

R. C.  
 In Advance per annum.....4-00  
 In Advance per 6 months.....2-00  
 In arrears per annum.....6-00  
 In arrears per 6 months.....3-00  
 Postage extra, R. 1 for  
 Ceylon Rs. 1 for India  
 and 5Europe.

CHARGES FOR  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

under 12 lines...per line..... 16  
 above 12 lines...per line..... 10  
 One fourth of a column.....3-00  
 Half a column.....5-00  
 Three fourths of a column.....7-00  
 One column.....9-00

## The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

"Qui Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra gigilet qui custodit eam."

VOL. XVI.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 5th 1891

NO 35

## Telegraphic Summary

**Naval fraternisation.** On the 26th Aug. The French fleet sailed for Cherbourg. During the stay of the squadron in England, constant social meetings of the officers and crews of the two nations took place; and the visit had produced the friendliest feeling between the two countries.

**The British Channel Squadron to visit Cherbourg.** Aug. 27, Admiral Culme Seymour has given a promise to Admiral Gervais, Commander of the French fleet, that he will take the Channel Squadron to Cherbourg in October.

**The Canadian census.** Aug. 27. The Canadian census shows an increase of half a million in the population of the Dominion in the last decade.

**Terrible wreck of an American Train.** Aug. 27. A passenger train, whilst crossing a bridge in North Carolina, fell through into the river, a depth of eighty feet. Forty persons were killed, and it is feared many are seriously injured. It has been ascertained that a rail on the bridge had been purposely removed.

**Chili.** Aug. 28. Telegrams from insurgent sources, and press telegrams, dated later than those received by the Chilean legation, declare the reported surrender of the insurgent forces to be totally false. The combatants are using Mannlicher bullets and smokeless powder, this being the first time of their use in actual warfare. The bullets have great penetration, sufficient for the same bullet to kill men in the first and second ranks.

**Lord Wolseley and obsolete army customs.** Aug. 28. Lord Wolseley contributes an article to the United Service Magazine, in which he dwells on the initiative taken by the late Field Marshal Moltke in removing obsolete, useless customs in the German Army, and asks when British officers, who, as educated and intelligent men, will be permitted to introduce similar reforms in the British Service unbiassed by generals with old fashioned ideas. The writer urges young officers not to rest content with simple knowledge of their duties, but to devote deep thought thereto.

**The Austrian war Budget.** Aug. 28. An inspired pamphlet has been published here insisting on the necessity for adding nearly a million sterling to the Austrian War Budget to place the army in readiness for war. The pamphlet has caused a sensation both here and Berlin.

**Terrible battle and capture of Valparaiso.** Aug. 28. Telegrams received to-day state that Valparaiso was captured by the insurgents on Thursday, after five hours heavy fighting in which five thousand were killed. President Balmaceda's power, is said to be utterly broken, and he himself is a fugitive. The following particulars of the fighting are given in despatches to hand:—After three days of inaction the Government troops left their defences and attacked the insurgents army; but were met with a terrific fire and were repeatedly repulsed. Their two generals and an immense number of their officers were killed in this engagement. Whole regiments of the President's troops then joined the insurgents, and the utter rout of the remaining Government forces followed. The population of Valparaiso received the victors with acclamation. Upon the conclusion of the fighting, the British and other men-of-war lying in the harbour hurried forces to maintain order in Valparaiso. The President's man-of-war "Condell" surrendered to the insurgents later. It is believed that President Balmaceda has gone to Santiago to endeavour to collect forces for a final stand against the insurgents.

**Rumours of imperial penny postage.** Aug. 30. Continued rumours are current to introduce penny postage between Great Britain and the Colonies.

**Remarkable statements concerning China.** Aug. 30. The Times Paris correspondent sends an account of an interview with a Russian of high rank, who declared that the mother of the Emperor of China, supported by the Tsungli-yamen, is encouraging a direct movement to completely oust all foreigners from China. The Government, he also said, are settling millions of Chinese on the borders of the Tonquin and Russia; thus forming a virtual cordon. This, says the Times correspondent, strengthens the report of the drafting of a convention at Cronstadt between France and Russia, which it is said, provides that Russia shall send troops to the Siberian frontier and France to the Tongkin frontier of China, in the event of an emergency.

**Barbaric trophies of Turkey's success.** Aug. 30. It is reported at Aden that rebellion of the Asayes in Yemen has been suppressed. The commander of the Turkish troops has entered Sana with fourteen camels laden with heads of the rebel chieftains.

**Martinique.** Aug. 30. A despatch from Martinique says it has now been ascertained that four hundred persons were killed by the cyclone which passed over the island; and the damage is estimated at two millions. President Carnot wanted (?) one million francs for the relief of the sufferers.

**Insurgent success all along the line.** Three thousand prisoners, all the artillery of the Government forces, and the Resident's fleet have been captured by the insurgents. Santiago has been handed over to the victors without a blow; and a general peace in Chili is now regarded as being merely a question of days. The insurgent troops in Valparaiso are orderly, and busily engaged in subduing the armed incendiary mobs who are constantly fighting and killing in the streets. It is reported that before President Balmaceda fled sixty hostages, sons of insurgent leaders, were shot by his orders.

## CHURCH NOTICE.

## HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

To-Morrow.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Mass 5.15. A. M.  
 " 6.30. A. M.  
 " 8.30. A. M.  
 Benediction 5.15. P. M.  
 8th Sept. Nativity of our B. Lady.

## APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Proposed by H. E. the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda and blessed by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

## PEACE AMONGST CHRISTIAN NATIONS.

The social question, as it has been often remarked, is in our days not only a question between man and man, but between nation and nation; in other words, together with the great Labour question, which engages at this moment the attention of all, we have the international question, which is not less disquieting.

War will always be, whatever we may do, a terrible scourge, and though Providence is often pleased to draw salutary fruits from so great an evil, we must nevertheless ask the Heart of Our Lord to protect the Christian people from it as well as from famine and pestilence.

What will be the next war with all the new inventions of formidable engines of destruction? It will be a terrible and bloody butchery of human beings. Thousands and thousands of lives will be destroyed perhaps in a few hours' time, and only a little spark will be required to cause a universal explosion.

There is another scourge, from which it ought to be our fervent daily prayer to be delivered—this scourge is militarism—the enormous standing armies of Europe. The aggregate number of European soldiers is more than three millions in time of peace; but in time of war it rises to the tremendous number of sixteen millions. Immense sums are required to maintain these armies. Besides this, the labour of these young and able-bodied men, who might be usefully employed at their own homes is lost.

The remedy for these evils is found, according to Our Holy Father Leo XIII, in the return to sound teaching. Christian principles have indeed a wonderful efficacy to cure the evils of the present time.

Charles Perrin adds with good reason: We obtain nothing in any question of social welfare, neither in the political nor in the economical nor in the international order, except by gaining souls. But souls are gained only by divine grace, and the great means to obtain it is prayer, which draws it from the Heart of God. Let our Associates therefore pray fervently for peace amongst Christian nations.

## LOCAL &amp;C.

**His Lordship Dr. Melizan,** accompanied by the Rev. Fr. H. Joulain O. M. I. and the Revd. Fr. J. B. Baron O. M. I. started on a Pastoral visit to Mullativu district on the 2nd inst.

## ARTISAN WELL

The instruments for boring an Artisan-well at Caranthal arrived at Point Pedro on the 1st inst.

**Illness of Rev. Father Roux.** This amiable Parish Priest of Batticaloa, being subject to liver complaint, came down by the Lady Gordon yesterday and has placed himself under the treatment of Dr. Burnside. The progress made by the Rev. Father since his arrival, thank God, is towards speedy recovery.

**The Jaffnese.**—The Administration Report for the year 1890 shows that the "industrious, enterprising and intelligent inhabitants of the Jaffna Peninsula have developed, to a great extent, the various resources of the country in spite of the want of more rapid means of communication with the rest of the Island. At present our farmers cannot avail themselves of distant markets for most of their products, as the time required and the cost incurred for transport by existing means are practically prohibitory. They suffer as a contemporary remarks, a serious disadvantage, and their enterprise is materially checked by the want of a readier access to markets, such as a Railway would confer. Mr. Twynnam in his Report, acknowledges the want of more rapid means of communication for his Province, but has not the courage to mention the Railway.—Cor.

**F. N. S. Hospital.** In your article on the F. N. S. Hospital you said that the Committee did not deem it advisable to publicly declare that out-door practice is allowed to the Doctor in charge of the Hospital, because the fact is sufficiently known in Jaffna. I think that it is a fact well known in Jaffna, that out-door practice is contrary to the regulations, the spirit and the general interests of the Institution, and that the members of the Committee refused to make the declaration you asked for in your article because they were unwilling to publicly confessed that they had violated the rules laid down by the founders of the Hospital. Cor.

**The F. N. S. Hospital again.** Another correspondent says that, "If the Hospital foregoes the Government grant, the Institution will go down for want of sufficient funds and the people will run it down more than they have done up to this. Besides I do not understand why the Committee prefers to forego the grant rather than allow the Colonial Surgeon to interfere with the management of the Hospital. The Government has a right to see how the grant is spent. The Government interferes with the management of grant-in-aid schools. Why should it not interfere with the management of the Jaffna Hospital. I think that the Government supervision would greatly benefit the institution and that it would contribute to inspire more confidence in the medical treatment of the hospital."

**Reduction in the export duty on Cinchona.** The duty on Cinchona, which was 20 cents per cwt., is now reduced to 5 cents. We hope the reduction may do some little good.

**The Disting of Prisoners in Jail and Mr. Twynnam.** I had a conversation when at Vallankulam with a man discharged early in the year from the Jaffna prison after a sentence of four years' imprisonment, and another having been convicted of bringing a false charge against the Udayar regarding an elephant tusk. He was employed in the jail as a carpenter, worked well, and behaved well. He told me that, after his discharge from jail, he was ill for six months with fever, itch, and loss of appetite, and could do no work. I asked him if this was not the effect of change of diet; he said:—Yes, we do not get coffee, blankets, and other luxuries outside the jail. I record this as I believe we make a cruel mistake in feeding and clothing prisoners as we do, and then after two or three years of pampering turning them adrift. Many men must have suffered in the same way as the man at Vallankulam after discharge from jail. By our present system we create artificial wants which it is utterly impossible for prisoners to supply themselves with when discharged from jail. Why should tea, coffee, and bread be supplied to ordinary native prisoners? A pint of good rice congee with a piece of jagery is more suited to them than tea, coffee and bread. The bar-

கையொப்பவிகிதம் ரூ.ச

இலம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....4-00

சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....2-00

இலம், 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-க்குமேற்படிவ வரி க-க்கு 10

கசல் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)3-00

அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு..... 5-00

முக்கார கொலத்துக்கு. 7-00

ஒரு கொலத்துக்கு.....)

barous practice of forcing prisoners to wear thick flannel cholera belts has been abandoned. I call it barbarous because directly a man was discharged from jail his cholera belt was taken off regardless of the length of time he may have been forced to wear it. A man sentenced to a few weeks' or months' imprisonment is supplied with a cumby in addition to clothes he has never been accustomed to wear, and turned out with nothing but a cloth when discharged. "Administration Report."

**Military contribution.**—Mr. George Wall, the Editor of the "Independent" says that the Secretary of State in his despatch on the above subject makes great boast and show of power, but that is after all, a mere scare. He could not devour us for insisting on what he knows to be our just rights. It is neither necessary nor wise to go beyond loyal and constitutional means to gain what is just and right, but, on the other hand, to condone it by acquiescence is weak and wicked, because it enables the Ministers to take away from us the substance that is necessary to our progress. By overlooking the measure of our ability to pay their demand they show that they are not content with what we can pay, but are resolved to get all they can squeeze out of us. The people of Ceylon who pay the taxes are bound to resist unjust demands to the last, by all just and loyal means, regardless of the show of brute force with which ministers frighten their feeble generation. Every claim sanctioned in this last despatch is in direct opposition to previous decisions of these present or former ministers of the crown, as well as being also unjust and intolerable. The course for the colony to take is to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from ministers intoxicated by a fit of greed to ministers who were under the sober influence of reason and right.

We hold it to be the bounden duty of every intelligent taxpayer to resist this exaction by every constitutional loyal means without ceasing, until it is reduced to its just amount and until the right of the legislature are so restored as to make the power for good what it formerly was instead of being as it now is, a means of giving a constitutional form to measures that are wrong in themselves, and opposed to the interest of the country, as well as to the just right of its legislature.

**Anniversary of the consecration of His Grace the Archbishop.**—Last Monday the 24th instant being the 23rd anniversary of His Grace's episcopal consecration, the event was celebrated in St. Lucia's Cathedral with unusual solemnity. About forty priests met the Archbishop in the Kotahena Mission-house on Sunday evening, when the first Vespers of St. Bartholomew, Apostle, having been chanted were followed by the singing of the Te Deum and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At 6 p. m. His Grace received deputations from the European and Burgher community, headed by Chevalier Ph. de Jong, the congregations of St. Sebastian's Monastery, and St. Lucia's Kotahena, the Sodality of the Virgin, and the Jaffnese residing in Colombo. At 8 o'clock a display of fireworks, conducted by Messrs Gonsalves and Co., proved a great attraction for thousands of spectators. On Monday morning at 7.30, His Grace sang the Pontifical Mass, rendered very solemn by the impressive singing of the clergy. After the Mass, His Grace received the homage of his clergy, the pupils of St. Benedict's, the ladies of St. Al-Guard of Honour, the Sodality of St. Aloysius and many other visitors. We join our voice to the general tribute of respect paid to His Grace on this occasion, and wish him a continuance of the divine help in the exercise of his charge for many years to come.

A souffe took place among the Dhobies of Chivatharu. Many were wounded. One is now in the F. N. S. Hospital in a precarious state.

**The Vernacular teachers' meeting** will be held on the 19th inst. at the Colombo Orphanage.

**Van Cuylenburg's appeal.** The majority of the Supreme Court Judges have refused to entertain Mr. Hector Van Cuylenburg's appeal in his case against the Warden of St. Thomas College. The petitioner is asking the Judges to reconsider their decision.



A lady doctor.— பெண்களையே தரிசு  
 யா—மருத்துவ டாக்டராகியதில் பரி  
 யாரான வேடி கேஸலாவில் இலங்கை  
 க்கு ஒரு பெண்களையே தரிசு யறுபு  
 படியும் அவர் தயில் அறிதவா யிருக்  
 கவேண்டுமென்று தெரிந்த கல்குத்தா  
 வுக்குத் தந்தித்தபுராமை. இந்தியருக்  
 குள்ளையாரை டாக்டர்பதவியை  
 டாக்டராய் ஒரு பெண்களையே பெண்கள்  
 ஹரினய தோதாதிதவியே பரிசுயாரும்  
 ஹரினய தோதாதிதவியே பரிசுயாரும்



உட்பிரதான அமைச்சர் கொல்லக்கேட்டு அந்தப் பள்ளி எங்கள் மீதும் எங்கள் சந்ததியார்மீதும் இருக்கக்கூடும் என்றும் பரிசுமகமாகக் கூறிய பிரகாரத்துக்கு ஆண்டவர் மரிக்கையின் குரிய சந்திராசன் மங்களம் பூமியே வாய்விட்டதும் மரையபாசு மணிகள் ஒன்றொடொன்று சேர்த்து பிணக்கவும் செருசேலம் ஆலயத்து திரைச்சீலை கிளியவும் பின்னர் அவ்வாலயம் இருப்பதற்காகவும் கேரிட்டது. அதுதவல் அங்கு குடியேறி அநேக செல்வமாகக்கொண்ட அனுபவித்துவந்த பூதர்கள் தாங்கள் புரிந்தபாவத்திற்குத் தண்டனையாக அதுதவல் அப்பூமியை மழையவருக்கின்ற விரும்படியியல்பாய் கணிவனவருக்கின்ற வறுமையிடுபெருக்கை முன்னிட்டு அங்கு நெருக்கமாகிருந்த பூதப் பிரகைகள் பூலோகமெத்திலையினால் பாலகேரிட்டது. இப்பூமியினார்கள் அந்த செல்வபூமியிலிருந்து வலசையாவங்கா குணமும் கொடியபஞ்சத்தின் கொடுமையால் மூலகுழத்துவருந் குழந்தைகளைப்போ கொழுகின்ற தங்கள் பரிசுமையார்த்தங்கொள்ளும் நற்பாக்கியத்துக்கு உட்பட்டனர். இவ்விததண்டனை அவர்களுக்கு கேரிட்டது அவர்கள் பரிசுவாங்குக்கும் பூலோகத்துக்கு உறவுடையவர்களைக் கொழசெய்த பாவமானது எங்கள் பேரிஷம் எங்கள் சந்ததியார்பேரிலும் இருக்கக்கூடலது என்று அவர்கள் மனதகூத்துமொழிபவர்க்கின் பலாபலத்தாலவாது வேறன்றல்லோ. இப்படியிருக்க கட்டை மீ எ-வ் வண்டப்பட்டனாத்தில செருசேலம் பட்டணத்து மேற்பிராணியாவார்கள் கவாமி மேட்சத்தக்குச் சென்ற பெருநகரில் அச்சுட்டை என்பவர் ஆலயத்தில் பிரச்சுடமொன்று செய்தான். அதில் குறிப்பித்தவைகளில் பலரில் பூலோகத்தில் பாய்மிருந்த பூதர்களியாவரும் பாலஸ்தின் கசில்வதில் குடியேறுகின்றவர்களும், கடவுள் மனிதரவதாரு செய்த ஸர வுருகாலமூதல் அங்கரைப் பிரகைகள் விட்டசென்றிருந்தாலும் மழைசெவ்வையாக அங்குவருகிக்கொண்டிருந்ததால்இப்போது அவையாவமொழித்து கடந்த மூன்றுபருந்தகாலமாக கலம்மழையவருகிப்பினும் நெடுநெற்றியிருந்த பூமியானது கலக்கையினி விவாசசெய்துவருவதாலும் இப்போது அங்கு பவிய்செய்யப்பட்டவரும் கொடியருக்கினாக விவாச கலப்பெருந்ததத்து வருகின்றது. மேலும் மேற்பிராணியாவார்கள் சொன்னபடிக்கு செருசேலமெக்கில் இப்போதுத்தேவாலகுவேதம் மிகவாய் அபிவித்தியமேற்றுவருகின்றாம். மேலும் இத்தேவோத்திராணியினால் இருப்பிடமானது ஆவிய்பருவத்திற்குச் சமீபமாயிருக்கின்றாம். இக்கேயிருந்து பங்கக்கையிற் கமத ரட்சகர் மேட்சத்தக்கு ஆரோகணமான ஸ்தானம் செவ்வையப் பரிசுவருக்குக்கானப்படுகின்றது. மேலும் கர்மேலமெக்கில் சமீபமாக, இருக்கப்பட்ட மழையலொன்றிற் குகையொன்று செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இது மிகையான அறையாக உபயோகிக்கப்படுவதென்து, இந்தக் குகையானது பூர்த்தியில் தீர்க்குமிகினின்று இனாருக்கின்றாசரியாக உபயோகத்துக்குத் தீண்டுகின்றாம். இத்தந்தானத்தையும் தீக்கத்திரியபிசிய வலியாசென்பவரிருந் குகைக்கு மிகுந்த ஆரமியினால், தந்தான் செருசேலம் பட்டணத்தில் கிளாக கடுவதினில் வேதத்தத்தத்தில் நெற்றியித்திருக்கிறபடிக்கு கிறிஸ்துவானவர் பூலோகத்துக்கு இரகசியபுறமுறாவாடுவதற்கு கூறியிருக்கும் குறிப்புகளை நோக்குவதிருக்கின்றார் என்பாரியப் போகாது. க. நே. ன்.



THE

# Jaffa Catholic Guardian

SEPTMBER 5th

## THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor in his eminently practical and business-like address, laid before the members of the Legislative Council an outline of the conditions of finance, trade and industries of the Island, and informed them of the general character of the measures which will be submitted to their consideration.

The Finances of the colony are flourishing. The revenue of the year 1890, the largest realized since the year 1878, amounted to Rs. 16,228,763, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 928,891. If from the income of each year the receipts from Land sales and Pearl Fishery be deducted, the increase in income in the year 1890, as compared with 1889, amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 1,112,480. The sources from which the greater part of this increase is derived, as His Excellency remarks, are such as to justify the conclusion that the condition of the colony is generally prosperous and that this prosperity is not attributable to any exceptional causes but is likely to be progressive and continuous. The largest increase is to be found under the head of Railways, the receipts in 1890 having been, Rs. 3,842,558, and Rs. 3,546,284 in 1889. The above large increase of receipts cannot but induce His Excellency to push on vigorously the extension of railways in the colony. Next in importance as an item of revenue are the receipts from the customs which rose in 1890 to as much as Rs. 3,866,927. The royalty on plumbago fell in 1890 to Rs. 97,812 from Rs. 121,535 in 1889, but the increased income from licenses to dig plumbago raised the total revenue derived from this mineral to Rs. 1,01,510 as compared with Rs. 56,766 in 1888. The import duties show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 223,171, arising principally from importations of cotton goods, Kerosine oil, metals, metalware and spirits. Next in order to the customs as contributory to the revenue are the receipts from licenses which exceeded those of the year 1889 by Rs. 163,078. The decrease in land revenue is attributable to short harvest in some districts where the renting system is in force, and to reductions and remissions of tax in the commuted districts.

The commerce of the Colony prospers. The returns of the trade of the Colony and of the receipts from Harbour Dues are satisfactory. The value of the trade has in two years increased by Rs. 14,044,459 in 1890: that is, from Rs. 92,507,045 in 1888 to Rs. 106,651,504 in 1890, while the Harbour Dues, have in the same period risen from Rs. 530,596 to Rs. 611,037. The shipping returns continue to show progress. The total revenue for the first seven months of the present year exclusive of the proceeds of the Pearl Fishery, (Rs. 860,000,) has exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1890 by Rs. 813,044. The chief industries are progressing. The expansion of the Tea enterprise is remarkable. It is to be hoped that in new markets there will be found full demand for the increasing production, particularly as the excellence of Ceylon Tea becomes more widely known and admitted. The cultivation of the cocoa-nut has of late been given a progressive development.

His Excellency, then, said a few words about the reforms to be made in the Police and Prison departments. The former department is to be thoroughly reorganised. In each province the Government Agent will be charged with the direction of the Police and will be held responsible for the suppression of crime and for the maintenance of order. The following are the most important legislative measures to be submitted to the consideration of the council: Bills relating to cattle disease, licenses, admiralty jurisdiction, whipping for theft of produce, markets in the Northern Province, passengers boats, etc. etc.

Sir Arthur Havelock in his address mentioned also the three following important questions: the Paddy tax, the survey of the Railway to Jaffna and the military contribution. As regards the paddy tax, His Excellency said that the subject of the policy of the grain impost has been exhaustively considered and that the results of this consideration have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government. The Secretary of State wishes to have some further information, and particularly desires to be furnished with the results of the census before giving his decision on this vexed question. The people of the North will be glad to hear that His Excellency has asked the permission of the Secretary of State to continue the survey from Karmugala to Jaffna. Once in possession of a survey and estimates of this line, the work of agitation will be much simplified. The military contribution may be considered as a settled question. The annual cost of the garrison of Ceylon at its lowest footing and including the ordinary and current repairs to barracks and works, is estimated to amount to £151,172, one half of which, or £75,586, may be taken to represent the charge for the garrisons of Colombo and Kandy, and the balance for Trincomalee. It has been decided that the contribution for the five years dating from the cessation of the agreement of 1884 to 1889, namely from 1890 to 1894 inclusive shall average £75,400 that being the minimum annual costs of the garrisons of Colombo and Kandy. Lord Knutsford expresses the hope that the decision which has now been taken by Her Majesty's Government on this difficult question will be accepted as just and not ungenerous to the colony, and that the Council in sanctioning the sum asked for will readily recognise the fact that the defence of the Island from foreign aggression is not one of those questions of internal administration in the settlement of which the Local Legislature can properly claim that its opinion should prevail. The Secretary of State trusts also that the council will accept his assurance that the decision has been formed with every possible desire to be fair to the Colony, and to study the interests of her inhabitants in common with those of all the other dependencies of the British Empire.

## Political Summary.

**Chili.** The *Catholic Review* says that the ostensible cause of the Chilean civil war is the attempt of a faction called the constitutional party to upset Balmaceda's regime; the real cause seems to be the rivalry between the two commercial firms of England and America, who are the money rulers of Chili. English merchants are supporting the insurgents against Balmaceda's authority and are mainly responsible for the Chilean troubles.

**Servia.** The young King Alexander of Servia left Belgrade on Wednesday for St. Petersburg, where he will be received with great distinction. King Alexander is also to meet the German Emperor towards the middle of August.

**Franco Russian relations.**—It is probable that the proposed journey of the Empress and Cesarowitch to Paris will take place. It is rumoured that President Carnot will pay a visit to St. Petersburg next Christmas.

**French fleet** received a most sympathetic welcome at Copenhagen and Stockholm. The Franco-Russian naval fraternisation is a set-off against the visits of the Kaiser and the Italian Prince to England. It is also a guarantee of peace as it shows that the Triple Alliance can be counterpoised.

**France and Russia.**—The "London Times" says that the Crenstadt celebration marks a new departure in Franco-Russian Relations the importance of which no amount of powder and bunting salutations exchanged between French and British ironclads can nullify or diminish. If it be true, as stated, that Admiral Gervais was the bearer of a draft convention, previously negotiated between Baron Mahrenheim and the Elisee for a formal alliance between Russia and France it is difficult indeed to exaggerate the momentous character of this new factor in European politics. A direct answer to the renewal of the Triple Alliance, and to the attitude of benevolent sympathy taken up by England in reference to the members of that bond, it represents the division of the Great Powers into two hostile camps, whose mutual antagonism may at any moment force them into armed collision.

**The Imbroglia with China.** Complications appear likely to arise in the Celestial Empire before long. The warships of Europe and America are hastening together, and unless the indemnity is promptly paid up, the boom of their big guns will awaken Ahsin. Whether the position of foreigners in China will be improved subsequently appears most dubious.

**The French fleet in England.** Although a section of the Paris Press in showing pishish ill-humour at the proposed visit of the French Northern squadron to England, the visit of Admiral Gervais' fleet is regarded with favor generally. The Queen has always been impressed with the kindness shown her during her yearly visits to France, and when she has seen M. Waddington she has conveyed her appreciation in very hearty terms. When the itinerary of the French fleet was made out in the spring, and Portsmouth was included in it, the Queen told the French Ambassador that she would be pleased to review the vessels, and to see the officers at Osborne. There will be a quiet dinner party at which the Queen will entertain Admiral Gervais, Lord Clanwilliam, and their chief officers, the French Ambassador, the Counsel of the French Embassy, and the Chief Secretary and one or two others. Lord Salisbury will not be present, so as to avoid the appearance of anything diplomatic in what will be a pretty little international exchange of good fellowship.

## AROUND THE WORLD

**The Oriental Churches.**—The question of the return of the Orientals to unity is once more on the tapis. Leo XIII. has already addressed to those Churches a most living and generous appeal. It remains now for all Catholic Congresses to move in the same direction and invite their separated brethren to return to unity. The *Question d'Orient*, that difficult source of disquietude for Europe, would then be solved at one stroke. The Eastern populations renewed by Catholic life, would at once become so many young and rising States, and Russia herself, by a return to Catholic unity would naturally be at their head, being, as it were, their born protector without any longer threatening their independence.

**The Berlin National Zintung** is assured from Rome that the agreement between France and the Vatican, may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

**Dr. Barnardo,** the kidnapper of Catholic children, has played his last card in the case of the little boy McHugh, and he has lost. The appeal to the House of Lords has resulted in an order that Dr. Barnardo shall restore the boy to his mother.

**The present actual number** of parishes and communities in the Catholic world regularly aggregated by diploma to the League of the Sacred Heart, called the Apostleship of Prayer, is 46,408. The present number of associates is calculated to be 20,000,000. Of these there are more than 1,000,000 among English-speaking Americans.

**A deputation of ladies**, in new England town, went to their minister's house to protest against the commencement of the daily lesson with the words, "Dearly beloved brethren," as implying that women were either not present, or not counted in the congregation. They wished to have the pastor's view on a project for amending the Book of Common Prayer. "Well, I have thought over that matter, ladies," said the preacher; "but, I think, on the whole, this text may stand; for you see the brethren always embrace the sisters."

**A clock** is to be seen at Brussels which is said to be as near being a perpetual motion machine as can be invented, for the sun does the winding. The following is the method by which it works: A shaft exposed to the solar rays cause a sub-draft of air, which sets the fan in motion. The fan actuates the mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts the break on the fan, till the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated, and proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough, and the machinery does not wear out, the clock will keep in perpetual motion.

**Aspects of Anglicanism.** A correspondent of *The Church Review*, writing upon the celibacy of the clergy says: "A Married Priest speaks very strongly on the subject of celibacy. I venture to think we require something more in the Church of to-day, if we are to win souls back from scepticism and schism. In our Truro diocese the logical outcome of Wesley's movements has been to spread heresy, schism, and immorality throughout the length and breadth of the country. People will tell you they 'follow' the chapel or the church. Alas! it is at a great distance. They never seem to get there or very rarely. Where is the remedy? Zeal, more zeal. What we require is not celibacy alone. There must be three knots in the girls, not one only. Obedience too, and above all poverty is what we need. Oh! for a Franciscan Order in our Church of England, to go around in Cassock and Scapular, bareheaded, preaching by the roadside and in the villages as well as in the church itself, taking no money

save a railway fare, having no possessions, no clothes save what they wear, lifting up the Crucifix and uncompromisingly proclaiming the way of salvation through the Holy Church."

Then he asks a very pertinent question, only to frankly and fully answer it. "Why is it we do not possess such men? Surely, surely, not because there are none devoted enough to make the great renunciation. No, sir, it is because so few Bishops would tolerate such of us as might feel so called."

Who can witness all this yearning for the voice of Her who like Her Founder, "Speaketh with Authority," and for the agencies of self-sacrifice which she alone can inspire, without praying that blessings of light may descend upon the truth-seekers, and that the failure of systems that are human may be their lesson to find and to recognise the one that is Divine.

**M. Loysen and Archbishop Darboy.** Very animated polemics have taken place between M. Hyacinthe Loysen (ex-Pere Hyacinthe) and the *Semaine Religieuse* of Contances. This paper having made some references to M. Loysen's marriage which were entirely not intended to please, "Pere Hyacinthe" replied by saying that he was protected by the law, and added that "his friend" Mgr. Darboy had taught him to understand the Virtue of certain ultramontanes. The Abbe Mastie, of the diocese of Contances, in reply to M. Loysen, said: "You call Mgr. Darboy your friend? Have you a right to do so? The Archbishop of Paris was the friend of the barefooted Carmelite who preached at Notre Dame. He tried, no doubt, like the Good Shepherd, to lead back a sacrilegious soul to the fold from which it had escaped. But though he were your friend, have you the right to give him that name now that you are what you are? And to whom were the words you now attribute to him addressed? To some priest? In that case, what do they prove? To make them applicable to the clergy as a body would be an abominable calumny that would fall with its full weight upon those who launched it. Call not upon the dead and such dead, monsieur, your testimony. Mgr. Darboy made mistakes which his blood, gloriously shed, has washed in the eyes of Christian France. You have lost the right to invoke him. There is nothing in common between martyrs and apostates. In your letter you sign yourself priest. You are a priest, and you will be one for ever. But do you remember what you promised, what you believed, what you were, and what you wished always to be, when you received the indelible character of the priesthood? The throne once raised to God in your soul has been overthrown, and He who will not tolerate the adulterous treason of your heart has departed from you as from a profaned temple. But His malediction remains, heavy to bear and growing heavier every day. And death is approaching with its slow steps. And judgment will follow."

**Two remarks on the Anglican Synod.** First, we must express our surprise that a Church which boasts of Apostolic succession and primitive simplicity, should admit to its Synods twice as many laymen as priests, deacons, and bishops. Vainly do we look to the times of the Apostles, of St. Cyril, Athanasius, Augustin or Chrysostom for such an anomaly. Is it for the shepherd to lead his flock to the pasture or for the flock to lead its pastor?

Next, what are we to think of a Church which pretends to be the Church of Him who prayed: "That they all may be one, as thou, Father, in me, and I in thee?" As yet is composed of two parties always at daggers drawn with each other? Let our readers peruse the extract from the proceedings published by us elsewhere, and tell us whether there are in that assembly the signs of the wisdom and authority of Christ? One party is staunchly protestant. Lutheran even, and the other is fond of all the Catholic doctrines, rites, and devotions—obedience to the Pope excepted—which true blue Protestants are never tired of anathematizing—vestments, candles, crucifixes, banners, processions, Real Presence, confession, images, genuflections, elevation, authority of the Church, and the like. Fancy a cart drawn by two bulls, one at each end; it won't move unless one of the bulls gives a stronger pull than the other. The true-blue bull gave a good pull at the Synod, but the other, the Ritualistic bull, gave a longer pull and moved the cart one step; but at that rate the cart won't go very far, for the forces of the two parties are pretty well balanced.

**Old jokes.** "I would have been a very handsome fellow if they had not changed me in the cradle." "Take the Irishman," proceeds Mr. Phillips, "who carried around a brick as a specimen of the house he had to sell; take the Irishman who shut his eyes and looked into the glass to see how he would look when he was dead; take the Irishman who bought a crow, alleging that crows were reported to live 200 years, and he was going to set out and try it; take the Irishman who met a friend who said to him, 'Why, sir, I heard you were dead.' 'Well,' says the man, 'I suppose you see I am not.' 'Oh, no,' says he, 'I would rather believe the man who told me than you any day.' Well, all these are Greek; a score or more of them of a parallel character come from Athens.

Printed and published for the Proprietor by C. Andrew at St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Catholic Mission Presses, Jaffa.