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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.
 கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

கையொப்பவிகிதம் ரூ.ச
 12 வரிக்குள் வரி-ச-க்கு..... 4-00
 12-க்கு மேற்படல் வரி-ச-க்கு 10
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 அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு..... 5-00
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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

"Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam."

VOL. XVI.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY AUGUST 29TH 1891

NO 34

NOTICE.

B. GHOSE'S SARSAPARILLA.

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, Eruptions of 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 Re. 1 per phial. Packing As. 4.

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An approved and excellent Indian Homoeopathic Remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of three days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient. Price Rs. 3 per phial. Packing As. 4.

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A Medicine for Nutrition of Nervous System. A few days' use Cures, Weakness, Failure of Memory, Dimness of sight, Sleeplessness, Premature Decay of Vital Power, &c. One phial is sufficient for a patient. Price Rs. 1-8 per phial. Packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

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

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B.GHOSE & Co., CHEMISTS, &c. 77, College Street, Calcutta, E. India

THE ELECTRO GALVANIC RINGS & LOCKETS.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. Since the last 12 years we have been manufacturing the Electro Galvanic rings, lockets &c. It is needless to add that electricity has been universally pronounced as the most infallible remedial agent in curing the most obstinate and protracted maladies which the human flesh is heir to. When worn on a healthy constitution the electric articles act as a safeguard against Cholera, Small Pox, etc. Silver E. G. ring Rs. 3/ Silver E. G. locket Rs. 2. Gold do 18/ Gold do 2. ELECTRO-GALVANIC ARTICLES. Cross Rs. 2 each. Bangle Rs. 2 each. Ring..... 1 1/4..... Locket..... 1. Armlet..... 1 1/4.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS. To those who would act as our agents we will allow Rs. 25/ per cent commission on gold and silver articles and 15 per cent on electro-galvanic articles. We will send them articles per v.p.p-or on receipt of remittance but we will take back unsold articles. N. B.—Orders for rings should accompany measurements.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! Silver hunting lever key-winding engine-turned watch..... Rs 20-25. Metal open faced cylinder. Railway Regulator watch Rs 12 Ditto Ditto lever..... 16. The above watches are guaranteed for 2 years. LADIES' FANCY TIME-PIECES. These beautiful Time-pieces serve double purposes since besides keeping correct time they show one of the following beautiful life-like pictures on the dial such as "A lady rolling eyes" "Elephant moving his trunk," "Lady playing on the guitar," "Lady rubbing powder on the face" "Man shaving his own beard" "A lady fanning herself" &c. Price Rs. 4-8. These are guaranteed for 1 year.

K. C. DASS & Co.

Watchmakers, Jewellers, and order suppliers. 24 Mirzapur street Calcutta.

Telegraphic Summary

The situation in Portugal.—Aug. 8. In view of the existing financial crisis the Government of Portugal has declared the French currency to be a legal medium of exchange in the country. It has also prohibited the export of silver.

The Crisis with China.—Aug. 17.—A despatch from Tientsin states that the local Chinese authorities have arranged for the payment of an indemnity for the outrages on foreigners before the collective vote was presented. The Pekin correspondent *Standard* in the meanwhile, reports that a great tension has arisen. Foreign Ministers threaten a joint naval demonstration as the Chinese Government is obstinate in refusing to make redress for the outrages.

The Chinese Government refuses to Punish the Rioters.—Aug. 18.—The Foreign envoys are insisting on the punishment of the rioters and the Chinese officials who were implicated in the disturbances. The Government, however, refuses to comply with this demand. The question of the payment of an indemnity has been partially settled.

In French and English waters.—Aug. 18.—The townspeople of Villefranche, where the British Mediterranean squadron is now on a visit, are feting the visitors on a grand scale. The town is gaily decorated in honour of the fleet, and last evening Admiral Hoskins and the officers of the British squadron were entertained at dinner on board the French flagship. The toasts of the Queen, President Carnot, and the two navies were proposed, and received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The French fleet passed Dover yesterday, and will reach Portsmouth to-day. The visit will extend over a week. Endless banquets and fetes have been arranged for the entertainment of the visitors. The Queen will receive the officers of the squadron at Osborne on Thursday, and there will be reviews of the British and French squadrons on Friday.

The commendable coercion of the Stubborn Chinese.—Aug. 19.—The powers are concerting measures for more vigorous action in China to compel her to afford redress for the recent outrages on foreign residents.

Special honours for the French fleet.—Aug. 19.—As a special honour to the officers of the French fleet they will be admitted to parts of the arsenal dockyard from which foreign visitors are usually excluded.

The French squadron arrived in the Solent on the 19th Inst. in lovely weather. Salutes were exchanged with the British men-of-war, which were gaily dressed in honour of the occasion. The yards were manned, and the visitors were heartily cheered. Thousands of persons assembled ashore and afloat to witness the arrival of the fleet.

France and our occupation of Egypt.—Aug. 19.—It is believed here that Mr. Cambon, the new French Ambassador, has been instructed by his Government to support the efforts of the Porte to bring about the renewal of negotiations for the British evacuation of Egypt.

A terrific Cyclone in Martinique. Aug. 20.—Advices received here from the Windward Islands state that a terrific cyclone

has passed over Martinique, doing enormous damage. Twelve vessels, mostly French owned, foundered during the hurricane, and every house in the town of St. Pierre, the commercial capital of the Island, was wrecked and many lives also reported to have been lost.

Chilian insurgents on the move.—Aug. 20.—Telegrams from Chili report that the insurgent fleet, with ten thousand soldiers, has sailed southward to attack the forces under President Balmaceda. The point of attack is not disclosed.

Officials dismissed in Canada.—Aug. 20. Canadian Government have summarily dismissed the heads of the Engineering and Stationary Departments for taking bribes.

Grand Banquet at Osborne.—Aug. 21.—The Admiral and officers of the French Squadron proceeded to Osborne yesterday, and were cordially welcomed by the Queen. In the evening a grand banquet was given by Her Majesty at Osborne in honour of the visitors. The Admiral being seated on the left and M. Waddington on the right of the Queen. The toasts proposed were the Queen and President Carnot.

Sixty lives lost in Martinique.—Aug. 20.—The cyclone in the Island of Martinique has not been equalled in severity for the last eighty-four years. Sixty persons are known to have perished.

The Russian law concerning foreigners.—Aug. 23.—The Council of the Empire is occupied in discussing the provisions of the law forbidding foreigners to settle in Russia, which it is proposed to make retrospective in the frontier provinces, where land owners are to be expropriated.

Extraordinary Experiments in Texas.—Aug. 22.—Trials extending over the week have been made in Texas for producing rain by violent discharges of dynamite from balloons, and they have proved a complete success, the experiments being followed by copious rainfall after days of cloudless skies.

Terrible explosion and fire in New York.—A terrible explosion occurred to-day, instantaneously collapsing and setting on fire a large block of business premises. Many people were buried in the ruins, and the shrieks of victims in the burning debris were terrible. An enormous and excited crowd gathered at the scene of the disaster. The firemen were powerless.

Riots, having as their primary cause the price charged for gas, have occurred in London. For a while, indeed, the forces of law and order in seeking to quell the disturbance found themselves engaged in an exceedingly difficult task.

Eventually the rioters were compelled to give way to superior strength. Meantime 600 of the rioters had been arrested and conveyed to the Portuguese warships in the harbour. The result of this proceeding has been to restore quietness and order.

The Political scandal in Canada.—Sir Hector Fangeruin, one of the members of the Canadian House of Commons and the Minister of Public Works, was reported to have resigned his position as a member of the Ministry owing to the charges of corruption made against him. Sir Hector now denies that he has broken his connection with the Administration. He also claims that he is able to refute all the allegations made against him.

Defeat of the Rebels in Yemen.—The Turkish Troops despatched against the rebellious Arabs in Yemen, Arabia, have routed the rebels after a severe engagement.

This result causes the state of affairs in Yemen to take a new turn, the Imperial forces having in the first two engagements been defeated.

Ireland.—The Belfast *Morning News*, a paper which has hitherto advocated Parnell's claims to the leadership of the Irish Party, has now declared against him.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has stated that Mr. Parnell's marriage with Mrs. O'Shea has deepened the original sin.

Mr. Parnell, viewing the fact that his principal supporters of the Irish press have deserted him, has decided to publish a new paper called the *Daily Irish Times*.

URGENT NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

To-Morrow.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Mass 5. 15. A. M.
 " 6. 50. A. M.
 " 8. 50. A. M.
 Benediction 5. 15. P. M.

4th Sept. the first Friday of the month.

LOCAL & C.

The very Rev. Fr. L. Maurer O. M. I. accompanied by the Rev. Fr. S. Gaudrasgara O.M.I. returned from Malda on the 26th Inst.

Sister Mary Joseph, of the Jaffna Convent, started by Lady Gordon last week, to accompany the Rev. Mother Nativity, of the Karmegalle Convent, who goes to Europe to recruit her health.

A great row took place at Navanthuray in connection with the burial-ground.

A pious Pilgrimage. Last week about 100 christians from Trincomalee headed by the Rev. Am. Delpach O. M. I. went on a pilgrimage to the Maddu Church. The journey of those pious pilgrims through the jungles presented a most edifying and beautiful spectacle. Every day they heard Mass, recited together their morning and evening prayers and read some religious books. During their stay at the Church they all went to confession and received Holy Communion. On the 22nd full of joy and enriched with heavenly blessings they all started for their happy homes under the direction of their kind Asst. Parish Priest.—*Cor.*

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.]—It is the first time we see in Ceylon the Christians of a Mission going on a pilgrimage under the direction of a priest. We hope the other Missions will follow the example of the pious pilgrims of Trincomalee.

Mr. R. Reid, Acting Registrar General arrived here on the 27th Inst.

Appointments.—His EXCELLENCE the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. J. Waring to act as General Manager of the Ceylon Railways in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Pearce from the Island from the 24th Instant, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Perera and the proposed Municipal Loan.—Mr. Perera objected the motion passed at the last meeting of the Municipal Council, to raise a Loan for the Municipality.

He says, that in the first place there is no statement as to the definite object for which the proposed loan is to be applied. Before any such proposal is sanctioned, it is absolutely necessary that the public should be informed of the improvements which are to be carried on and he thinks also that the public and the Council should have before them an estimate of the expenditure for such alleged improvements.

The Pine-Apple Industry of the Bahamas.—There are less profitable industries than the cultivation of pine-apples. The pine-apple crop in Bahamas last year realized £49,795 if compared with £25,558 in 1889. Of canned pine-apples there were exported 26,789 cases, valued at £6,126 and in 1889 the export was 21,683 cases with a value of £4,500. The Governor of the Bahamas says steady progress continues to be made in fibre cultivation, with increasing faith in its value and permanence. The importance of pine-apple leaf fibre is fast developing. Professor Edision has directed his attention to the matter of decortication and he hopes he has found an effective method which avoids waste. The treatment is by a solution of crude petroleum and the Government of the Bahamas are now in communication with the professor. If the results meet our requirements a most important end will be attained, which will have the further advantage of enabling small cultivators to dress their own leaves instead of being compelled to sell them to a large neighbouring planter, who is able to procure a machine. The process being enterprised by Professor Edision embraces other and most valuable interest in the colony. Many thousands of tons of pine-apple leaves are now annually left to waste. The fibre commands a high price, from £6 to £80 a ton for use in fine textiles. The small quantity now produced comes from China, where it is roughly and expensively prepared for want of a machine sufficiently delicate to extract the tender fibre without injury. The proposed mode would seem to meet this difficulty and the result all strain of friction is avoided and with great of pending enquiries is looked for with great interest. The immediate effect of a successful experiment would be to turn a wasted product into an article of much value adding substantial to the returns of pine-apple cultivation, and this process may be applied to the same growing crop. It is understood that the same solution may be used many times, and if its present hopes are realised, the petroleum will be admitted free of duty now imposed,

THE
Jaffna Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 29TH

ADMINISTRATION REPORT:
NORTHERN PROVINCE.

The Administration Report of the Northern Province for 1890 received on the 24th Instant from the Secretariat is a somewhat lengthy document, containing the reports of Mr. W. C. Twynam, the Government Agent of the Province, and the Assistant Agents at Vavuniya, Mannar and Mullaitivu. Want of rain and the failure of the crops, with consequent scarcity of food in some districts and attendant prevalence of disease, form the unpleasant features of the report for 1890 as they did of the report for the previous years. The revenue returns however, show an increase of something over R100,000, arising from several causes, the principal of which are increased imports of grain consequent on anticipated failure of the locally-grown crops, a remarkably fine harvest of the *varaku* crops, a very favorable season for the manufacture of salt, an increased rent for arrack and salt, as well as ferry and road tolls, a larger number of divers than usual engaged in fishing for chanks, and lastly larger sales of timber. Consequent on the drought there was a partial failure of the paddy crops, but not such a total failure as had been represented to the Governor. The *varaku* crop was a remarkably fine one, making up in great measure for the loss of the paddy, and with the exception of the first quarter of the year, the dry grain crops are reported as good.

The tobacco crop was all cut by the close of the third quarter. The crop was somewhat less than that of 1889, owing to the failure of rain, but this had the effect of raising the price. The crop on the whole was a fair one, and any decrease there was in the cultivation was more than made up to the cultivators by the higher prices.

Palm-fruit was gathered in, but owing to want of the rain, the outturn of the crop and manufacture of *penatto* were about one-third less than in 1889. In many of the districts throughout the province a large number of chena permits had been given in consequence of the failure of the wet cultivation, and in this the Government officers had evinced a consideration for the wants and necessities of the people which has been sadly wanting in other parts of the island. The import of grain coastwise and from beyond sea was paddy 1,285,148 bushels, rice 155,151 bushels, and other grains 20,086. *To this should be added some paddy, gingelly, etc., brought up from Anuradhapura, of which, however, there are no returns.* Some portion of this has, however, to be set against exports, and we are told that about 1,100,000 bushels of imported and locally-grown rice were consumed in the province during the year. As for other items of food supply we learn that the coconut trees generally did not bear well from want of rain; in fact a large number of the trees on some of the estates are said to have died for want of moisture. Fish for local consumption was in general plentiful throughout the year, and the bazaars were, as usual, fairly well supplied with turtle, which is largely consumed by the people of the North. At Jaffna the number of cattle slaughtered for food was 348 against 363 in the previous year. The import of arrack is set down as 13,774 gallons. The importance of the tobacco-growing industry of the Northern Province may be gathered from the figures which we find in the report. The total export beyond sea and coastwise in 1890 was 77,018 cwt, valued at R1,714,066, an increase of more than 3,000 cwt, over the export of the previous year. *To this should be added a large quantity of tobacco sent to Matale by road, of which there is no return.* In regard to the health of the Jaffna district the report says that—

"during the first quarter, fever, measles, and chicken-pox were more than usually prevalent. Cholera, introduced in April of 1889, continued in some villages till the close of January, and some cases of smallpox occurred in Valikaman west and the Islands. During the second quarter fever, diarrhoea, measles, and what is said to have been 'influenza,' prevailed to a great extent. The health of the country was not satisfactory during the third quarter. Fever and diarrhoea were more than usually prevalent. Cholera made its appearance at Katkoyalam and Tondamanar, having been introduced, it is supposed, from India by some sheep-dealers

who landed at Point Pedro. During the fourth quarter cholera continued in Valikaman west and Valikaman east. Fever prevailed to some extent, as is always the case during the fourth quarter of the year."

The greater part of the mortality amongst the cattle appears to have resulted from want of water and green pasturage, whilst from Mullaitivu comes the statement that "large numbers of buffaloes and black cattle have been sold by the people to enable themselves to buy rice for their food." One outbreak of murrain is reported from the Vavuniya district, when 40 neat cattle and 9 buffaloes are said to have perished. The Forest Department occupies but little space in Mr. Twynam's report.

The expenditure in 1890 on account of the Forest Department amounted to R20,094.48, and the revenue from timber and firewood to R21,925.69, leaving timber and firewood in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of R11,952.46.

The following is on account of timber sold by public auction:—

73 logs of Palai, Satin and Ayil	R389.00
By sale to Public Departments	6,468.29
do Private parties	2,040.16
Royalty on timber felled privately	973.98
By sale of firewood	11,550.26
Total	21,925.26

Add to this issue of licenses for the collection of forest produce in the shape of green leaves R435.70. Rewards were paid by the local government for the destruction of 38 cheetahs and 51 bears.

The Government Agent's remarks on public works and especially on irrigation works are far too voluminous to be looked into in to-day's issue and will require special attention on a future occasion. The absence of serious crime in the Northern Province is very remarkable when contrasted with the state of the larger portion of the rest of the island. This proves once more that the Tamils of the Northern Province are a law-abiding people.

RELIGION IN EDUCATION.

In our godless age it is of the utmost importance to impress on the mind of christian teachers the importance of religion in education. The well known Brother Azarias read, a few days ago, an interesting paper before the New York State Teacher's association at Saratogo on this subject, summarised into a series of unanswerable propositions, some of which we here reproduce:—

1 Church schools exist, because sincere members of every christian denomination hold religion to be an essential element of education. They regard the inculcation of piety, reverence and religious doctrine as of more importance than training in athletic sports or mathematical studies.

2. Religion is the conservative element of literature, of states and civilisation. All civilisation is rooted in religious worship, has grown out of the practices of religious worship and has ever been fostered by religious worship.

3 The Christian religion has revolutionised man's point of view of nature society, and the individual. It casts a hale of tenderness and piety distinct in spirit from that of pagan mythology, over the animal and vegetable kingdoms of nature. It has flashed the white light of revealed truth upon man's nature, lighting up his intricacies, and giving him deeper insight into the sacred chambers of his heart; it taught him his personal dignity and his sense of responsibility; it showed him the temporal and the eternal in their proper relations, it brought home to him the infinite price of his soul, and thus led him up to a recognition of individual rights and liberties that were unknown in ancient Greece and Rome.

4. Our whole modern civilisation is pervaded by the Christian spirit. We cannot ignore this spirit, or rid ourselves of it, if we would. The enemies of Christianity in attempting to build up lines of conduct and establish motives and principles of action to supersede the teachings of the Gospel and the practices of the Church, are forced to assume the very principles they would supersede. Their ideal of life is still the Christian ideal without the christian soul—the principle that has made that ideal an actuality.

5. Christianity is the great conservative principle of our modern civilisation. It is part of our life. It should become a part of our education. The Church acts up to this conviction. She

is ever jealous of any attempt on the part of secularism to stand between her and her children.

6. Various are the phases assumed by secularism in education. Many are the substitutes proposed for religious training in the school room. M. Renan would confine knowledge to the school, and leave education to the mothers or sisters of the family. The late Howard Crosby would relegate religion to the fireside.

7. Religion is not a garment to be donned and doffed at will. It is rather something to be so woven into the warp or woof of thought and conduct and character into one's very life that it becomes a second nature and the guiding principle of one's action. Religion cannot become all this to the man if it has been banished during the school hours of the boy.

Political Summary.

The French Press on the English Reception.—Aug. 20.—The French Press is delighted with the reception the fleet met with in England, and interpret the welcome as indicating that Great Britain is not bound to Germany.

The French and Russian Press on the situation.—The French and Russian press generally comment favourably on the visit of the French fleet to England, regarding the welcome which the fleet has met with as an indication that Britain is adhering to her old policy of holding herself unfettered.

China and the Powers.—Aug. 23 The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that an amicable arrangement between the Powers and China is expected. Trade in Portugal is stagnant owing to continued dearth of metal currency.

French and Russian Press at variance.—Different Russian newspapers have referred in terms of gratification to the contemplated visit of the French fleet to Southampton: where Her Majesty the Queen will personally inspect the squadron. This proceeding has been resented by a section of the French Press. Some of the Parisian papers indeed roundly denounce the Russian journals for favouring the project. They claim that there can be no need or desire on the part of either Russia or France to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain.

England. Women's suffrage.—The House of Lords has rejected a resolution in favour of establishing women's suffrage in England.

France and Russia.—The Parisian Journal *La Paix* states that the Russian Ambassador at Paris has received a telegram to the effect that a treaty between France and Russia for defensive and offensive purposes has been signed.

Russia and Ethiopi.—It is rumoured that the Russian Government covets the Ethiopian Empire as a vantage ground for threatening Egypt and the Soudan, and as a weapon of offence against England in any future complication that may arise.

A Franco Russian Alliance.—The *Novosti* demands the conclusion of a formal alliance between France and Russia, as a means of completely assuring the future welfare of the two countries. The journal considers the alliance the more possible of realisation as, after the recent public demonstrations in favour of France, it would simply be a formal confirmation in writing of what already exists.

Manipur and the Government of India.—The *Pioneer* is but voicing the views of the vast majority of England in the East, when it expresses the opinion that the Indian Government will one day have as much cause to regret the non-annexation of Manipur as it has in the case of Kashmir. That after swallowing the Burmese camel we should strain at the Manipur gnat is supremely ridiculous; but the attention of what is vaguely called "the electorate" at home, and which really means a few Radical members, has been called to the Manipur insurrection, and the present course is no doubt dictated by a fear of their wrath. We should have thought the Government of India was above such pusillanimity. Manipur is surrounded on all four sides by British territory now that Burmah has been annexed, and there is no sense in leaving the little state in a semi-independent condition, especially after recent events.

AROUND THE WORLD

The Vatican.—The noble Garibaldi's salary is to be raised from 175 francs a month to 200 francs. Peter Pence for the last six months exceeds by one million francs the amount of the former six months.

An evil averted.—In the *Moniteur de Rome* of the 30th of last month is published the translation of a letter already alluded to, in which the Cardinal Secretary of State conveys to Cardinal Gibbons the decision of the Holy See on the question of providing Catholic emigrants to America with both bishops and clergy of their own nationality. Referring to certain societies which have been established for the purpose of accomplishing this object as well as to the opposition movement which has arisen in consequence, Cardinal Rampolla declares that his Holiness, having carefully considered the entire question, has arrived at the conclusion that no such change can be regarded as either necessary or opportune, and that there is no need of introducing any alteration in the practice hitherto

pursued of providing the numerous American dioceses with pastors destined to minister to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of various nationalities. In arriving at this decision his Holiness has, as was, to use the words of the Cardinal, but just and expedient, given due weight to the proposals made by the American bishops who, as is elsewhere stated, have shown themselves unanimous in opposing the projected change.

THE SINLESS CONCEPTION OF THE MOTHER OF GOD.

An Anglican clergyman wrote lately a book in which he defends and explains for the benefit of his fellow-Protestants the Catholic dogma of Our Lady's Immaculate Conception. It is a remarkable volume, for the author is neither apologetic nor hesitating in his language about the Blessed Virgin. On the contrary, he inveighs against Protestant prejudices, and boldly adopts both Catholic teaching and language. The statement and defence of the dogma is made with considerable fulness, and with large illustration of patristic and theological quotation; and is sufficiently correct and in accord, in its main points, with our own theological language. The author even claims as a duty from Protestants their acceptance of the dogma because the "Father of the Faithful"—whom he elsewhere calls "Authority"—has defined it! And he treats his readers to a translation in full of the Pope's Bull "Ineffabilis" (Pius IX., 1854) which will be very valuable, if only they will carefully peruse it. His own explanation, we trust, will help to dissipate prevailing misconceptions of Catholic teaching on this point, and to encourage devotion to Our Lady. The book presents to us in consistencies inevitable from the author's peculiar position. But we need not dwell on them. May she reward him, in her own way, "Whose gracious patronage and protection now and the hour of death," he says in his Dedication, "he constantly and earnestly asks."

A New Horror. Miss Cusack, the Nun of Kenmare, has arrived in London from America. It is understood that she proposes delivering a series of Protestant lectures in the provinces during the coming autumn and winter.

The Fecho Echo says. "Reports are reaching us from nearly all the places up country, where Missionaries are stationed, that an unpopular feeling is growing up towards them and it is feared that trouble will arise if steps are not at once taken to nip this feeling in the bud. Unless the reports are grossly exaggerated, it will not be long before we hear of trouble, should this anti-foreigner feeling be allowed to spread."

A New Eiffel Tower.—The Chicago Exhibition Commissioners have accepted the offer of M. Gustave Eiffel, the engineer of the Eiffel Tower which was such a feature at the Paris Exhibition, to construct a Tower superior in height for the Chicago.

A Siberian Railway.—The Russian Government have invited tenders from Canada for the construction of 400 miles of Siberian Railway.

"WHY IS THERE SIN."

In his last issue our contemporary of the "Star" has made again some blunders in attempting to enlighten one of his correspondents who wished to know the reason "why God permitted sin." The reasons he adduced to throw some light on "the fair question" of his correspondent are not very cogent. The first reason is not to the point and consequently, proves nothing. His correspondent asked him "why God permitted sin" and he answers him that God allowed it, because He foreknew that "there would be more good in the end than would be possible in any other way," or in other words, God permitted sin, because it would be better to allow it than not to allow it!

The second reason which contains a statement worthy of a disciple of Calvin and Luther, runs thus:—We read in the Gospel that "there is greater joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine that need no repentance. One reason for this is that a redeemed sinner has a deeper experience and a higher glory than others." The above shocking and impious statement implies that God allows man to wallow in the mire of sin in order to raise him to a higher degree of glory in heaven. It involves that Almighty prefers sinfulness to innocence, that He loves more those who have walked in the "way of iniquity" than those who have always led a pure and holy life; and that as a rule, He gives in heaven the brightest crown to those who during their life upon earth had the "deepest practical experience of the evil of sin." We admit that some saints, for instance St. Augustine and St. Mary Magdalen, who committed some grievous offences will be in heaven higher in glory than many pious souls who never sinned mortally, but who were not very fervent and generous in the service of God. But God will give them a brighter crown not because of their deeper experience of sin, but of their hard penances and burning love after their conversion.