

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 52.

Jaffna, Thursday the 7th of July 1892.

No. 14.

RIGHTEOUSNESS 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

India.	Mr. J. K. Shunmugam B. A.	2.00
Colombo.	M. R. A. Sivanagarai Deik Shehar	2.00
Jaffna	Katchery Messrs E. A. Lebbe and S. Ponniah	2.00
	92.	
Hatton	Mrs. J. B. Louisa	2.00
Nanna Oya,	Mr. R. C. Coraciels	2.00
Anuradhapura	S. Sittampalam	2.00
Jaffna Katchery	Messrs. B. Horabourgh and G. A. Vankoutan	2.25
	90.	
Jaffna Katchery	Mr. S. Ponniah	1.50
Udsville	" J. Nathanael.	1.00

ASHU'S POWDER.

PERFECTLY cures the habit of drinking spirits and wines, indigestion, dyspepsia, by use as per instructions on label. Rs. 3. As. 8 per phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE, *Barnagore via Calcutta*
THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM
Dr. G. B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops.
ROUSES and develops the nervous energies; strengthens and regulates the bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies:-

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, internal Sores, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the Urine, Gonorrhoea, etc.
As an external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops are considered invaluable for Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ring worms, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, &c. &c. skin diseases.
Sold at 25 Cents, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 5-0 per phial. Packing - As. 4, extra.
Apply to A. T. MOOKERJEE, BARNAGORE.

B. Ghose's Sarsaparilla.

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Weakness Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, Eruption Mercury and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood.
It can be used at all times with perfect safety and without changing diet or fear of taking cold. It is prepared from some harmless American and Native ingredients. Four Phials are required for perfect cure.
Price Rs. 1 per phial. Packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

An approved and excellent Indian Homeopathic Remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough.
Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One phial Price Rs. 3 per phial. Packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

This medicine is positively a certain specific for Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery. In cases where all medicines fail it has been seen to succeed.
One phial is sufficient for 5 or 7 patients. It should be kept in every household. Thousands of lives have been saved by the use of the remedy. It is more effective than Chlorodyne and spirit of Camphor. A liberal discount allowed by the dozen or gross to city Missionaries, Sisters of Mercy and Ministers. Price As. 8 per phial. Packing As. 2.

POSTAGE & V.P. COMMISSION EXTRA.

May be had through any Chemist
B. GHOSE & Co., CHEMISTS, &c
77, College Street, Calcutta, E. India

NOTICE.

I do hereby give Notice and empower my brother Mr. Wesley Sapapathy, and my Father-in-law, Rev. Mr. Rice, the full enjoyment of the produce of my property which is at Sangavalu till my arrival in Jaffna.
Madras. } C. W. AMPALAVANER.
June 23, 92. } WESLEYAN MINISTER.

MR. THOMAS QUINLIVAN.

Engineer at Moopoon, Moulmein, Notices for the information of the public, that he has a Specific for curing hydrophobia, and that he undertakes to treat free of all charges, cases of hydrophobia brought to him at Moopoon, Moulmein. He further notices that he will pay

the passage of those patients that have absolutely no means to pay their Steamer fare to go over and visit him at Moopoon, Moulmein.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of Ramalinga Ayar, Visuvanatha Ayar of Vannarponne deceased.
Testamentary [No. 606.
Jurisdiction.

Mathava Ayar Mukuntha Ayar of Vannarponne, Vs. Petitioner.
1. Visuvanatha Ayar Somasuthara Ayar, of Vannarponne.
2. Visuvanatha Ayar Supera Ayar of Vannarponne, now in the Hindu Temple called Sivankovil at Kandy, Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before Lionel F. Lee Esquire District Judge of Jaffna, on the 10th day of June 1892 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Mathava Ayar Mukuntha Ayar of Vannarponne and the Affidavit of the said Mathava Ayar Mukuntha Ayar dated the 8th day of June 1892, having been read, it is ordered that the said Mathava Ayar Mukuntha Ayar be, and he is hereby declared entitled as the creditor of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Ramaalinga Ayar Visuvanatha Ayar issued to him, unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 30th day of July 1892, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna 10th day of June 1892. LIONEL LEE District Judge

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and property of the late Sangarer Pillynaar of Thumpalai at Point de Galle deceased.
Testamentary Jurisdiction.
Seethavan widow of Pillynaar of Thumpalai, Petitioner.

1. Sangarer Kammara of Thumpalai, Respondent.
2. Sangarer Kammara of Thumpalai, Respondent.
3. Gombi Kammara of Thumpalai, Respondent.
4. Gombi Kammara of Thumpalai, Respondent.
5. Elyapilly wife of Naker of Thumpalai, Respondent.
6. Vallipilly wife of Velyer of Thumpalai, Respondent.
7. Kunathay wife of Arunang of Thumpalai, Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before Lionel F. Lee Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 16th day of June 1892, in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Seethavan widow of Pillynaar of Thumpalai and the Affidavit of Mruker Kattikamar of Thumpalai dated the 15th day of June 1892, having been read, it is ordered that the said Seethavan widow of Pillynaar be, and she is hereby declared entitled as the lawful widow of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Sangarer Pillynaar of Thumpalai issued to her unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 4th day of August 1892, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.
Jaffna, 16th day of June 1892. LIONEL LEE District Judge.

Local and General.

—WEATHER. The strong south wind last week became variable and wild, and smart showers of rain have fallen. Though small in quantity and inadequate to the needs of the cultivators, they have greatly diminished the excessive heat of the drought of many months which preceded. Some days, in the past week and this week, have been gloomy and cloudy throughout, but with very little rain. Signs of rain have not disappeared and a heavy down pour is looked for which will be very welcome to farmers and all. It is worthy of record that the 29th ultimo the day the wind began to be variable, indicated 94 degrees under shade highest on record for this year.
—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. T. M. Twigg, Office assistant to the Government Agent at Batticaloa.
—His Excellency the Governor is paying a visit to the Southern Province this week.
—A lands Estate has been purchased for £ 8,000 by the Catholics as the site for their new college in Colombo.
—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has started a branch in Colombo.
—The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton gave a banquet recently to the officials of the World's Fair in Chicago. The interests of Ceylon, at the exhibition seem to be pushed on by Mr. Grinlinton with commendable enterprise.
—A correspondent sent us a communication concerning Church Mission matters which we inserted four weeks since. We were then authoritatively informed that it was "incorrect" and had no alternative but to say so in our next issue. Yet desist of saving his credit as far as possible we assumed that what he reported as fact, was not deliberate falsehood, but written in anticipation of what he confidently expected. Now he confesses in a contemporary that what he wrote was "anticipations" and yet he speaks of our "denunciations," which we meant in all kindness.
—SUMATRA OIL.—It is stated that Kerosine oil from Langkat, Sumatra, will soon be in the market and being both cheaper and better than the American and Russian oils, is likely to take their place. It was expected that the American oil would be much cheaper, because it is now to be brought in steamers which pump it into tanks like water, and a similar reservoir is being prepared in Colombo, so that much of the expense would be saved. Thus in one way and another we shall perhaps not suffer so much by the new taxation as we feared, if the price including the tax is not much higher than before.
—LIGHTNING ALARM. At the Clark University in Worcester Mass, U. S. A. they have a simple apparatus for registering the electrical state of the atmosphere. It is an insulated vessel of water, with a fine jet of water flowing from it. It has been found that just before a flash of lightning the jet is seen to twist and split up, and thus foretell the flash.
—PILGRIMS. Visitors to the church at Madu have returned. The pilgrimage has been very much interfered with we hear, by the rain which fell in those days at the place. Pilgrims to the church at Pullavally in the neighbourhood of Elephant Pass have gone there in large numbers.
—POSTAGE RATES. The rates of foreign postage have been in some respects altered; all forms of book and newspaper rates are combined and put at three cents for two ounces, and two cents for every additional two ounces. We wonder where the three cent stamps are. The surcharging of old stamps will again stir up the philatelist or gatherers of stamps. Foreign post cards are reduced to five cents with a reply card for ten cents.
—TELEGRAPHIC RATES.—Our readers are aware that there were three classes of telegrams deferred, Ordinary and Urgent. The Post Master General has readjusted the charges hitherto payable, and the new scale of charges has been observed since the 1st inst. There are no more what is called "deferred messages;" all messages are either Ordinary or Urgent. Eight words of the former are charged 40 cents and 5, for every additional word, thirty cents for eight words of the latter, and 20 cents for every additional word. For Urgent, 100 words of the former are charged 50 cents, and 10 cents for every additional 10 words or less, for Ordinary post telegrams, one word for 80 words and 40 cents for every additional 40 words or less.
—NEW COINAGE.—The extraordinary Gazette of the 25th ultimo lays down rules, schedules etc. of coins to be used in Ceylon. Glancing at the rules and schedules we find that the Silver and Copper which are to be used for the new coins will be inferior to the old, and that the silver piece of 124 cents will no longer be in use and in its stead a silver piece of 10 cents value will be introduced. Though it was published that the new coin was to come in to use from 1st inst, we read in the last Gazette of 1st July that the new system will begin to operate from October next. This change is due to the fact of the non-arrival of the new coins.
—THE SUPREME COURT.—Mr. Lawrie has been appointed to succeed Mr. Dias retiring, and Mr. Withers to act provisionally for Mr. Clarence who is out on leave. Mr. Clarence will retire, it is reported by the middle of 1893.
This seems to put an end to the rumor concerning the aspirations and expectations of the Tamil Representative in the line of the Supreme Court Bench, and we presume they were unfounded and did him injustice. We have all confidence that our representative will sooner or later receive due honor.
—Mr. Withers comes for the Supreme Court Sessions at Jaffna on the 18th inst.
—SIR SAMUEL GREENER. The Attorney General arrived in Colombo last week and was enthusiastically received by his numerous friends and was wishfully received by F. N. S. Hospital, Dr. Grenier, whose appointment for the F. N. S. Hospital, we mentioned in our last number, arrived here last Sunday by the "S. S. Havlock." He is an M. B. of Edinburgh, fresh from College and not very old. We trust that this addition to the staff of the Hospital will make it more efficient and successful than ever, and that those who have complained will be fully satisfied.
—MR. C. MORRISON. Our late influential Banker Mr. Morrison we understand, comes to Jaffna from Kandy, to do work in the O. B. C. Limited in place of Mr. Mearns on leave.
—MAIL COACH. We hear it stated that the central coach will start from Jaffna at 6 o'c A. M. instead of 8 P. M. every day from the 10th inst. 8 P. M. was very inconvenient to passengers, and the change will improve affairs. It is rumored about the Poon that a nasty accident to the coach on Friday last injured the coach proprietor who was then in the coach, and caused some further serious injury to the coach-driver.
—OUR COLONIAL SURGEON. Dr. Attygalle we understand has returned from his tour to the south. We hope every necessary arrangement has been made by him in locating medical and sanitary officers in places where they are needed and in perfecting sanitary appliances to prevent the spread of cholera, before it shows itself in Jaffna.
—CHIVAGACHERI. We record with regret the death at the early age of 22 years, of E. Sinnanah, wife of Mr. H. Chellappa and daughter of Mr. Eliakutti immigration office at Panben. She died on the 1st inst. of a serious affection caused by child birth. We sincerely sympathize with the sorrowing husband and parents.

NEBULÆ.

This name is applied to bright cloudy patches in the heavens. There are but few visible to the naked eye, but those that have been discovered by powerful telescopes number some thousands. These telescopes show however that some of the so-called nebulae are only clusters of stars, so distant and numerous that their light seems mingled. In most nebulae the light as examined by the spectroscope is seen to be emitted by burning gases, and the theory has been advanced that all heavenly bodies were once in a hot gaseous state, and formed suns and planets by gradual condensing. Prof. Lockyer, one of the ablest of astronomers, has recently advanced a new theory, which is, that all these stars and planets were formed out of meteorites clashing and combining. We think the truth lies between his theory and the older one. If we begin with meteorites, as he does, the question comes, from whence came these meteorites. Most of the swarms or streams of meteorites which are known, are supposed to have been ejected from some sun or other. If we take the nebular hypothesis and suppose the solar system to have begun with a large ball of gas extending out beyond the orbit of its farthest planet, this gas must have been many thousand times thinner than air, and whether heated or not must have been invisible. Now it is very easy to suppose that before this matter was gathered in the great spheres forming the planets, it condensed to a certain extent in myriads of centres, forming little patches of matter a few feet, or miles in extent and as dense as our air, and then these little gatherings formed the larger gatherings in exact accordance with Lockyer's hypothesis. The principal difference in our view would be that the meteorites of that early day were not hard and stony; but the force of his arguments applies just as well. Moreover we can add also the examples which he quotes, and believe that in most of the nebulae now in view the component parts are stony meteorites. Supposing that there had been such diffused gas as we suppose, in the beginning it could not long continue in that state, but if not already gathered into stars or suns, must be cooled into hard stones, before the present time, and we have a confirmation of this in the rings of

... and upon the dark and great velocity ... which appear as the ... They are hard and cool and give no light, and would be invisible if the sun's light were not shining on them. But the nebulae proper if composed of swarms of meteorites, have the swarms moving in different directions and colliding with each other, and by their mutual collisions producing light and heat. The burning gases indicated by the spectroscope may have been driven out of the stones by the heat of the collisions or the stones may have been vaporized.

There is a most interesting example in the constellation Andromeda, called the elliptical nebula. It is apparently elliptical because it is circular and turned somewhat edgewise toward us. The very process of forming a solar system is seen there in full swing. In the centre a large sun is forming gathering into itself vast masses of the cloud of stones coursing around it, while at some distance but still within the limits of the nebula, a large planet or minor sun is forming, and at the same time swinging around the central one, and at still another point another not so far advanced, indeed but just beginning. This sight of forming worlds is a most grand and impressive one, and it must have been in a somewhat similar way that our world and its attendants were formed. Verily the wonders of the heavens are manifold, and "the undevout astronomer is mad."

LAW VERSUS DOWRY.

From the Draft ordinance published in the Gazette of the 24th ultimo, we do not hesitate to infer that it is the object of the Legislature to introduce into Jaffna, in its entirety, the ordinance of 1876 which now obtains in all the Island save the Jaffna Peninsula. The laborious Draft prepared and sent to the Attorney General, by the Thesavallame Committee, which no doubt framed the rules with some forethought and care in the line of the ordinance of 1876, adopting also some of the noble and equitable provisions of the Thesavallame, has been discarded, and we very naturally think that it has been so done on account of the striking coincidence of the draft rules of the Thesavallame Committee with those of the provisions of the ordinance of 1876.

The two most important provisions of the ordinance, and which are applicable to a majority of cases, are very adverse to and destructive of the system of Dowry. The first of those provisions—the surviving spouse inherits half—is enough to prevent a father from dowsing his daughter at the time of her marriage. The demise of the wife at any stage of her married life whether with or without issue, inevitably brings to the husband an exact half share of all the property, and this will be heart-rending to a father who has freely dowered his daughter.

The second rule is as detrimental to the system as the first—children take in equal shares—all the children whether male or female, divide the property of their parents in equal shares, a dowered daughter is no exception, and she will also have an equal right to share with the sons or daughters not dowered, at the death of the parents, thus giving to the dowered daughters a lion's share of their parent's property. Dowry must necessarily fall with the coming into force of the proposed introduction of the ordinance of 1876, or if young men cannot get on without dowry, parents who are disposed to dowry their daughters must do so with equitable limitations and restrictions lest they may come to grieve and repent of their act when it is too late. *Com.*

NAVALY Y. M. C. A.

The first annual meeting of the Naval Y. M. C. A. was held at the Naval Church on the 29th ultimo commencing at 7 P. M. After devotional exercises by the president Mr. S. P. Lawton, the reports of the secretary Mr. S. T. Arnold and the treasurer Mr. D. Arulanantham were read. An essay on the "folies of idolatry" was then read by Master V. Ponniah who was followed by a junior member who delivered a good declamation. Mr. Wallace professor of Jaffna College, then addressed the members ably on the subject—"Personal work." Brief remarks were then made by Mr. Hitchcock and the interesting exercises of the evening closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. S. Veragatty at 9 P. M. *Com.*

THE GOSPEL AS A SOCIAL LEAVEN IN JAPAN.

Rev. Dr. D. C. Greene of Kyoto, Japan, gives the following incident as showing how the gospel is changing social conditions in the remotest hamlets:

In a retired valley of *Yan* there is a little hamlet of about twenty families. The people are poor and ignorant. In a retired valley of *Yan* there is a little hamlet of about twenty families. The people are poor and ignorant. In a retired valley of *Yan* there is a little hamlet of about twenty families. The people are poor and ignorant. In a retired valley of *Yan* there is a little hamlet of about twenty families. The people are poor and ignorant.

MISSIONARY OF THE ROBA CHURCH. The Report of the American Marathi Mission contains the following about a Jaffna young man, a graduate of Jaffna College. "The Roba Church undertook the support of Mr. Daniel as their Missionary for the year. He was stationed at Mahad, a large Town in the southern portion of the Kolaba District (Bombay). Besides his evangelistic work he has opened two schools at a neighbouring village called Kumbhara. One is attended by Mahomedan boys, the other by the Mahars. The peculiarity of the latter is that it is attended by young men who go to their daily work in the mornings and afterwards spend the middle of the day in study. Mr. Daniel has also a night school attended by 15 pupils. Mahad is an important Missionary centre, for there is a large export and import trade from and to this town. The streets are daily filled with strangers, and the gospel seed sown here, is carried far and wide."

Matara, 19th June 1892.

Sir,
At the Supreme Court just closed, three murderers were sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of law. We find, Sir, in our District, a general increase of serious crimes: private dealings with the law are getting more and more common; bad men, in money matters. And on this account, two Headmen have already come to trouble.
Colour Sergeant Hewitt of the Ceylon Volunteer corps has been here for a few days, and has enlisted about 40 volunteers up to date, two-thirds of them are Eurasians, consisting of lawyers, surveyors, tailors, shoemakers, and some Government clerks, the others are third and fourth class men consisting of some Apocahomies, shoemakers and some independent townsmen. They are now being drilled every morning and evening on the esplanade, behind the Govt. Rest House here. These recruits are picking up drill very rapidly; when they are quite trained, we believe that they will be second to none in the Island. In point of discipline, physique, and indomitable bravery. We wish good success to the new Matara Volunteers in particular and all

the volunteer corps in the Island generally! We hear, that some European officials also of our town have joined our Volunteers.

Our Agnostic friend thanks you heartily for your kindness in explaining most of his difficulties, in the shape of queries put to you, and he respectfully requests you to explain, why so many learned and eminent men in America and Europe, such as Colonel Ingersoll, Professors Huxley and Tyndall, and Haeckel, and Messrs Herbert Spencer, Charles Bradlaugh &c. and the late Bishop Colenso, and a host of others are free-thinkers and Agnostics, if Christianity is the truth and nothing but the truth? X.Y.Z. [We have explained before that these men, so far as they are eminent, are specialists, Huxley in Biology, Tyndall in Physics, and so on. Ingersoll and Bradlaugh were eminent chiefly for their unbelief and the noise they made about it. Colenso was a Christian Bishop, and could not be called an agnostic. Specialists are authorities in their own line only, and some of these have marked themselves out by the danger of speaking with authority out of one's line, *ne scias ultra crepidam*, let the cobbler stick to his last. We could give a long list of names of persons more eminent than these in general all-around knowledge, such as Gladstone, who are earnest and enthusiastic Christians. Those who devote themselves exclusively to science and facts obtained by the senses, are apt to be defective in the realm of spiritual truth. Some of these are unwilling to believe Christianity, and such a person cannot see the force of the strongest argument against what they wish. Ed. M. S.]

Mandalay 17th June 1892.

Dear Sir,
I read in your issue of the 12th ultimo of certain cases of dogs in the Jaffna. The information of the sufferers and that of the public of Jaffna enclose a notice by a gentleman of Mouleim Burma, who is reputed to have discovered a specific for curing hydrophobia, and is reported to have cured two such genuine cases in Rangoon. I should advise those that have been bitten by rabid dogs either to proceed at once, if their circumstances would allow, to Mouleim and put themselves under the treatment of the specialist or to put themselves in communication with him and obtain his recipe with full instructions. I should also mention here that M. Pasteur of Paris has founded an institution in Saigon French Cochin China expressly for the purpose of treating patients suffering from snakes or dogs bite.

As our people are extremely conservative and diffident of success in case they subject themselves to the treatment of specially qualified men other than their own quacks, some patriotic gentlemen should come to the front and encourage them by explaining to them the advantages that would accrue by following a course of treatment, supported by an enlightened public opinion.

I have very recently had occasion to deplore the loss of a valuable life in Jaffna from hydrophobia and I have heard the professions of cure made by a quack at Araly. His crude idea of curing this fell disease by charms and propitiations to certain deities is rather monstrous in this age of science. The Government should present him for the loss of so many lives, and also for his participation in the heinous crime of running in such criminals.

There is no news of any importance just at present. The Government has issued a notice to the effect that the Government should present him for the loss of so many lives, and also for his participation in the heinous crime of running in such criminals. There is no news of any importance just at present. The Government has issued a notice to the effect that the Government should present him for the loss of so many lives, and also for his participation in the heinous crime of running in such criminals.

Yours truly, C. Nallaiamy

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY. Grand review and fetes were held in Berlin in honor of King Humbert.
THE NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE in an inspired article, violently condemns Prince Bismarck's attacks on the Government, which, it says, are calculated to injure the Empire. The article has caused a great sensation in Berlin.
AMERICA. A fire at the Berkenberg Silver Mine caused the death of 250 miners.
RUSSIA. Fourteen thousand Jews left Odessa in one week for England, America, and Australia.
AMERICA. The Bi-metallic International Conference will be held in Washington in July.
EX-PRESIDENT Cleveland has been nominated for President by the Democratic party.
MEXICO. It is reported that Mexico has granted 10,000 acres of land to the Mormons, and will permit polygamy.
ENGLAND. An Ulster convention was held at Belfast and 12,000 delegates were present. The Duke of Abercorn, presided, and said that the people were determined to fight for home and liberty. The convention passed a resolution to repudiate the authority of a parliament in Dublin.
Election riots have occurred at Cork. Houses were wrecked, and many persons injured. Mr. Wm. O'Brien was mobbed.
The Scottish Home Rule Society say they cannot support Mr. Gladstone as Home Rule for Scotland is not in his program.
Mr. Gladstone was struck in the eye by a ginger nut thrown by a woman in the crowd, which confined him to the house for a few days, but he has since started on his Midlothian campaign.
Mr. H. M. Stanley is the Unionist candidate for North Lancashire.
Parliament was dissolved on the 28th June. Her Majesty in her speech from the throne says that the time has come to consult the country by the assembling of a new parliament.
Her Majesty then says that interrelations with all foreign powers are friendly, and enumerates the principal measures of the session. Her Majesty says she will accept the Indian Council Bill, which she trusts will enable the Indian Government to more fully ascertain the opinions and wishes of the various races and classes in India and secure the co-operation of those best qualified to advise and assist in the conduct of affairs.

Printed at the Press of Strong and Asbury Manipay. Published by N. Strong and A. C. Mission