

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 52.

Jaffna, Thursday the 15th of Sept. 1892.

No. 19.

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

India	Mr. L. C. Williams B A	2.00
Edulville	Mr. C. W. Danforth	1.00
Talawakolly	Mr. Ry Ry Caruapuan, Canavakapilly	2.00
Jaffna Hospital	Messrs. J. Bates, and Sittampalam	3.00
Vambady	Rev. W. Garret and Miss. Stephenson	3.00
India	Messrs L. C. Williams B A	4.00
Talawakolly	Mr. Ry Ry P. Caruapuan Canavakapilly	2.00

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, Diarrhea, 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 Cholodyne 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

Mills' Dispensary.

MANIPALY.

A fresh supply of medicines, including all medical sundries and patent medicines, having been just received from the famous firm of Burgoyne, Burbidge, Cyriax & Farries of London, the undersigned is prepared to sell them at moderate rates at all hours of the day.

Aug. 16th 1892. C. T. MILLS.

NELLORE GIRLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

The New Term and the new year for the above school will commence D. V. on Thursday Sept. 29th.

An Examination for admission to the school will be held on Wednesday the 23th at 9 A.M. at Nellore.

All candidates must have passed in all subjects of the third Standard of the Govt. Code.

J. I. PICKFORD MANAGER.

LAND SALE.

Notice is hereby given that seven allotments of lands situated in the Jaffna, Vadamaradchy Vest and Vadamaradchy East Divisions will be put up for sale by public auction at 1 O. C. on Wednesday the 28th Sept. 1892 at the Jaffna Catechery.

Upset price Rs. 10 per acre. Further information respecting these lands may be obtained from the Hon. the Surveyor General and respecting the conditions of sale from the Govt. Agent Jaffna.

B. HORSBURGH,
for Govt Agent.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of Annappillai widow of McIntyre of Batticoota East deceased.

Testamentary No. 517.
Jurisdiction Samuel Abraham of Chavagacheri Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Edward McIntyre Medical College Maradana Colombo.
2. Analsai widow of Forman Santbiappillai of Pandatterippo. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Lionel F. Lee Esquire District Judge of Jaffna, on the 22nd day of August 1892 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor, on the petition of Samuel Abraham of Chavagacheri and the Affidavit of the said Samuel Abraham dated the 9th day of August 1892 having been read, it is ordered the said Samuel Abraham be, and he is hereby declared entitled as creditor and next of kin of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Annappillai widow of McIntyre issued to him, unless the above named Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 23rd day of September 1892 show sufficient cause to the contrary.
Jaffna, 22nd }
Aug. 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 Vyravanathar Sinnappo of Vannarponne deceased.

Testamentary No. 520.
Jurisdiction Arunasalam Katheravaloppillai of Vannarponne.
Vs.
1. Chinnachy widow of Vyravanathar Sinnappo of Vannarponne.
2. Sithamparappillai Nakamutto and wife.
3. Kanakam of do.
4. Kathirkamar Vallipram and wife.
5. Sinnatangam of Colombo. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Lionel F. Lee Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 22nd day of September 1892, in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner Arunasalam Katheravaloppillai Vannarponne and the Affidavit of the said Arunasalam Katheravaloppillai dated the 12th, day of August 1892 having been read, it is ordered that the said Arunasalam Katheravaloppillai be, and he is hereby declared entitled as creditor of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Vyravanathar Sinnappo issued to him, unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 6th, day of October 1892, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.
Jaffna, 22nd day of
September 1892.

LIONEL LEE
District Judge.

Fiscal and General.

—Ordinance 5 of '92. An ordinance to re-adjust the Customs Duties on Tobacco, Kerosine oil and Spirits, which was enacted to compensate the loss to the revenue, by the abolition of the petty tax, will come into operation from and after the 31st December 1892.

—Last Sunday. By special arrangement, sermons and services in all the churches of Jaffna last Sunday were on the Bible and the Bible Society. The Collection was also devoted to Bible work.

POSTMASTER GENERAL AND RESIDENT POSTMASTER.
We learn that Mr. Skinner P.M.G. is to receive from 1st January next a personal allowance of Rs 3,600 in addition to his salary of Rs 1,440. The appointment of a Postmaster for the General Post Office, Colombo has also been sanctioned with a commencing salary of Rs 2,500 and free quarters to be provided in the new P. O. in course of construction, and until then an allowance for a house in the Fort will be made if no more can be obtained in Government quarters. Although the salary of the Postmaster at 2,500 it may be subject to an annual increase of Rs 100 till the maximum of Rs 3,000 is reached.

—PASSED ORDINANCES. A Gazette Extra Ordinary issued on the 6th inst contains two passed ordinances. The first ordinance to empower the Ceylon Government to raise the Customs and Excise duties on the Ceylon Tea and other Public works; and the Ceylon Tea and Excise and Stock Ordinance 1892. Both ordinances came into operation on Monday, the 6th inst.

—THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION. The Ceylon Commissioner Mr. Grinlinton has returned to Ceylon and given full details of his success in making arrangements for the share of Ceylon in the World's Fair, by which it seems that Ceylon is to be well represented. There are to be some five places where Ceylon tea will be sold within the exhibition grounds or buildings, and there will also an exhibition of Ceylon products and manufactures. The Commissioner says that \$2,000 are necessary to defray the expenses of nearly Rs. 30,000. They had in hand only a quarter of this from subscriptions. No. 24. The Association has decided to ask the Government for the amount and to cover it by a tax of 10 per cent on all the tea exported after Jan 1, together with a duty of 5 per cent on all tea being reduced rat tax, etc. etc. Then the Association Commissioner Mr. Fielden will start in December with the natives who are to act as interpreters, and with the kiosk and exhibition products. Mr. Grinlinton will start again in Jan. and everything is expected to be ready for the opening in May. The desire is to introduce Ceylon tea, extensively in America. The book is to be made of Ceylon wood, and in the style of the Ancient Kandyan architecture. Lady Havlock has written here for specimens of the handwork of the girls for the Women's Dept. of the exhibition.

—VOLUNTEER CAMP. The Ceylon Volunteers now number 1169, an increase of nearly 360 during the year. They have just been having their annual outing in camp at Uragampai, about 40 miles out of Colombo, some 725 being present. They were highly complimented for their improvement, by H. E. the Governor on his visit to Jaffna did not readily respond to the call of Mr. Bellamy to form a volunteer corps here. His first attempt fell through, and once more he has sent round a book for signature, but its success remains to be seen.

—THE CENSUS RETURNS show that in the Jaffna district the increase of population for the past decade was about 5 per cent. It reports that 10,728 men and 4,503 women born in Jaffna are living elsewhere.

—THE MATHAGAL CASES. The three sensational cases committed to the District Court of Jaffna, were heard by the District Judge on last Wednesday and Thursday. The judgment and sentence were delivered on Monday last. The case in which nine Vellaias were the accused was more interesting than the other two to that some of them were respectable people of the village. The Judge found them severally guilty and with the exception of an old man who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, the others were severally sentenced to undergo a term of 2 months rigorous imprisonment. The address of the judge to the accused was very edifying both to them and to all who heard him. The whole address was replete with sentiments denouncing caste distinction. The fisher people had a perfect right to bury their dead with tom-toms, and with the services of washers and barbers, and when they do this, the judge said, they are doing what is given them by law. But it was unlawful for the Vellaias to prevent them from doing what the fishers had the privilege and right to do. In the other two cases, the accused were sentenced to undergo 2 months rigorous imprisonment each.

Since writing the above, we learn that a Petition by wire was addressed to the Governor, on behalf of the Vellaias who are now undergoing imprisonment; and in reply to it the District Judge has been at once telegraphed to send the case book to Colombo with a report of his opinion of the case.

—Annual Meeting. On the night of the 6th the annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan congregation, was held in St. Peter's chapel with Mr. J. A. Alagarayan presiding. From the report read by Mr. J. A. Alagarayan we see that much has been done by the society in villages adjoining Jaffna. The meeting was held at 8 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of the members of the congregation. The report was read by Mr. J. A. Alagarayan, and was very interesting. The meeting was held at 8 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of the members of the congregation.

—MR. ALVIS. Our Police Officer, Mr. Alvis, is going to Mullaitivu as the Special District Judge in these some special civil cases. He is expected to be away for about two weeks from the 6th inst. The District Court now presents a very unusual appearance. The duties of Mr. Alvis are now discharged by Mr. J. A. Alagarayan. But all business being done at the same time and by one Judge, inconveniences the litigants and the suitors as well. Criminal institutions have requested the Government in some cases the complainant be allowed to deposit Rs 50 in court before he can be allowed to issue a summons against his opponent.

—MR. WETSLAR. Our Government Agent is expected this week to leave from which place he returns to Jaffna on the 25th inst. His office has been ordered to be ready for his arrival at Jaffna.

—MUNICIPALITY. The 92-93 Council was opened on the 14th inst with the usual formalities.

—MODERATOR. Dr. J. R. Jeremiah who is assisting Dr. Russell at the Govt. Out Door Dispensary at Jaffna is under the impression that he will be proceeding to Colombo, and is very anxious to proceed forthwith to Colombo. He is very able and popular man. We are very sorry to lose him from this Province. Dr. Attygalle is on circuit on inspection duty to Mullaitivu. On his arrival at Jaffna, he intends leaving this for Colombo on some urgent private business. Mr. James Ponniah who has been a Dispenser in Mullaitivu Hospital for a period of 4 years, is promoted as a medical officer to Manchichetty. Mr. Philipponat the Medical officer at that place will proceed to Selaratu and relieve Mr. L. Well who will proceed to Ponnarri and relieve Mr. H. H. H. who in turn will proceed to Fort Halman Hill at Kays, and take up his duties as additional Health officer. His duty will be to inspect all the vessels and steamers arriving at the outer harbour.

—Cholera. The disease has disappeared from the Province entirely.

—A house took fire by some unknown causes at Kays last Saturday near the Bazaar street. Very sorry to say that a child of 9 months was burnt.

—MR. ADV. NAGALINGAM. After returning from Manar last week, Mr. Nagalingam, proceeded to Mullaitivu where we believe, he had a special routine. The locality is much crowded and running to out stations now and then, will bring with it its good results.

—MARRIAGES. During the closing days of the lucky month of August there were several marriages. The Tamil September is unfortunately unlucky, and in order not to wait a month, several marriages were pressed on last week.

—MARRIAGE. Yesterday Miss. Anny Toussaint was married to one Mr. Toussaint, who came here from Colombo a few days ago. We also learn that Mr. Proctor Cathariva was quietly married on the 12th, inst. to one of his own relations. We wish all happiness to the two new couples.

MEDICAL REPORT.

We have received the Report of the Principal Medical Officer for 1891 and find it an unusually interesting publication. For, in addition to the usual reports concerning the health of the different parts of the Colony, there are several special reports of great value, Dr Macdonald was sent to Berlin to investigate Prof. Koch's cure for consumption. His full and careful investigation of the subject, although resulting in an unfavorable opinion, is of value. Our Government evidently does not intend to spare any cost to get the benefit of the latest discoveries of the healing art for the Colony. His experiences in this trip will be of great value to him, and through him to the Island.

Dr. Vandort reports his investigation of M. Pasteur's treatment for hydrophobia, and his conclusion is so favorable that he is prepared to introduce it into Ceylon, and in this connection Mr. Charles de Soysa, has offered Rs. 10,000, to establish the "DeSoysa Pasteurian Institute" in memory of his father. It will be remembered that the father was bitten by a rabid dog he had in mind to visit Pasteur in Paris for treatment, but was persuaded not to go by the veterinarians, who promised to cure him, but failed. It will certainly be a great boon to Ceylon if such an institution can be successfully carried on here. It has been suggested that when the institution is in operation all dogs be compulsorily inoculated, or destroyed, and thus the dreaded disease of hydrophobia be stamped out in the island. Dr. Vandort speaks very decidedly of the success of Pasteur's method. He had the very best of opportunities to examine it thoroughly for a month, and he says "there is no treatment known in the annals of medicine which can boast of a smaller record of failures."

Such an institution might do much good by carrying on the study of bacteriology in other lines also.

Dr. Johnson gives a long special report concerning the outbreak of cholera in the Eastern Provinces, especially that in Trincomalee. The outbreak in Batticaloa could not be traced to any importation, and therefore has been held by some to have originated there *de novo*, but if the disease is due to the comma bacillus, as is generally admitted, this is impossible, for there is no spontaneous generation. Dr. Johnson's report remarkably confirms the belief in importation into Trincomalee, before it broke out in that locality, was almost impossible. He says "the conclusion seems reasonable, that cholera was imported by direct human intercourse from Batticaloa—its characteristic being invariably to follow the routes by which man travels, —or, as Parkes has shown from his Indian experience, travelled with the wind with extreme slowness.—In most cases the infection seemed to be taken into the system directly from the fresh dejecta, and in others from particles of the dried matter diffused in the atmosphere, or by means of drinking-water." In the Southern Province a case is reported of a woman who ran away with some clothing from an infected house and thus gave the cholera to several persons half a mile off, who she herself escaped. Most of the cases could be traced in some such way as this. The appalling fact that out of 399 attacked in six weeks 300 died, is due largely to the riot that took place, and the consequent inability of the medical or civil authorities to do anything for some time. The deaths in hospital were only 56 per cent, against more than 80 per cent of others, which speaks well for removing to hospitals, even though in many cases the victims were already in a state of collapse. That the policy of removing those exposed, to a house of refuge, is good, was proved by the fact that of 700 so removed only 20 were attacked, whereas when such removal was resisted the attacks were numerous, e.g. in one house a child was attacked and interference resisted, and a week after three women in the house were attacked and died, and only those who were removed escaped. That good food and fresh air help greatly to resist the disease is shown by not one of the attendants on the sick being attacked. Filth, bad food, and intemperance were all found to be predisposing causes. Also "the sequel of a wet day was always a large number of cases," evidently because the rain carried the germs in the water, or helped the development of the spores. Cholera germs are not immediately harmful but have to go through a development, or incubation. When the people allow the Medical Officers to carry out their plans for disinfecting and removing exposed per-

sons the dreaded disease is stamped out almost at once.

We are interested in noticing the large number of vaccinations directly from calves, some 15,000 in Colombo, and nearly as many in other places. This surely does not have the same objection as taking from a sore arm, and is to be highly commended.

We do not understand why more than one third of the assault cases reported by the Medical Department in the whole island were in the Southern Province.

In looking over the list of Medical Officers one cannot but be struck by the large and efficient staff maintained by the Colony,—no less than ten with the title M. D. and 85 entitled to write certain letters after their names as having been properly qualified by a recognized medical training, and as many getting salaries of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, the total for salaries being over two lacs of rupees, while for all purposes it is nearly eight lacs.

In the Report of the Director of Public Works we read concerning the late Mr. F. Armstrong, that "he was a native of Jaffna and I have no hesitation in saying that no officer of the Department, whether European or Native, ever left a better record." We are glad to learn that so many shade trees have been set out. In little more than a year 17,298 *ingusamam* trees, which are actually growing, have been set out, in addition to many thousands that have not lived, and these will shade 548 miles of road, and yet these cost for each living tree a little over five cents apiece. These trees are said to be much superior to other trees for this purpose, because they do not drip much on the roads, as banyan and other trees do, badly cutting the surface of the roads. Moreover the leaves close at night making the roads less dark, and they are much better as timber when cut down. Let the good work go on. We have seen great numbers of trees set out which seemed to have no care and died almost immediately, but we are glad that the effort is succeeding in many places.

Matara, 4th September 1892.

Sir, We have fair weather here at present. The sanitary condition of the place is pretty satisfactory. Our "ganyas" have gathered up a pretty good quantity of rice harvest. The race-course on the very plain, near the Star Fort, is being fenced in by bamboos for the coming races. And our race hangings near the flag-staff is now covered with flies.

different varieties, and a good specimen of a good rice field to be sold for a mere song under Government's title. We have nothing to complain of for the present, except the very high road-tax and the tax called "Hoovandiam," that is one-fortieth part of the produce of our paddy-fields taken by Government, for the use of the unpaid subordinate Native Headmen. If this latter tax is allowed to continue, it will be an endless source of trouble and mischief to our poor, and down-trodden "goiyas" from the rapacious native subordinate unpaid Headmen, and we respectfully pray that H. E. the Governor will enquire into this matter and abolish this remnant of our ancient barbarism too. If the tax on the produce of a field given by us to the Queen, from the produce of a field, was abolished by the orders of Her Most Gracious Majesty, who should this tax of one-fortieth part of the produce of a field being given to the Native Headmen, be revised? Our Matara Volunteers, numbering some 32 strong, left Matara on 1st instant en route to "Orugama" near Bentotto. Some lawyers and other gentlemen of Matara were left behind, and they will reach the training camp in an early date. After being fully equipped in their outfits, with rifles and all, our Matara Volunteers look very respectable. What figure they will cut at the camp we shall see bye and bye.

On 13th ultimo a new newspaper named "the Ceylon Native Opinion" commenced to be published bi-weekly at Galle. We have received the sixteenth number. It professes to be an excellent journal, conducted by a body of able men. It has already commenced to bring into light the numerous *malignities* of our Native Headmen, both here and elsewhere. We sincerely and heartily wish it a long and noble career of usefulness. Our Agnostic friend sends you his best respects for your kind explanations. He begs of you, to explain to us for the benefit of the public at large, the following Parliamentary terms: namely, What is a Liberal? A Conservative? A Whig? A Tory? A Home-ruler? A Unionist? A Radical? A Parallele? An Anti-Parallele? A Gladstonian? A Hamiltonian? An Anarchist? X. Y. Z.

A BIBLICAL QUERY

Sir, St. Paul, in his second epistle to Timothy III: 16 says "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." The same divine in 1 Cor. VII: 40 says "I speak this by permission and not of commandment," and in 2 Cor. XI: 17 "That which I speak is not after the Lord, but as it were foolishly, in this confidence of boasting."

In the above we see plainly that the Bible gives vent to contradictory opinions as to its being inspired or not. Do not the last two verses quoted above imply that a part of the Bible was not inspired? You will highly oblige me and the inquiring public, if possible, by reconciling the contradictions as they seem to me. Yours truly, S. D.

"The second passage should read 'I speak this by way of permission, not as a commandment,' implying that Paul considered that he had a right to command, but did not think it necessary to do so in this case. In the other passage we understand Paul to mean that in this boasting he was not following Christ's example, who never boasted, but that he considered that he was justified in this case.

It is well to notice Paul's language in 1 Cor. 7: 40. He asserts a thing to be "after his judgment," and then adds, "and I think that I also have the spirit of God." When he says *think*, we do not understand him to merely *suppose*, but to believe, and be confident. It was a direct claim to be speaking by the Spirit when he was giving his own opinion. In verse 25 he says he has "no commandment of the Lord," in the matter, but he gives his opinion as one that he considers authoritative. We believe that even when the writers of Scripture had no direct and definite command from God they were so guided in their writing as to be led into what was best to say and to be kept from error, and that they claimed this. Ed. M. S.]

THE EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

The Synod of the Church of England in Ceylon has been held in several sessions in Colombo. Bishop Copleston delivered a long address in reference to ritualistic practices, especially in connection with the decision in England by the Privy Council, on the appeal from the Archbishop of Canterbury's decision in the Bishop of London's case. This decision was that many things objected to by the Evangelicals, such as the mixing of the wine with water, the use of candles, the eastward position etc. have no doctrinal significance and therefore, and in consequence a quarantine has been proclaimed. In France at Paris there were 42 cholera deaths in one day. Later reports say that the cooler weather which had followed the excessive heat had checked the spread of the disease somewhat.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The spread of this disease has caused wide-spread alarm. Three thousand deaths per day were taking place in Russia. In Germany, in the city of Hamburg there was a serious outbreak. Several emigrants from this place died at ports in England, and one death from cholera was reported in England of a woman who had not been away. But England is now said to be free from it. In New York U.S.A. also there were several deaths of emigrants, and in consequence a quarantine has been proclaimed. In France at Paris there were 42 cholera deaths in one day. Later reports say that the cooler weather which had followed the excessive heat had checked the spread of the disease somewhat.

The prayer that begins with thankfulness, and passes on into waiting, will always end in thankfulness, triumph, and praise. Heaven is never deaf but when man's heart is dumb.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great heat on the Continent. Aug. 18. Thermometer in Lucerne registers today 84° degrees in the shade, and even those who have rushed to higher places in the mountains complain of the oppressive atmosphere. There are nevertheless unprecedented numbers of tourists at Lucerne to-day.

Germany and today Vienna has been struck by an extraordinary heat while which for sometime has been a thermometer of 107° degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. The heat has been almost like a furnace, and in fact during the day time all the streets are quite deserted. The temperature is quite unprecedented, and there is no sign of a change in the weather. Several deaths from heat are reported. Cor. Oberver.

The resources of the lecture room are decidedly increased when Professor Dewar was able, in a lecture on Chemistry in London lately to produce liquid oxygen in the presence of the audience literally by pints, and to pass liquid air about the room in clear glasses. Oxygen liquefies at about 325° below zero, and air at 319° below zero. If the earth were reduced to a temperature of 360° below zero, it would be covered with a sea of liquid air thirty-five feet deep. Dewar's process of liquefying oxygen and nitrogen was with a hundred pounds of liquid ethylene and fifty pounds of nitrous acid, with the aid of two air pumps and two compressors driven by steam.

The Eruption of Mount Etna. Mount Etna is again showing an increase below zero, and 40 days. (Aug. 18) clouds of smoke and quantities of rocks and explosive substances are being hurled from the principal crater to a height of over 500 feet.

There have been extensive and very destructive fires in the Philippine Island. At Belanga, for instance, on the 6th inst, 1,500 buildings were consumed and 9,000 people made homeless and destitute.

Research to Berlin from Zanibar says that the natives of Unyamweini have revolted against the German authority.

At Niagara on the 16th of July last was celebrated the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the provincial Government of Upper Canada.

The honor of being declared the first member returned at a contested election belongs to the representative of Lord North, Mr. W. J. Ingram of the Illustrated London News. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was returned unopposed at South Paddington, was the only member of the new House of Commons for a few hours.

A Paris newspaper is reported to be experimenting with types of glass with gratifying results.

One of the most curious stones in the world is found in Finland, where it occurs in many places. It is a natural barometer, and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It is called *soikari*, and turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white.

A London paper recently offered a prize for the best definition of "Money." The prize was awarded to Henry E. Bragg, of Sheffield. His definition was: "an article which may be used as a universal passport to every where except heaven, and as a universal provider of every thing except happiness."