missionary.

When we were passing Mt. Sinai, we could not see it because of the great haziness, but the place called Moses' wells, supposed by some to be Marah where Moses healed the bitter water, was clearly seen, with its several hundred palm trees. Today we have passed the island of Gavdo called Candia in Acts 27:16 in the lee of which Paul sailed.

The next morning early we passed through the Straits of Messina, between Scylla and Charybdis, the narrow passage dreaded by the ancients because of its whirlpool on one side and the sharp rocks on the other. It was by them used as a type of the besetting dangers of life, such that in avoiding those on one side a person is liable to fall into those on the other side. With our perfect control of steam power and accurate charts we easily passed safely through. So in life when a man has a strong controlling motive for his life, which is itself under perfect control, and if he studies carefully the Bible as his chart, he does not need to fear the dangers which beset on the right and left, "a thousand shall fall by his side and ten thousand on his right hand" but he shall not be harmed. The straits were very beautiful in the early morning light, with the many houses and gardens on both sides, especially on the Sicilian side. The secret of the great fertility of the land came to view as we passed on a little further and saw the white glittering snow-covered cone of Etna, rising nearly two miles into the air. This volcano is not now active, but all the soil on that part of the island of Sicily has come from that cone. These mountains, that belch forth liquid lava, devastating the whole region, and ashes which cover many square miles, make the richest of soils. Nature's most destructive forces prepare the way for the most abundant life. Growth is most often through decay, and life through death. A little further on among the Lipari islands I had my first sight of an active volcano. Stromboli was quite near to our course, and as we passed we saw a puff of black smoke come out from cracks in the ragged rocks, and more smoke pouring out from the crater, and probably if it had been night time we might have seen flashes of light. It is an island, not more than two miles across, rising steeply out of the sea on almost all sides. On its shoulder we saw many houses amongst gardens and groves. These are those who, to take advantage of its fertile soil, will live where the smoke will blow in their faces, and they can feel the frequent tremblings under their feet, and know that any day the fiery lava may flow down over them. It has not done so for many years, and may not for many more, but yet it is liable to at any time. These two volcanoes are on the line of volcanoes that encircle the earth, between the poles, and are marks of the first great crack around the earth on the third day of creation, when the crust of the earth contracted, and the continents were formed. "The mountains arose the valleys sank down," (see Ps 104:8 margin), and a limit was set for the waters that they should not pass over, nor again cover the earth.

This sea is to me full of instruction, and suggestiveness. In its vastness and depth it is a type of God. It is also all-embracing, and all-purifying. On the other hand the never-ceasing restlessness is like the unrest of the wicked. The multitudinousness and ever-varying sameness of the waves typify the multitudes of the earth, which are out of Christ. And it is in this sense I understand that statement that "there shall be no more sea." This earth without its sea of water would be like the cold dead moon. The ocean is the storehouse of the refreshing rains. It tempers the heat of the tropics, and the cold of northern regions. It is a storehouse of energy and yields harvests scanty as yet, but hereafter to be abundant. It separates continents and nations, and yet gives the best means of communication. It is grand and awful. It is beautiful and useful; it is treacherous and destructive, it is calm and peaceful, or restless and raging, according to the different times and moods of those who look at it. Tomorrow morning we are to pass between Sardinia and Corsica, the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte. The next morning we are to reach Marseilles where many of our passengers leave to go across France to London to avoid the Bay of Biscay.

It is a common practice with many of the passengers to give a shilling each every day, to make up a sum to give to the one who gets nearest to the number of miles the steamer has run in the day. They do not consider this gambling, but I fail to see the difference. Each gives a little with the hope of getting a large sum. It is getting money by chance, without earning it, and is certainly very demoralizing. The fact that all agree to it and give it willingly does not make it right, nor is it any better because one-tenth is given to a charitable object. It is so much the habit that Christian men and women take part in it without hesitation. But I hope that they will open their eyes to its real nature.

"H."