

THE MORGAN STAR.

VOL. 63.

JAFNA, THURSDAY, 24TH DEC. 1903.

NO. 26.

Righteousness Exalteth a Nation but Sin is a Reproach to any People.

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Strait Settlements	Mr. R. K. Ponnambalam	4.50

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

Lady Havelock and Lady Gordon are appointed to leave for Colombo on the undermentioned dates:—
Via Pamban.
S.S. Lady Havelock 9th Dec. 1903
" 22nd " " "
" 6th Jan. " "
Via Point Pedro.
S.S. Lady Gordon 14th Dec. 1903
" 26th " (noon) "
W. MATHER & SON, Agents

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

Remittances can be made between, Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Colombo both by wire and Draft To and From

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Commission on wire transfer above Rs. 500.00	10
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Commission on wire transfer	10
Commission on Draft	10
From Batticaloa to Jaffna.	
Commission on wire transfer	10
Commission on Draft	10
To and from	
Colombo & Batticaloa	
Commission on wire transfer	10
do on Draft Rs. 250 and upwards	10
do do do under Rs. 250	10
Commission cashing Colombo cheques under Rs. 25—	15
do do do under Rs. 250.00	25
do do do do over Rs. 250.00	25
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Commission on Draft Calcutta, Calcutta, & Bombay	1
" Rangoon Nagapatnam	1
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NOTICES.

ENGLISH SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED. First or second class certificate. Must be Protestant Christian. Apply, stating salary required, to Rev. G. B. Robson, Trincomalee.

A. V. TRAINING SCHOOL VEMBADI JAFFNA.
The above school reopens on Monday, Jan 4th 1904. There are a few vacancies for boys to join the Vth standard in the practicing school. For terms of admission apply to
G. J. TRIMMER.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.
Testamentary No. 1439.
Jurisdiction
To the Matter of the Estate of the late Venissambai Sappanpillai of Vannarponne west late of Colombo, Deceased
Naganantipillai widow of Venissambai Sappanpillai of Vannarponne west
1. Sappanantipillai Sannarai of Vannarponne, now residing at Kewla Lumine.
2. Venissambai Chellappah of Vannarponne west
3. Venissambai Ponnampalam of Do.
4. Venissambai Sennampalam of Do.
5. Sannantipillai Sannarai of Do.
6. Venissambai Kandiah of Do.
Respondents
The matter of the Petition of Naganantipillai widow of Venissambai Sappanpillai paying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above deceased Venissambai Sappanpillai coming on for disposal before W. R. & Sanders, Esqrs., District Judge, on the 30th day of November 1903 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Factor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of August 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her

unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12 day of January 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 30th day of J. W. R. B. Sanders,
November, 1903. District Judge.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Weather. December has been a rainy month. The fields are flooded and many compounds as well. The violent storms and cyclones predicted by Hindu astrologers have not occurred, however, nor is it probable that the closing week of the year will give us much more rain. At Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, about 60 inches have been registered this year which is considerably in excess of the average.

Mr. Hieb. The General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Louis Hieb, has gone to India to attend the conference of Indian Secretaries, and will not be back until some time in January.

Ecclesiastical Association. The annual meeting of the Ecclesiastical Association of the churches in the American Mission will be held on Thursday the 31st inst. at Batticaloa. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

Clerical Examination. Out of 60 candidates who went in to the Clerical from Jaffna, one from Central College and three from Hindu College (including old boys) passed. Only 27 passed from the whole island. The successful candidates from Jaffna are K. Ratnamalingam, V. Thambiy, T. Velanthan, and C. D. A. Shierard.

Health. As might be expected after so much rain, the health of the peninsula is very unsatisfactory. Fever prevails everywhere, and many deaths are taking place. Government might do much to alleviate the distress by distributing large quantities of quinine through the Dispensaries and Hospitals, and in some localities by means of the different headmen something ought to be done at once.

Deputation from Madras. Another effort has been made by the deputation from Madras University to reach Jaffna, and this time, we hope, successfully. Rev. J. M. Russell, of the Madras Christian College, and the Registrar, C. A. Paterson Esq. are due by the island Steamer this evening. They come to inspect the Colleges that have applied for affiliation with Madras University. A worse time could not have been chosen. The Colleges have all closed for the Christmas holidays, and teachers and pupils cannot be gathered together.

Prayer Week. Sunday January 4th begins the annual eight days of special prayer for objects particularly set forth on the prayer calendar of the Evangelical Alliance, which will shortly be received from the American Ceylon Mission Press. This list, excellent as it is for the localities for which it was originally designed, is not suited by any means for Jaffna. We think that this is a field that might profitably be entered by the Literary Sub-Committee, in revising and modifying the scope and topics of the prayer calendar so that it shall touch the needs of our people.

Service of Song. Monday evening, in Central College Hall a choir of 80 voices, mostly girls, from the Wesleyan English Boarding School rendered the "Children's Messiah" to an appreciative audience that filled the Hall. The manner in which the chorists did their work reflects great credit on those in charge. Over Rs. 200 was realized from the sale of tickets at one price each. Rs. 100 of this sum will be used to renovate St. Peter's Church. At Pt. Pedro on Tuesday the 29th, in Central School, the service will be repeated, tickets 60 cents.

The Provincial Road Committee. met in Jaffna Nov. 28 to 30 at 2 p. m. The following business was transacted. Three rooms in the Pt. Pedro Resthouse were ordered closed. Windows in Kais Resthouse were ordered repaired, and the Pallai Resthouse road metalled, over Rs. 20. Rs. 37 62 was voted for fencing the back portions of Pallai Resthouse and planting coconut trees. Rs. 3 per month for watering cocoanuts. Rs. 71. 00 was voted for planting cocoanuts on land adjoining the Chavagachchi Resthouse, and Rs. 6 per month for watering same. Rs. 45. 70 was allowed for repairs to the Government Longueval Nativale.

Customs Seizure. On the 27th ult. word was brought to the Kangesanatal customs that leak planks were being landed near Keerimal, Mr. Leembruggen at once seized the planks and conveyed them to Kangesanatal. They have been declared confiscated to Govt. will be sold at auction on or about Jan. 1st 1904. The find of the vessel explained that the planks were washed off his vessel by a heavy sea, but he did not explain how they got out of the sea and piled on dry land. He was fined Rs. 100 and this together with the value of the planks estimated at not less than Rs. 600 will be divided between Mr. Leembruggen and the Govt. who gave the information. The planks were consigned from Trincomalee to a chetty in India, who has begun suit against the find for the value of the planks confiscated.

St. John's College—An Appeal. The Rev. J. Thompson and his printed appeal which is circulating, and which we would gladly print in full did our space allow. Four years ago the reconstruction period began Rs. 11,000 was spent on a new Hall and Boarding house. This work was finished and paid for last year. This year the latter school building has been rebuilt and new furniture placed in the college, installing an expense of Rs. 3,000 which is yet to be provided for. It is to cover this amount that Mr. Thompson asks for subscriptions. Two very appreciative letters, one from Mr. S. M. Barrow and the other from Mr. J. Harward D. P. I. accompany the appeal. The following gentlemen have subscribed Rs. 50 each:—
R. C. Alexander, V. Casipillai, A. K. Chellappa, A. M. Chittampalam, T. S. Cooke, Muthu Ganasarasay, J. M. Hardy, S. K. T. P. Olegangum Pillay, J. P. Phillips, A. P. S. Sannasary, Benjamin Sannasary, A. S. Saravananth, V. Saravananth, Governor's Gate Mr. David Thambiah, Isaac Thambiah, G. N. B. Tampoe, V. Thambiy, T. N. Velupillai, W. Wardsworth A. M.

The following Rs. 25 each:—
H. Devalingam, C. Velupillai, W. Dairasany, J. Harward A. M., Rev. A. Mathias, E. Mathier.

Fire on S. S. 'Gordon.' On the 11th inst. a case supposed to be ordinary cargo, but containing two bottles nitric acid was accidentally broken, smoke was seen, though no actual fire. The crew of the Gordon immediately began to throw water into the hold and it was 3 feet deep. Of course considerable cargo was damaged, how badly is not

yet known, but all consignees whose cargo was on board at the time are required to sign a bond called the "General Average" bond binding themselves to share proportionately the loss on steamer and cargo, including the costs arising from putting out the fire, and to deposit 25 % of the value of their goods. This action while entirely legal, has aroused a great deal of just resentment against the steamship company because the damage to the ship was found on survey to be absolutely nothing, and shippers do not appreciate this attempt to force a division of loss among them, when it is open to every one to insure himself against loss in one of the regular insurance companies. There is a move on foot to induce Nombhai to put the S.S. "Hifao" on this run, but no definite reply has been received. The Ceylon S. S. Co. and the B. I. are under agreement not to enter each other's territory, so there is no hope of relief from the B. I. We would welcome opposition to a company capable of such high handed tyranny.

Bible Society Centenary. The year is closing and the money that it has been proposed to raise in Jaffna for a thanksgiving offering to the parent Society, has not all been paid in. Tomorrow, Christmas, and in a few days families no more appropriate Christmas presents could be made than a donation to this object. The following is the exact state of the fund at present:

Amount paid	Amount needed to complete Rs. 1000
A. M. S. 339.75	660
C. M. S. 61.00	939.00
W. M. S. 365.92	634.08

In these amounts the sums paid by Missionaries and outsiders are not included. The total paid under this head is Rs. 177.00. The committee of the Auxiliary resolved to raise the sum of Rs. 3000 among the churches of this Tamil field. This work, out to Rs. 100 for each of the three Missions. The above table makes it plain that some churches need to be waked up. The Centenary sub-committee met Tuesday evening at Vembadi, and decided to close the lists at the end of Jan. 1904 and remit the sum in hand at once to the Parent Society. At this same meeting we were informed that the time for the big meeting in the Fort church, March 7th 1904, a Tamil pamphlet giving the history (a) of the Parent Society and (b) of the local Auxiliary, Rev. Edwin Fitch is to write the first part and the Rev. G. Daniel the second part. Hymns and lyrics for the occasion will be printed with the pamphlet, and the whole a valuable souvenir of the Centenary. We expect to publish in our next issue a detailed statement by churches showing just what each has done—we hope that by that time the churches that have done little or nothing will make a good showing and prove that Ceylon Tamils are not grateful.

NOTES.

The Government of India has established Agricultural Banks in the villages for the purpose of relieving the people from financial difficulties. Reduction in telegraph rates is another important matter upon which it has recently taken action.

The cheap edition of the whole Bible of the Revised Version which the Bible Society is publishing this year to signify its hundredth anniversary, can be bought in India for 10 as per copy and the New Testament, at 4 as. Hitherto the Society has confined its Bible publication to the Authorized version.

At the recent anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. in Tokio an excellent speaker told us that the Japanese realized that the Christian religion was the one source of hope for the Japanese nation. The President of the Tokio Association is also President of the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament.

There are now 10,085 missionaries preaching Christ to the heathen, and there are more than 30,000 converts who are engaged in missionary work among their respective peoples. The number of actual communicants in heathen lands is now fully a million besides a still larger number who have declared for Christ and are preparing to join the churches.

There is an apple tree in the garden of a vicarage in Surrey, England, which was "dedicated" in 1870 to the Church Missionary Society, and which has since, by the sale of the fruit, realized more than Rs. 375 for that purpose. The statement may be a hint to persons interested in some good cause for which they are doing good.

From the letters which were opened during the last year in the dead-letter office, U. S. A. nearly Rs. 750,000 rolled out, besides 200,000 photographs.

The Cost of Disobedience.

A serious disaster in the tunnel in course of construction, under the North River, between Jersey City and New York, occurred recently, in which one man lost his life and eight others were in imminent danger. This was explained by the President of the company of contractors in charge of the work: "In subaqueous tunnel building there is several times a day one special moment of danger. That is when the shield which cuts the tunnel's way through the soil ahead of the workers is forced forward. The foot or so which constitutes a stage of progress, and the doors of the shield are open to let in the half fluid mud which the cutting edges of the shield displace. So long as those doors are open there is danger. At other times the workers in the tunnel pressed air chamber at the back of the shield are protected by a wall of steel, in which there is no break. It is a strict rule in the tunnel, as it is in others of the same character, that the moment the shield has made its way, the shield doors shall be slammed shut. If all goes well, it is secure, though, after many days without accident, that the tunnel is now clear. It was the face of danger. That was the case in this instance. The man whose duty it was to close the doors on the instant forgot or neglected to do so." The North River, only twelve feet above the barge, was running swift in flood. Before the man could do anything, there came a rush of mud and water through the six open doors of the shield. One man was thrown down by it and buried. His body is still in there. The eight others barely reached the air-lock in time to save their lives. It was only momentary negligence, but it weighed heavily on the men and property that could never be undone. People who have grown used to punishment on the ground that the sins of life are out of proportion to it, forget that the consequences of sin are not measured by the acts of the moment.

"Wouldst thou great a matter a little fire kindleth?" (James 3: 6)

THE MORNING STAR.

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THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

The twenty fifth of December is observed by Christians as the birthday of Christ, as the day "Wherein the Son of Heaven's Eternal King, Our great redemption from above did bring." Many other events in the life of Christ are commemorated on days set apart in the Christian calendar. There is Epiphany, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension day and others. His death is remembered by the communion or Lord's Supper celebrated several times during the year. Each of these days has its own message for the world or its own phase of the one great message of salvation. The message of the Epiphany is that Christ is for the Gentiles as well as Jews, of Good Friday that in the world's salvation there is the eternal principle of suffering and sacrifice, of Easter that this "mortal must put on immortality," of Ascension day, "It is expedient for you that I go away."

But to-day we are interested in the message of Christmas day, a day which was early observed and which now is very widely observed by Christians. The nature of the observance shows the spirit of the message. It is a day when hearts are made glad and good will shown by the giving of many presents, a day in which the needy are cared for, the widows and fatherless visited in their affliction, a day in which it is felt that joy should abound and the world's cloud of sorrow at least partially rolled away.

The message of the angel "Behold I bring you tidings of great joy" was not simply a message from heaven to men, but a song that sprang up in the hearts of those who had seen and known the Christ and that has been re-echoed in every Christian heart year by year as Christmas brings to mind that glad event. All songs and poems of the Christmas season strike the note of joy.

Christ is known as the Man of Sorrows and acquainted with grief, so it may be thought that the tidings of great joy were brought by one who did not see rejection. Gethsemane and calvary ahead; by one who knew nothing of the burden of sin men were bearing. No, the tidings were brought by One who saw the suffering of the life and cross clearly, but saw beyond, into its full meaning of salvation from sin through sacrifice. The message was brought by one who saw in that humble manger cradle the Savior of the world.

Jesus has told us he was a Man of Joy. He said, "Those things have I spoken unto you that my joy may be in you." His joy was a joy he wished all to possess and he spoke to them that they might have joy. Back of the mured visage was the beautiful, peaceful, joyful soul, that saw sin and sorrow more than any other, that was burdened by it, yet rose above it in exulting joy because of confidence in man and in His own work. He saw in the lost sheep or prodigal the possibility of returning again to the Shepherd or the Father.

He knew the kingdom of God would come. It was a joyful work he was doing helping the poor, healing the sick of body and soul. Back of the agony of Gethsemane must have been the joy of the days in the streets of Jerusalem or beside the wayside well where he saw the sick souls respond to His call. There is a pointing of the crucifixion in which nothing is visible but the shadows of the three crosses. The central shadow reaches down through the ages and falls on the hearts of every human being as the words fall from our Savior's lips, "If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me" yet it is a shadow that is lit up with the radiance of the One who suffered on that cross as he said "come unto me, ye that labor and are heavy laden." The life of Christ casts no shadow. He transmitted light.

Easter has its message of joy. It has lifted the veil and revealed a future beyond the grave. Death lost its power and sorrow was rolled away. But the message of the Easter season is a message of joy because of Christmas. The joy of the resurrection is not simply that it is the continuation of a life which so many consider it the greatest bliss to escape from, but that it is the continuation of a life redeemed by Christ. The announcement "He is risen" is rung out by the Easter bells with such wild joy because there had preceded it the glad tidings "unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior." The sting of death is sin. The joy of the hope in a future is salvation from sin.

Christmas has its message of joy for every human being because it shows that human beings are worth saving and that God wants to save them. It brings a message of joy to every hopeless, sinful heart because it is the birthday of One who had supreme confidence in and respect for human nature. One who will and can save men who will be saved. Easter gives us faith in a present and reveals the possibility of a heaven on earth, a Kingdom of God in the heart of man.

THE BIBLE IN JAFFNA.

We are glad to be able to print in full Mr. Trimmer's pithy summary of the history of the sale of the Bible in Jaffna and the part which the J. A. B. S. has had in this blessed work. We are glad to know that Mr. Trimmer intends expanding this summary for the Centenary meeting next March.

Our Society may be traced back, in germ, to 1815. In that year only one Mission of the three was working here. But we find that a Committee to encourage the circulation of the Bible was formed. The vision of the Committee was a limited one. The demand for Scriptures was small and the need of Tamil Scriptures was hardly felt at all. By 1818 all three Missions had begun work. In 1821 the Committee was transformed into a branch of the Colombo Auxiliary. The demand for Scriptures had increased and as Mission work developed the need of Tamil Scriptures was keenly felt. The difficulty of obtaining supplies was great.

In consequence in 1835 the connection with Colombo was dissolved by mutual consent and the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society was founded as an Auxiliary of the B. and F. B. S. and in direct communication with it. We are now the oldest and our history as an Auxiliary dates from 1835.

The newly founded Auxiliary at once entered on a series of efforts in the revision and printing of Tamil Scriptures which may well be called heroic if we consider the times, the circumstances, and the means available. Our failures were great and men and aided by in 1832 the volume never failing sympathy of the B. and F. B. S., they attempted and accomplished great things. The history of the Auxiliary is a record of hard work, varied by few startling changes, nevertheless a few dates stand out on the page.

In 1854 we celebrated the Jubilee of the Parent Society as we now do its Centenary. As our Jubilee gift we collected and sent home the sum of £ 45, the equivalent of Rs. 450. We hope to send home not less than Rs. 2000 as our Centenary offering. In connection with the Jubilee, Mr. Poor was revising the past history of the Bible in Tamil. "In 1826 the whole Bible was only to be obtained in six volumes, and they cost 16 shillings, then a collee's wages for two months. In 1839 the whole Bible was published in one large volume of 1500 pages but it was closely printed and small. In 1852 the volume was reduced to 1250 pages printed in larger, clear type and the book was sold for three shillings." That was progress indeed.

The period from 1835 to 1870 may be called the period of revision and standardization of the Tamil version. It was a time of stress and tension. It is needless to enter into the difficulties of the past but we may record here that this Auxiliary took an honorable share in the preparation and production of the present Tamil version and its labours were crowned with success when the Union version for the Tamils of Ceylon and Ceylon was printed and published by the Madras Auxiliary.

In 1863 we meet the first reference to Bible women. The beginning of this very important branch of our work needs special mention. But it was the day of small things and development proceeded slowly for many years. 1863 is notable for another reason. In that year we met the name, for the first time, of W. G. Twyman Esq. on the Subscription list. Shortly after we find his name as the Chairman of the annual meeting, a position which he has with few exceptions occupied since. It is surely a striking fact that our Chairman today rounds off forty years of sympathy and support of our Auxiliary.

3. Union Bible Meetings are held under the auspices of this Auxiliary. Thirty or forty such meetings are held annually in the towns on moonlight nights. A speaker from each of the three Missions attends and the claims of the Bible are thus mutually presented. The catholicity and unity of spirit thus manifested do much to enforce the testimony that is borne to the Bible as the message to man. The expenses of these meetings are borne by the Auxiliary Bible Society.

4. The maintenance of a Depot for the sale of Scriptures in English and Tamil in the town. The total issues since 1871 have been 9354 Bibles, 9323 Testaments, and 369 portions, a total of 184,517 portions of all kinds. Prior to 1871 the details of issues are not available but the total issues amounted to 163,438. So that since the foundation of the auxiliary 345,555 portions in English and Tamil have been issued. 1903 is the record year for issues, the number of Bibles, Testaments and portions issued in the year amounting to 14,500.

As a printing Auxiliary our history was short but not inglorious. 286,100 portions were printed in 35 years and in 1870 the issue of the Union version by Madras rendered further local printing unnecessary.

As to finances a few figures only can be given. Our work has been systematically and regularly helped by grants from the B. and F. B. S. (and in the earlier years by grants from the American Bible Society) for which we thank them, through their representative, our grateful and hearty thanks. But we have also helped ourselves. A sum of not less than Rs. 20,529, has been raised locally by public subscriptions. Rs. 12,291 has been subscribed by the local churches to the delegate fund since 1863; and Rs. 21,367 has been received by sales making a total of Rs. 64,188 raised locally in furtherance of the great aims of the Parent Society and its loyal Auxiliary in Jaffna.

ABUSE OF SIVITES.

Apropos of our editorial in the issue of Nov. 26th, a correspondent sends us the following excerpt from "India's Problem, Krishna or Christ" by Dr. P. J. Jones, to which we gladly give place and with every word of which we are in hearty accord.

"The character of Evangelistic preaching is a matter of importance. In India it should be largely, if not exclusively, constructive rather than destructive. Forces destructive to a belief in Hinduism and its numberless superstitions

have multiplied wonderfully during the last fifty years. So that there is no necessity, today, that the Christian preacher spend any of his time in attacking the errors and evils of the ancestral faith of the people. He should give himself to the more agreeable and blessed work of imparting the living truth of the Gospel in all directness and simplicity. The destructive agencies of the civilization, knowledge and religious institutions of the West have accomplished their work and have made straight the path way of the Gospel Messenger into the mind and heart of the people. Thus it is not the abuse of the old but the exposition of the new faith which should occupy the time of the preacher to Hindus today. It has been my own custom and I always urge it upon my students, to avoid the temptation of attacking Hinduism and to preach a simple Gospel of salvation."

THE CHRISTIAN AND CASTE.

The Madras "Christian Patriot" in commenting on our editorial in the issue of Nov. 12th has the following to say among other things: "Addresses and conferences are certainly useful in educating the people on questions of importance, and in securing their co-operation by influencing them for good. To create a healthy public opinion against an existing evil is the first condition of a successful attempt at reform. But to come so far and put forward no further can hardly produce any good result. What is useful, above all, to effect a reform is an organised, united effort. Action, and not words! must be the watchword of every reform movement. We are, therefore, glad to welcome the practical suggestions of a correspondent to organise an Anti-Caste Association to which our contemporary draws attention. The correspondent rightly says that no amount of learned sermons and eloquent orations can have the desired effect unless some practical conclusions are arrived at and a united effort is made to stem the tide of the monstrous system of caste. We are in perfect sympathy with the opinion of our contemporary and the correspondent as to the organisation of a definite campaign against caste, and we need hardly point out that great caution and wisdom should be exercised in the methods adopted to bring about a healthy reform of this kind. If the reform movement will only be guided and controlled by the spirit of Christ, if the people can be brought to see how repugnant and loathsome is the selfish institution of caste to the mind of Christ and what a powerful hindrance it is to the spread of the Gospel of Christ, we are sure the movement is bound to be successful."

We excerpt from the "Social Reformer," a prominent Indian Hindu paper the following significant comments on the recent action of the Jeypur Durbar. The spirit of religious toleration shown is evidence of large mindedness indeed.

"It is reported that the Jeypur Durbar has suspended from their respective appointments a sub-judge and a lady doctor in its service, on account of their conversion to Christianity. Both converts, it is said, belong to the Gaud Brahmin community, and the members of this community have taken steps to prevent conversions from among their number in future. An extraordinary meeting of the community was lately held, at which resolutions were passed pledging the community to cease sending their children to any Mission School and allowing missionary ladies to visit their zenanas. We need hardly say that we entirely disapprove of the action of the Jeypur Durbar, and we regret that one or two of our contemporaries should write as if they rather approved of it. The value of a principle lies in the fact that we should apply it in every case whether the circumstances of it are or are not to our liking. The principle of religious toleration by the State is no longer a matter for discussion. And we shall be claiming—our very capacity for real self-government, if we required to be reminded of this fact over and over again. In the present case the selves it is nothing but a wanton interference with liberty of conscience for the state to suspend or dismiss them from its service, because of their change of faith. The Jeypur Durbar like it to do so in the light of reason rather than that of authority. The wisest course as well as worship God in their own way. The Maharaja has no jurisdiction over souls."

"The number of stars visible to the naked eye is fewer than 6000. The number of stars visible through telescope is probably not fewer than 100,000,000. An Egyptian pyramid which dates back to about 4000 A. C. has the following inscriptions: 'Calamities all things for a man's ruin lie in his tongue.'—Fourteen years ago, it is reported, two men in Mexico went to law over a ninety years' calf and the case ended in litigation. The costs now amount to more than one hundred times the value of the calf."