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"Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit"

Vol. 49, No. 17

JAFFNA, SATURDAY MAY 10, 1924

NEWS FROM ROME

Cardinal Bourne in Rome.

Cardinal Bourne left by the Paris *Luce* this afternoon, seen off at the station by a very representative gathering. Since arriving, leading the pilgrims on each occasion to the Vatican and presiding at the dinner, His Eminence has had two audiences with the Holy Father, to whom he has been able to report comprehensively on conditions in the Holy Land. Besides paying and receiving what may be classified as official visits—for instance, visits of congratulation to the two newly-created Cardinals from the United States—he has, with his usual kindness, received numbers of individual visitors, and yesterday made time to be at home at St. George's Convent to the Rome Branch of the Catholic Women's League. There was a gathering of over fifty, and conversationally and informally the Cardinal spoke of the incidents of the pilgrims' journey and of things in the Holy Land, particularly of the undoubtedly successful initiation of the Catholic Women's League undertaking out there, and of its prospects for the future, as of the prospects and needs of all Catholic institutions. An extra visit which the Messageries Maritimes introduced into the voyage was that to Rhodes, where, as elsewhere, the Cardinal was received with all honour, and was glad to note the improved conditions under the Italian administration, and in particular the care now taken of the records, in buildings and in other forms, of the knightly order at one time known as "of Rhodes."

Propagation of the Faith.

The Superior Council of the Pontifical Work of the Propagation of the Faith has just begun its regular meeting here. The place of meeting is naturally the Palace of the S. Congregation of Propaganda Fide, and it was equitably naturally, opened by the Prefect of the Congregation, Cardinal van Rossum, who then left the regular President in charge, Mgr. Marchetti, Secretary of the Congregation. In addition to the resident members here, representatives of the various countries, many Presidents of the Work in the countries themselves have come to assist at the meeting, among them Canon Ross from England in future to be known as Mgr. Ross, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness.

The Holy Land.

There is prospect that the new churches at Gethsemane and Mt. Thabor, may be sufficiently advanced for their dedication, one on June 1 and the other during the week. Cardinal Giorgi the Protector of the Franciscan Order will be the Legate of the Holy Father for the ceremony, and he will leave Rome on May 23. The Italian pilgrimage to the Holy Land is now being organized under the auspices of the Society of Pilgrimages to Lourdes and Palestine. It leaves in September, and will be led by an Italian Cardinal, possibly by Cardinal Gasparri, who has long wished to visit the Holy Land, presuming the possibility of his absents himself from Rome for the time necessary.

For the Holy Year.

The preparations for the Missionary Exhibition are going on steadily at the Vatican. Not only is the "Garden della Pigna" within the actual walls being transformed, but anyone who visits the Gardens, entering on the left at the top of the Viale del Belvedere, will find an unaccustomed spectacle in the pavilions being erected there to house the exhibits. The difficulty of housing accommodation is causing serious thought. For ecclesiastical visitors and pilgrimages the Holy See has resources in the numerous scholastic and other houses wherein arrangements may be made for the ordinary residents to give place temporarily, and "systematization" of pilgrimages, so that all do not come at once, is being thought out. Another matter which wants consideration is the variety of categories of pilgrims. One hears of the possible ar-

(Continued up.)

INTERNATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

C. N. S.

Amsterdam will Attract Record Attendance

Adhesions received from all parts of the world at the offices of the International Eucharistic Congress, show that the entire episcopate of the Universal Church will be represented at Amsterdam, when the Congress opens in July.

Among the high Prelates who have signified their intention of assisting at the Congress are Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines; Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster; Cardinal Bertram, Prince-Bishop of Breslau; Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne; Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, the Archbishops of Cambrai and Prague, and many diocesan Bishops.

The number of the faithful expected is very large. A special committee has been formed to bring the Italian Catholics to Amsterdam; Canada is sending a special pilgrimage, and a large contingent is coming from Chicago, which, on account of the scarcity of lodgings, will live on board the vessel during the Congress. French Catholics will arrive mostly by motor caravan.

rival of six hundred good Catholics from China, deck passengers, who will certainly require special accommodation. In its turn the Municipality is thinking out projects: to pave, prepare and systematize all the roads of approach to St. Peter's and the Vatican; to reorganize the tram service thereto, with a specially organized service direct from the arrival platforms of the station; and a Commission has been appointed to organize all available lodging accommodation. It goes without saying that there will be communication and understanding between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.—*Tablet*.

An Orgy of Pacifism.

After a week of unrestrained verbiage, the Birmingham Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship, more familiarly known as Copec, has come to an end, after developing into what seemed very much like an orgy of unrestrained pacifism.

At the opening session the right reverend Chairman, who is the Anglican Bishop of Manchester, expressed his regret that the Roman Catholics were not officially represented. But it was a regret that should be tempered. For although there was much that could commend the fullest support of Catholics, there was also a great deal that no Catholic could back up.

At one of the most important sessions Lord Parmoor took the floor, and having launched himself into that attitude of bellicosity, which is remarkably characteristic of platform pacifism, proceeded to call on the Christian Churches to do penance in sack-cloth and ashes, and agree with him that "even during the War our Christian Churches did not take an attitude in favour of peace."

This was the most flagrant misreading of facts, which the most unlettered Catholic could have refuted by producing a two-penny pamphlet, published by the Catholic Truth Society, giving documentary evidence that the Head of a far from inconsequential Christian Church had taken up a decided attitude in favour of peace.

The twelve hundred or so delegates, not being familiar with the Catholic Truth Society's literature, were carried along by the argument of the pacifist poet, and thumping cheers greeted his denunciation of all war, without discriminating between its justice or injustice. It was a heart-rending moment for the few who happen to have heard of the

(Continued up.)

CATHOLICS GAIN IN BAVARIAN ELECTIONS

C. N. S.

Elections to the Bavarian Diet show a marked electoral triumph for the Catholics as the following figures bear out. The Bavarian Popular Party, that is the Catholics, head the list, having polled 920,000 votes. The National Popular Party comes next with a poll of 492,000; then come the Socialists with 414,000 votes, the Agrarians with 208,000, and last of all the Communists, whose total does not exceed 203,000 votes.

The results in the Palatinate may strengthen the Catholic vote; but in any case, it is known pretty well that the Nationalists have made no headway.

As a result of the voting the distribution of seats in the Diet will be: Catholic Popular Party, 36 seats; Nationalists 26; Social-Democrats, 17; Peasants League, 8; Nationalists of the Right, 8; Democrats, 3.—*C.N.S.*

Crusades, or to whom Lepanto signified something more than a mere name.

It took three years to prepare for this conference. The Press, having apparently learned its mistake over the Catholic conference at Reading, generously opened its columns to the Birmingham conference. Words flowed in torrents, and the main impression of it all is—that the monuments to defunct warriors in Westminster Abbey ought properly to be cleared out of that Christian temple!—*C.N.S.*

Bridgettines go to Sweden.

The departure from England of two Bridgettine nuns to help in making a foundation of their Order in Sweden, is a remarkable instance of bread cast upon the waters returning after many days.

More than 500 years ago the first community of the Bridgettines came to England from Sweden. The religious were welcomed by King Henry V., who gave them generous endowments, in recognition of which anniversary Masses are celebrated in the nuns' church to this day, though the endowments were ditched long ago by the rapacious Henry VIII.

But the actual community founded in those far-off days still exists, with its continuity unbroken; and from this English family, founded direct from Sweden from St. Bridget's original foundation, two nuns are setting out for Djursholm, near Stockholm, where the Holy See has given permission for the Bridgettines to be revived for the first time since the Protestant Reformation in Sweden.—*C.N.S.*

Friends of France.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton was the star speaker of the Friends of France Society, at the Caxton Hall in London, when he spoke strongly in favour of an alliance with France.

There ought to be an alliance with France—Mr. Chesterton said—and by that he meant an agreement that the British should help France against the barbarians—the barbarians having been more directly mentioned earlier in the address.

No one in the country proposed to fight France, Mr. Chesterton continued. In fact, the only people who forbade an alliance with France were the people who forbade us to fight anybody. He said that the dominance which France now had in Europe was thoroughly deserved. But they had people saying that in France did certain things they would tell an American named Astor to write articles against them. What effect that would have upon the French he could not imagine. No course of an action, neither fighting nor being friends with France, could have left us in a more hopeless position in Europe than we were now.—*C.N.S.*

A PAPAL RUMOUR DISPOSED OF

C. N. S.

The report that the Pope, accompanied by the American Cardinals and Cardinal Merry del Val, was to assist in person at the inauguration of the new establishment of the Knights of Columbus near the Porta Cavalleggeri, has been denied in the *Osservatore Romano*, after the *Giornale d'Italia* had published a circumstantial account of the forthcoming ceremony.

A report, no one seems to know exactly what, had apparently circulated amongst pressmen, that the Pope was to go beyond Vatican territory, and on the strength of this a fresh version of the so-called settlement of the Roman Question found currency.

But the entire affair is disposed of in the *Osservatore*, which in an official note remarks that the Holy Father discovered that the new buildings of the Knights of Columbus lie outside the Vatican territory as that territory is defined in the Law of Guarantees. His Holiness, therefore, could not be present at the inauguration.

Signor Mussolini has come out very strong in the recent elections; but some of his supporters might, with advantage, copy their chief in his respectful bearing towards the Church and its Head.

Archbishop Cieplak, the victim of the Bolsheviki, has not yet reached Rome, though his arrival is expected momentarily. The Archbishop is understood to be the bearer of a document relating to the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia, which he will submit to the Pope.

The statement that His Holiness intends to raise Archbishop Cieplak to the rank of a Cardinal may be nothing more than a rumour; but the sentence of perpetual banishment from Russia would prevent the Archbishop from returning to his diocese.—*C.N.S.*

A Cathedral for Argyle.

After having been content with his little tin abernacle at Oban for a pro-cathedral for many years, the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles has launched a project for a new and more adequate cathedral. The Holy Father has been interested in the scheme, and has given his blessing to the work of the promoters.

This See, although it was restored only in 1878, is something to be proud of. Originally there were apparently two dioceses; that of Argyle, founded in the year 1200, and that of the Isles, which was much more ancient, and claimed its foundation by St. Patrick somewhere about the year 477. The double See dated from about the 13th century.

It is a scattered and romantic diocese. Most of its lies in the county of Argyle, and Invernesshire. But there are also a number of islands off the western coast of Scotland, including the Hebrides. The diocese has the proud distinction of claiming that parts of it have never been Protestant. From 1553 to 1878 the Catholics were without a Bishop, but the Old Religion was preserved and flourished all through the penal centuries, and some of these Catholic Highlanders and island men who have recently emigrated to Canada have behind them a spiritual ancestry that goes back in an unbroken line for 1500 years or so.—*C.N.S.*

Theatrical Church Music Forbidden.

"Theatre and casino methods" must be abandoned, declares Mgr. Gailliebert, Bishop of Frejus, who disapproves of artists performing vocal pieces in the churches of his diocese. For some time the names of prominent singers have been announced in the press as vocal performers at the services, and the bishop has put his feet down on these renditions.

A return to plainchant, or if that is not possible, then to the polyphonic Church music after the manner of Palestrina, is declared by the bishop to be more suitable for divine worship than musical pieces more fitting for the concert hall.—*C.N.S.*

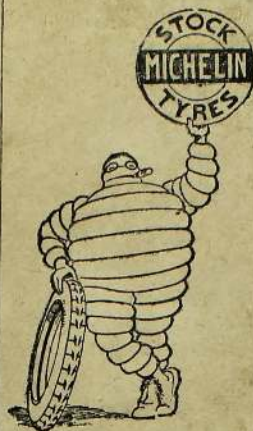
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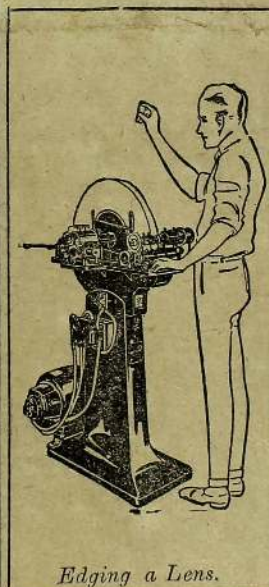
C. N. S.

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ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.
Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 319

In the matter of the estate of the
late Kirupaimuttu wife of Samuel
of Thailankudyiruppu

Deceased.

Arumogam Ratanmuttu of Thailankudyi-
ruppu

Petitioner.

Vs.

Kurupatham wife of Ratanmuttu of
Thailankudyiruppu

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Arumogam
Ratanmuttu of Thailankudyiruppu praying
for Letters of Administration to the
estate of the above-named deceased, Kiru-
paimuttu wife of Samuel coming on for dis-
posal before C.L. Wickremesinghe Esquire,
District Judge, on the 11th day of April
1924, in the presence of Mr. S. Mudir:
Anantham, Proctor, on the part of the
Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated the 11th day of April 1924 having
been read, it is declared that the Petitioner
is the father of the said intestate and is en-
titled to have Letters of Administration to
the estate of the said intestate issued to
him unless the Respondent or any other
person shall, on or before the 12th day of
May 1924 show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 11th day of April 1924.

C. L. Wickremesinghe,

NOTICE

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Meditations for Lay folk By Bede Jarrett, O. P.	4/4
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St. Bonaventure's Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ Illustrated	5/8
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Thoughts and Affections on the Passion of Jesus Christ for Every Day of the Year By Fr. Gaetano M. da Bergamo	11/14
The Man of Sorrows, Chapters on the Sacred Passion, By Robert Eaton	5/14
The Life of Our Jesus Christ, the Son of God in Meditations By Maurice Meschler S.J. in 2 Vols.	15/12
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Feast of St. Isidore, Elalai.

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E. Jenn, O. M. I.
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CHURCH CALENDAR MAY 1924.

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Sun.....18 4th after Easter. S. Venan-
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Apostleship of Prayer.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR MAY,
1924.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Prayer for every day during
May 1924.

O Jesus through the immaculate Heart of Mary, I offer thee my prayers, works and sufferings of this day for all the intentions of Thy Sacred Heart, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass throughout the World for the intention of all Our Associates, and especially that we may show our Devotion and Piety to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Catholic Guardian

MAY 10TH 1924.

EDUCATION AND MANUAL LABOUR.

In his instructive article under the subject "Wants of Jaffna" our correspondent "Old Resident" whose diatribe against Extravagance is so well-deserved, has this to say about education carried on in the Island. "But if our present day system of expensive education does not impart to the school-going young people the knowledge of the dignity of honest labour and that an English education ought not to be a bar to educated young men using the plough and turning themselves to other useful occupations as carpentry, etc., I should boldly say without any fear of contradiction that our system of education is a huge farce and an utter failure, though our boys may pass the highest examination and obtain honours and distinctions. The whole system must be rotten." Well said, on the supposition. But one must not forget the distinction, an important distinction too, between knowing and doing. Ovid of old said: "video meliora proboque, sed deteriora sequor." We believe that the education given in our Colleges does impart to the school-going young people some knowledge of the dignity of honest labour. At any rate, one cannot jump to the conclusion, that because English educated young men do not take to

not impeding its work, men of character, men who will be prepared to bear the burden of life. But education is powerless before centuries-old prejudice and strong social customs. In Greece and Rome with all their high civilization, manual labour was looked down upon as something degrading. They had the slaves for that. Freemen rather went to swell the number of the unemployed in the cities where they were supported by the State, while the slaves were tilling the soil and doing all other kinds of manual labour for the benefit of freemen. The Romans and Greeks and other nations of antiquity, did not realise that man should live by the sweat of his brow. Judea was an exception where every man learnt a trade. In India the caste system has degraded manual labour. The division of labour implied in the caste system had its advantages, especially at the commencement of organised Indian society. But to despise certain classes of people, because they engaged in particular kinds of industry or trade, is to stamp manual labour as something low and degrading. It was not so much that the people of India were divided into inferior and superior castes but what was so divided was their occupations. So that, if a man who ought by birth to follow a "higher-caste-occupation," gave it up and took to a lower-caste-occupation, he thereby became a lower caste man. In Egypt for a time there was also a system of division of labour but all kinds of work were held in equal honour. But in India it has been otherwise. And as long as the caste system and social conventions remain strong, English education will be powerless to bring about a change. Add to the strength of age-long prejudice, this social system has the sanction of the predominant religions of the country. What could education do against such forces? There are just a few trades or industries that do not come under the ban of the caste system: yet they, too, suffer under other disabilities.

Editorial Note

What is Hinduism.—Mahatma Gandhi is looked up to not only as a political leader, but also as a correct exponent of Hinduism. Hence what the Mahatma conceives Hinduism really to be cannot but have the utmost weight with the large following of his admirers. "If I were asked," he says, "to define the Hindu creed I should simply say: Search after Truth through non-violence means. A man may not believe even in God and still he can call himself a Hindu...Hinduism in the most tolerant of all religions. Its creed is all embracing." He also says in another place that: "It is the good fortune or misfortune of Hinduism that it has no official creed." Mahatma Gandhi, however, is not alone in holding these views. In connection with the founding of the Hindu University of Benares, we remember, when the question was raised what Hinduism was, similar statements were made by reputed Hindu authorities. To us all this is very puzzling. To take only one case in point: If a man, without a belief even in God, can be a Hindu, then Hinduism ceases to be a religion; for religion according to common acceptance implies belief in God, and it exists to bring man into relation with God. An atheist can have no religion. Then again, if Hinduism has no official creed, no one has the right to say this is Hindu belief and not that. And the claim to teach Hinduism becomes an unwarrantable assumption. Then, what about schools set up to teach

THE LATE MR. A. SABAPATHY.

By the death of Mr. A. Sabapathy, which occurred after a few month's illness on Tuesday morning last, Jaffna has lost one of its leading men and notable citizens. The deceased had a large share in the public life of the North. Naturally he devoted much of his time and energy for the furtherance of the interests of the Hindu Community, but questions that affected his countrymen in general never failed to enlist his sympathy. His readiness to serve the public was remarkable and it is that readiness which brought him into prominence, where to shrink from public service is so pronounced a tendency. Mr. Sabapathy has thus set a fine example. There never was a movement to promote a public use in which he did not take a lead.

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MAY 10TH 1924.

EDUCATION AND MANUAL LABOUR.

In his instructive article under the subject "Wants of Jaffna" our correspondent "Old Resident" whose distaste against Extravagance is so well-deserved, has this to say about education earned on in the Island. "But if our present day system of expensive education does not impart to the school-going young people the knowledge of the dignity of honest labour and that an English education ought not to be a bar to educated young men using the plough and turning themselves to other useful occupations as carpentry, etc., I should boldly say without any fear of contradiction that our system of education is a huge farce and an utter failure, though our boys may pass the highest examination and obtain honours and distinctions. The whole system must be rotten." Well said, on the supposition. But one must not forget the distinction, an important distinction too, between knowing and doing. Ovid of old said: "video meliora proboque, sed deteriora sequor." We believe that the education given in our Colleges does impart to the school-going young people some knowledge of the dignity of honest labour. At any rate, one cannot jump to the conclusion that because English educated young men do not take to

city, and out, if contrary forces not impeding its work, men of character, men who will be prepared to bear the burden of life. But education is powerless before centuries-old prejudice and strong social customs. In Greece and Rome with all their high civilization, manual labour was looked down upon as something degrading. They had the slaves for that. Freeman rather went to swell the number of the unemployed in the cities where they were supported by the State, while the slaves were tilling the soil and doing all other kinds of manual labour for the benefit of freemen. The Romans and Greeks and other nations of antiquity, did not realise that man should live by the sweat of his brow. Judea was an exception where every man learnt a trade. In India the caste system has degraded manual labour. The division of labour implied in the caste system had its advantages, especially at the commencement of organised Indian society. But to despise certain classes of people, because they engaged in particular kinds of industry or trade, is to stamp manual labour as something low and degrading. It was not so much that the people of India were divided into inferior and superior castes but what was so divided was their occupations. So that, if a man who ought by birth to follow a "higher-caste-occupation," gave it up and took to a lower-caste-occupation, he thereby became a lower caste man. In Egypt for a time there was also a system of division of labour but all kinds of work were held in equal honour. But in India it has been otherwise. And as long as the caste system and social conventions remain strong, English education will be powerless to bring about a change. Add to the strength of age-long prejudice, this social system has the sanction of the predominant religions of the country. What could education do against such forces? There are just a few trades or industries that do not come under the ban of the caste system: yet they, too, suffer under other disabilities.

Editorial Note

What is Hinduism.—Mahatma Gandhi is looked up to not only as a political leader, but also as a correct exponent of Hinduism. Hence what the Mahatma conceives Hinduism really to be cannot but have the utmost weight with the large following of his admirers. "If I were asked," he says, "to define the Hindu creed I should simply say: Search after Truth through non-violence means. A man may not believe even in God and still he can call himself a Hindu...Hinduism in the most tolerant of all religions. Its creed is all embracing." He also says in another place that: "It is the good fortune or misfortune of Hinduism that it has no official creed." Mahatma Gandhi, however, is not alone in holding these views. In connection with the founding of the Hindu University of Benares, we remember, when the question was raised what Hinduism was, similar statements were made by reputed Hindu authorities. To us all this is very puzzling. To take only one case in point: If a man, without a belief even in God, can be a Hindu, then Hinduism ceases to be a religion; for religion according to common acceptance implies belief in God, and it exists to bring man into relation with God. An atheist can have no religion. Then again, if Hinduism has no official creed, no one has the right to say this is Hindu belief and not that. And the claim to teach Hinduism becomes an unwarrantable assumption. Then, what about schools set up to teach it?

THE LATE MR. A. SABAPATHY.

By the death of Mr. A. Sabapathy, which occurred after a few month's illness on Tuesday morning last, Jaffna has lost one of its leading men and notable citizens. The deceased had a large share in the public life of the North. Naturally he devoted much of his time and energy for the furtherance of the interests of the Hindu Community, but questions that affected his countrymen in general never failed to enlist his sympathy. His readiness to serve the public was remarkable and it is that readiness which brought him into prominence, where to shrink from public service is so pronounced a tendency. Mr. Sabapathy has thus set a fine example. There never was a movement to promote a public cause in which he did not take a leading part. His death is a great loss to the community.

countrymen—the one, during the crisis and the other, when the Travancore Government imposed high preferential tariff on Jaffna tobacco. As the Honorary Editor of the *Hindu Organ*, he had also to study local problems and his views on them were received with due consideration. This is not the occasion to refer to the sensational libel case against the *Guardian* nor should we bear him a grudge for the rights he exercised of an ordinary citizen in seeking the aid of the law, though in that instance unsuccessfully. As his judgment ripened, he was for conciliation all round. And his moderating influence would have been of great service in bringing the different sections of the Tamil Community together. As a nominated member of the Legislative Council he more than came up to expectations by his tact and painstaking industry. The passing away of Mr. A. Sabapathy with his large experience and knowledge of local affairs and his spirit of service is a distinct loss to the Tamil Community. We offer our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

"Papalism" To-day.

(From The Tablet.)

I.
To-day it is a common experience to meet High Anglicans whose only considerable ground of dissent from us Catholics is that we are not content to be mere Papists but are "Papalists" as well. In other words, they are prepared to honour the Bishop of Rome as the Patriarch of the West and even as the First Bishop in Christendom; always provided that they can "contract out" of "Papalism"—by which they mean the always implicit doctrine of the Church and the Papacy which was made explicit at the Vatican Council of 1870. They cherish a hankering hope that the Vatican Council did not quite mean what it said; or if the Council did mean what it said in haste, it has secretly repented at leisure to such an extent that a "deal" with High Anglicanism is not excluded from practical politics.

On the theological aspects of this delusion we have dwelt many times, and will not now repeat what has been said so plainly and so often. There are, however, certain other considerations, practical rather than doctrinal, which we may usefully examine; not for the enlightenment of scholars but for the guidance of rank-and-file Anglicans with a practical turn of mind.

II.

To the "Anglo-Catholic" who says: "I agree with Rome about the Mass, about a priesthood offering the Holy Sacrifice for the living and the dead, about the public honouring of Our Lady and the Saints, about prayers for the faithful departed, and in short, about the whole Catholic Faith as Rome defines it, except the unscriptural and unsuppressive addition concerning the Papacy which Rome so rashly made fifty-four years ago, we suggest a simple line of thought. It is as follows.

Less than one short century ago an overwhelming majority—of Anglicans sincerely and indignantly maintained that Rome was teaching the most grievous and pestilential errors on every one of the points above cited. Her Mass was superstitious idolatry, her Purgatory a money-making imposture, her priests arrogant intruders between the creature and the Creator, her "Mariolatry" a blasphemy. The Pope who taught these doctrines, was worse than an apostate he was anti-Christ, and to oppose him with might and main was one of the surest ways of pleasing Almighty God. Yet the highest High Anglicans of our own day believe these truths with reverence and preach them with fervour. That is to say, they admit that Rome was right and that Canterbury and York were wrong. Surely it is a fair workaday presumption—we repeat that we are not now writing theoretically for scholars but practically for plain men and women—surely it is a fair presumption that if Rome was right on nineteen points (for we have mentioned above only a few of the Catholic doctrines once denied by Anglicans) it is rather risky to rest one's whole ecclesiastical position on the suggestion that Rome is possibly wrong on the twentieth. If a specialist, after being pooh-poohed and even rebuked by other consultants, should turn out to have diagnosed correctly nineteen of our physical ills we should hardly refuse him our trust and jeopardize our lives on the twentieth occasion by shutting the door in his face. That this line of reasoning does not prove the Vatican Council in 1870 to have truly defined the faith of the Catholic Church concerning the Blessed Sacrament, the

Church itself, the Church is the infallible oracle on every Christian doctrine except the doctrine of the Church's own commission and jurisdiction; that the teacher has always taught truth except as regards his own authority to teach. Papal Infallibility offends the Anglo-Catholic of 1924 far less than the Mass offended the average Anglican of 1824, or even of 1874; yet we hear of "Masses" in thousands of Anglican churches to-day. It is our firm conviction that "Papalism" will be accepted not as a bitter portion to be swallowed with a wry face but as a life-living draught by the High Anglicans of the near future; and therefore we suggest, in all sympathy and kindness, that they should search their hearts and minds and consciences thoroughly before they prolong a delay which robs themselves of peace and the Catholic Church of doughty recruits against error and unbelief.

French Scientists Expose Trickery of Noted Medium.

Once more the advocates of spiritism have been reduced to confusion by strict scientific control and one of their most famous mediums has been convicted of trickery and imposture.

The medium is the Pole, Guzik, who was said to have the power to cause the most mysterious phenomena, such as the moving of objects without touching them, projections, various materializations, etc.

A newspaper man, M. Paul Henze, editor of "L'Opinion," who conducted a remarkable experiment last year at the Sorbonne in which the power attributed to another famous medium, Eva Carrière, was proved to be non-existent, denied Guzik to submit to a scientific control by some scholars of the College of France and the Faculty of Sciences. Guzik was obliged to accept.

The experiments were conducted in the Laboratory of Experimental Biology of the Sorbonne, under the eyes of Messrs. Langevin, Professor of physics at the College of France, Etienne Rabaud, Professor of biology at the Sorbonne, Langevin, head of physiological work at the Sorbonne, and others. They were begun on November 6 and have only now come to an end, which proved that the investigators did not treat their task lightly.

The tricks employed by the medium and his manager, M. de Jelsky, were discovered quite easily. It was found that when the legs of the medium, who operated in semi-darkness, were controlled, the armchairs ceased to move, the waste-paper baskets no longer jumped in the air and the investigators no longer felt blows on their arms and shoulders, blows which would have seriously impressed less scientific natures.

After six weeks of observation, the scholars summed up their conclusions in an official report which has now been published in "L'Opinion."

These conclusions are as follows:

"The undersigned declare that their conviction is complete and unreserved; the phenomena presented to them is produced by no mysterious mechanism.

"The medium produces them:

"By using his elbow for certain contacts applied in the vicinity of the shoulder;

"By freeing one of his legs from the control, he caused the movement and contact and projection of objects by means of this member."

The imposture of the medium Guzik has thus been proved. And yet, as one of the Paris papers remarks, ironically, this will not prevent a certain number of naive people from believing obstinately in the supernatural powers of these tricksters, while these same naive people disdainfully hold the most obvious truths of religion to be mere superstition.—N.C.W.C. News Service.

A Lucky Man.

On December 11th 1923, there entered the General Hospital, Colombo, a patient suffering from a painful soft swelling behind the ribs on the right side.

The name of the patient was R. Debray; his birth place, Paris; his age 38 years. Debray had a brilliant war service record, and in 1919 went to Indo-China as Secretary to General Pelletier, Commander of the French troops in the Far East. It was there that the painful disease started, some 10 months ago. As the

for France. But on reaching Colombo it was felt that the patient could not proceed further and he was sent by the French Consul to the General Hospital on December the 11th, at 10 p. m.

He was operated on December the 13th, when a large quantity of chocolate coloured and offensive pus oozed out and two rubber tubes were inserted for drainage. The disease was diagnosed as *amoebic abscess of the liver*. Under the microscope the pus was swarming with small animalcules called *amoeba* which were fast eating up the liver. Day after day the discharge persisted. At times the temperature rose fairly high. Other operations were resorted to; several series of injections of *emulsi* were tried but with no improvement. The patient was getting weaker and despondent. To complicate matters a *subphrenic abscess* of the intestine was found to have developed. To combat this new development, another operation was deemed necessary by the Surgeons. The poor patient had had enough of operations. He thought of his loved ones and of his "douce France," "Oh! to die so far away! He was a brave man, but yet a big tear fell. Then he revealed his faith and asked for a priest and his religious rites. The Surgeons who attended on him could only say; "What can we do?"

On the 17th of March, in the evening, the patient agreed to have a Novena started and to take Lourdes water. On the 21st the patient was better, and there was no fever. On the following day there was still a little discharge but no *amoeba*. After this he went on doing well, went on a pilgrimage of thanksgiving to Our Lady of Lourdes to Ragama and made a tour of sixty miles. He gave a surprise to the eminent Surgeons and Physicians who had attended on him and who made it a point to see him after his cure. They did not say much but looked at one another in wonder and one of them said to the patient privately in his native tongue: "Vous êtes chanceux!" (You are a lucky man!) Chance is not an agent of cures, but a word that we sometimes use to hide either our ignorance or our thoughts.

Anyhow, the patient left Colombo, by the same *Porthus* that had brought him in, on Sunday the 13th of April, 1924, on his way to France and on a pilgrimage to Lourdes. I saw him just before he left: he was not only a lucky man but a happy man!—C. C. M.

AUTHENTIC.

Local & General

St. Patrick's College re-opened after the Easter holidays on Tuesday the 6th. A good number of new pupils joined the school.

The annual retreat has been fixed for May 14th and will be preached by the Revd. Father B. A. Marcellin, O. M. I. The Rector hopes that the parents will send their children regularly to all the exercises of the retreat and will help the work of Divine grace by fostering at home that spirit of recollection and piety without which the boys cannot make a good retreat.

The Old Boys, whose occupations are not too absorbing, are always welcome at the sermons and meditations. Their presence during the retreat is a source of edification for their younger brothers and of great spiritual profit for themselves.

The College has lost a good and faithful servant by the demise of "Jacho" who expired on Monday the 5th. "Jacho" was an institution at St. Patrick's. He was an old and tried servant of the College when young Brothers Dunne and Wheeler came from Ireland, he saw the rise and fall of 8 Rectors of St. Patrick's. It is surmised by very Old Boys that he cannot have served the institution for less than 50 years and he worked to the very last. Boys and teachers going on picnics or shooting expeditions could not do without the services of "Jacho." He was a sort of M. lehiendech, without father or mother, nationality or caste: some say that he came from India very young. The late Editor A. Saverimuttu wrote in the St. Patrick's Annual for 1906 a fine account of a trip to Chunnayil, in which the popularity of "Jacho" with the boys is described in very flattering terms.

His funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, the Revd. Father Emmanuel, Rector of the College, officiating, and all the College Fathers being present at the "Libera" and absolution. R. I. P.

A verandah with fine cement pillars has been constructed on the southern side of the boarders dormitory. It was a long felt want and will prove a great boon to students during the rainy season as it connects the boarding house with the school proper.

A Quiet Wedding.—Owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bride, the marriage of Mr. A. S. Vanniasinkam, Advocate, with Miss Ruby Vanniasinkam, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Homer Vanniasinkam, Crown Advocate and Mrs. Vanniasinkam took place quietly in the Bishop's Chapel early on Wednesday 7th of May.

The District Court.—Mr. W. D. Niles has been appointed to act as District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, from April 28, to May 17, 1924, during the absence of Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

Assistant Provincial Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of the Jaffna District of the Northern Province with effect from April 28, 1924, *vice* Mr. P. O. Fernando, transferred. His office will be at the Jaffna Kacheheri.

The Retirement of Mr. B. David. **Postmaster.**—After 27 years of meritorious service in the Postal Department, Mr. B. David, Postmaster, Mannar, has sent in his papers and left Mannar for Jaffna on Friday the 2nd inst, on 3 months' full pay leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. David is only about 52 years old and was compelled to retire owing to reasons of health. Being a conscientious and just man he was much respected and liked at Mannar where he spent about 5 years. His hobby is literature and thoughtful reading and his retirement will give him ample time to devote himself to his pet subject—the great Catholic men of letters. His departure is keenly regretted at Mannar and we wish him many years of peaceful rest and study.—Cor.

Personal.—Mr. J. D. Lawrencepillai, Inspector of Excise, is now stationed at Negombo.

A Mishap to a Catamaran.—When the Nauty Public of the Island Division was returning with his clerk from Delft, as they were nearing the shores of Nativita, the Catamaran was capsized by the dashing of a high wave and all on the raft were thrown into the sea. They however managed to get safely to Nativita.

A Boat Sunk Near Talaimannar.—A boat loaded with cargo from Colombo sank a few miles from Talaimannar on its way to Jaffna. The boat sank most unexpectedly causing thereby a loss which has been estimated to be not less than a lakh of rupees.

Tom-Tom Beaters Fined. The case came up for trial on Monday last before Mr. R. H. Bassett, Police Magistrate of Kuyts, in which Police Vidhane Sellappa, of Velanai, charged several men who were connected with the recent riot in Velanai, with having conducted a tom-tom procession without a license either in the possession of the fishermen who conducted the procession or the Pariahs who beat tom-toms.

The accused pleaded guilty and were fined eis 50 each, the Magistrate remarking that the Pariahs should not beat tom-toms without securing the license themselves, and not be deceived by statements of those who conduct a procession.

Interpreter of the Supreme Court.—Mudaliyar T. Welantay, Second Tamil Interpreter of the Supreme Court, has been appointed Senior Tamil Interpreter and Mudaliyar N. N. Thamootheram, assumes duties as Chief Tamil Translator, Colonial Secretary's Office.

The Ceylon Legislative Council. **Order in Council, 1923.**—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has, under the powers conferred upon him by rule 17 of Schedule II, of "The Ceylon (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1923," been pleased to direct that polls shall, in all cases, open at seven o'clock in the forenoon and close at six o'clock in the afternoon of the day appointed for such polls.—"Gazette."

The Legislative Council.—The next meeting of the Legislative Council as at present constituted will be held on the 12th of June when emergency legislation and the second and third readings of a few bills that have been introduced into Council will be gone through. It is understood that this will be the last meeting of the present Council.

The Forthcoming Council Elections.—On enquiry at the Secretariat a *Times of Ceylon* representative was informed that the 11th June and the 21st June have been provisionally fixed for polling and the announcement of the results in connection with the forthcoming elections for the Ceylon Legislative Council. The authorities, however, do not expect this will be possible in view of the fact that some considerable time must be taken up in the preparation of registers. After the registers have been prepared, they have to be certified and then printed. The hearing of appeals and objections must necessarily take some time. In some constituencies there have been an enormous number of claims specially in connection with the Colombo and Chilaw seats.

Jaffna and Its Wants.

XXXI

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

"The Mirror of True Womanhood" is a book by the Revd. Fr. O'Reilly, an American author who wrote "True Men as we Need Them." These two volumes should be in the hands of every Catholic Layman, for they are, as it were, two Catholic masterpieces, and while the first puts forth what a Catholic woman should be, the second describes in a masterly style, the ideal of a true Catholic Layman. It is a pity that the Tamil language possesses very few books of the above type, and it would be a great boon to the Tamil Community in Ceylon and South India, if some competent Tamil scholar with a fairly good knowledge of English, would devote his attention to the translation in Tamil of such able and interesting works as the above.

mind, to my dying day, I will not be obliterated. I will be remembered in the days of the Grecian and Roman Empire was looked upon as a slave, or as a toy or plaything to serve the whims and fancies of the man. But the Catholic concept of woman is very high indeed; and the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Immaculate Mother without spot, who brought into the world the Divine Redeemer is the ideal woman who was fit to be called the Mother of God. Poets and scholars have sung the praises of the Immaculate Virgin, and exhausted all that the human genius can conceive and express of the beauty, sublimity, and incomparable purity of Mary, whose seed was to crush the serpents' head. But the words of Newman in the well-known poem "The Queen of the Seasons" strike a note that cannot be surpassed.

"But I know of one work of His Infinite Hand, Which special and singular ever must stand; So perfect, so pure, and of gifts such a store, That even Omnipotence needs shall do more." God Himself, with His infinite power, could not have created anything to surpass in purity or beauty or holiness, the Blessed one whom He had chosen for His Mother on earth.

And this perfection of God's creation is the model and ideal of womanhood. Having such a perfect exemplar before them, is it a wonder that the Catholic religion has been the nursing mother of so many good women and true, who have lived such holy lives that they have been raised to the altars of the Church. Besides the thousands who led lives of penance and asceticism, there are thousands who have consecrated themselves to God in the religious state. But a great many still have sacrificed themselves in the holy state of matrimony. St. Perpetua, who, with her seven sons, suffered martyrdom; St. Elizabeth of Hungary; St. Monica, the mother of the great St. Augustine are admirable models of the saintly wife and mother, and ideals for the imitation of women whose lot is cast in the world, amidst the trials and temptations of the domestic or married life, which, for the matter of that, is not a less holy life.

The lay woman, who embraces the wedded life, is obliged to lead a life of holiness compatible with her state of life. Though much of her time will have to be devoted to her domestic cares, to look after the comforts of her husband, and of her children, if God blesses her with them, she has, all the same, to be the gentle angel in human form, who has to watch over the hearth and home and in all circumstances, of prosperity or adversity, of health or sickness, of peace or affliction, to exercise the functions of the "Queen of the household."

It is the duty of the mother to train up her little ones from their earliest infancy and instill into them the ideas of God and holy things which should be their guiding principles in later life. Every mother is a heroine, and risking her life for every child of her bosom, her gentle love is the inexhaustible fountain of all domestic happiness. The love of a true mother is such a precious thing that only the love of God can be compared to it. And it is God who has implanted this mother-love in the heart of every woman.

The education of our girls should, therefore, receive the greatest attention, and their training in piety and learning is an all-important subject. It is not necessary that girls should pass high Examinations, but it is highly essential that, while their education in secular knowledge is not neglected, their domestic training must be in the hands of the mother, who should be qualified to do her part thoroughly and efficiently. The greatest men the world has produced owe their greatness to their mothers who trained them at the most pliable period of their lives. If we have good Catholic Mothers, we have every reason to hope that we shall have good Catholic laymen and good Catholic citizens.

OLD RESIDENT.

Jaffna,
8.5.24.

Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, Colombo.

A meeting of the above Confraternity was held at the Cathedral Clergy House, Kotahena, at 5.30 on Sunday evening the 4th May, the Revd. Father, Jos. Mulliner, O. M. I. Parish Priest presided and addressed the members. A resolution recording an appreciation of the Very Revd. Father Henry's services as President and welcoming the Revd. Father Jos. Mulliner was proposed by Mr. P. Q. Christian, seconded by Mr. B. A. Dominic and was unanimously adopted.

Anuradhapura.

The Indo Ceylon Travelling Post Office bag for Anuradhapura which brings all the evening papers for A'pura and Trincomalee was not received here by the night mail. On inquiry it is understood that the bag in question has been mislaid at Maho and the Maho bag for Colombo had been sent to A'pura by mistake. Great inconvenience was thus caused to the subscribers of the papers by the non-receipt of the bag.

The Feast of St. Joseph, the Patron Saint of the church will be celebrated on Sunday the 11th instant. The preparatory novenas which commenced on Friday last are being conducted with great pomp and solemnity by the different sections.

Ecce astis.—Revd. Father Alfred Huetin, O. M. I. the new Parish Priest has arrived at Anuradhapura and taken charge of the Mission. Revd. Father C. A. Boury, O. M. I. Parish Priest who is transferred to Jaffna and who is at present in Newara Eliya will be given a hearty send off when he returns.—Cor, May 7.

HOW TO PREVENT CANCER?

As cancer is an incurable disease and as there is no remedy when once it has developed itself, special stress should be laid on its prevention. Though the real cause of cancer has not been found out, still much can be done to prevent its occurrence.

Few suggestions concerning its prevention and early treatment are given below:—

1. Japanese suffer greatly from cancer of the stomach on account of eating raw vegetables fertilized with manure. Hence vegetables and fruits should be cleansed with boiled water before use.
2. Cancer is common among Chinese on account of the use of hot food. Hence food should be taken warm and not hot.
3. Cancer of cheek and tongue is more common in Indian and Ceylonese women on account of chewing betel-nut leaf and chumam. Most probably it is the effect of chumam which causes the cancer when used in excess. Hence slaked lime should be used in moderate quantity or betel chewing should be discouraged.
4. Cancer of lip is more common in Englishmen due to the use of tobacco and pipe. Hence this habit should be discouraged.
5. Irritation plays an important part in the causation of cancer. Cancer is very common in Kashmir on account of carrying charcoal over the body. Use of warm clothing would be preferable to the use of oven.
6. Those who are engaged in tar and paraffin works suffer from it. Hence steps should be taken to prevent injurious effects. Cancer in its early stage produces no pain or symptoms, hence early diagnosis is of utmost importance.
7. Any swelling in the breast of a woman after 35, should be removed.
8. Any bleeding, however trivial, after the change of life should be investigated and treated.
9. Any ulceration or sore on the lower lip in a man after 40 should be removed at once.
10. Any sore or swelling in the mouth after 40, should be submitted to microscopic examination.
11. Any bleeding from the bowel after 40, should be thoroughly investigated.
12. Any wart, mole or growth on the skin exposed to constant irritation should be removed.
13. Avoid irritation of tongue and cheeks by jagged teeth which should be attended to.
14. Rooms where cancer cases have occurred, should be disinfected after the death of the patient.—*The Health*.

The Jaffna Urban District Council.

Notice Calling for Tenders

Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a market building at Kaikala Bazaar.

Tenders should be made on forms which will be supplied at this Office upon a deposit of Rs. 10/- for each form. They should be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for building a Market" on the left hand top corner of the envelope, and addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Friday the 30th May 1924.

Plan of the building, specification and bill of quantities may be seen at this Office.

The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance, security in cash to the extent of one tenth of the amount of his tender and to enter into a contract. Should he fail to do so, his deposit will be forfeited.

All forfeited deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained at this Office.

By Order,

S. E. R. Solomons,

Secretary, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council, Jaffna, May 8, 1924.

NOTICE

TEAK WOOD.

BEST BURMA TEAK

Logs from 10 to 35 Feet by 12 to 18 Inches are in Stock.

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O. M. I. Parish Priest presided and addressed
the members. A resolution recording
an appreciation of the Very Revd. Father
Mear's services as President and welcom-
ing the Revd. Father Jos. Milliner was pro-
posed by Mr. P. Q. Christian, seconded by
Mr. B. A. Dominic and was unanimously
adopted.

Anuradhapura.

The Indo Ceylon Travelling Post Office bag
for Anuradhapura which brings all the
evening papers for A'pura and Trincomalee
was not received here by the night mail. On
inquiry it is understood that the bag in
question has been mislaid at Maho and the
Maho bag for Colombo had been sent to
A'pura by mistake. Great inconvenience was
thus caused to the subscribers of the pa-
pers by the non-receipt of the bag.
The Feast of St. Joseph, the Patron Saint
of the church will be celebrated on Sun-
day the 11th instant. The preparatory nov-
enas which commenced on Friday last are
being conducted with great pomp and
solemnity by the different sections.

tion. O. M. I. The new Parish Priest has ar-
rived at Anuradhapura and taken charge of
the Mission. Rev. Father C. A. Boury,
O. M. I. Parish Priest who is transferred to
Jaffna and who is at present in Nawara
Eliya will be given a hearty send off when
he returns.—Cor, May 7.

HOW TO PREVENT CANCER?

As cancer is an incurable disease and as
there is no remedy when once it has de-
veloped itself, special stress should be laid on
regarding its prevention. Though the real
cause of cancer has not been found out, still
much can be done to prevent its occur-
rence.

Few suggestions concerning its preven-
tion and early treatment are given below:—

1. Japanese suffer greatly from cancer
of the stomach on account of eating raw
vegetables fertilized with manure. Hence
vegetables and fruits should be cleansed
with boiled water before use.

2. Cancer is common among Chinese on
account of the use of hot food. Hence food
should be taken warm and not hot.

3. Cancer of cheek and tongue is more
common in Indian and Ceylonese women on
account of chewing betel nut leaf and chu-
nam. Most probably it is the effect of chu-
nam which causes ulceration when used in
excess. Hence slaked lime should be used
in moderate quantity or betel chewing
should be discouraged.

4. Cancer of lip is more common in Eng-
lishmen due to the use of tobacco and pipe.
Hence this habit should be discouraged.

5. Irritation plays an important part in
the causation of cancer. Cancer is very com-
mon in Kashmir on account of carrying
charcoal over on the body. Use of warm
clothing would be preferable to the use
of oven.

6. Those who are engaged in tar and
paraffin works suffer from it. Hence steps
should be taken to prevent injurious effects.
Cancer in its early stage produces no pain
or symptoms, hence early diagnosis is of
utmost importance.

7. Any swelling in the breast of a wo-
man after 35, should be removed.

8. Any bleeding, however trivial, after
the change of life should be investigated
and treated.

9. Any ulceration or sore on the lower
lip in a man after 40 should be removed at
once.

10. Any sore or swelling in the mouth
after 40, should be submitted to microscop-
ic examination.

11. Any bleeding from the bowel after
40, should be thoroughly investigated.

12. Any wart, mole or growth on the
skin exposed to constant irritation should
be removed.

13. Avoid irritation of tongue and
cheeks by jagged teeth which should be at-
tended to.

14. Rooms where cancer cases have oc-
curred, should be disinfected after the
death of the patient.—The Health.

The Jaffna
Urban District Council.

Notice Calling for Tenders

Tenders are hereby invited for the
erection of a market building at Kaikula
Bazaar.

Tenders should be made on forms
which will be supplied at this Office upon
a deposit of Rs. 10/- for each form. They
should be in sealed envelopes marked
"Tender for building a Market" on the
left hand top corner of the envelope, and
addressed to the Chairman, Urban Dis-
trict Council, Jaffna, and should reach
this Office not later than 12 noon on
Friday the 30th May 1924.

Plan of the building, specification and
bill of quantities may be seen at this
Office.

The tenderer whose tender is accepted
will be required to furnish within one
week after he is informed of such ac-
ceptance, security in cash to the extent of
one tenth of the amount of his tender and
to enter into a contract. Should he fail
to do so, his deposit will be forfeited.

All unforfeited deposits will be return-
ed upon signature of a contract.
The Council does not bind itself to ac-
cept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained at
this Office.

By Order,
S. E. R. Solomons,
Secretary, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,
Jaffna, May 8, 1924.

NOTICE
TEAK WOOD.
BEST BURMA TEAK
Logs from 10 to 35 Feet
by 12 to 18 Inches
are in Stock.

S. Veeragathipillai,
TONDAMANAR.

Notice regarding Local Opti-
Arrack and Foreign Liquor
Taverns, 1925-1926.

It is hereby notified for public informa-
tion that the Assistant Government Agent
of the Mannar District, in exercise of the
powers vested in him by rule 5 of the rules
specified in Excise Notification No. 180 of
June 16, 1922 in respect of Arrack and
Foreign Liquor Taverns, has appointed the
undermentioned dates and places for re-
cording votes for the purpose of ascertaining
whether 60 per cent. of the road tax pay-
ing inhabitants of the area are opposed to
the existence of the Arrack and Foreign
Liquor Taverns within such area.

August 1, 1924. From 8 A. M. to 12
noon and 2 P. M. to 7 P. M. at the
Mannar Kacheheri and the Roman
Catholic School at Pallimnai.

The area served is Mannar Town, Thod-
dakkadu, Tharakai-Kodai, Painter's Street
and Valaisakkadu.

C. L. Wickremesinghe,
Asst. Govt. Agent,
Mannar Kacheheri,
29th April, 1924.

NOTICE

The management of the Re-
nown Hotel and Bakery.

(Awarded Silver Medal for Bread at
Jaffna Exhibition.)

Beg to announce that they
are prepared to supply Wed-
ding cakes, Sultana cakes, Plum
cakes, Patties, Sandwiches,
Sweets, and good Bread for At
Homes, Garden Parties and all
social functions.

Satisfaction Guaranteed,
Charges Moderate.

APPLY TO:—
The Manager,
Renown Hotel & Bakery
Bankshall Street,
Jaffna.

Best Ceylon Vinegar
Made at Panadura
Also sold by us.

Tender Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of
timber in the log in the Northern Division. For
further particulars Vide notice appearing in
Government Gazette No. 7389 of April 25 1924.

J. D. Sargent,
Conservator of Forests,
Office of the Conserv. of Forests,
Kandy, 17th April, 1924.

The North-Ceylon Industrial
Works.

Artists, Engravers, Rubber Stamp
Makers, Book Binders, Dyers and Tax-
idermists.

RELIABLE
WORKS

When you next require overhauling for
Trunks, Typewriters, Sewing Machines,
Gramophones, Bicycles, Carriages, Rick-
shaws, etc., let us consider your work be-
fore you go elsewhere. We always guar-
antee to turn out high class workman-
ship.

CALL OR WRITE
Tel: Address "Experts"
3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 320.
Jurisdiction }

In the matter of the estate of the
late Mahadeen Athamvava of Eruk-
kilmippdy

Deceased.
Kappaneinamarakier Habibumohamada
of Erukilmippdy

Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Nagooramma widow of Athamvava
2. Athamevvai Meeralevvai and wife
3. Raviathamma
4. Pichaitamby Mohamadosen and wife
5. Mariamma
6. Mohamadoveevee daughter of Atham-
vava
7. Pattumuttu Mariam daughter of At-
hamvava all of Erukilmippdy

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kap-
peneinamarakier Habibumohamada of Eruk-
kilmippdy praying for Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the abovenamed
deceased, Mahadeen Athamvava coming on
or disposal before C. L. Wickremesinghe

Deceased.
Kappaneinamarakier Habibumohamada
of Erukilmippdy

Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Nagooramma widow of Athamvava
2. Athamevvai Meeralevvai and wife
3. Raviathamma
4. Pichaitamby Mohamadosen and wife
5. Mariamma
6. Mohamadoveevee daughter of Atham-
vava
7. Pattumuttu Mariam daughter of At-
hamvava all of Erukilmippdy

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kap-
peneinamarakier Habibumohamada of Eruk-
kilmippdy praying for Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the abovenamed
deceased, Mahadeen Athamvava coming on
or disposal before C. L. Wickremesinghe

g been read, it is declared that the
Petitioner is 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 12th day of
May 1924 show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 2nd re-
spondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of
the 6th and 7th respondents for the pur-
pose of representing them in these proceed-
ings unless the respondents abovenamed
shall on or before the said date show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

The 23rd day of April 1924.
C. L. Wickremesinghe,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.
In the matter of the estate of Aliar
Kappelmecrasnabo late of Erukki-
luppdy

Deceased.
Testamentary } No. 300.
Jurisdiction }

Mohadeen Athamvava of Erukilmippdy
Petitioner.

Vs.
Kolissamma widow of Mohadeenseen
of Erukilmippdy

Respondent.
Kappaneinamarakier Habibumohamada
of Erukilmippdy

Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Kolissamma widow of Mohadeenseen
2. Nagooramma widow of Athamvava
3. Athamevvai Meeralevvai and wife
4. Raviathamma
5. Pichaitamby Mohamadosen and wife
6. Mariamma
7. Mohamadoveevee daughter of Atham-
vava
8. Pattumuttu Mariam daughter of At-
hamvava, all of Erukilmippdy.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before
C. L. Wickremesinghe Esquire, District
Judge, on the 23rd day of April 1924 in the
presence of Mr. S. Mudilar Anantham,
Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and
the affidavit of the petitioner dated the
23rd day of April 1924 having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed,
Kappaneinamarakier Habibumohamada,
be declared entitled to have
Letters of Administration 'de bonis non'
to the estate of the deceased abovenamed
and that the same be issued to him unless
the respondents abovenamed or any other
person shall on or before the 12th day of
May 1924 show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 3rd re-
spondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of
the 7th and 8th respondents and that the
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, re-
spondents be added as respondents on re-
cord unless the respondents shall on or
before the said date show sufficient cause
to the contrary.

The 23rd day of April 1924
C. L. Wickremesinghe,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.
Testamentary } No. 317.
Jurisdiction }

In the matter of the estate of the
late Annamma wife of Antoui of
Naruvilkulam

Deceased.
Thommai Antoui of Naruvilkulam

Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Antoni Mathadimai
2. Antoui Kathirina, both of Naruvil-
kulam
3. Philippal widow of Pedro of Puthu-
kamam

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Thommai
Antoui of Naruvilkulam praying for Let-
ters of Administration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased, Annamma wife of
Antoui coming on for disposal before C. L.
Wickremesinghe Esquire, District Judge,
on the 10th day of April 1924, in the
presence of Mr. S. Mudil: Anantham, Proctor,
on the part of the Petitioner and the af-
fidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day
of April 1924 having been read, it is de-
clared that the Petitioner is the husband
of the said intestate and is entitled to have
Letters of Administration to the estate of
the said intestate issued to him unless the
Respondents or any other person shall, on
or before the 12th day of May 1924 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 3rd re-
spondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of
the 1st and 2nd respondents for the pur-
pose of representing them in these proceed-
ings unless the respondents abovenamed
shall on or before the said date show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

The 10th day of April 1924
C. L. Wickremesinghe,
District Judge.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, May 5th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. J. Baker (Labour, Bristol E.) drew attention to the fact that the Lalpur Municipality had recently refused to give concessions to an American on the ground that the United States refused to naturalise a Hindu who had gone there, and asked whether the Secretary of State for India had any information about the reasons given by the United States for discriminating against Indians, whether any steps had been taken to get this discriminating treatment rectified and whether any representations had been received from the Raj in this connection.

Professor Richards replied that the refusal of the United States' Government to naturalise Indians was due to a ruling of the Supreme Court that Indians were ineligible for United States citizenship. His Majesty's Government had made representations to the United States' Government with a view to allaying the hardships resulting from this ruling. The Raj and the Secretary of State had been corresponding in the matter, and the Raj had expressed appreciation of Government's action.

Mr. Hope-Simpson suggested that these facts should be published in India, because there was much bitterness there with regard to this American exclusion.

Professor Richards was understood to say that he would see what could be done.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

London, May 5th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. Thomas announced that, following the appointment of a Free State representative on the Irish Boundary Commission, His Majesty's Government had requested the North Ireland Government to make a similar appointment, and steps were being taken to appoint a Chairman.

FREE STATE DELEGATE APPOINTED.

London, May 5th.

Professor John McNeil is the Free State Commissioner on the Boundary question.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY.

London, May 6th.

The King has signed the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty, which will come into operation immediately the ratifications are exchanged with Washington.

SUBSIDISED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 6th.

In the House of Commons Sir Walter de Frece alleged that most of the raw cotton from East Africa was now bought by Japan and the British taxpayer was asked to provide large sums for the benefit of trade directly competing with Great Britain.

Mr. Thomas replied that no direct shipments of cotton from East Africa took place to Japan. Some cotton consigned to India, which was rather more than half the total crop, certainly went to Japan. It was impossible in a country where by international convention trade was completely free to limit the destination of cotton, and it was undesirable to restrict the growers' freedom to sell their cotton to the best advantage. If foreign users of this type of cotton bought from East Africa, there was more of the same type available for Lancashire elsewhere.

Ireland

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

London, May 4th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in a speech at a Labour demonstration at Derby, said that the Irish boundary problem was not to be solved by abusing the Irish leaders, and there must not be any talk of another war to coerce Ulster, such a threat not being likely to put Ireland in a reasonable frame of mind or to induce her to make a contribution to the settlement which was desirable.

He had declined to publish the proposals he had made at the Conference on behalf of the Government, not because Government was ashamed of them, but because the Conference was private, and the delegates were given to understand that they could talk freely. The publication of the proceedings would accordingly render it very difficult to call them together again with any hope of a settlement.

Government did not intend to treat the Treaty as a scrap of paper, but to honour it both in the spirit and in the letter.

ULSTER'S UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

London, May 6th.

Belfast.—Sir James Craig in the Ulster Parliament, stated that it was impossible to accede to the request of the British Government to appoint a Boundary Commissioner.

During the visit to London of M. Theunis, M. Hymans, who left for Brussels today, according to the London "Observer," Diplomatic Correspondent, only general principles were discussed. The difficulty is that the French Government has so far not shown any willingness to give up the Ruhr as postulated in the Dawes scheme without a *quid pro quo* and the Belgian Government is committed to support the French Government. The British Government finds it hard, if not impossible, to accept the French Government's main proposals, namely, the retention of the Railway zone in the Ruhr and a detailed British undertaking to support France in punitive measures against Germany in the event of future default.

A formal conference may be arranged after the French elections on May 11th. Meanwhile, the French appear to desire to postpone any decision which might commit them to a definite Reparations policy, and this tendency is strengthened by the impression in Paris that the British Government's Parliamentary position is insecure.

Germany

RUSO-GERMAN DISPUTE.

London, May 4th.

Berlin.—The Soviet Ambassador has closed his offices and departed to Moscow following the action of the German Police in raiding the Headquarters of the Russian Commercial Delegation, and arresting eight employees.

The German police had been searching for a man employed by the delegation who previously escaped after his arrest in Wurttemberg.

A strong force of police searched the building from roof to cellar on the pretext that the Communist for whom the warrant was issued was hiding there.

The Russian Embassy asserts that the liberties of the leaders of the delegation, who are members of the Diplomatic Corps, were interfered with.

The Ambassador, Krestinsky, immediately called at the Foreign Office, and energetically protested. Herr Stresemann assured him that the action of the Police would be immediately stopped.

The Embassy regarded the action as an unparalleled violation of extra-territoriality.

Krestinsky, before leaving for Moscow, ordered the closing of the Commercial Delegation's offices, thereby causing an interruption of commercial activity for the time being.

The German version of the affair alleges that a German Communist prisoner induced a Police escort to allow him to visit the Russian office, from where he escaped with the connivance of Russian employees.

The German Government protested to the Russian Embassy against the conduct of the Russians, asserting that the Police escort was held up for some time, contending that the offices of the Commercial Delegation did not enjoy diplomatic immunity, and characterising the conduct of the Russians as a gross violation of German law.

A judicial enquiry has now begun.

ELECTIONS FOR THE REICHSTAG.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—Sufficient results are now available to indicate roughly the constitution of the new Reichstag.

The Socialists have lost 50 to 60 seats, chiefly to the Communists, but still remain the strongest Party, with about 110 Deputies, compared with 172 before the Elections.

The German Nationalists are second largest, with some 90 seats, a gain of 20 to 25.

The Communists have 40 to 50, being an increase of 30 to 35.

The relative position of the other Parties is still uncertain, as numerous results are still to come. The extreme Nationalists, however, will probably secure about twenty, compared with three seats in the last Reichstag.

The form of the new Government is not quite clear at present, but there is evidence that the German National will be the deciding factor.

BIG PROPORTION OF VOTERS POLL.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The first election results were announced late this evening and do not indicate how the general voting went. Eighty-five per cent. of the electorate polled in some districts, huge crowds parading the streets.

Thousands assembled at points where the returns were thrown on a screen.

NO DISORDERS REPORTED.

London, May 5th.

Cologne.—The elections were devoid of excitement, and voting followed religiously rather than political lines, the only noticeable activity being displayed by Social Democrats and the People's Freedom Party.

The latter's slogan was "Down with the Jews."

MAJORITY FOR MODERATES ASSURED.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The latest indications are that the Moderates are holding their own against

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The German official account says that the search at the headquarters of the Russian Trade Mission was carried out with the utmost courtesy and moderation under the personal supervision of the Chief of the Political Police. There was no molestation of Russian clerks, and force was only used in the case of one who was particularly obstinate, while the official euphorias is only one room where freedom of the occupants refused to hand over the keys. Diplomatic identity papers which were seized under the suspicion of not being genuine were handed back after verification.

WORK OF MONARCHIST ORGANISATION?

London, May 5th.

An official Soviet source in London states that it became known in Berlin last week that a German secret Monarchist organisation intended to commit some outrage against the Soviet Embassy on the eve of the elections, with the object of influencing their course, and that the raid represented the carrying out of plans previously prepared in secret. Uniformed police, with the alleged object of searching for a fugitive criminal, spent four hours in the building, breaking open safes, and examining official correspondence.

The statement adds that this act of violence will probably react on Germano-Soviet commercial relations.

ELECTIONS FOR THE REICHSTAG.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The provisional final results of the elections are:—

- Socialists, 99.
- Communists, 59.
- Democrats, 25.
- Centre Party, 61.
- Bavarian People's Party, 15.
- German People's Party, 44.
- German Nationalists, 93.
- Extreme Nationalists, 28.
- Hanoverians, 5.
- Other Parties, 19.

SUCCESS OF GERMAN NATIONALISTS.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The results of the elections so far have already made it clear that the Extreme Nationalists have in nowise done as well as was expected, and must be content to take a back seat in the new Reichstag.

Even in the Extreme Nationalist stronghold of Munich, a large number of votes went to German Nationalists, while it is also significant that Extreme Nationalists did not gain a single seat in occupied territory. On the contrary, the German Nationalists, of whom the late Herr Helfferich was the leader, and who are Monarchists, reactionaries, and opponents of the Experts' plans, have done extremely well, and will be the second strongest Party in the Reichstag, with about 90 seats, compared with 67 previously.

The Communists have done even better than was expected, and have obtained nearly 60 seats, compared with fifteen previously. It is noteworthy that they gained particularly at the expense of the Socialists in the occupied territory, and also scored heavily in parts of Berlin and the big industrial towns in Saxony and Thuringia. Seemingly, practically every former Independent Socialist has gone over to Communism.

REVERSION TO "BIG COALITION."

Thus the Socialists remain the largest Party, and will undoubtedly be called upon to form a Government, which however, will only be possible if the Socialists obtain the support of the Democrats, Centreists and German People's Party, but, since the foregoing favour the carrying out of the Experts' report, it is practically certain that the new Government will be a reversion to the old "Big Coalition," which, with about 234 supporters, will be opposed by about 216 German Nationalists, Communists, Extreme Nationalists and minor Parties.

COMPLICATED POLITICAL SITUATION.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The German People's Party, led by Dr. Stresemann, has done badly, and is likely to lose a score of seats to the German Nationalists.

The Catholic Centre Party under Herr Marx, and the Democrats both held their own, and will have over 60, and about 40 seats respectively, as before.

No important changes are expected in other groups.

The position in the new Reichstag is most interesting but complicated. It is certain that the majority of the Deputies will favour the acceptance of the Experts' report, but the two-thirds majority which is necessary for the change in the constitution involved in the acceptance of these reports is impossible without the support of the German Nationalists. If they remain irreconcilable opponents of the reports, which is doubtful, there will be no chance of the Reichstag adopting the reports, and evil days will again fall on Germany.

opinion in London is of the opinion that the results of the German elections will not materially affect the Experts' report, and expects the Nationalists to support the necessary legislation in connection with that report.

CONFUSING POLITICAL SITUATION.

London, May 6th.

Berlin.—Further results of the elections make the situation most confusing. It is now in no way certain that the Socialists will be the largest party in the Reichstag. The German Nationalists, already numbering 93, will probably be joined by nine or ten deputies of the so-called Landbund, the supporters of which are ex-members of the German National Party. If so, the German Nationalists will be the largest party and should the present Government resign, President Ebert is bound to ask the German Nationalists to form a government.

EFFECT ON REPARATIONS SITUATION.

London, May 6th.

Paris.—French official circles are pessimistic as to the results of the German elections, believing that the defeat of the middle parties and the success of the two extremes will render a reparations settlement more difficult.

India

CHOLERA RAGING IN BIHAR.

Calcutta, May 7th.

Cholera continues to ravage Bihar, the total deaths to date being over 10,000. Champaran is the worst affected district, over a thousand deaths having occurred last week. Patna and Gaya are also affected by the epidemic.

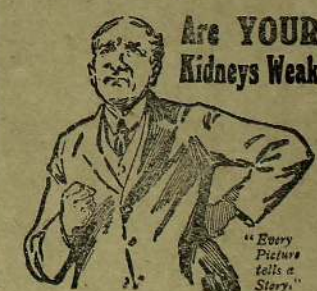
More doctors are being daily drafted and a general distribution of preventives has been organised by the Public Health Department.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN INDIA.

Calcutta, May 7th.

Details have just been received of the disastrous results of a cyclone in the Haridwar district. The circumference of the cyclone was only 300 yards, sweeping six miles of country, but the damage in this limited area was terrific, three villages being swept away and 46 persons killed, and 40 injured, while 189 head of cattle were destroyed. Men and animals were flung into the air, and huge trees uprooted and carried hundreds of yards. A black bull caught in the cyclone was killed after traversing six miles.

When the cyclone died away, the police officials rendered every possible assistance, but had a terrible task. Limbs torn from the bodies of men had to be collected for burial, and the area presented a picture of utter desolation, trees surviving destruction being minus branches and the foliage appearing to have been scorched by fire.



Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints, by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

NOTICE

G. K. SWAMI NATHAN, Licensed Auctioneer and Broker 37 Main Street, Jaffa.

Negotiates Sales and Purchases.

Raises Loans on Property.

Conducts Auction Sales.

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THE GERMAN EXPLANATION.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The German official account says that the search at the headquarters of the Russian Trade Mission was carried out with the utmost courtesy and moderation under the personal supervision of the Chief of the Political Police. There was no molestation of Russian clerks, and force was only used in the case of one who was particularly obstinate, while the official cupboards is only one room were freed because the occupants refused to hand over the keys. Diplomatic identity papers which were seized under the suspicion of not being genuine were handed back after verification.

WORK OF MONARCHIST ORGANISATION?

London, May 5th.

An official Soviet source in London states that it became known in Berlin last week that a German secret Monarchist organisation intended to commit some outrage against the Soviet Embassy on the eve of the elections, with the object of influencing their course, and that the raid represented the carrying into effect of plans previously prepared in secret. Uniformed police, with the alleged object of searching for a fugitive criminal, spent four hours in the building, breaking open safes, and examining official correspondence.

The statement adds that this act of violence will probably react on Germano-Soviet commercial relations.

ELECTIONS FOR THE REICHSTAG.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The provisional final results of the elections are:—
Socialists, 99.
Communists, 59.
Democrats, 25.
Centre Party, 61.
Bavarian People's Party, 15.
German People's Party, 41.
German Nationalists, 93.
Extreme Nationalists, 28.
Hanoverians, 5.
Other Parties, 19.

SUCCESS OF GERMAN NATIONALS.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The results of the elections so far have already made it clear that the Extreme Nationalists have in nowise done as well as was expected, and must be content to take a back seat in the new Reichstag.

Even in the Extreme Nationalist stronghold of Munich, a large number of votes went to German Nationalists, while it is also significant that Extreme Nationalists did not gain a single seat in occupied territory. On the contrary, the German Nationalists, of whom the late Herr Helfferich was the leader, and who are Monarchists, reactionaries, and opponents of the Experts' plans, have done extremely well, and will be the second strongest Party in the Reichstag, with about 90 seats, compared with 67 previously.

The Communists have done even better than was expected, and have obtained nearly 60 seats, compared with fifteen previously. It is noteworthy that they gained particularly at the expense of the Socialists in the occupied territory, and also scored heavily in parts of Berlin and the big industrial towns in Saxony and Thuringia. Seemingly, practically every former Independent Socialist has gone over to Communism.

REVERSION TO "BIG COALITION."

Thus the Socialists remain the largest Party, and will undoubtedly be called upon to form a Government, which however, will only be possible if the Socialists obtain the support of the Democrats, Centreists and German People's Party, but, since the foregoing favour the carrying out of the Experts' report, it is practically certain that the new Government will be a reversion to the old "Big Coalition," which, with about 234 supporters, will be opposed by about 216 German Nationalists, Communists, Extreme Nationalists and minor Parties.

COMPLICATED POLITICAL SITUATION.

London, May 5th.

Berlin.—The German People's Party, led by Dr. Stresemann, has done badly, and is likely to lose a score of seats to the German Nationalists.

The Catholic Centre Party under Herr Marx, and the Democrats both held their own, and will have over 60, and about 40 seats respectively, as before.

No important changes are expected in other groups.

The position in the new Reichstag is most interesting but, complicated. It is certain that the majority of the Deputies will favour the acceptance of the Experts' report, but the two-thirds majority which is necessary for the change in the constitution involved in the acceptance of these reports is impossible without the support of the German Nationalists. If they remain irreconcilable opponents of the reports, which is doubtful, there will be no chance of the Reichstag adopting the reports, and evil days will again fall on Germany.

opinion in London is of the opinion that the results of the German elections will not materially affect the Experts' report, and expects the Nationalists to support the necessary legislation in connection with that report.

CONFUSING POLITICAL SITUATION.

London, May 6th.

Berlin.—Further results of the elections make the situation most confusing. It is now in no way certain that the Socialists will be the largest party in the Reichstag. The German Nationalists, already numbering 99, will probably be joined by nine or ten deputies of the so-called Landvolk, the supporters of which are ex-members of the German National Party. If so, the German Nationalists will be the largest party and, should the present Government resign, President Ebert is bound to ask the German Nationalists to form a government.

EFFECT ON REPARATIONS SITUATION.

London, May 6th.

Paris.—French official circles are pessimistic as to the results of the German elections, believing that the defeat of the middle parties and the success of the two extremes will render a Reparations settlement more difficult.

India

CHOLERA RAGING IN BIHAR.

Calcutta, May 7th.

Cholera continues to ravage Bihar, the total deaths to date being over 10,000. Champaran is the worst affected district, over a thousand deaths having occurred last week. Patna and Gaya are also affected by the epidemic.

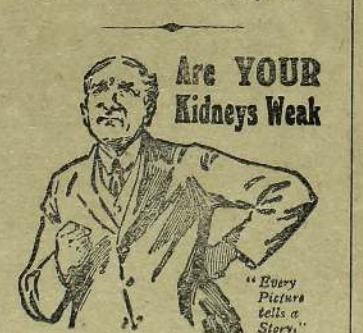
More doctors are being daily drafted and a general distribution of preventives has been organised by the Public Health Department.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN INDIA.

Calcutta, May 7th.

Details have just been received of the disastrous results of a cyclone in the Hardoi district. The circumference of the cyclone was only 300 yards, sweeping six miles of country, but the damage in this limited area was terrific, three villages being swept away and 46 persons killed, and 40 injured, while 180 head of cattle were destroyed. Men and animals were flung into the air, and huge trees uprooted and carried hundreds of yards. A black buck caught in the cyclone was killed after traversing six miles.

When the cyclone died away, the police officials rendered every possible assistance, but had a terrible task. Limbs torn from the bodies of men had to be collected for burial, and the area presented a picture of utter desolation, trees surviving destruction being maimed branches and the foliage appearing to have been scorched by fire.



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