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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவுலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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

கையொப்பவிகிதம் ரூ.ச
ஆம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....4-00
சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்...2-00
ஆம்- க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....6-00
சு-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்...3-00
தபால்விலவு { இலங்கைக்கு...1-00
இந்தியாவுக்கு...1-00
விளம்பர விகிதம்
12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு..... 16
12-க்குமேற்படிவல் வரி க-க்கு 10
கரல் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)300
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு..... 5-00
முக்கார் கொலத்துக்கு..... 7-00
ஒருகலத்துக்கு9-00

NOTICE.

A chestnut Acheen pony very quiet in harness. A pony gig (Tilbury model) a set of Brown harness and lamps all in very good condition. Price Rs 300
Please apply to
A Mudr. Muttuvelopoly,
Cantherody.

TAMIL READING-BOOKS.

A series of Tamil Reading-books for primary schools is now in the press. The First and Second and Fourth books have been thoroughly revised; and the Third and Fifth books have also been compiled to suit the requirements of the Standards. These Reading books contain a good deal of information on religious, moral and scientific subjects.

Telegraphic Summary

Government Appointments. London, Feb. 24. Admiral Comberell has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet in the place of the late Sir Provo Wallis.

London, Feb. 24. The following appointments have been made by the Colonial Office:—Mr. William Maxwell to be Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements; Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien, of Ceylon, to be Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong.

Mr. De Cobain to be expelled from the house. London, Feb. 24. In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. De Cobain was called upon to answer to his name, but there was no response. Mr. Balfour, as leader of the House, then gave notice that on Friday next he would move the expulsion of the member for Belfast East, in as much as he had fled from justice.

French affairs. Paris, Feb. 23. M. De Freycinet having declined the task of forming a new ministry, M. Rouvier has consented to do so.

Anarchists in France. Paris, Feb. 24. The anarchists in this city are already making preparations for May-day agitations. It has been ascertained that a large quantity of dynamite has been abstracted from Municipal quarries for the purpose of committing outrages in various European capitals. A quantity of dynamite has been sent to Spain to avenge the recent execution of anarchists at Xeres. The police are keeping a close watch at the Spanish Embassy.

A new French Cabinet. Paris, Feb. 25. M. Rouvier has failed in his efforts to form a new Cabinet owing to the hostility of the Radicals.

Indian matters in Parliament. London, Feb. 24. Mr. Macnells Neil, the member for Donegal South, has given notice of an amendment to the Indian Councils Bill saying that no reform is acceptable to the people of India without the addition of the elective principle. A meeting of Members of Parliament who are opposed to the opium traffic was held yesterday, Sir Joseph Pease presiding, when it was resolved not to introduce any special resolution in the House this session, but to seize every occasion to raise the question.

The Emperor of Germany makes another speech. Berlin, Feb. 24. At a banquet at Brandenburg to-day, the Emperor William delivered a remarkable speech. His Majesty deplored the attacks made on the Government and on the social reform agitation, and he advised all malecontents to leave Germany, which he said would profit by their departure. He was certain that brighter days were awaiting Germany, and was confident that God would remain the ally of the Imperial House.

The French press and the new Ministry. Paris, Feb. 23. The French Press, commenting on the constitution of the new Cabinet, has received the new appointments coldly, and doubts are expressed concerning the permanence of the Ministry. The Monarchist Right has formally decided to accept the Republican Regime, and will form a Conservative party.

Things quieter in Berlin. Berlin, Feb. 23. To-day everything has been tranquil in Berlin, the unemployed making no further demonstrations.

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.
TO MORROW
AT THE CATHEDRAL.
Mass 5. 30. A. M.
" 7. 00 A. M.
" 9. 00 A. M.
Benediction 5. 00 P. M.

Local & C.

His Lordship, the Bishop, left this by dhony on Monday last, for Mannar and the Missions of the South of the Diocese. He was accompanied by the Rev. Frs. Gautier and Henry, the latter being on his way to his mission of Pesalai.

Ordination. The Rev. Br. S. Anthony was on Sunday last raised to the Order of Deacon.

The Rev. Fr. J. B. Baron, who, as announced in a recent issue, was seriously ill with fever, at Mannar, returned to Jaffna last week. He is now at Ft. Pedro and fast recovering his former strength.

St. Joseph's Catholic Library. At a committee Meeting held on last Sunday evening Mr. J. S. Poovemannasinghe was appointed Treasurer of St. Joseph's Catholic Library.

Delft. The Rev. Frs. Rouffiac and Poulain, started for Delft on Tuesday evening. They expected to reach the island, in time to celebrate Holy Mass on Ash Wednesday.

The Pasaiur people have presented the Revd. Fr. Meary with a beautiful box made out of satin wood and having its lid inlaid with ivory and ebony. It cost about Rs. 35. 00. They also read an address of fare-well on Friday after which they conducted him in a nicely decorated special dhony to the Steamer.

The Meeting of the Steamers The Lady Havelock arrived on Wednesday evening bringing as Passenger the Revd. Fr. J. Roux O. M. I. who comes to take up his new duties at Colombo-gam. On the same evening arrived the Lady Gordon by which the Revd. Fr. Meary O. M. I. left next day on his way to Batticaloa, where he is to replace the Revd. Fr. Roux.

A large quantity of paddy was imported during last month from India. The price in the local markets is not much reduced.

The new upstairs house of Mr. S. Manuelpillai Rajakariar was on Monday evening last blessed by the Very Rev. Fr. Mauroit Vicar General. The large and nicely decorated rooms on the ground floor and upstairs were pretty well filled with visitors present on invitation. After the ceremony was over, the visitors had an opportunity of examining and admiring the interior of the building. A musical entertainment followed.

Mr. P. W. Conolly, D. J. Jaffna, is shortly to go to England on nine months' leave.

The marriage of Mr. S. Benedict, the 3rd. Son of the late Mr. Swampillai, an Accountant in the Paddy Dept of the Jaffna Kachchery, with Miss. Sophia Matilda, the daughter of the late Mr. Abrahampillai Arachy at Chavachery, was solemnized at the Cathedral on the 29th. of February.

The Supreme Court Staff for Trincomalee. Hon. Mr. Justice Clarence with the other Supreme Court officers left for Trincomalee by the s. s. Lady Havelock on the 26th. Inst.

The Death of the Duke of Clarence: The Gazette contains a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for the kind messages of sympathy from the inhabitants of Ceylon and the Legislative Council on the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Mounted Police.—It is said that the Inspectors of the Colombo police force are to be mounted in future.

The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton. We are glad to say, has almost quite recovered from illness.

Maligakanda. A thorough cleaning of the Maligakanda Reservoir is to be undertaken shortly.

Batticaloa. A steam-launch is being fitted up, to be used on the Batticaloa lake.

A St. Patrick's day dinner: Preparations are being made to hold an Irish dinner in Colombo on St. Patrick's day March 17. The steamer Fultala, which arrived in Colombo harbour from Mauritius on the 24th. inst, experienced a cyclone near Port Louis. Four deaths occurred during the voyage and the bodies had to be buried at sea.

Mr. O'Brien As announced by a telegram Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Hongkong He left on Saturday, by the "Salazie," to take up his appointment at Hong Kong as Colonial Secretary. The Hon. J. A. Swettenham and Dr. Rockwood were at the G. O. H. in the morning to see Mr. O'Brien off.

The Ceylon and Indian pearl fisheries: It has been ordered that the Government of Ceylon be addressed in view to ascertaining whether there is any objection to the adoption of the division of the pearl fishery season between that Government and the Madras Government as proposed by the Board of Revenue.—Madras Times.

Mr. R. K. MacBride has returned from leave and resumed duties at the head of the P. W. D., but he has not yet quite recovered from the illness with which he was seized at Marseilles.

Mr. A. snley Walker has also come back from Europe. He is to take up duties at Kandy as Inspector of Schools.

An Examination for Proctors, commenced on Jan. 25th. and concluded on Feb. 20th.

The Assistant Registrar-General. It is said that the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wilmot de Saram will be filled by his cousin, Mr. Peter de Saram of the Colombo Kachcherry

The Indian census. The final figures of the census taken nearly a year ago, although not yet published, are now practically finished. The speed and thoroughness with which this has been done reflect, as the correspondent of The Times justly remarks, great credit on Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner, and his subordinates. These are among the most interesting results. The population of the whole of India ascertained by regular Census is 287,207,046; the addition of persons registered by houses or tribes, amounting in number to 952,626, gives a grand total of 288,159,672. Of these, British India contains, censused, 221,094,277; registered, 261,910—total, 221,356,187; native states, censused, 66,112,769; registered 690,716—total, 66,803,485. The registered tracts are the Upper Burmah frontiers and British Belochistan under British and Sikkim Shan States, and the Bhil tracts of Rajputana under native States. The North Lushai district, having been taken more in detail, is included in the Census tables though the information is defective. Taking only the provinces and states enumerated both in 1881 and in 1891, the net increase is 27,991,000, while the gross increase, including territory only censused last year, is 33,555,784. The returns according to religions are, Hindus, 207,654,407; Mussulmans, 57,365,204; Christians, 2,284,191; Jains, 1,416,109; Sikhs, 1,907,836; Buddhists, 7,101,057; Parsees, 89,887; Jews, 17,180; forest tribes (animal worshippers), 9,302,083; Atheists, Agnostics, &c., 289; in the other cases the religion is not returned. Amongst the Hindus are included 3,401 Brahmans and 39,948 Aryas. The Brahmans are chiefly in Bengal, the Aryas in the Northwest and the Punjab. The latter return themselves as Vedic or Aryans by religion, sometimes as Hindoo Aryas, while even a few Sikhs describe their sect as Aryan.

The Attendance of Headmen in Courts of Justice.—A few days ago a subpoena duly served, the Peace Officer of Katuawala was absent, and the case obliged to be postponed as the evidence of this headman, was found to be material. No satisfactory explanation being received as to the non-attendance of this headman, Mr. Arunachalam issued a warrant. A day or two after, this headman made his appearance in Court, and through his Proctor, moved that the warrant issued against him be withdrawn, and stated that owing to his being obliged to attend the Government Agent whilst on circuit, he was unable to attend Court. Mr. Arunachalam said that such an excuse would not be accepted by him, as witnesses were bound to attend Court at the instance of the Court, and when they were duly notified to do so and he would not, as long as he was

Magistrate, recognise such an excuse as put forward by the headman again. The Magistrate added that this being the first time such a matter had cropped up he would withdraw the warrant against this witness, but warned him as to how he and the other headmen of the Colombo District disobeyed the mandates of the Court to suit the convenience of a Revenue Officer.

NEWS FROM OUT STATIONS.

MANNAR.

29 Feb. 1892.
THE heat of the place is becoming rather intense, though we have good down-pours, at times. The dew falls heavily.
OUR PARISH-PRIEST. We are much indebted to our beloved Bishop for sending us the Rev. Fr. Roax as Parish-priest.

THE VANJAR'S QUARTER. I bring to the notice of the authorities, the way in which some of the streets of this quarter are kept. Some of the cross streets want cleaning, bullocks, being left every night to wallow there, carts are sometimes put across the road to the great annoyance of passers-by.

ROUGHS AND RIFF-RAFFS. You know well, Sir, that our small town is free from crimes and disturbances, and seldom do your columns contain mention of any complaints touching such matters. But, I regret to inform you, that a set of gamblers, especially card-players, beset our town. They disturb persons who attend church on Sundays and other days, by their loud clamours, and disturb religious worship. Two miscreants of this stamp, kept up an open quarrel, yesterday under the very eyes of the Police. Truly these gentlemen are a bane to our present generation of young men who may begin to follow their bad example. The sooner these roughs leave off their mischief-making, the better for them and the public. Otherwise the public will not fail to bring their names to the notice of the authorities.

THE ROAD-TAX. The Crier announces, the due payment of the Road tax, as usual. The public is stirred to early consideration. One and all are to settle amicably with the Udayar.

Wit and humour.—"Goeth a borrowing goeth a sorrowing" by the is in a cheerful state of mind, Brown said, compared with the man who goeth a-lending.
"How do you like school, Tommy?" "Pretty well, mother—but it's a waste of my playtime.

AN EXAMINATION AT BOARD SCHOOL.—Inspector: In which of his battles was Gustavus Adolphus killed? Pupil: I think it was in his last.

A WORTHY individual bought himself a book the other day and wrote this on the fly-leaf: "Presented to John Jones by himself as a mark of esteem.

NEXT to the ore who will let you talk all the time about yourself, the most pleasing companion in this world is the one who will occupy all his time in telling you of good things that other people have said about you.

"Sir," said a fierce lawyer, "do you, on your oath, swear that this is not your handwriting?" "I think not," was the cool reply. "Does it resemble your writing?" "I can't say it does." "Do you swear that it does not resemble your writing?" "I do." "Do you take your oath that this writing does not resemble yours?" "Y-e-s, sir." "Now, how do you know?" "Cause I can't write." Collapse of fierce lawyer.

THE OLD LADY WAS ANXIOUS.—Old lady. Doctor, do you think there is anything the matter with my lungs? Physician, after a careful examination: I find, madam, that your lungs are in a normal condition. Old lady, with a sigh of resignation: And about how long can I expect to live with them in that condition?

A THIEF IN A DILEMMA.—The late Sir Thomas Chambers was not a wit, and laughter was seldom heard in the court over which he presided so solemnly. There is, however, one good story told of him in the Temple. It is to the effect that a prisoner who was undefended pleaded "Guilty," and counsel, having been instructed to defend him at the last moment, withdrew the plea and substituted that of "Not guilty," with the result that the jury acquitted him. In discharging the prisoner, Sir Thomas is said to have remarked, "Prisoner, I do not envy you your feelings. On your own confession you are a thief, and the jury have found that you are a liar."

THE

Jaffna Catholic Guardian

MARCH 5TH

A PROPOS OF THE SEASON.

When the miscalled Reformers were framing that ill-shaped and undefined system of religion called Protestantism, they were careful to choose among the materials supplied them by the ancient Catholic Faith. They aimed at forming a collection of practices and beliefs which, without being too hard, as they pretended to think, on poor human nature, would have the advantage of including all that was at once respectable and comfortable. From a merely human point of view, they succeeded fairly well. Fasting and abstinence, though among the most ancient of the pious practices of the Catholic Church, they did away with, as being quite unnecessary and decidedly troublesome to people gifted with good appetites and not too scantily supplied with roast beef. And the inter-working of the relations between want and supply down through several centuries has helped if anything only to sharpen appetites still more, so that narrow-minded Protestants of the present time, who find wherewith to satisfy their hunger and are therewith content, must needs look back on the work of their predecessors with a big feeling of thankfulness. It does not enter into their calculations that, in these advanced times of ours, there are to be found medical men of undisputed skill who order many of their patients to undergo a course of fasting as the best means of regaining or preserving bodily health. All this notwithstanding, they must surely be grateful that they are far removed from scruples of conscience in the matter of fasting or abstinence. Whether they are above or below such scruples will of course depend on the direction from which the view is taken. They themselves will think they are above, others with more accurate ideas of up and down will consider them as below. But Protestants, or better non-Catholic Christians—whose range of ideas is not confined to their own little sect—are now-a-days beginning to see and to admit—that the ancient Catholic practice of fasting and abstaining is to be duly observed by all Christians who care to live as they ought.

Indeed their own common sense, on being rid of a few absurd prejudices, cannot but lead them to this conclusion. Experience teaches—to those who have courage enough to take the lesson—that, in the struggle between the spirit and the flesh, the mortification of the latter is a great means of keeping it under a wholesome restraint, thus leaving the mind more fully at liberty to turn to God. Besides, men's consciences remind them of the fitness of doing penance by punishing the body which has been so often the instrument of sin.

In the Old Law, the obligation of fasting was imposed on the Israelites. In the New Law, Our Saviour gave it for granted, when he warns His disciples against fasting ostentatiously. Then again there is example, that of Moses, of Elias, of Our Saviour Himself and of the Apostles and of all practical Catholics in the Church down to the present day.

As far as the justifying of the principle is concerned, everything that can be said of fasting will apply equally well to abstinence. The Church prescribes the practice of both, marking out for the purpose special days and special seasons of the year. During these times every baptised person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty is bound under pain of sin to observe the precept of the Church unless of course he has obtained a lawful dispensation.

The regulations for the present Holy Season of Lent were given in our last issue and need not be further entered into here as our readers are already well acquainted with all the necessary details. In particular cases

where dispensations may be wanted, the Parish Priest or the confessor should be consulted. That the lawful request for a partial or an entire dispensation from the obligation of fasting should be the occasion of a visit to the Parish Priest is all the better in a place where possibly many persons might with profit seek advice and guidance at the proper source a great deal oftener than they do.

Just a word as to the dispositions with which Catholics should perform the obligation of fasting. While on their guard against the extremes of ostentation and vain glory, they should be still more on their guard against that other extreme of cowardly shame which sometimes causes weak Catholics to break through their sacred obligations merely because they are afraid of being laughed at by some non-Catholic companions. Catholics should always and in every circumstance have the courage of their convictions and never be ashamed or afraid to act accordingly.

THE LATE FATHER CAUMONT.

Further interesting particulars of the last illness of the late Father Caumont have been received. The fatal fever, contracted at the post of duty during his visit to Motiagama, one of the out-stations, unfortunately brought on an internal hemorrhage that, medical treatment was unable to check. This unfavourable symptom showed itself just at the very height of the fever. The Doctors did all they could for him but without avail; Almighty God had decreed to put an end to his sufferings and labour. Dr. Brito also had hurried away from Colombo to the bedside of the fever-stricken Missionary to render him all the aid that Medical science could suggest. We hope the excellent Doctor's modesty will not be hurt by our telling a little secret—The Catholic Doctor would not accept any remuneration for attending on the Catholic Missionary save the prayers of the Parish Priest and Sisters of Karunegala.

During his illness, the good Father edified all around him by his angelic piety and the admirable patience with which he bore his sufferings. He was called away early from the scene of his labours. But labours and sufferings such as his are bound to fructify—the good that his short missionary career has allowed him to do lives after him and will increase.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

It is difficult to conceive how the abolition of the Paddy Tax can be otherwise than beneficial. It means so much money securely left in the pockets of the cultivators or what amounts to the same, so much food left in their possession for the rainy day. Some time ago the Dry Grain Tax was done away with and it is only just that the Paddy Tax should follow suit.

The existence of the tax for so long a time is after all but poor consolation and anything but relief to those who have to support the burden of paying it. The mere length of its existence does not exclude the necessity of its ceasing to be, any more than a very long life exempts a man from having to die at last. Besides, it would not have existed so long if it had been put a stop to sooner.

Why should the irrigation works suffer? Will there not be money enough from the General Revenue to keep them going? Of course there will. Only, Ceylon must be careful not to let too much of its money slip away in the shape of Military Contributions or other such bulky remittances. If a large yearly surplus has to be shown, then let it be got from taxes imposed on the luxuries and not on the necessities of life.

The hot weather just coming on suggests Dog Taxes. Here is a source of Revenue that timid people at least will not grumble at, and just now there are some suspicious-looking, bare-boned animals prowling about, which are hardly a luxury even to their owners, while they are a decided nuisance, if not a danger, to neighbours.

The abolition of the Paddy Tax will be a source not merely of relief but also of encouragement. People will go in more for Paddy cultivation when they find it a greater gain. And when Irrigation works and the Railway have made the Vanny habitable, Jaffna will be inclined to go and settle there in proportion as Paddy cultivation, for which the Vanny is chiefly suitable, will be remunerative.

The *Observer* correspondent from Jaffna gloats over the result of a Cricket Match played a week or two ago between the Jaffna C. C. and the Wesleyan School C. C. Instead of simply saying by how much the former club was beaten, he prefers to make his bit of news sweet enough for the *Observer* to receive it with a delightful smack of satisfaction.

He says the Roman Catholics got a licking. If we remember well it is not so long since the Roman Catholics gave a licking in a previous match with the Wesleyans. The Roman Catholics do not expect to have victory always on their side in Cricket matches; though there is no reason why, with a little more practice, they should not be able to thrash the Wesleyans next time and thenceforward keep the upper hand.

Our attention has been drawn to a very startling opinion on Freemasonry appearing under the heading "Queries" in the *Morning Star* of the 18th Feb. Strange that with so much light at its disposal, the *Star* should consider the Freemasons "simple and comparatively harmless." Perhaps as a consequence of their being a secret society, their strong liking for startlight in preference to the light of day has struck a chord of sympathy some where, just to round off the harmony which the *Star* helps to contribute towards the music of the spheres."

Now here is some of the truth about Freemasonry. It is essentially opposed to the belief in the personality of God and aims at sweeping away Christianity and Christian morality. It is essentially opposed to legitimate authority whether of the Church or the State, and tends to bring all Governments into contempt. No wonder that it has been repeatedly condemned by learned and respectable men of all countries, Protestants as well as Catholics, except of course the "query" man.

Coming Beatifications.—The cause of the English Martyrs has now reached this stage, that there are 54 who have the title of Blessed, and 261 that of Venerable. There are besides 44 who were postponed (*dilati*), and an indefinite number who were not included in the first Ordinary process (*protermissi*), but are in the second, which second process has not yet been examined by the Sacred Congregation of Rites.

Before the solemn beatification of the Venerables is proceeded with, their number must be completed by a final examination of the cases of the *dilati* and *protermissi*, and this will take much time.

Then will come the examination of the Martyrdoms of each of the final list of Venerables, as well as of the 54 Blessed. The miracles wrought at their collective intercession must then be established. After all this, the way will be clear for the solemn beatification of the Venerables, and the canonization of the Blessed Martyrs.

But a step will be taken before any of those above mentioned. The number of 54 has not entirely exhausted the list of Martyrs to whom the concession of Pope Gregory XIII. applies. The pictures in the English College at Rome contained, in addition to these already declared Blessed, seven Benedictines, three Abbots, and four Monks, together with Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has honoured the Venerable Adrian Fortescue, Knight of the Order, with religious veneration; and his case will be proposed with those of the other eight. A letter from Rome says that we may feel certain that all nine will be admitted. The documents in their favour have long been in print, but the Cause cannot be proposed till the comments and objections of the Promotor of the Faith are made and answered. That prelate has promised to allow these nine to be proposed apart from the Venerables, whose Cause must assuredly wait for a long time yet; but he is so occupied with many other Causes which are intended to mark the coming Episcopal Jubilee of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., that it is not possible to say when we may hope for this welcome addition to the list of Our Blessed English Martyrs.

Of the Causes in preparation for the Jubilee of His Holiness more than one belongs to the Society of Jesus. There is every reason to hope that the Venerable Bernardino Realini, who died in 1616, and the Venerable Anthony Baldinucci, who died in 1717, will then receive solemn beatification. This will transfer two names from the Society's list of 90 Venerables; and will add them to the 82 who bear the title of Blessed. The canonized Jesuit saints are 13 in number.

Besides these two, thus to be raised to the honours of the altars, great hopes are excited that His Holiness may please to do on that occasion what Pope Benedict XIV. desired to do, for the Venerable Robert Cardinal Bellarmine. The Sacred Congregation of Rites has long ago passed the Decree that the virtues of Cardinal Bellarmine are proved in heroic degree. All that was wanting for this most important step towards his beatification was the approbation of the then reigning Pontiff, the great Benedict XIV. That most learned Pope wrote out in full his reasons in favour of the decree, but before he gave his formal approbation to it, he consulted Cardinal Tencio whether he could proceed to do so without any danger to the Church in France. The answer of the Cardinal was that the King of France, perhaps, could be induced to accept

the decree, but that the King's Government would certainly refuse to do so. The patrons of Gallicanism could hardly be expected to acquiesce in the beatification of the champion of the rights of the Holy See. Benedict XIV. kept his *votum* on his desk, hoping from year to year that a change for the better might take place but five years afterwards he died, and the Cause of the Venerable Robert Bellarmine remains where he left it. Our desires, hopes, and prayers are that Pope Leo XIII. may pronounce that decree, and the Postulator then be free to propose the proofs of the miracles, which have long been ready. The Venerable Cardinal Bellarmine, S. J., Archbishop of Capua, died at Rome on September 17, 1621. Is it too much to look forward to, in hope, that when he is canonized, he may also be declared a Doctor of the Church? God grant it. It may be added that 18 Italian bishops, 21 Spanish, and all the English Hierarchy have petitioned for Bellarmine's beatification, and similar petitions from Ireland, Belgium, and Holland have been promised.

The Oratorian Fathers are expecting on occasion of the Jubilee the beatification of their Venerable Caesar Cardinal Baronius, and it seems probable that the Pope may desire that the two learned Cardinals, who were such great friends on earth, should be beatified together.

The indefatigable Father Van Derker, of the Belgian Province, has printed at Antwerp an interesting catalogue of the Jesuit Saints, and of all those in the Society whose canonizations are in progress. The total number of names given by him is 225. It is worthy of remark that, on Father Boero's authority, he styles St. James Chisai, the Japanese martyr, a scholastic and not a lay brother. This detail is taken from the Acts of his Canonization. The Jesuit scholastics will be glad to claim him, and the lay brothers will continue to rejoice in the honours of their patron, St. Alphonsus Rodriguez.

The Vatican.—The Roman Society for Catholic interests, presided over by Signor Piacentini, has published a proclamation, in which it announces that on the occasion of the Holy Father's Episcopal Jubilee it will inaugurate for the happy event a special work of Divine worship and preaching. The 19th of February will be the beginning of the year of preparation for the Jubilee of the Common Father of the Faithful, Leo XIII., and the Catholics of Rome are summoned to unite with all their children in prayer for his preservation. Beginning then with the 18th of February, at the charge of the above Society, a function lasting seven days will be held in the Church of the Gesù, where the first conference will be held by his Eminence the Cardinal Vicar, to be followed on six other days by the Very Rev. Father Zocchi.—The Holy Father has granted the special office for the Lady of Lourdes, a distinguished privilege. It is now announced that the Holy Father intends to accompany this with another favour, granting an extraordinary Indulgence in the form of a jubilee to every one visiting the celebrated Sanctuary from February 1st (date of the first appearance) to December 8, Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Brief will shortly be published.—Last Tuesday, Feast of the Purification, the traditional wax candles were offered, according to custom, to His Holiness. Surrounded by his Court, assisted by the Pontifical Masters of the Ceremonies, the Holy Father received the above offerings in the Throne-room. Splendid wax candles, with richly painted coats of arms, and ornamented with tassels of silk and gold, were presented by the Chapters of the four Patriarchal Basilicas, by the Knights of the Sovereign Order of Malta, by the Basilicas and Collegiate Churches, the National Churches, the Heads of Religious Orders, Colleges, Seminaries, and other ecclesiastical representatives.—The Holy Father has named Cardinal Parocchi Protector of the Order of the Servants of Mary.—It is reported that Cardinal Ruffo-Scilla will be named Archbishop of Genoa.—It is asserted on good authority that the Congregation of Rites is about to consider the Cause for Beatification of five Jesuit Fathers, four of whom were victims to the Communards—the Fathers Olivaint, Clerc, de Bussy, and Caubert.—A few days ago the Holy Father was present at a discussion held by the Congregation of Rites, in the Vatican, as to four miracles which are said to have taken place through the intercession of the Venerable Servant of God, Gerardo Maiella, lay Brother of the Redemptionist Order, and which are brought forward for his Beatification.—*Tablet*.

Cardinal Ledochowski.—On Wednesday 3rd Feb. took formal possession of his new office of Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide. In this capacity he received the homage of Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Ajunti—the former the Secretary for the general affairs of this Congregation, the latter for the affairs special to the Oriental Rites. These presented to his Eminence the employes and officials of their several departments. His Eminence also received the students of Propaganda with their Rector, the Rev. Filippo Camassei, and the professors of that college. The directors of foreign colleges, who have intimate relations with Propaganda, also paid their respects to the new Cardinal Prefect. To one of those at the head of an Irish institution, Cardinal Ledochowski said, with a grace and emphasis which rendered his expression doubly valuable. "Poland and Ireland are sisters in sorrow; their children can appreciate each other."

"Pray," said a saucy gem from the Emerald Isle to one of Captain Nott-Bowor's city guards, "why do you wear that white thing round your wrist?" "To show I am on duty," said he. I thought it was because you didn't know your right hand from your left," said the sly minx.

See Supplement.

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AROUND THE WORLD.

The present Cardinals. As there are frequent errors as to the composition of the sacred College, it has struck us that it would be interesting to give a complete list of the present Cardinals, and the countries to which they belong. The reader might do worse than cut this paragraph out for reference. The Italian Cardinals are thirty-three—namely, their Eminences Monaco, Orsini, Serafini, Parrocchi, Bianchi, Canossa, Laurenzi, San Felice, Colesia, Capelatro, Battaglini, Aloisi, Giordani, Di Rende, Rampolla, Bunsse, Dusmet, D'Annunzio, Vanuttelli, Vicenzo, Galeati, Raffo, Sopiacci, Merelli, Zigliara, Ricci, Verga, Cristofori, Theodoli, Mazella, Maccii, Apolloni, Di Ruggero. Twenty-three of these reside at Rome. The remaining ten are distributed over the principal cities of Italy. They are the Archbishops of Naples, Capua, Bologna, Ferrara, Benevento, Florence, Catania, and Ravenna, and the Bishop of Verona. Cardinals Holenbohe, Bonaparte, Ledochowski, Melchers, and Mermillat are not of Italian nationality but have their residences at Rome. There are twenty non-Italian Cardinals.

Austria-Hungary has five—Fretenberg, Archbishop of Olmutz; Haynald, Coloczo; Schoenborn, Prague; Gruscha, Vienna; Danajewski, Cracow.

France has six Cardinals—Desprez, Toulouse; Langléux, Reims; Richard, Paris; Lavigerie, Algeria; Plice, Reims; Fobion, Lyon.

Spain has three Cardinals—Benavides, Saragossa; Moisesillo, Valencia; Gonzalez, Séville.

Portugal has two—Ferreira dos Santos, Bishop of Oporto; Neto, Archbishop of Lisbon.

Belgium has but one—Gossens, Malines.

America has two—Taschereau, Quebec; Gibbons, Baltimore.

Australia has but one—Cardinal Moran, Sydney.

The vacant hats are—One for Spain, two for Austria-Hungary, three for England, one for America, and one for Turkey.

The most aged Cardinals are—Mertel, Desprez, Serafini, Benavides et Moisesillo. The youngest are—Mgs. Parrocchi, Santelice, Vanuttelli S., Vanuttelli V., Raffo, Sopiacci, Zigliara, Verga, Mazella, Noto, and Gibbons.

The late Father Anderledy. Here is another interesting statistical chronicle. The late Father Anderledy was the twenty-third General of the Jesuits. His predecessors were as follows:

Ignatius of Loyola (Spaniard), elected in 1541; Giacomo Laquez (Spaniard), 1568; Francesco Borgia (Spaniard), 1565; Everardo Mercuriano (Belgian), 1572; Claudio Acquaviva (Italian), 1580; Muzio Vitelleschi (Italian), 1615; Vincenzo sanza (Italian), 1643; Francesco Piccolomini (Italian), 1649; Alessandro Gottifredo (Italian), 1651; Gouzinio Mickel (Swede), 1652; Gian Paolo Oliva (Italian), 1664; Carlo de' Noyelle (Belgian), 1681; Tiso Gonzalez (Spaniard), 1686; Michelangelo Tamburini (Italian), 1708; Francesco Retz (Bohemian), 1731; Ignazio Visconti (Italian), 1750; Luigi Centurione (Italian), 1755; Lorenzo Riccio (Italian), 1757.

The following were the Generals since the Order was re-established under Pius VII.:

Taddeo Borzowski (Pole), 1805; Luigi Fortis (Italian), 1820; Giovanni Boelham (Dutch), 1829; Pietro Beckx (Belgian), 1853.

Growth of the Church in the United States. At the recent banquet at St. Louis, Archbishop Corrigan, replying to the toast of "The Catholic Church in the United States," gave the following interesting facts:

Fifty years ago when the venerable Archbishop of St. Louis was consecrated there was but one Archbishop in the entire United States, with but fifteen other Bishops. There were 500 priests, with 518 churches and chapels. There were thirty-three Catholic schools, containing some 5,200 pupils, and a Catholic population estimated at 1,300,000. Now the ratio of our increase is this: For every priest then ministering at the altar there are now sixteen others; for every church and chapel there are eighteen, and most of these Churches are more beautiful and far more enduring. The Catholic population has multiplied seven times over, and for every pupil then attending a Catholic school there are now 120, and our schools themselves have multiplied at the ratio of 100 for a single one (applause).

Death of Sir Morell Mackenzie.—The death of Sir Morell Mackenzie occurred suddenly on Wednesday night at his residence in Harley-street. He had been suffering from a cold ever since his summer holiday, but it was not until a fortnight ago, when bronchitis was added to the asthma to which he was subject, that the symptoms became serious. On Wednesday evening Sir Morell was seized with an attack of syncope, and expired almost immediately. He was born in 1837, at Leytonstone, Essex, he began his studies at an early age at the London Hospital Medical College, and continued them in the schools of Paris and Vienna. In 1851, when of age, he became M. R. C. S.; in 1861 he took the degree of M. B., and in the following year won the distinction of M. D. London. In 1866, he founded the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, in Golden-square, and in the same year won the Jacksonian Prize from the Royal College of Surgeons for his Essay on *Diseases of the Larynx*. He was appointed Assistant Physician and, in due course, full Physician of the London Hospital and afterwards Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat, a post which he filled to his death. In 1887, Sir Morell Mackenzie was brought into prominence by his connection with the illness of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, for which he, in spite of much hostility, enjoyed the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Emperor Frederick and the Queen for his services, and in 1887, obtained the recognition of Knighthood. The publication, in 1888, of his book on *The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble*, led to the severance of his connection with the College of Physicians.

The Influenza in England. The Influenza plague seems at last really to show signs of abating. According to the records of *The Lancet*, in London—where, it may be noted, the birth-rate has regained its usual supremacy over the death-rate—the deaths directly attributed to influenza amounted last week to 314, as compared to 436 in the preceding week, and the cases in which influenza was noted as a secondary cause fell from 71 to 62. It is gratifying also to record a notable decline in deaths from respiratory diseases—namely, from 1,465 and 1,192 in the preceding two weeks to 761, a figure which, however, exceeds the corrected average by 279. The total death-rate in the metropolis last week was 30.6 per 1,000, the same at Portsmouth, and exceeded amongst the large towns of England and Wales only by Norwich (39.6) and Preston (31.1). Indeed, the general average amongst the 33 great towns noted in the Registrar-General's weekly return was 26.2. So that we may begin, with the return of spring, and the advent of the daffodils; to look for a decline of the plague; after which we can but pray that the coming winter will come and go free from its averages.

The Rapid Cures for Influenza are manifold; the cures from influenza are not so rapid or as manifold as the world could wish. But the cold water cure, if it is really efficient seems to be the most remarkable of all. It is a medical correspondent who recommends it to the readers of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and he has found "from a large and varied experience" that the average time it takes to cure is 24 hours. Apparently, the quickest and surest method of application is the wet sheet pack frequently renewed; but as this requires an experienced hydropathist to carry it out properly, certain directions are given by this correspondent by which any one can carry it out with little trouble and no danger whatever. The success of this treatment he vouches for from his own personal experience, as well as from the results obtained by those who have followed his advice and he declares that the lives of hundreds will be saved if it is adopted in time. When you feel an attack coming on go at once to bed, and as soon as you are warm sponge yourself all over rapidly and vigorously with cold water; then return to bed, without drying. As soon as you are warm again, sponge yourself as before. Do this several times during the day, till you begin to perspire freely in bed, and after you have perspired for a few hours wash yourself all over with cold water when you feel perfectly free from pain and fever; or if you think the complaint not altogether driven out, go through the same process again. This treatment, if combined with the wet sheet pack, will seldom fail. The heat is carried out in perspiration of the skin, and the tone of the system is not lowered as it always is by the drug treatment. As a preventive nothing will be found so efficacious as a cold sponge bath on going to bed. It is important not to dry, the heat of the bed with plenty of clothes will soon do that. Such is the remarkable cure suggested by a medical correspondent; far be it from us to dissuade readers from adopting the remedy, drastic though it sounds. For ourselves wild horses! The rest is silence.

About Education.—The statistics on education and crime, writes *The School Guardian*, recently put forth by the Chief Constable of Manchester in a report to the Watch Committee will give a shock to a great many people who expect us to gather where we have not strewed. The Recorder of Manchester having attributed an apparent decrease in crime to the effects of the Education Acts, the Chief Constable reports that there never was a time when crimes were so frequently committed by persons of good education as now. The value of property stolen in Manchester by ordinary thieves last year was £5,398, while the amount of which firms and individuals were defrauded by persons of good education, by forgery and the like, during the same period was upwards of £90,000. In the majority of cases these delinquencies are hushed up, restitution is made in one way or another, and the offences are condoned. "Long firm frauds," which are prevalent in all parts of the country, would be impossible without the ingenuity and dexterity which a good education alone can give. A little thought would show people that education, unless it be religious, has little or no effect in preventing crime. It does indeed, enable people to see more clearly the folly of wrong-doing but it, at the same time, widens the area of temptation and extends the means for the commission of crime. It merely converts the ignorant wretch who would pick a pocket into the accomplished souldier who embezzles his master's money and falsifies his accounts. All that secular education can teach is that "Honesty is the best policy," a maxim of which Archbishop Whately said that "An honest man is always before it, and a dishonest man always behind it." We need the constraints and restraints of religion to prevent crime. Anything short of these will merely change the character of crime and render the detection of crime more difficult.

A Jewish tribute to Cardinal Manning at New York, on the Jewish Sabbath succeeding the death of the late Cardinal, the Rev. Dr. A. Callman addressed a congregation to the usual benediction, "Before proceeding to the usual benediction, it becomes my duty, and I esteem it a privilege, to pay a deserved tribute to the departed dead. Two days ago a man—a man in the broadest, noblest sense of the word—departed this life; a man whose loss should be felt in every Jewish heart, and which should be sincerely mourned. In mourning for him our sorrow is not for one of our rage

or creed—a Catholic priest true to Catholicism, and still a priest for humanity. Cardinal Manning, head of the Catholic Church in England, prince of the Church and prince of humanity. Aside from the fact that our faith and the Talmud teach us to honour, love, and respect all noble and righteous men, whatsoever their faith may be, where is the Jew or Jewess who does not honour and revere the name of our friend, the friend of our race and our people, Cardinal Manning? When the persecutions of our people by Russia were inaugurated by the ascent to the throne of that fiend who to-day represents all that is hateful and shameful in government, a delegation of our brethren in London waited on the immortal Cardinal Manning to enlist his sympathy and solicit his aid against Russian tyranny and in behalf of the suffering Jews. Never to be forgotten are the words of this superb genius, the great wisdom and holy love of mankind displayed by this grand old man in his answer: "I am more than grateful, I am honoured, by this living proof that my efforts are appreciated in behalf of suffering humanity. You ask my protection, my help. Has not your God and my God protected His people from the time of deliverance from Egypt up to the present day and delivered them from evil? He will rescue them from the claws of Russian tyranny. As a priest of God I will contend for you. All my strength is enlisted in your behalf."

"This, my devout auditors, was said, not by a Jew, but by a Catholic high priest, a man full of genius and love. Have we not then every cause to add to the name of Cardinal Manning, at every mention, the expression which we use after the death of any of our heroes; 'Remember his name as a blessing?' He truly followed the precepts of his Master: Even as you do it unto me, he fulfilled the spirit of the prophecy, the righteous are a blessing and live for ever, even after death, in the example they have left us. Peace to his ashes and honour and love to his memory in the bosom of every true Jew. May he reap the reward of his good deeds in his everlasting home. Amen

The Union Jack in American Ports.—An exciting incident, which, as Reuters' correspondent supposes, may possibly have serious consequences, is reported from Bridport Conn. The British schooner *Glendon*, from St. John's, New Brunswick, arrived at Bridport on January 31, flying the Union Jack at the mizzen, in violation of the United States law, which prescribes that a foreign ensign when shown in an American port must always be accompanied by the Stars and Stripes. The irregularity immediately attracted attention, and a crowd soon gathered on the quay shouting "Haul it down." Captain Trowbridge, of the *Glendon*, thereupon drew a pistol, and swore that he would shoot anybody who touched the bauldry of the vessel. When the vessel reached the wharf, which is just at the rear of the armoury belonging to the Fourth Regiment, the crowd increased until it numbered some thousands of persons, including 75 unarmed militiamen from the armoury. The soldiers who attempted to board were kept back by the crew with revolvers. A schooner lying alongside hoisted the American flag and was cleared, but the *Glendon* still kept the British flag flying.

The Slave-Trade in Morocco.—In an interesting letter describing the present condition of things in Morocco, the Tangier correspondent of *The Times* makes the statement about the prevalence of the slave-trade in that country that he has lately paid a visit to Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeria. In the first of these provinces, under Turkish rule, the slave-trade undoubtedly exists, but in a covert and underground form. In Tunis, under the French sphere of influence, the trade has been extinguished, and slavery itself only exists in a very modified form. In Algeria, he was assured by Sir Lambert Playfair, there are absolutely no slaves at all. In Morocco, despite the long-continued efforts of British Ministers, the slave-trade is carried on with unblushing effrontery, almost within sight of Europe; and, although Sir John Drummond Hay put a stop to the open sale of slaves in all the coast towns, slave markets exist in Fez, Morocco city, and other places in the interior, and large caravans arrive at stated intervals from Timbuctoo and the far South. Indeed, he has just heard from Sir John Drummond Hay that he believes the order against the public sale of slaves in the sea-ports is now at times infringed; but this will soon be set right by the determined opposition of Sir Charles Euan-Smith, the late Sir William Kirby Green, at the time of his death, was working very hard for the suppression of the slave-trade, and had obtained from the Sultan a verbal promise that all open slave markets should be closed throughout his dominions. The premature death of the late Minister unfortunately prevented the ratification of the Sultan's promise.

"Are you the master of this house?" asked a caller, addressing the young married man. "No," said the young married man, with a deep sigh, "my wife has just taken the master upstairs to put him in his cradle."
Teacher (in a London board school)—"Fred, why are you not paying attention? Why do you smile?" "I was just thinking about something," "Well, please bear in mind if you want to think you have to do it outside the school."

