

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 54.

Jaffna, Thursday the 2nd of August. 1894.

No. 16

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTHETH 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.

RECEIPTS TO THE MORNING STAR.

	94.	
Lunegalla	Mr. N. Supparumamun	2.00
Dickoya	Mr. C. Alexander	2.00
Ratotta	Mr. C. Roberts	1.75
Lindula	Mr. S. M. Colasgarampilly	2.00
Chavagacherry	Messrs. S. Abraham, A. Elliott, V. A. Varianby, K. Vytilangam, K. Valappilly, & varianby	2.00
Cera, &c.	C. Sivamak, K. Kandian, Wm. Sintambay, & varianby	16.25
Chavagacherry	Dr. V. Motuconmato	2.00
Matalai	Mr. D. Joseph	2.00
Jaffna, Town	Revds. G. J. Trimmer, G. Leese and Miss. Stephenson	4.25
Jaffna Kachcheri	Mr. S. Valappilly	1.50
Lundula	Mr. S. M. Colasgarampilly	2.00
Dickoya	Mr. C. Alexander	0.25
Pussellawa	Mr. V. Sintambay	0.25
Jaffna Mr. S. Valappilly	1.50	
	92.	
Pussellawa	Mr. V. Sintambay	4.00
Fussellawa	Mr. V. Sintambay	0.75
Udaville	Mr. C. Ratnaseer	1.25

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 613.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valasipillai widow of Chappumamun of Varany Deceased.

Castilia Channugam of Varany Eidaikurichy Petitioner. I. Vallanayakey widow of Paramanunder of Varany Eidaikurichy.

2. Sinaappilly widow of Maruthayen of Varany Vadukurichy.

3. Sithenparamathi Sister and wife.

4. Sivakamy of Varany Vadukurichy.

5. Channugam Carter of do.

6. Kavilayam widow of do.

7. Vallanayakey widow of Channugam of do.

Respondents

The parties are advised of Castilia Channugam of Varany Eidaikurichy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Valasipillai widow of Chappumamun of Varany coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livers Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of July 1894 in the presence of Mr. A. Hansman Proctor or the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of July 1894 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother-in-law 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 20th day of August 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of July 1894 F. J. de Livers

District Judge

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 614.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late

Thamer J. Cheliah of Jaffna late of Surreda in the Straits Settlements Deceased.

Emily Ponnammal widow of Thamer J. Cheliah of Iropai.

Vs.

1 John Jebaretnam Hemsan of Nellore.

2 Chandler Bartlett and wife.

3 Maria Thankachan of Iropai.

4 Daniel P. Bartlett.

5 L Emerson and wife.

6 Maria Achukithy of Karetai.

This matter of the Petition of Emily Ponnammal widow of Thamer J. Cheliah of Iropai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Thamer J. Cheliah of Jaffna late of Surreda coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livers Esquire, District Judge, on the 16th day of July 1894 in the presence of Mr. A. Hansman Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of July 1894 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and as such 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 20th day of August 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th

day of July 1894

F. J. de Livers,

District Judge.

Ecclesiastical and General.

Prize Prize. The Annual Prize speaking and Prize giving of Jaffna College will take place in Otley Hall, Batticaloa on the evening of Wednesday the 18th instant commencing at 6.30. All persons interested will be made welcome on that occasion.

The JAFFNA RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY. At a Committee meeting of this Society held last Friday, at Batticaloa Rev. T. S. Smith was asked to take again the position which he held for so many years as Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, the Secretary and Treasurer for the past years having resigned. Arrears of subscription may still for a few weeks be sent to the late Secretary Dr. S. W. Howland.

Hook SWINGING. This cruel relic of barbarism has been revived near Madura the past two years. Strong protests against it were sent up to the Central Government at Calcutta but they thought it not important enough for their dealing and referred it to the Presidency Government. They in turn had the same idea and decided that it might be left to the Collectors or Government Agents to deal with. According to the Acting Collector of the Madura District, Mr. Miller, having heard that hook swinging was intended at the festival at Sholayandan, had the proposed victims locked up. But they managed to escape just before the appointed time and were proceeding to carry out their fanatical intention when Mr. Miller accompanied by his officers went into the midst of the crowd and arrested them and prevented the intended edict.

PROCTORS FROM MANNAR. The two Proctors practising at Mannar are now in Jaffna. Mr. Hemphill Tampon arrived here on the 22nd inst. with his family and Mr. N. Sivakumaran a few weeks ago to attend at the funeral of his mother. Mr. H. Tampon has been sworn in as Proctor of the S. C. before Mr. Lawrie the Senior Puisne Judge during the sessions in Jaffna.

MR. ADY KAVAGASALAI. Mr. Kavagasalai returned from Batticaloa in a native vessel on the 27th inst. He went there on a special mission to defend the accused in a murder case which was tried in the last Sessions of the Supreme Court at Batticaloa.

DEATH BY FIRE. A malava man at Kureoroo was stabled in an affray which took place last week. The next day after his removal to the hospital, we are told, he died.

MEDICAL. Mr. W. P. B. Gangaraman Medical Officer at Poovankurru [now of Mannar] is transferred to Eravu in the Eastern Province on salary of Rs. 720 per annum. Mr. N. Malaiya Rayer Medical Officer (son-in-law of the late Mr. Proctor Milvyan of Puloy East) takes his place on the 24th attached to the station. Rs. 600 per annum.

MR. V. Nagomugam, Medical Officer of Vedavattuvu on leave here to recruit his health. Mr. K. Tamboo, Medical Officer of Mankulam (now in the service of the British) is down with malaria poison in his body ever since for the last 23 years. He is improving in his health now and living at Chunnagan.

MR. N. Ramalingam, Medical Officer of Delft on short stay at his native place Navalay, returns to his station.

MR. CHELLIAH PAUL. We are happy to be informed of the success of Mr. Paul in the first M. B. C. M. examination of the Madras Medical College. The course of medical studies in Madras, has been known to be stiffer than other Colleges, and it is very creditable to young Paul to have passed hitherto the several examinations of the College without failure. We wish his further success in the College. He has come home for his vacation which will be for two months. A paper on "Sleep and Dreams" will be read by him to-morrow evening in St. Paul's School Room, Pettah. Mr. Chelliah Paul is the first son of Dr. Wm. Paul of the F. N. S. Hospital, Jaffna.

CRICKET. It is a gratification to town folks that the dull monotony of our town, is somewhat broken by our youngsters in the Colleges challenging to a match at cricket. Last Saturday a match was played between the "Jaffna College Club" and the "Central College Club" on the esplanade green. Among the players were Messrs. Leese and Best. A tent was also pitched on the esplanade, and there were several spectators both morning and afternoon. The game was well and enthusiastically played and the Central College had a dearly bought victory the game by 61 runs and three wickets. The return match is to be played at Batticaloa on the 8th inst. —the day of the prize giving.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS. Mr. Leembrugghen with Mr. Chelliah left Jaffna last week for Mullaitivu to inspect and examine the aided schools there. They will extend their tour to Trincomalee and Batticaloa, and will be back in Jaffna by the end of this month. Mr. Manuel is on duty at the islands adjoining Jaffna.

PERSONAL. Dr. C. Rainampillai, son of Mr. Cartigampillai of Arapu, was a passenger to Jaffna by the last trip of the "S. S. Lady Havelock" from Colombo. Capt. Walker, the Forester, is at present at Mannar. Mr. Col. Director of P. I. D. is on sick leave and Mr. H. P. Baumgarten of the Civil Service has been appointed to act for Mr. Col.

THE SECOND SITTING OF THE S. C. IN JAFFNA. The S. C. Staff did not arrive in Jaffna as it was first arranged. Delay in Batticaloa and Trincomalee disrupted the first arrangement. On the 27th ultimo many of the jurors summoned to attend, and the prisoners, were to attend about 11 o'clock. Mr. W. C. Twynam C. M. G., the Fiscal for the Province, and his Deputy Mr. VanHoutte with his officers announced with the assistance of the S. C. Clerk the absence of the S. C. Staff and requested the jurors and others present to attend Court on Monday the 30th at 11 A.M.

On Sunday the 29th ultimo the staff of the Supreme Court arrived at Jaffna and the sittings were commenced at 11 A.M. on Monday. Mr. F. Dias was the prosecuting counsel and he commenced the proceedings with the case from the Jaffna Police Court in which eight persons were charged for rioting and causing grievous hurt. It is apparent that a bride was the origin of all the strife and bloodshed. The woman's first betrothal with the 8th accused having been broken and her marriage to the brother of the 1st witness brought about all the long proceeding's from the lower to the highest tribunals. Mr. Adv. Nagalingam defended the accused, and notwithstanding his hard endeavour to get out all his clients three were sentenced to two years, and the 8th the disappointed man to 9 months hard labor. The case next taken was one of robbery and hurt, against a Singhalese man. He luckily escaped all punishment although undefended. On Tuesday the 31st the robbery case from Mannar was heard against three persons who were charged with that offence. The Jury found them guilty and they were severally sentenced to three years hard labor.

THE JUDGE AND PARTY LEAVING. As soon as the Sessions were closed on Tuesday the Supreme Court staff started off on Kangasanimali, and left our shores by the Company steamer Havelock. They were in particular haste to reach Colombo via Mr. Lawrie, the Senior Puisne Judge, desired to meet Sir Bomer, the Chief Justice, before his departure to England which was fixed for today.

THE DURBAR OF GOVERNMENT AGENTS. The following subjects will be discussed at the Durbar of Government Agents, which will be held at Colombo about the 13th. Whether sale or lease is preferable in the case of lands applied for by natives.

The practice to be followed in the choice of land for chena cultivation, and the rent to be charged.

Payment of Minor Headmen.

A District Court Committee Grant in aid of Planters' roads.

Working of the new Police System.

If How Areek Rents should be sold.

Service of notices to labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

THE LATE MRS. MARY ALLEGRAZIER. It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mrs. Mary Allegrazi the beloved sister of the Revd. E. S. Solomon, Wesleyan Minister, Mannar. She was educated in the Jaffna Wesleyan Boarding school during the time of the Revd. and Mrs. Biggs of whom she was a special favourite. All who knew her well will testify to the fact that her religious life was exemplary and that she was a true follower of Him who went about doing good. In November 1892 she was given in marriage to Mr. A. A. Allegrazi of Colombo and accompanied him to the U.S.A.

MISS ALLEGRAZIER. A happy temperament, cheerful character won the love and esteem of both Europeans and Tamils. In April 1894 she married in Jaffna. She became the mother of a child on the 20th of June and soon after got an attack of pulmonary fever. Mr. Wm. Paul of the F. N. S. Hospital did all that he possibly could to bring her round and there was a gradual improvement which made us to believe that her departure would not be so soon. On the 14th day she had a relapse and was removed to the residence of her brother-in-law and sister Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Sittampalam in the F. N. S. Hospital where she remained under the treatment of the Hospital Surgeons. All possible means for her recovery were adopted, but the Lord willed otherwise. On the 3rd of July her brother and family hearing that her case was serious came from Mannar to see their beloved sister. She knew that her career in this world was about to close, and expressed her strong hope in the Saviour on several occasions. She said "Jesus my Saviour is by my side I am not afraid of anything." She also said that two angels were close by her. She expressed her happiness, joy and peace again and again. She slept in the Lord on Saturday the 14th at about 11 A.M. and was buried that evening at about 6 in the Pettah burial ground. The funeral service was conducted by the Revd. G. J. Trimmer assisted by the Revds. D. P. and S. Niles. Her life and death remind us of the verse "And Enoch walked with God and he was not, for God took him."

—The Director of Public Instruction was expecting to visit Jaffna before this but was suddenly stricken down by an attack of apoplexy. We enjoin to hear that his condition is still serious.

THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOT. This paper is published weekly in Madras. It is owned and conducted entirely by Indian Christians. Its Editor and Manager is M. K. Krishnamoorthy. He and the contributors are unpaid workers, and for this reason the paper is priced very low. For those whose incomes is below Rs. 50 per month, it is only Rs. 3 for a year without postage if paid in advance. It has eight pages nearly as large as the Star of which usually only one is advertisements. It is widely circulated and is very acceptable to Christians in all parts of India, for it discusses with great fairness and ability all questions that interest the Christian community in India, and must be of great benefit to that community. It manifests great confidence in, and esteem for, the Christian community of India, and especially of Southern India, and yet it is bold in condemning error or pointing out evil.

DR. KYSEY. The Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Kysey arrived here on Saturday by the Steamer. He landed at Point Pedro, and visited Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Deptt. there, and left on Monday the 30th via Anuradhapura, accompanied thither by Dr. Attygalle the Colonial Surgeon.

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we hear of the sudden death of Lady Bonser, the wife of the Chief Justice. Sir Winfield Bonser and Lady Bonser were both suffering from fever for some days, but it was only three days before that it was considered serious, and even when on Friday it was pronounced typhoid fever it was not considered hopeless. She passed away Saturday morning about 10 A.M. It is a severe blow to the Chief Justice, and his two children in England.

Lady Bonser had never visited Jaffna, but the acquaintance of Jaffna people with Sir Winfield, from his short stay here a few months since, will increase the sympathy which they all feel with him in his affliction.

TRUTH VINDICATED.

In the June number of the "Evangelist" a Mr. Norris of Northern India criticizes what we said about quotation from the Old Testament in the New. He says that "The O.T. language bore its full meaning from the very first to those who, like the Psalmist or the Prophets, may have seen far ahead the grand fulfillment." He seems not to have noticed the statement that the prophets had to study their own prophecies (1 Pet. 1: 10, 11.) to find out their meaning. He says, "If the worm and the fire so circumstantially described by Isaiah in his last verse are to mean suffering in the abstract, then the 'fire' which was threatened upon Jerusalem by Jeremiah ought also to have meant suffering, the literal fire over and over again, destroyed Jerusalem." This seems to us a very narrow interpretation of prophecy, to say that if one point is literal all must be literal, and if one is symbolic all is symbolic. It is easily shown that there is great variety in prophecy, that some is symbolic and some literal, and in general all prophecy has more than one fulfillment. Take the very first prophecy—that of the serpent and the seed of the woman. Our critic to be consistent must take this literally. There is nothing said in the chapter about Satan, and the literal meaning is quite true. But Paul gives another interpretation in (Ro. 16: 20) applying it to believers and Satan, and the implication of many other passages applies it to Christ and Satan.

We might mention some places like this, but let us turn to the literary destruction of Jerusalem. In the 23rd verse we read that "From one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith the Lord." "All flesh" plainly means all mankind, (as see its use in ch. 40; 5, 6, 49; 26, Ps. 145; 21, etc.) This verse has not yet been fulfilled, and will be only in the millennium.

The following verse is closely connected with it, having the same subject, so that although the form of expression is taken from the destruction of Jerusalem its fulfillment cannot be until the millennium at least. The verse 22 speaks of the new heavens and the new earth as coming before this. The chapter 65 v. 17 speaks of the new heavens and earth in a way that shows they are not exactly the same as spoken of in Rev. 21: 1, which is after the judgment. That spoken of by Isaiah has not yet taken place, for the blessings there predicted, as the lamb and the wolf feeding together, etc. have not taken place. It is evident that this prophet at least did not discriminate between the blessedness that is to come in with the millennium, and that which comes after the judgment, and that the new heavens and earth, which were applied by John to the latter, were applied by him in anticipation to the millennium. Whatever explanation is taken, we do not see how verses 22, 23 and 24 can be applied to the destruction of Jerusalem. If what is said above be kept in mind, the whole becomes simple, and Christ's application of the words to the destruction that follows the judgment is but a clearer repetition of what the prophet said, and indicates at least continued existence of the sinners, such that the saved can look upon them.

The statement that "the worm shall not die" being given as a reason for the possibility of their being seen, indicates very plainly that the worm and fire do not consume, and therefore they naturally imply suffering, as the word "fire" plainly does in the story of Dives, which our critic rejects, because it goes against his pet doctrine.

In the same paper the editor also, discusses our remarks. He says, "Does God create a spirit or soul in every new-born child?" If so the work of creation is not ended yet." This is on the assumption that all forms of causing to come into existence are called creation. We have repeatedly said that man's spirit is given by God to each individual (Ecc 12: 7.) or as it is symbolically described "inbreathed" (Job 32: 8.) (Gen. 2: 7.) "the breath of life" or of God in various places having the meaning spirit (Job. 33: 4. 27.3.)

Further on the critic assumes divine prerogatives, and says "The Lord rebukes thee." It is generally understood that Michael is Christ himself, like the "angel of Jehovah," who is also called Jehovah himself and uses these words (Zech. 3: 2.) We are not surprised at this, for in another place he says, "We know what God meant" while his exposition of what God meant is different from that of most Christians.

It is hardly worth the while to discuss the passage in (Jno. 13: 33, 36,) for he refuses to admit what is as plain as can be in the text, Jesus says, "Whither I go ye cannot come" Peter immediately asks "Whither goest thou?" Jesus answers, "Whither I go thou canst not follow me now, but thou shalt follow afterwards." On what ground are we to say that the first statement refers to going to heaven (see Jno. 7: 33, 34 where Jesus makes it equivalent to going to Him that sent Him) and the latter refers to crucifixion.

The editor seems to think it an argument in his favor that "The heathen mind scornfully rejects the doctrine of eternal torment." "A thousand years" can hardly exhaust the expression "ages of ages." An age could not be less than a myriad, or ten thousand years, and then the expression becomes many times ten thousand times ten thousand, a number which a man could not count in many years, and which to the ordinary mind would be quite as deterrent as infinity, as it seems to us. It is well to note also that this expression is used to denote the existence of God and therefore cannot be taken literally. (Rev. 4: 10.)

The editor says God brings the wicked to life in order to judge and punish them. If that does not imply keeping them alive for the purpose, we do not understand him. Perhaps he objects to the word *torture* but that is in the Bible. He says this applies to "a special and notorious class of sinners." No one claims that all will be saved, but the same is applied in from which it would be inferred that all sinners are excluded. At any rate, he included the point as conceded.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

At the recent V. M. C. A. Convention held at Chundlucally the Rev. S. Knapp, of Point Pedro, offered a prize of Rs. 5. to the one who would write the best outline of the method of salvation.

A dozen essays were sent in and the following was awarded the prize.

THE CHRISTIAN PLAN OF SALVATION.

Adam and Eve our first parents, some time after their creation, fell into sin by eating of the forbidden fruit. Gen. III-6. This one act of sin on the part of Adam was enough to estrange the whole human race from God. Rom. V-12. But God, in His infinite mercy, when He pronounced the punishment under which they had brought themselves, also promised them a Redeemer, who would "Bruise the head of the serpent," and redeem the world from the dominion of sin. Gen. III-15. God fulfilled His promise. "When the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son made of a womanthat we might receive the adoption of sons;" Gal. IV-4. Christ is called "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." John 1-29. For Christ bore on the cross the punishment of the sins of the whole world. So the plan of saving the world from the punishment justly due to its sins, formed by God as soon as Adam fell into sin, was accomplished by Christ on the cross, and this was what was meant, when amidst the agonies of the cross Christ cried out, "It is finished." So now every man and woman is a justified sinner, a debtor whose liabilities have been paid and settled for ever, a prodigal son whose offences have been pardoned, and whose return home, is eagerly awaited by the Father. So all that a sinner wishing to be saved, has to do, is, to feel and realize his sinfulness, and his total incapability to make the least a-

mends for his sins, and to believe only on the atoning merits of the death of Christ on his behalf.

I will attempt, within my narrow compass, to meet as far as possible, two of the popular objections generally urged against the Christian Plan of Salvation.

Some ask whether God could not have saved the world without making Christ actually to suffer the punishment of its sins. But had He done so it would not have been strict justice. Sin had to be punished and God has said that "Without the shedding of blood, is no remission." So to satisfy both, the justice of God which cannot let sin go unpunished, and his mercy which will not see a sinner punished without giving him a chance and way of escape, Christ had to suffer, all what he did suffer.

Again, some men are at a loss to understand, how those who lived and died before Christ's atonement could have been saved. We are saved by believing on the merits of the atonement of Christ, as an accomplished fact, and they by believing on it as a thing going to be accomplished. They believed in prophecy, we believe in prophecy fulfilled or history.

June 25th 1894.

C. S. Rajaratnam.

Junior F. A. Class.

Central College

Jaffna

THE BUDDHIST LIFE OF ISSA.

A wonderful story is claimed to have been discovered in a Tibetan Monastery by a Russian traveler named Nicholas Notovitch. It is a "Life of Jesus Christ," known and honored among the Buddhists of that country under the name of Issa. The story is said to be written in Pali. According to the Pali translation Issa was born in the land of Israel. At the age of thirteen he fled from his father's house and went with mechanics to Sindh. He learned to read and understand the Vedas but afterward denied their divine origin and the incarnation of Brahma. Then the priests threatened his life and he fled to another place, learned the Pali language, and was initiated into the mysteries of Buddhism. He went westward, preaching against idols, in Persia opposed the religion of Zoroaster, and returned to India at the age of twenty nine. He at once began to preach there, was arrested, tried and found innocent. The enthusiasm of the multitude who followed him caused the Governor to fear a rioting. Issa was imprisoned, tortured and crucified in company with two thieves, and on the third day his sepulcher was found open and empty.

The story has excited so much interest in London that the authorities there are reported to favour an investigation by the Indo-British, who is to be requested to secure the work in its estate, and put its authenticity beyond extra.

It is generally believed that this is a forgery. Ed,

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND. The infant son of the Duke and Duchess of York was baptized July 16th by the Archbishop of Canterbury with the name Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

Kharagpur, a Pussoo student, has passed Cooper's Hill College and will enter the Indian Public Works Department.

Russia. cholera is raging in St. Petersburg with 300 deaths in one week.

TURKEY. Earthquake shocks at Constantinople killed over 200 persons. The damage to property is estimated at 6,000,000 Turkish pounds.

COREA. Fresh troubles are reported from Corea. Some Christians were killed and the French Fathers massacred by the mob. A gunboat was sent to protect the Christians and Missionaries. It was reported that an assault had been made by Japanese soldiers at Seoul upon the British Consul and his wife, and thirty Bluejackets were landed to protect the British Legation. It was found that the reports were exaggerated, the Consul having been stopped by soldiers because endeavouring to pass the Japanese outposts. British mediation between China and Japan in reference to Corea was accepted, but proposals made by China through the British minister were rejected by the Japanese Government. China then informed Japan that unless the troops were withdrawn from Corea further negotiations would be broken off. Ten thousand additional Chinese troops have started for Corea, convoyed by eight gunboats. In the event of war every Chinese province will be required to furnish 20,000 men as soon as hostilities commence. Later intelligence states that a Japanese cruiser sank one of the Chinese transports. The promises of reform made by Corea to the Japanese Government have been withdrawn.

The Japanese troops are advancing on the Chinese position.

AMERICA. The Conference Committee have been unable to agree on the Tariff. President Cleveland has written a letter to Mr. Wilson, the framer of the bill, saying that further concessions are impossible, and that the Democrats are bound to fulfil their promise that raw materials should be admitted free.

MOROCCO. Mulay Abd el Aziz, the new Sultan of Morocco, formally entered Fes at the head of an army and was loudly acclaimed by the populace. The tribes are submissive.