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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

"Fisi Dominus custodierit cibitatem frustra digilat qui custodit eam."

VOL. XVI.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY OCTOBER 3RD 1891

NO 39

Telegraphic Summary

Rebellion in China. Sept. 23 The New York Herald publishes a telegram from Shanghai which says that everywhere along the valley of the Yangtze River the people are in rebellion. The cities of Wu-chang, Hankow, and Chungking are ready to revolt and war vessels are concentrating on Shanghai, which is in danger. Three warships have gone to Wu-chang.

Lord Knutsford and the evacuation of Egypt. Sept. 24 Lord Knutsford, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Saxmundham in Suffolk, strongly protested against the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain before the reforms which are still necessary for that country are achieved, and a stable Government is established.

A Plot in a Chinese Government Arsenal. Sept. 24 The Times correspondent at Foochow telegraphs that the foreign employes in the Government arsenal have discovered a plot amongst the Chinese employes to seize the arsenal. The Times, in a leading article on the situation in China, says it would be culpable negligence to leave the Yangtze river unpatrolled by a gunboat. The article also says that Europe cannot longer accept the excuses of the authorities at Peking.

The Khedive and the English Army in Egypt. Sept. 21 It is stated at Cairo, that the French and Russian agents intend urging the Khedive to demand the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Egypt.

Russia and India. Sept. 21 The Novosti publishes an article which says that Russia has too extensive an Empire to desire the addition of India, and that she would only undertake an enterprise against India in retaliation for British hostility in Europe. The journal urges Great Britain to seize the present favourable time to enter into a definite agreement with Russia.

The European Powers and China. Sept. 22 The Government of Great Britain, France, Germany and America have entered into an agreement to take joint measures for the prosecution of their subjects in China in case of a riot, and to pursue the policy of watchful naval inactivity off that country.

Passport arrangements in Alsace-Lorraine. Sept. 21. A decree was issued to-night requiring passports to be obtained only by foreign military men entering Alsace-Lorraine. This is regarded as a sign of better relations between France and Germany.

The Roumanian Throne. Sept. 22 It is reported at Bucharest that King Charles of Roumania, who is greatly distressed by the condition of Queen Elizabeth, has expressed a desire to abdicate the throne.

The British Ministerial Changes. Sept. 23. Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. G. Curzon are mentioned as the probable successors of Sir James Ferguson as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A keen contest is expected to take place in North-East Manchester, for the reelection of Sir J. Ferguson.

Alsace and Lorraine. Sept. 22. The French press cordially recognises the pacific intention of Germany in issuing a decree regarding passport measures in Alsace-Lorraine.

Prince Damrong in England. Sept. 23 Prince Damrong, of Siam, is making a short stay in England, and has visited the Gordon Boy's Home and other schools.

Reply of the Chinese Government to France. Sept. 24. In replying to the demand of France for the security of her subjects in China, the Chinese Ambassador in Paris has handed M. Ribot a despatch from his Government, which says the authorities are doing everything needful to protect the lives and property of foreign residents. The Northern fleet has been ordered to the scene, and it is hoped France will await the result of the efforts of the Government to suppress the riots.

The Egyptian harvest. Sept. 25. According to the Consular reports, irrigation in Egypt is now complete, and no further measures are required for the overflow of the Nile. The harvest is expected to be the greatest ever known.

The press on French and Russian designs. The Sept. 25 The Standard publishes several letters from Bangkok, which declare that the French absorption of Siam is inevitable, the Siamese being powerless to resist. The Times, in an article this morning, says it behoves the Indian Government to watch the doings of the Russians in Pamirs.

The peaceful intentions of Germany. Sept. 25. Baron On Berlepach, Prussian Minister of Commerce, speaking in this city last evening, said the Emperor and the nation alike had firmly resolved upon maintaining peace.

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

To-Morrow.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF THE MOST HOLY ROSARY.

Mass 5. 15. A. M.
High Mass 6. 30. A. M.
Mass 8. 30. A. M.

Vespers, Procession and Benediction 5. P. M.

To-morrow a Plenary Indulgence can be gained by the faithful at very visit made to the Altar of our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary.

Local & C.

Outbreak of Cholera. We are glad to learn that this fell disease is almost stamped out.

Obituary. We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Magdalena who belonged to one of the most respectable leading families of Jaffna. She was the wife of Arasimilva. Mrs. A. Santiagopillai, the mother of Benjamin Santiagopillai, and the mother-in-law of Advocate Thisarasingam. She died at the ripe age of 73, being fortified by the Sacraments of Our Holy Mother, the Church. Her burial, which took place on the 1st. Inst. was attended by a large concourse of people. We deeply sympathize with her afflicted husband and bereft children.—R. I. P.

I regret to record the death of Mrs. Magdalena Santiagopillai which took place rather suddenly yesterday morning, 30th Sept. The deceased was for 22 years an active and unassuming member of St. Ann's charitable Society, possessed of a mild and benevolent disposition, the poor always found in her a kind and accessible friend; her large and unbiassed views, made dealing with her a pleasure. May the Lord who promises to reward him a cup of cold water given in His Name, reward her a hundredfold.

A MEMBER OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.

LAST NIGHT'S "GAZETTE"

APPOINTMENTS.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. WORTHINGTON. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the retirement from the Service of Mr. G. E. Worthington, with effect from August 22, 1891.

Mr. J. H. De Saram to be District Judge and additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, and a Visitor of the prison at Jaffna.

Mr. H. Nevill to be Assistant at Trincomalee to the Government Agent for the Eastern Province, District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Trincomalee, Superintendent of the Trincomalee Prison, and Visitor of Post Offices in the Trincomalee District.

Mr. C. E. D. Ponnyonick to be Assistant at Puttalam to the Government Agent for the North Western Province, District Judge, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Puttalam, Superintendent of the Prison at Puttalam, and Visitor of Post Offices in the Puttalam District.

Mr. R. Reid to be Registrar-General of Lands and of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum in Colombo.

Mr. E. M. D. Byrde to be Fiscal for the Central Province and Superintendent of the Prisons at Kandy.

Mr. H. P. Baumgartner to be Assistant at Matara to the Government Agent for the Southern Province Superintendent of the Prison at Matara, and Visitor of Post Offices in the Matara District.

H. W. Brodhurst to be Assistant at Kegalla to the Government Agent for the Province of Sabaragamuwa, Additional District Judge, Kegalla Superintendent of the Prison at Kegalla, and Visitor of Post Offices in the Kegalla District.

Mr. H. R. Freeman to be Office Assistant at Jaffna to the Government Agent of the Northern Province.

Mr. W. A. G. Hood to be Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate Matara.

Messrs. De Saram, Brodhurst, Freeman, and Hood will, however, continue to act as District Judge, Galle, Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, Office Assistant to the Government Agent Galle, and Assistant Collector of Customs, Jaffna, respectively, until further orders.

Artesian Well.—After all Jaffna is to have an artesian well, and the good people of that town are to be congratulated on the event. Thanks to the zealous efforts of Father Lytton, the apparatus for boring has been received from Madras (Pondicherry Editor of J. C. G.) and operations are to commence shortly. The site chosen is Karandai, which is about twenty seven miles from the town. The work when once begun, is sure to be vigorously pushed on. Let us hope that long suffering and much neglected Jaffna, where running water is unknown, and where they depend on the rain and dew of heaven to cultivate their cereals and raise their crops may be destined to witness and enjoy the benefit, at no distance date, of waters rising up from pre-Adamic rocks and subterranean reservoirs and gushing out in fertilising streams over the lands all around. The only pity is that people in the town and suburbs cannot have the immediate benefit of the supply, as the site is a long way off. The main object with which the work is undertaken is to give the benefit of it to the large tract of forest land which the Mission has brought at Karandi and which is being planted up. Shame on our Government for not having given this in valuable scheme a fair trial! The work commenced at Mannar some three years ago fell through, as everybody knows, owing to unskilled supervision and the want of proper boring instruments.—"Examiner"

THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

MR. CULL'S SCHEMES: PROPOSED CHANGES. Mr. J. B. Cull, the energetic Director of the Public Instruction Department, has recently been very busy conferring with Government, and having personal interviews with H. E. the Governor, in order to meet the educational wants of young Ceylon, and it is gratifying to learn that Mr. Cull's plans and schemes to improve and augment the Department have met with the entire approval and sanction of the authorities. Mr. Cull has hit right nail on the head in the new scheme he has drawn up, and which will be worked out and put into operation from next year. The following is a brief outline of the scheme—**Agricultural School.**—Mr. Cull proposes to enlarge the instruction to offer more inducements to native youths to acquire a good knowledge of Agriculture, while particular attention will be paid to its practical value. Besides the subject being taught at the principal centre at Colombo, and elementary knowledge of Agriculture will form part of the curriculum of studies in the village schools, and the village lands, and the sons of the landed proprietors, after leaving school, will possess a knowledge of Agriculture, and will it is hoped eventually turn it into practical use in the improvement of their paternal lands.

Normal School.—It will be remembered by old residents that Government started the first Normal School on the site of the present Agricultural School at Colombo, and got out an experienced Principal in the person of Mr. Hill. The institution was a first rate training college, with able English and Sinhalese masters, and it sent out well-trained teachers to different parts of the Island who are now the backbone of the Department. Mr. Cull, proposes to revive this branch of the department, with this exception, that the tuition will be confined only to the Vernaculars, and English will not form a part of the studies.

Veterinary.—A class will be formed to teach this subject scientifically, and it will be attached to the Agricultural School. Besides the formation of this class, it has also suggested to establish a Veterinary Hospital. Ward training college, with able English and Sinhalese masters, and it sent out well-trained teachers to different parts of the Island who are now the backbone of the Department. Mr. Cull, proposes to revive this branch of the department, with this exception, that the tuition will be confined only to the Vernaculars, and English will not form a part of the studies.

Technical.—This subject, as has been aptly remarked, is a most important one to Ceylon though as yet it has been sadly neglected. A class to educate native youths in technical arts in all their bearings will be formed, and this one, like the previous classes, will also be attached to the Agricultural School, but of course it will form a separate branch, but with regard to the subject of teachers, it is not definitely known what Mr. Cull has

கையொப்பவிகிதம்... ரூ. 4-00
அலம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்..... 2-00
சு-மாசுத்துக்கு முற்பணம்..... 2-00
இல-ம். க-க்கு பிற்பணம்..... 6-00
சு-மாசுத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்..... 3-00
தபால்சிலவு இலங்கைக்கு... 1-00
இந்தியாவுக்கு... 1-00
விளம்பர விகிதம்.

12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு..... 16
12-க்குமேற்படும் வரி க-க்கு 10
கால் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி) 3-00
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு..... 5-00
முக்கால் கொலத்துக்கு..... 7-00
ஒரு கொலத்துக்கு..... 7-00

arranged. He has been allowed a certain sum of money by Government sufficient to meet any demands in the proposed extension of his department, and it is likely that an efficient European assistant will be got out to supervise the education in some of the subjects. Of course the Principal of the Agricultural School. Besides his own legitimate duties, will have the supervision of some of the branches of the new studies—very likely the Veterinary class; while the Veterinary Normal School will have a teacher in one of Mr. Hill's old students Mr. Cull deserves the thanks of all true-hearted native for his laudable attempts to improve the condition of the country and its people.—Cor.

The new native Artillery.—A visit to the recently arrived native artillerymen encamped on the Rifle Green is well worth paying. They are all fine, stalwart men, of good physique and clear cut features. In race they are Jats, a division of the Sikhation, and were recruited in the vicinity of Delhi, all being Hindoos and speaking Hindustani. They come of a race that was once very warlike and which still retains some of the traditions of the past; and the company will no doubt prove a great accession to the garrison of Colombo, as it is composed of material not available in Ceylon.

We believe it is the intention of the Military authorities to dress the men in ordinary artillery uniform with helmet &c. We had hoped they would let the men retain their more comfortable, picturesque, and suitable turbans for in helmets the men will look anything but smart.

CORRESPONDENCE

MULLATIVU.

28th Sept. 1891

The Editor of the "J. C. Guardian"

Dear Sir,
Our little town was in a great bustle yesterday. All the christians of St. Mary's joined to one man to show their filial affection to their spiritual father on the occasion of his pastoral visit to their church. In fact no pains were spared to give His Lordship a very grand reception.

His Lordship having visited Alampit and Koldial returned on Thursday last to S. S. Peter and Paul's, where he said Mass yesterday and gave confirmation to forty nine persons. In the evening His Lordship accompanied by the two Revd. Fathers and escorted by a large congregation started for St. Mary's. The first pandal His Lordship had to pass through was prepared by the Vellalers. They did all that they could to evince their homage to His Lordship, and read an address to which His Lordship replied. His Lordship left this Pandal and, amidst the firing of guns and a display of fireworks, reached the one adjoining the church premises put up by the Burgher community. This pandal was neatly got up and beautifully decorated. His Lordship with the two Fathers by his sides took his seat, and after listening to the reading of another address, replied in fitting terms. At the conclusion the procession resumed the march and entered the church, where His Lordship imparted his blessing to the kneeling multitude and addressed them a few words.

This ended the great rejoicings of last evening, the like of which is very seldom witnessed in this out-of-the-way corner. The divine ties that bind the Roman Catholic laity to the clergy are worthy of admiration indeed! Nowhere except in the Roman Catholic Church are to be seen such tokens of unfeigned love, devotedness and enthusiasm.

Monument the Catholics of Germany have decided to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Pius IX. which falls on May 13th next, by the erection of a monument to Dr. Widdhorst at Meppin.

Centenary of Christopher Columbus. A large number of Bishops have petitioned the Holy See, for authority to celebrate with religious ceremonies the approaching centenary of Christopher Columbus. His Holiness has referred the matter to the Congregation of Rites.

The monument to Joan of Arc in the Basilica at Domremy, was inaugurated the last week in August. Three Bishops and priests and lay persons to the number of 3,000 were present. At a banquet which followed, the toast of "The French Army" was proposed by an Alsatian priest.

Obituar y மரணசங்கதி

கரையார் மணிபகரணியிருந்த ம. ரா. ஸ்ரீ அரகநிலையிட்ட முதலியார் சந்தியாப்பிள்ளை யென்பவரின் அன்பான பாரியசகிய மெட்டீனீன் என்பவர் சிலநாள் கோயும்நிற்கு சென்று புதன் கிழமை காலை காலை சென்றே ரென்றசங்கதியை யறிந்து மிக்கவிசனப்பட்டோம். இவ் செல்வம்புத்திரபாக்கிய முதலிய கல்வாழ்வான பெருவாழ்வு பெற்றிருந்து மிகுந்த நற்குணமும் தேவபத்தியு முடையவராய் எவருக்கு மன்பு பாராட்டுபவராய் யிருந்து வந்தார். இவருடைய குடும்பம் பெருவாழ்வு கொண்ட பெருந் குடும்பமாய் பட்டணத்திலே தலைமை பெற்று இன்னும் விளங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. மெல். பிரக்கிரசியார் பென்சீனீன், சாவுக்கச்சேரிக்கே கோட்டு தம்பையா முதலியார், டக்டர் அப்பிரெம் இலக்கன் இவருடைய புத்திரர். இவர்களும் முன்னர் தங்குமுடிபத்தாலே காத்திரம் பெற்று, பின்னர் தங்கு முடிபத்தாகு இராட்டிக்க காத்திரம் கொடுப்பாராயினர். இவர் அர்ச். அன்மன்மாள் கூட்டத்திலே சென்று உடவருஷிக்கொக்ச சேர்ந்திருந்து வேண்டிய தருமங்களைவல மிக்க உதார குணத்துடனாவிய யிவ்வெ ஷ்யத்திலே யதிக புண்ணயஞ் செய்து கொண்டி வந்தார். அந்நிய காலத்திலே திருச்சபைத் திருச்சடங்கு ளெல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றப் பெற்று தமது எண்ம் பிராயத்திலே பரலோக பிராப்தியாயினர். வியாழக் கிழமை காலை திருமுடைய பிரேத சேமம் பல சனசமூகத்திலே நிற்பாக நடந்தேறியது.

இவரது யிழக்கக் கொடுத்திடு லே கரைத்து கரைத்து புலம்புகின்ற வாயகளுடும் பிள்ளைகளோடும் முடைய அனுதாப சிந்தையை யு சேர்க்கின்றோம். R. I. P.

யாழ்ப்பாணக்
கத்தோலிக்கப்
பாதுகாவலன்
சகி.க.க.ய.ஹு ஐப்பகியீ.க.ஓ
சனிக்கிழமை

பாப்பரசரின் லொளகிக அரசு
இத்தாலிய அரசுண ளிக்கோர் இம்மாலுவேல் என்பவன் திருச்சபையின் இராச்சியத்தைக் கபடாகப் பிடித்துத் தன்னரசுக் குள்ளக்கி பரிசுத்த பாப்பரசரையும் மறியலிவிருத்தி இப்போது ௨௨-வருஷிக்கார கின்றன.

ரோமாபுரிய திருச்சபையின் தலைகரம். திருச்சபையானது உலக மடங்கலிலு யிருக்கின்ற பலசாதிப் பலவகுப்புப் பல அரசுச்சனங்களுக்கெல்லா மொத்தவிடமாய் முதலிடமாயுள்ள ரோமாபுரி. உலகத்திலேயுள்ள பலநிசையிலும், பலசாதியிலும், பலபலகையிலும், பல அரகிழமுள்ளவர்கள் ஏகதலைமையாய்க் கொள்ளும்படி ரோமாபுரியின் வேறு நகருலகத்திலே யில்லை. தேவனுல் சியமிகப்பட்டு இடமும், சனங்கால்கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட இடமுமாகிய ரோமாபுரி இத்தாலி தேசத்திலிருப்பினாலும் அத்தல விசேஷ மகிமைகொண்ட மித்தாலியருக்கே சாரும். அவர்களுக்கே பெருமை. ஆகையால் இத்தாலிய அரசுதானே பரிசுத்த பாப்பரசருக்குக் காலவாய் நின்ற அவருருமை பெரிய அபகரியாதிருக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டியது. இத்தாலிய செய்வதற்குப் பதிலாக இத்தாலிய அரசுதானே முந்தமுந்த அரியயத்திலே கையிட்டுத் தானே அபகரித்துக் கொண்டது. திருச்சபை அரசிமுந்த காலந்தொட்டு திருச்சபைத் தலைவருக்குச் சயாதினமே யில்லை. அவர் சகலவிதமார

ன நிற்பந்தங்களுக்கு மாளையிருக்கிறார். தேவநிந்தை, திருச்சபை நிந்தை, குருநிந்தை யெல்லா மவருடைய சமூகத்திலே நடக்கின்றன. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் மனவெறுப்போடும் மனத்தக்கத்தோடும் கண்டி எல்லாவற்றையும் மிகுந்த பொறுமையுடன் அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார். பாப்பரசருக்குள்ள நிற்பந்தத்தின் மிகுதியையும், இத்தாலி அரசு செய்து கொண்டு வருகின்ற அநீதியையும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற உலகமானது இப்போது பாவனவர் வேறிடத்துக்குப் போகப்போகிறார் என்று உத்தேசித்துப் போகிறது. அப்பேச்சை நம்பினவர்கள் தத்தம்முடைய தேசத்துக்கு அவரை எழுந்தருளச் செய்து கொள்வதற்கு மிகுந்த ஆசைப்பட்டு அதற்கான வழங்கிகளஞ் செய்தார். பரிசுத்த பிதாவானவர் மலே போல் நிற்பந்தங்கள் வந்தபோதும் அவைகளை யெல்லாம் தாங்கிச் சகித்துத் தம்முடைய திருச்சிம்மாசனத்தை விட்டகலா தின்றிருக்கின்றனர். இனிச் சகிக்கக் கூடாது நெருக்கிடையின் காலங்கள் வந்தாலன்றி அவர் தம்முடைய ஸ்தானத்தை விட்டுப் பிரியவேண்டார்.

சில நாட்களின் முன்னர் செருமானி தேசத்திலே கூடிய கத்தோலிக்க மரண சங்கமொன்றிலே உலகத்திலுள்ள சகல சாதிகளையுஞ் சேர்த்து ஒரு மகா சங்கக் கூட்டவேண்டி மென்மும் அநிலே பரிசுத்த பாப்பரசரின் லொளகிக அரசைப்பற்றிப் பேசின ஒரு முடிபெடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்தார்கள்.

இவர்களுடைய தீர்மானத்தை யறிபு உலகத்திலுள்ள ௨0-கோடி கத்தோலிக்க கிறிஸ்தவர்களும் மிகுந்த சந்தோஷ முடையவர்களாய் அவர்களுடைய முயற்சியிலே துணைச்செய்யமுடியும்படி நிற்பாக்கி கொள்வதற்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை. இவர்களெல்லாரும் பாப்பாக்க பிராஞ்சு தேசத்தின் தம் சில அரச எவ்வாறு யிருப்பினுஞ்சரி சனங்களை திருச்சபையின் தலைச்சபை புத்திரர்கள் என்ற நாமம் பிழைப்பாது குறையாத விசுவாசமும் அபிமானமுமுடையவர்களாய் யின்றி யிருக்கின்றார்கள். இப்போதுதானும் தங்களுடைய குருதியைத் திருச்சபையின் நிமித்தஞ் சிந்தவேண்டியரினும் அவ்வாறு செய்வதற்கு ஆயத்தமுடையவர்களாய் யிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

மகாசங்கக் கூட்டவதற்கு இத்தாலி, பிராஞ்சு முதலிய இடங்கள் சரியானவர்களோ திருச்சபையின் தேசமே எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் ஒத்த தக்க இடமென்று கருதுகின்றார்கள்.

The Governor's Message.- தேசாதிபதியின் கிரும்ப.- புரட்டாசியீ ௨௧-௧௨-௧௯06 கூடிய சட்டநிருபண சபையாருக்குத் தேசாதிபதி வருகிற கடிசு ௨-2-1906 ஹு வரும்படியும், செவ்வையுமற்றி விடுத்திருப்பதின் சருக்கமாவது;

இந்த கடிசுக்கம் ஹுத்துக்குமுன் மதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த மதிப்பு ௧௫,000 ரூபா. ஆனால் இம்மதிப்பிடும் வேளை முத்திச்சலாபம் வருமென்று அறிந்திருந்ததில்லை. அதிலே ௧௧,௧௧௫ ரூபாவவந்தது. இதனைக்கே சென்ற எட்டுமாதங்களில் வந்தவருமானத்தை அறிவிவரவிற்கும் உத்தேசப்பயத்துடன் சேர்த்தால் முன்செய்துகொண்ட மதிப்பிலும் பார்க்க ஒரு பத்திலட்சம் ரூபா மேலதிகமாக வருமென்று தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறது.

அந்தவிதப்படிபாத்திரம் வருகிற கடிசு ௨-2-1906 ஹுத்துக்கு ௧,௧௧,000 ரூபா வருமென்பது தேசாதிபதியின் உத்தேசமானமதிப்பு.

வருமானம் அதிகமாக வந்தமையிலே செலவும் இந்தவருஷத்திலும் பார்க்க வருகிற வருஷத்திலே அதிகமாகவேண்டியவந்தது.

தேருக்களுக்கும் மற்றைய பலபரிசுகள்கேடுக்குக்கும் ௧,10,000 ரூபா,

மெயிலவேய்க்கு ௩,000,000 ரூபா. வைத்தியபகுதிக்கு ௭,௫0,000 ரூபா. காட்டுமார் தறித்து வீற்றபதற்கு ௧௪,000 ரூபா.

இராணுவச்செலவுக்கு ௨,௨௨,000 ரூபாவேலத்தம்.

இவைகளை பிரதான ஏற்றங்களுஞ் செலவுமார். மொத்தத்திலே செலவிடப்படுகின்றொகை ௧,௧௧,௧௧,000 ரூபா.

பொதுவர்த்தமானம்

Weather.- காலநிலை- இடையிடையே மந்தாரக்காடி மழை பெய்வது போலிருக்கும் மழை பெய்கிறதாய்லை. நாடுபகுதியிலே சிறிலல விடக்களிலே சிறுகமழை பெய்தது.

The artesian well.- யந்திரகூபம்.- சந்தையிலே தோண்டப்படும் யந்திரகூபம் ௪0-அடிக்குமேலே போய்விட்டது. ௪0-அடியிலே ஒருவகை மாக்கல்லிலே பொறுத்து அப்பால் நானொன்றக்கு இரண்டடிமீதம் அரிந்ததொண்டி போகின்றது.

Mr Hood- மெஸ் கூட்ட- யாழ்ப்பாணக்குத்துரையாயிருக்கும் மீவர்த்து நைக்குப் செல்கிறபிதயாக சியமிக்கப்பட்டார். ஆனால், இப்போதைக்கு இவ்வேலையை யே பார்த்தவருவர்.

The service.- சிலிவ் உத்தியோகம்- கண்டி என்டர் மெஸ் மோய்வருகிற கார்த்திகமேஸ் வீலே போவார். அவருடைய இடத்துக்கு மெஸ். பி. ஏ. தேயிளர் போவார். காலிக்கு மெஸ் சலியர் போவார். மட்டுக்குப்புக்கு மெஸ் கிள் போவார். மெஸ் உலேஸ் இரத்தியூயிலிருப்பார்.

மெஸ் உலேவித்தின் இழைப்பார் னதிலும் அவருடைய இடத்துக்கு மெஸ் ஜே. ஏ. சேர்ம் சியமிகப்படுவார். மெஸ் கொலேவி மறுபடி குருணைக்குப் போவார். மெஸ் அருணாசலம் தமக்கு சியமிகப்பட்டுக்கொள்ளும்புக்குப்போவார்.

கொலேனியல் சக்கிரத்தாரான மெஸ் உலேவர்க்க சிலநாட்களால் வீலே போகவிருக்கிறார். இவருடைய இடத்துக்கு மெஸ் செவ்ந்தமும், இலருடைய இடத்துக்கு மெஸ். உலேவி யும் உள் இவருடைய இடத்துக்கு மெஸ் கிறீனும் சியமிகப்படுவார்.

Making artificial rain.- மழையருஷித்தல்.- யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலும் யந்திரத்தால் மழைபெய்யும்படிக்கும் அதிட்டம்வாய்த்தாலோ அமெரிக்காவிலே மழையிலாகக்காலத்திலே யந்திரத்தால் மழையருஷிப்பித்தார்கள். அவர்கள் தெரிந்தே தெரிந்து தெரிசனம் என்னுமிடமும். அது ஒரு மழைதேசமானது. அங்கே ஒருக்கை மழைபெய்கிறதில்லை. அதனாலே அல்லத்தில் வேளாண்மை செய்ய்கிறதாயில்லை வருஷத்திலே அவ்விடத்திலே ஓரிருபாட்டம் மழை பெய்வதுமில்லை. சென்ற மூன்று வருடங்களாகமழையிலலை. பொதுவாக இடையர்கள் மழைக்குறிப்பை நன்றாய்விவார்களாயசால் அவர்களும் மழையெய்யமாட்டாதென்று சொன்னார்கள். வானமும் வானநீ பூமியும் காய்த்திருந்தது. இந்நிலைபாதி விருக்கும்போதே யந்திரத்திலும் மழையெய்யல்க்கத்தொடங்கினது ஆகாயக் கப்பல்களிலேயே மேலேயின்ற ஒருநாளைய ௪0-மணிக்கு சியமிஷ்த்துக்கொருமுறை பத்துத்தொடக்கம் இருபது இறுத்தல் தொகைகொண்டதாக ௩00-இறுத்தல் வெடிக்கருவினைச் சட்டார்கள். கால மூன்றுமணிக்கு இறுமுத்துத்தடையே மழையெய்யத்தொடங்கின்றது. பொழுதுகாலத்திலேயே வடிவான வானவில்லுத்தோற்றி எட்டுமணிக்கு மழையெய்யப்பட்டது. மழையெய்யும் வெடிக்கருவினைப் பால்கை மறுபடியும் மழையெய்யத்தது. மூன்று வாரங்களாகக்கிடையிலே ஒன்பது பாட்டம் மழை பெய்வித்தார்கள். அதில், ஒரு மழையெய்யுமையாயிற்று.

மழையிலல்லாமையால் பஞ்சப்படுகின்ற நம்முக்கும் யந்திரத்தாலே மழையெய்யல்க்கும் வகை வாய்த்தாலோ அவ்வாறு பெய்யல்க்கும் மழையிலேயருகின்ற நயம் வெடிக்கருவி முதலியவற்றின் செலவுக்குக் காணுதென்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள்.

Deaths Registration Ordinance.- மரணபதிவுக் கட்டணச்சட்டம்.- இத்தச்சட்டம் வருமானால் தம்முடைய மரணச் கட்டுப்பாட்டியும் என்று மகமகி

யர் குரவையிடுகின்றார்கள். ஊவர்களோ தமக்கு ஒருவருடைய மரணத்திலே உண்டாகுஞ் செலவினமும் இதுவும் பெருஞ் செலவியாய் விடுமென்று யோசிக்கிறார்கள். இன்ன வியாதியா பெற்றதாரைப்பதை சேட்டிப்பிக்கேற்பெற்ற தருந்தவைத்தியர் குறிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதால் அவ்வகை வைத்தியரைக்கொண்டே மருந்துசெய்விக்கவேண்டியதாயும் வரும். அதனாலே கொழும்புப் பகுதிக்கிழைந்து சேசுதவைத்தியர்களைய விவரிப்பாரை தமது பிழைப்புக்கு நட்புவந்ததென்றேக்கமுற்றவர்களாய்ச் சனக்களைக் கிழப்பி கட்டங்கள் வைப்பீத்து அரசாட்சியாருக்கு மன்றாட்டுப் பத்திரங்கள் கொடுப்பீத்து அச்சட்டம் அரசுதேரூது தடுப்பதற்கான முயற்சிகள் செய்தவருகின்றார்கள்.

The Giant's Tank.- தேக்கம்.- தேசாதிபதியாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்தபோது இராட்சத குளத்திலே தம்முடைய கவனம் முந்தமுத்தச் செல்லுமென்று சொன்னார். அக்குளத்தைக் கட்டித்தரும்படி மன்றாட்டினுள்ளவர்கள் விண்ணப்பம் பண்ணியபோது அதுகாரியம் யோசனையிலிருக்கிறது என்று மெய்யுஞ்சொன்னார். சட்டநிருபணசபை தியுட்கும்போது அதைக்குறித்து யாதுஞ்செய்வாரென்று பார்த்துக் கண்டுமுத்தியக் காணாமென்று ஒருவா கொழும்புத்திரிகை ஒன்றுலே யெழுதுகின்றார். ஆம் மன்றார் மாதேட்டத்தினுள்ள சனங்கள் அரசாட்சியாரின்மேலே குறையுதற்குப் பலவழியாலும் சிலாயமுண்டு.

Mr. Cull's scheme.- மெஸ். கல் என்பருடைய ஏற்பாடுகள்.- வித்தியாசத்தாரைய கல்தொகு தேசாதிபதியுடனே ஆலோசனைபண்ணி அவருடைய உத்தாரத்துடன் வருகிறவருட்குத் தொடக்கமாகச் சில ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யல்க்கின்றன.

சிறுநீக்க சலாசனையை மூலம் பெருப்பிப்பதன்றி பட்டுப்பும் களையுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூட்டங்களிலேயும் சிறுநீக்க தொழில் கம்பிப்படுமென்று.

இக்கூட்டு பள்ளிக்கூட்ட உபாத்தியாசையிற்றும் பள்ளிக்கூட்டத்தைமார்பிற் சேசுத பாடையிலே உபாத்திரப்பிப்பீற்றும பள்ளிக்கூட்டமாதிரி மாணிக்கன.

வீட்டுநிலக்களுக்குள்ளாகும் ரோய்க்கைக் குணமாக்கும் வைத்தியகல்வி சிறுநீக்க சலாசனையிலே கற்பிக்கப்படுமென்று. கைத்தொழிற் கல்வியில் வேறுச சிறுநீக்க சலாசனையிலே கற்பிக்கப்படுகிற தற்கு ஒழுக்குபண்ணப்படும்.

Cholera at Mantota- மாதோட்டத்திலேநோட்டம் பேதிலேயொழைப்பதற்கு ஒருவர்களுடையது- வெளிக்கமம், நாக்கத்திய ஆசியாமிடத்தில் கலக்கும் சேசுதாரிகளையெய்யப்பற்றி என்னென்ன சொல்வேன்! கோதாரியென்பதேடு; படைத்துடையென்பதேடு; சென்ற ஒன்பதுபத்திராளுக்கிடையிலே ஆடு போவரையிலே அதின்வாய்ப்பட்டு ௩௪ பேர் தவிர மற்றவர்களையிலே ஒரு அத்திரையாரும். யிச்சமனவர்களில் பத்துப்புவரையிலே தப்புவதரிமையாய். அவ்வளவில் சிந்துவிட்டது! இல்லா! இல்லையே! நானொன்றக்கு எழுட்டாகக் கலத்திலிருக்கின்றது. ஐயாபத்திராதி! வெளிக்கம் நாக்கத்தியு எப்பதோபட்டணம் கமம். அய்யூர்க்களிலிருக்கல்கே அனாரக்ட்டென்க்கொன்றக் இருக்கக்கணவார். குடிநெருக்கமில்லாத ஊர்களிலிப்படியானல் நெருக்கமுள்ள ஊர்களில்வல்லாறுமே. இனித்தனக்கல்லுர்களில் இரையிலுமையென்றே அவர்களைப்பாரிக்கப்போனவர்களில் நல்லவரையும் வில்லியு. கூட்ட என்பவரையும் தனக்கிரையாகக்கே கொன்றது. இவ்விதகொடிய ரோயினிடத்தில் சிந்து தாய்த்ததை சேசுதார்போய் தனியமையரிந்து ஊக்கத்தித்தமார்போட்டென்தது மருந்து முதலியனகொடுத்த திருச்சபையின் சக்கிரமேத்தைகளைநிறைவேற்றி நடப்பித்தவர் வனடோறுச்சுவாயிரவர்க்களை. இரவும்பகலும் நமது வண. கட்டணக்கவாயிரவர்களுக்கு உதவியாகத் தனநிசைத்தாரயாவரையும் மரிக்கக்கொடுத்ததுக்கத்தேடு கரும் பிரயாசப்படுகிறவர்கள்கத்தாழ்வு விதானையார்தமே. தனநிசைசேசுதாரத்தாரகின்றிடுகிடக்கத்துக்கமொருக்கத்தவ்வாட்டுகொள்ளினாரிய்யம் மறபுக்கத்திலவாட்டு எல்லவற்றையு மொருமுன்வைத்து தமதுகட்டமைய இவ்வளவு கவனமையும் கெட்டித்தனமாயும் நடத்திவருகிற இவருக்கு கவண்மேத்தார் என்னவென்று

THE

Jaffna Catholic Guardian

OCTOBER 3RD

PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE.

In an article "ou conversions" that appeared in the "Star" on the 17th September, we came across the following statement:—"It is our practice to require decided evidence of an intelligent and deliberate choice of Christ and Christianity, both in words and life." We are sorry to say that the practice that obtains, at present, in the Protestant schools, gives the lie to the above assertion. If the Protestant ministers boast of requiring from their converts a "deliberate choice of Christianity," why do they compel the Hindu children who attend their schools, to read the Bible, to learn and recite prayers, and to be present on Sunday at their religious services or meetings?...why do the managers of Protestant schools give strict orders to their teachers either to punish or dismiss from the school, the Hindu children who refuse to study the tenets of the "Reformed" church?...If the Protestant Parsons, do believe, as it is asserted in the article mentioned above, that Christian children in their "Christian homes can begin to love Christ and give evidence of a renewed heart," that all the Christian sects are but branches of the Church of Christ, and that salvation can be secured in the Church of Rome, why do they force the few Roman Catholic children who chance to go to their schools, to buy their religious books, and learn the ever-varying tenets of their respective sect?...If it be their practice to receive among their neophytes only those who come of their own accord why do they make use of compulsion as a means of proselytism in their schools?...why do not they allow the Hindu and Roman Catholic children to practice their respective religion?...Can such a practise be called religious tolerance? The Protestant Parsons often accuse the Roman Catholics of being intolerant. The Roman Catholics do not, in all events, compel any one to attend the Hindu or the Protestant children to learn the tenets of their church, and to attend their religious services. The Hindu and the Protestant children that frequent their schools are left perfectly free, and the Roman Catholic Missionaries never interfere with their religion. If the managers of Protestant schools go on compelling the Hindu Children who attend Grant-in-aid schools, to be present at their religious meetings or services, we think that the Hindus ought to denounce their conduct to the Director of Public Instruction.

His Excellency's Message to Council.—It is seldom that a Governor of Ceylon is in a position to deliver so satisfactory a message to the Legislative Council as that which Sir Arthur Havelock presented to-day. The revenue of the colony continues to show great elasticity, allowing the Governor to propose increases of expenditure in many directions and this is always a pleasant task. But the most satisfactory feature which the Governor is able to call attention to is the regularly recurring excess of receipts over estimates which has marked the finances of the colony for some years past. The revenue of 1890 estimated at Rs. 15,276,000, was exceeded by nearly a million rupees, and putting aside the large and unexpected pearl fishery which occurred early in the year, the revenue for the current year bids fair to be exceeded by a like amount. The Governor, therefore, feels perfectly justified in sanctioning for 1892 an expenditure of some Rs. 17,350,000, the largest sum which has ever been expended by the colony in any one year. That his anticipations of revenue may be realised every one interested in the island will sincerely hope, for they have enabled him to frame the budget of expenditure with a very liberal hand. The item of Public Works alone shows an expenditure of no less than Rs. 809,000 over the amount voted last year, while railways shows Rs. 359,000 in excess, Forests Rs. 64,000 and Medical Institutions Rs. 78,000. These are very large appropriations out of public revenue, and each item will no doubt receive the careful attention of Council. We are pleased to notice in the current year's accounts that up to date the receipts from Customs and Railways have exceeded anticipation by the respective sums of Rs. 1,000,000 and Rs. 227,000. Colombo Harbour dues—an item which Sir Arthur Gordon in his mission deemed unlikely to show material increase—again shows substantial improvement, and no doubt by the end of the year will exceed the estimate by upwards of Rs. 70,000. All this is very satisfactory, more especially as almost every item of revenue shows a satisfactory increase, thus exemplifying the general prosperity of the whole country and not of any particular class.

The Governor rightly calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the sanction of expenditure of Rs. 809,000 more in public works than last year, the net addition to personal employments is but Rs. 1,500, and certainly this is a matter for congratulation on the part of the public. Next year, indeed, promises to be a very busy one with the department of Public Works, or it will have one or two works to carry out

of considerable magnitude, the construction of a bridge over the Kelani and that of the General Post Office.

In Prisons the increase of Rs. 15,000 is more than accounted for by the provision separately made for the office of Inspector-General, and by an addition of Rs. 31,000 for materials for manufacture in the Convict Establishment, the value of which will be reimbursed.

In the Medical Services an addition of Rs. 5,760 has been made to the provision for vaccinators, and Rs. 5,600 has been provided for the remuneration of a lady doctor, and for other consequent charges with a view of training for European medical practice in the Island. Provision has also been made for the maintenance of three new hospitals and twenty-seven new dispensaries, and for a general increase to most of the hospitals to enable the daily average number under treatment to be raised.

It will be found that the vote for Education includes a small increase which is expected will be earned in the ordinary grants-in-Aid, as well as in the special one for industrial Schools. Provision of Rs. 5,000 has also been made for expenses connected with the organisation of a Veterinary Establishment in connection with the School of Agriculture, and inquiry has been made with a view of securing the services of a qualified person who should advise the Government in matters connected with disease among animals, and should impart instruction in the elements of veterinary science to classes at the school.

No new irrigation work is proposed. Installments are asked for to carry on towards completion only those works for which provision has been made on account in the estimates of the last two years and more.

Political Summary.

Crispi and the Papacy Impeachable enmity towards those who have been at any time opponents, is one of the characteristics of small minds. It is not, therefore, surprising to find Signor Crispi, even in his present position of imbecility, endeavouring to assail the Church, and Cardinal Lavigerie in particular. The Church has been an insurmountable obstacle to the success of his ambitious schemes, and Cardinal Lavigerie is hated, because he happens to be Frenchman: A few days ago Crispi assured an interviewer, that if the next Pope is not an Italian, the Church will be split up into a dozen schisms. "When the Pope ceases to be an Italian," remarked the fallen statesman, oracularly, "we shall see a French Pope at Avignon (and that will be Cardinal Lavigerie) a Latin Pope at Rome, an Anglo-Saxon Pope, and a German Pope. I have no wish to keep the Pope in the Vatican or anywhere else; but as long as he is there, the Church is bound to keep to an Italian. I advise Cardinal Lavigerie to remember this and that there are ten Cardinals who have a better claim to the tiara than himself." As there have been Popes of various nationalities at Rome before now, it is quite manifest that in this prophecy, he wish was with Crispi the father to the thought. And for one who poses as a man of eminence and originality, the forecast is rather stale. In our opinion Crispi, a sensationalist prophet of evil to the Catholic Church, is far inferior to Mr. Primmer, the notorious Scotch anti-Popery lecturer.

Portuguese "Padroado" in India is a standing evil, which only the fear of a Masonic persecution threatening the Catholics of Portugal has compelled the Holy Father hitherto to put up with, and which our respect alone for the decisions of the Holy See, and the knowledge of the Pope's present difficulties, has restrained us from protesting against.

Portuguese interference in British India.—Portugal was once a great Power, in the East. Her sun is, however, now set, and her glory has departed. The only remnant now left of her possessions in India consists of the small territory of Goa and two insignificant towns, Damann and Diu, all on the West coast. The impetuous condition of Portugal is notorious. Her colonies are in no better plight. The only reason why Goa is still able to pay her way at all is that some twelve years ago an Anglo-Portuguese treaty was concluded by which a good part of the administration of the colony received a yearly subsidy from the British. That subsidy has enabled the Portuguese to meet their engagements in India. Portuguese Railway, which runs through their territory down to the sea-coast. Without that subsidy Portuguese India would be bankrupt. The treaty just mentioned lapsed last year. It is evidently of the highest importance to Portugal that the treaty should be renewed at this moment in progress at Lisbon. Under these circumstances it is not inopportune to remind our Government, and to make the fact generally known, that it is not only in matters of commerce and revenue that British subjects come into contact with the Portuguese Government in India.

"It is a far cry to the sixteenth century, but in those days Portugal was the only Christian Power in the East. She was then able to afford help and protection to Catholic missionaries. To ensure and reward this protection, various Popes granted to the Portuguese Crown certain rights of ecclesiastical patronage over the Catholic Churches in the East. The day has long passed by since Portugal was able to afford any protection whatever to Christian missions in India. Her kings, however, have always clung to the privilege of being patrons

of the Church in the East," as the last tattered remnant of their ancient glory. At length, after endless scandals and troubles, the present Pope concluded, in 1886, a concordat with Portugal on the subject. Rome appears to have tried, as far as she could, to restrict and regulate what may without offence be called these sentimental claims of the Portuguese Crown. Our own Government regarded the matter as one which did not concern it, and was only recognised by the British Government. We have always preserved in India a strict and wise neutrality in all religious matters. In so far as this concordat was a purely religious affair, this policy seemed certainly the wisest. Events, however, have since developed in India which would show that, politically speaking, such neutrality can be carried too far. We know to our cost, in Africa, that Portugal, small and weak as she is, till has astounding ideas of her own importance and prestige. In British India, her pretensions are a source of trouble, and her action is injurious, affecting the rights of British subjects in those regions.

An Understanding with Russia. All reasonable men will agree that it would be most desirable if we could come to a good understanding with Russia and so prevent the conflict which is generally regarded as certain to take place between its forces and those of England on the North-west frontier of India. But what understanding in Europe are we asked to agree to? Are we to look on complacently whilst Russia absorbs the newly-created and self-governing nationalities lying south of the Danubi, whilst she pulverizes Austria in the process and turns the Turks out of Stamboul? and are we expected to allow her to establish herself in the Mediterranean and threaten our route to India? If this is the basis of the understanding, or Russian contemporary the Noorah ought not to marvel that we do not appreciate its allurements.

Russia and England.—The Dardanelles are now open to Russian Vessels, whilst close to those of other nations. It is said that the counter move will be made by England who will remain Egypt, and concentrate her forces on the Mediterranean. From this it appears that notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the great continental powers towards each other; as displayed in their increasing armaments and formidable preparations, the rest continue to lie between Russia and England. Constantinople is the bone of contention. To gain that consummation of the great Peter's policy, England is the paramount obstacle. Other powers engaged in the question, are also interested in the issue, but there is only one India, and therefore, the Russian programme aimed at the Turkish Capital concerns England far more deeply, if not also more directly than any other European power.

The Eastern question.—A contemporary says that it is not India, but Constantinople that the Russians really want. We think on the contrary that they want both. Before falling upon the British possessions in India, they must occupy Constantinople.

The Franco-Russian understanding.—M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a great speech on 27th Sept. at Bismarck, in which he affirmed positively the existence of an understanding between France and Russia, which it was recognised France was only to profit by for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. He spoke of the pacific policy of the Czar, and alluded to the gratifying welcome the French fleet had met with at Portsmouth, and from other countries, as proof that France has regained her position in Europe.

The German Army and Compulsory Service.—A discussion is being ardently carried on by the German press on the proposal to reduce the length of the compulsory service in the Army to two years.

France.—The French Council of State has approved the grant of one million francs from the State Treasury for the relief of the sufferers from the cyclone in Martinique, and also the prolongation of commercial bills in the island.

The French Military manoeuvres, in the neighbourhood of Chaumont and in the Valley of the Aube, were resumed yesterday, the operation being conducted with great spirit. The troops have suffered considerably from heat, and there have been two deaths from sunstroke.

Austria.—It is reported from Vienna that extensive hostilities have prevailed between Austria and that a number of those men engaged in the Military Manoeuvres have had to fall out of the ranks while they were marching to the field. Yesterday a grand sham fight took place between the two opposing forces.

The Dardanelles Question and the recent agreement between Turkey and Russia still engage much attention on the Continent. Our Vienna Correspondent says it is suspected by the political world that in addition to the openly acknowledged Convention, there exists a secret Treaty.

AROUND THE WORLD

The Vatican.—The Holy Father has accepted the proposal made by the King of Portugal, and has authorised Cardinal Vannetti to accept the title of Protector of the Kingdom and of the Dominions of Portugal, a title consequently conferred on him by Royal Decree.—The Roman Committee for the monster French pilgrimage, which is expected in Rome during the month of September, is composed of Mgr. Moceni, under Secretary of State (who has been nominated President of the Committee), and of Mgr. Misciotti, Mgr. Angeli, Mgr. Mazzolini (Secretary and Treasurer), Mgr. Ugolini, Signor Caccarelli, Signor Lappont, Signor Lang, and Signor Ambrosini. Great preparations are being made for lodging the pilgrims. Besides a large number of private dwellings that have been procured for the pilgrims, room is also being made for them in the Hospital of Saneta Marta (the

hospital that was built by Leo XIII. to be used in the case of the cholera ever breaking out again in Rome, but which it has not been necessary to use so far) the Seminario Pio, the Palace of the Sant' Uffizio, and, in case of necessity, room will be found in the Collegio Pio Latino Americano, and in the College of the Propaganda.—An Italian national pilgrimage passed through Rome the other day on its way to the Holy Land, under the direction of the Rev. Don Giuseppe Vicoli. This Italian pilgrimage is formed chiefly of the aristocratic families of North Italy, from Piedmont, and from the Venetian provinces. These pilgrimages were allowed their privilege of seeing the Holy Father as he passed through the Sala Clementina of the Vatican. His Holiness blessed them all, and asked for Padre Vicoli to be brought up to him, whom he told to inform the pilgrims that he wished them from his heart a pleasant journey. Amongst the many rich offerings that these pilgrims are carrying to the Holy Sepulchre, is a magnificent stole thickly embroidered in pure gold thread and studded with precious stones. Those who have seen it say that it is a marvellous piece of work.—News received from Freiburg of the health of Cardinal Mermillod is in every way more reassuring, and completely dispels the apprehensions with regard to him that were once unfortunately only too true. However, the complete rest that he has been able to enjoy at Saint-Gervais-les-Bains in higher Savoy, where he has been quit set him up again.

Catholic Organisation in France.—The activity of the French Catholics in organising their forces for the next general election, is producing something like a panic amongst the Godless and atheistic Republicans. M. Lockroy, one of the leading firemen of the anti-Catholic propagandists, has just been confessing his alarm, at the growth of the power which the Catholics are obtaining over the people. They are, he admits, working with new and formidable energy. They have grasped and fully understand the aspirations of the masses, are founding in Paris and the provinces, numerous Catholic associations, and are engaged in a movement which threatens to assume "really considerable proportions." He and his friends are at loss to discover the best means of combating it; all he can propose is that they should no longer allow themselves Republicans—but Democrats, to distinguish themselves from the Catholics. This exhibition of fear on the part of the enemies of the Church, is a wholesome sign of fresh Catholic development, and we hope that the Catholics will not cease to tantalisise them by further and greater proofs of their determination to make the Republic Christian.

Making Artificial Rain. Within the last three weeks, nine showers of rain, of which one was considerable, have been artificially produced in a region almost rainless. The district selected for experiment by the United States Agricultural Department is near the midland staked plains of Texas, a grazing country, where agriculture is impossible because of the aridity of the climate. For more than three years, no rain has fallen there, except in very occasional showers. On Wednesday the vegetation was parched, the sky unclouded, the barometre, at 30.50, the hygrometer between dry and very dry. The cowboys, who are shrewd judges of the weather, declared that rain was impossible. With this condition of the atmosphere, the following experiment was tried:—Five balloons, each twelve feet in diameter, and charged with one-third oxygen and two-thirds hydrogen, were exploded by electricity or time fuses, at heights ranging from one thousand feet to five miles. Three hundred and fifty pounds of Rockarock dynamite were also exploded in scattered packages of from ten to twenty pounds, at intervals of one minute, ending at ten o'clock p. m. At three o'clock the next morning a sharp clap of thunder was followed by heavy rain. At sunrise a beautiful rainbow was seen. The rain stopped at eight o'clock, but began again to fall after more explosives had been used.

Russian Famines Why should Russia, which ought to be the greatest growing country in Europe, be visited by triennial famines? Elisee Reclus says the soil of Russia, if decently cultivated by intelligent people, could feed a population of 500,000,000. But there is no intelligence and no improvement in agriculture in Russia. Education is discouraged lest it should make the people crave for liberty. Untold millions are wasted in bolstering up a vicious aristocracy and corrupt bureaucracy, and an army which is ten times as big as it need be, seeing that Russia is the one country in the world that nobody but a madman would dream of invading. The country is simply being exploited for the small class who hang round the Court and the Army, and the result is that every three years, while the Russian noble can squander his millions a Moscovite Czar, the peasant's family, whose blood he sucks, have to live on a daily ration of "grass porridge," a compound made by boiling up two pounds of grass, a little salt, and a handful of flour in a pail of water!

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