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# The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

கையொப்பவிகிதம் . ரூ.ச	
ஒரு மீ. க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....	4-00
சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....	2-00
ஒரு-ம், க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....	6-00
சு-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்.....	3-00
தபால்சிலவு { இலங்கைக்கு.....	1-00
{ இந்தியாவுக்கு.....	1-00
விளம்பர விகிதம்	
12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
12-க்குமேற்படிவ் வரி க-க்கு	10
கரல் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)	300
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு.....	5-00
முக்கூற்ற கொலத்துக்கு.....	7-00
ஒருகலத்துக்கு.....	9-00

VOL. XVII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 24TH 1892

NO. 50

## NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Catholic teachers are hereby informed that the New 3rd. Standard Reader for Vernacular Schools will be ready about the end of March next and the 5th. Standard Reader about the end of January next.

## NOTICE.

The Rest House at Kekerawe will be closed to the public on the 6th. 7th. and 11th. proximo.

Prov. Road Committee  
Sgd. W. E. Thorpe  
Chairman.  
Anuradhapura 4th. Dec. 1892.

## CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

TO-MORROW

NATIVITY OF OUR LORD.

## CHRISTMAS.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 11. 30., Matins & Mass.  
SUNDAY, Masses begin at 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M.  
VESPERS 5 P. M.

AT ST. JAMES'

SATURDAY NIGHT, Mass at 12 P.M.  
SUNDAY, Masses begin at 5.15 A. M.  
BENEDICTION at 5.30 P. M.

Friday—EPIPHANY, Feast of Devotion.

APOSTLESHP OF PRAYER.

Intention for January 1893.  
The Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII.

## Telegraphic Summary

### A Gold Standard for India.

London, 14th. Mr. Henry Macleod has been authorised by Lord Herschell's Currency Commission to prepare a scheme for the restoration of the gold standard in India.

### The Austrian Royal Visitor.

Vienna, December 14th. His Imperial Highness Archduke Francis Ferdinand D'Este has started for India.

### State of affairs in Dahomey.

Lagos, December 14th. Messengers have arrived here from the King of Dahomey with proposals for the cession of Whydah to England, and they declare that the French broke their compact with the King by advancing on Abomey. The King therefore burned Abomey and retired with a force of twenty thousand men. His Majesty is now making preparations for vengeance.

### The Panama Canal Scandals.

Paris, December 15th. At the pressing instance of the Government, the Chamber of Deputies, after an excited debate, rejected by a majority of six the Bill conferring full judicial powers on the Panama Canal Scandal Committee. The Government has promised to prosecute criminally, instead of only civilly, the directors of the Company, as also others implicated in the Scandal.

Paris, December 16th. Last evening's debate in the Chamber of Deputies amounted to a duel between the Government and the Panama Canal Scandal Committee. The former were determined in no wise to extend the powers of the Committee, which was fast assuming the character of a Committee of Public Safety. M. Ribot affirmed that the clamour about the Panama Canal Scandal veiled a deep scheme to blacken the Republic.

Paris, December 16th. Messieurs Charles Lesseps and Fontaine, Directors of the Panama Canal Company, have been arrested on a charge of corrupting officials. M. Cotta, another Director, has fled. M. Dandieroy, a deputy who is suspected of receiving bribes, has also been arrested.

### Meeting of the Institute of Bankers.

At a meeting held of the Institute of Bankers, at which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was present, a discussion took place on Mr. Leslie Probyn's Indian Gold Standard scheme. Mr. Naoroji urged that the natives of India were likely to lose most by any manipulation of the currency. Sir George Chesney deprecated India joining in the scramble for gold, and advocated the Government of India selling their bills at a fixed price and closing the Indian Mints to free coinage of silver if necessary.

### The Great Frenchman

Paris, December, 16th. It has been decided to issue no warrant against De Lesseps, owing to his great age and general debility.

**Russian operations on the Pamirs.**  
St. Petersburg, December 16th. Latest reports state that the Russians have completed the erection of a small fortress in the Pamirs. Communications with the Russian garrison stationed in winter quarters in the Pamirs have been stopped owing to the advanced season. Colonel Yanoff is shortly expected to arrive at St. Petersburg.

### The Cabinet Discussing the Home-Rule Bill.

London, Dec. 18th. The Cabinet is discussing the Draft Bill for Home Rule prior to Mr. Gladstone's departure for Birritz.

### The Winding-up of the New O. B. C. Petition Dismissed.

The Court of Queen's Bench dismissed the petition for the compulsory winding-up of the New Oriental Bank, but Justice Williams remarked that a more effective investigation into the conduct of the Directors and others was necessary.

Paris, Dec. 17th. M. Cotta, one of the directors of the Panama Canal Company who, it was stated, had absconded, denies the statement from Vienna, where he now is, and adds that he is returning to Paris.

### The Cholera Again;

Hamburg, Dec. 17th. Several sporadic cases of cholera have occurred here during the last few days.

### Telegraph line through Africa

London, December 20th. Mr. Cecil Rhodes starts today for Africa via Egypt, where he will enter into negotiations with the Egyptian Government in connection with the proposed telegraph line through the African Continent.

### The Irish Fund in Paris.

Paris, December 19th. The various claimants to the Paris Irish National Fund have come to an agreement whereby fourteen thousand pounds sterling will be handed over to Messrs. Dillon, Davitt, and Harrington for payment of prior claims, and Messrs. Dillon and Davitt will distribute the balance among the evicted tenants.

## Local &c.

**Batticaloa**—The following telegram has been sent to us by Mr. Meary: "Frightful accident. Boat taking Mrs. Goerlin and Bourry to Sorikalemonai capsized near Navatkudha on Monday evening. Narrow escape. Fathers and boatmen saved from certain death by Navatkudha Hindus. Church vestments completely lost. New furniture for Kalmonai and Sorikalemonai partly destroyed. Heavy loss for mission."—21st December

**Acknowledgment.**—We thank the author Mr. Christian Perera, for having sent us a copy of his verses on the life of His Grace Dr. Bonjean, the late lamented Archbishop of Colombo. The work, which has taken the form of a pamphlet of 36 pages, is in Sinhalese, and bears a portrait of His Grace as frontispiece.

**Parapankandel Church Case.**—A Mannar correspondent telegraphs: "After a long and patient inquiry which lasted the whole of yesterday, the District Judge (Mr. Jackson) to-day delivered judgment in favor of Father Sandrasagra. Petitioners to pay costs. The Alexandrites tried their best to make the Parapankandel Church an exclusive one for their caste, but totally failed, their witnesses breaking down in cross examination.—17th. Decr.

A correspondent sends us the following on the same subject:—

All Mannar was astir on the 16th. Inst, when Mr. Jackson heard the Parapankandel Church case. Mr. Advocate Nagalingam with Mr. Chanagarapillai appeared for the Alexandrites and Mr. Advocate Allegakoon with Messrs Casipillai, Strattenburgh and Thambo appeared for the Revd. Father Sandrasagra. The people of Mantotte came trooping to the Court House; and those in and about Mannar also attended in large numbers. At ten o'clock the Alexandrites or followers of the new anti-Catholic sect made their appearance headed by the local John Wesley and accompanied by the Pattany, a nine-inch gun of the Jacobite party. It was curious indeed to see this Pattany, robed in mock episcopal fashion and making a display, no less unbecoming than ostentatious, of the large ring on his finger. For the Alexandrites, it was urged that there were so many witnesses to be heard that the case could not be gone through that day; but Mr. Jackson shrewdly suspecting that this was but a device of the Alexandrite counsel to obtain a postponement, declared that he would be prepared to hear any amount

of evidence that might be adduced. There were however only two witnesses called on the Alexandrite side; and these two witnesses contradicted themselves so glaringly and foolishly that the judge had to reprimand them with unusual severity. The trial lasted from 10.30 A. M. to 7 P. M., Mr. Jackson giving the whole case a very careful and patient hearing, and reserving judgment. On the 17th Instant the learned District Judge delivered a very able and closely reasoned judgment in favour of the Revd. Father Sandrasagra, condemning the new sect of Alexandrite non-Catholics to pay the costs of the suit.

**A Supply of paddy** consisting of 45 garces has been received at the port of Jaffna during the week. The Chetty who ordered it wanted it to be taken back to India, but the Captain of the vessel in which it was shipped brought it to its destination.—Cor.

**Mr. Levers,** the Government Agent of the North Central Province, we learn, will be in Jaffna next month, to examine certain old records in the local Kacheherri, touching Newarakiawia during the period when that district formed part of the North Central Province.

**The Governor's visit.** We sincerely hope the report is true that His Excellency the Governor intends paying a visit to Jaffna in January next. His Excellency has taken a special interest in the Northern Railway extension and it is said that he desires to see for himself the course to be taken by the Jaffna Railway and the sites suggested for the several stations.

**Sessional Papers.** We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Government of the following papers:—1—Revised Code for Aided Schools for the year 1893; 2—Supplementary Supply Bill, 1892; 3—the Summary Procedure Bill; 4—Return of Road Ordinance Labourers.

**The Jaffna F. N. S. Hospital.** Dr. Paul of this Hospital goes on a month's leave to India. His duties will be discharged by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Grenier, in addition to his own.—Cor.

**School inspection.** Mr. L. Manuel who has been stationed in Batticaloa during the last three years returns to Jaffna in January next and Mr. G. O. Thampapillai takes his place at Batticaloa.—Cor.

**Railway clerks.**—Out of 150 young men who were examined by Mr. Call for the Railway Probationer's examination, he passed only 25, although fifty hands were wanted. The Government having asked Mr. Call to select 25 out of those who had failed, he drafted in only 12, saying that he could not possibly pass any more, as the remaining had gained less than 9 per cent in English!

We are glad to learn that Mr. C. A. Johnpillai, son of Mr. Frederick Johnpillai retired officer of the Customs is one of the successful candidates.

**Mr. L. Lee,** the acting District Judge of Jaffna, left this by Coach on Saturday last for Kandy. Mr. Alvis, the Police Magistrate is to act as District Judge during the absence of Mr. Lee from the station or until further orders.

**The Victoria Home for Incurables.** The November collections received by Mr. Renton the Treasurer for this institution established in Colombo in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, amount to Rs. 843 of which Rs. 309 was contributed by Jaffna through Mr. Twynam, being nearly twice as much as was sent by any of the other thirteen collectors in different parts of the Island.

**Lady Grenier** has been granted a pension of Rs. 1,800 per annum, being the highest next to that allowed to Lady Douglas.

**The Pension Minute.**—New minute by the Governor cancelling all previous Minutes on the subject is published in the Gazette of the 16th Instant with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Every Public Servant holding a permanent office separately provided in the Estimates and drawing a salary of Rs. 250 and upwards is entitled to a pension according to the length of his service. The maximum allowance is two-thirds of the salary.

**Forest Department.** The following appointments will probably take effect from next year. Capt. Walker to be in charge of the Northern Province, Mr. Tooke of the Western Province, Mr. Alexander of the Southern Province, Mr. Spence of the Eastern Province, Mr. Clark of the North Central Province, and Mr. Huddleston of the North Western Western Province.

## IT'S GONE, ALL GONE, AND I'M GOING TOO.

For many a year did the same map sweep a certain street-crossing in Hampstead. Through all seasons and in all weathers, there he was, sweeping the crossing and taking such gratuities as were given him. Time wore away, and he came to be eighty years old. He appeared at his post no more. A lady district visitor looked him up at his lodgings. What a picture of squalid destitution. No fire, no food, no friends. Wife and family he had none—never had. The poor old fellow was perishing of starvation, of want. Some money was raised for his benefit and he was removed to a London Hospital. Here he lay several weeks sinking daily. One night he was clearly very low. Near him stood one of the hospital physicians and a nurse. Seeing him clutch nervously at his pillow, the nurse, supposing the patient desired to be raised up, put his arm beneath him to perform that service. In doing so the nurse's hand came in contact with an object which he withdrew. It was a dirty little canvas bag tied with a leather string. As it was laid aside the old man perceived what had been done, lifted his skeleton frame partially from the bed and, trembling with excitement, said in a shrill whisper, "Army treasure, my treasure! It's gone, all gone, and I'm going too!" and sank back dead. The bag contained \$500 in notes—the savings of his miserly life. And he, there, dead of starvation, even more than of age. Well, what of it? you say. The wretched old man was better dead than alive. Quite so, but most human events have a moral, a lesson, about them, if we keep an eye out for it.

What, for example, was seen from the following facts?—One man about ten years ago a man whose name we can forget, went to bed usual, apparently in good health and spirits. A few hours later he lay unconscious on the floor. In explanation he stated that he had been seized, suddenly, with a pain of such violence that he was compelled to rise, a pain in the chest. After rising he lost his senses and sank down on the spot where he had stood. His wife aroused by the noise, struck a light and saw her husband in that situation. She afterwards declared he had gone black in the face, and that his eyes looked as they were starting out of his head.

Restoratives were applied which brought him to, but he was not as before. So quickly and unexpectedly do we cross the boundary line between two opposite bodily conditions. It is like stepping from the broad blaze of day into a damp cavern packed with darkness. He felt weak and sick, with a strange "all-gone" sensation throughout his whole system. His mouth tasted badly, and was filled with a slimy sort of phlegm, his head ached, he was unable to draw a deep breath, he walked with difficulty, and went about his business like a man who is haunted by a paralyzing dream.

Perplexed and alarmed he consulted physicians, who prescribed for him, without, however, producing any noticeable improvement. The strong clear-headed man of previous years was gone—changed as by the wand of a magician into the feeble "being" he now was. Even with this dismal prospect before him our friend travelled not on level ground; his path led downward; he grew worse. In December, 1888, he had a distinct and bad attack, gave up business, and went to bed. There he remained for a weary painful month—thirty days, as long as thirty years of power and occupation. The doctor said there was something wrong with the stomach and bowels.

After he once more rose from his bed he still suffered dreadful pain and could rest neither day nor night. Indeed, some nights he never slept a moment. So weak had he become that when he attempted a short walk he was obliged to abandon the efforts, return and go to bed.

His own words are these:—"To give you an idea how reduced I had become I may mention that I lost over three stone weight and was wastig away. I kept on like this until January, 1891, when Mr. Everson, of Ocoed, told me of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup and the good it had done. I tried it and in three days I felt better. Cheered and encouraged by this I continued to use it, with the result that I wholly recovered from my mysterious malady. I am now strong and hearty and business is again a pleasure. The Syrup did me more good in a few weeks than all my ten years doctoring put together." (Signed) Albert Thornhyke, Proprietor of the "Grapes Inn," Church Street, Epsom, Suffolk. May 1st, 1891.

What do we learn from this? We learn that while a miserly fool like our crossing-sweeper may starve for money, a wise man, with more reverence for a tendency to seek and find a remedy for a tendency to starvation, induced by dyspepsia, and the remedy Mother Seigel's Syrup.



பணிக்குள்ளுமானது கண்டியிலிருந்து  
சககை மலம் தூரமானது. இதிலிருந்து து  
யில் சரிசெருக ஆனியைவருக்கு செல்லுது  
மேயிலானது ஆனியிலிருந்து யா  
புரணத்திற்கு தகைந்த ககை மல  
வரையிலே வடமேலாக சென்று, மே  
வடமேலாகத் திரும்பிசாவகச்சேரிக்கு  
ரும். இதன் தூரமானது கண்டியிலிருந்  
சுடியுருகை மலம், இவ்வூர்த்துருகைத்தின்  
கேனைச் சருவாது மேயிலானது கண்டை  
புரு கட்டகரைக்குமிடையாகச் செல்  
வேண்டுவரும்.  
சாவகச்சேரியிலிருந்து மேயில் புதன்  
ளிப்பாலம் கட்டத் தகைதடி வதியாக  
புறந்தருகரும்.







THE  
Jaffna Catholic Guardian  
DECEMBER 24TH.

We Wish  
A VERY  
MERRY CHRISTMAS  
AND A  
HAPPY NEW YEAR  
TO ALL  
OUR SUBSCRIBERS  
AND  
READERS.

THE MANNAR LINE.

Mr. Waring in his preliminary report on the Jaffna Railway Survey has the following under the head of *Stations*.

"Madawachchi distant say 79 miles from Koranagalla. This will be an important station, as being that at which the engines running from Jaffna and Polgahwa will probably stop and change. The goods traffic here will not, I fear, be very large at the outset, though the third class and cooly traffic will doubtless be heavy, in as much as all coolies arriving at Mannar, Pesalai or Vankalai will join or alight from the train here. In the event also of a branch line to Mannar, either with or without further extensions to India, being in the future sanctioned, it will start from this station."

Why should the branch line to Mannar start from Madawachchi? We know of no reason why it should; but there are special reasons why it should not. Looking at the Map attached to Mr. Waring's report, it is clear that the distance between Vavuniya and Mannar is shorter by six or seven miles than that between Madawachchi and Mannar. It is also clear that the branch line to Mannar, if it starts from Madawachchi, will have to cross the Aruvi Aar and other streams, which it will avoid, if it starts from Vavuniya. There would thus be a decided saving both in mileage and construction, if the branch line to Mannar, which must follow as a matter of course, were to start from Vavuniya instead of from Madawachchi. There would also be a greater amount of passenger traffic along the line between Mannar and Vavuniya, which was the one recommended by the Jaffna Railway Committee, in view of the Maddu pilgrimage which is steadily growing in importance and attracting many thousands from different parts of the Northern and Eastern Districts not only during the festival in July, but all the year round. It has been often urged that it would be necessary for imperial purposes to connect India by rail with Trincomalee, the finest and safest harbour in the East. Such a connection will doubtless be formed at no distant day. If Vavuniya were made the starting point of the branch to Mannar on one side, and to Trincomalee on the other, the two branches would be found to be almost in a direct line, thus making the rail from Trincomalee take the shortest course to India. For this reason also Vavuniya is to be preferred to Madawachchi. We trust that

the subject to which we have briefly referred will receive the attention of the officers now engaged in the Jaffna Railway Survey.

Occasional.

The Hon. A. De A. Sineviratna recently called for a return of labourers under the Road Ordinance fed by each of the District Road Committees during the year 1891. The return has been published; and its contents, summed up in the little word Nil, will surprise and startle no one so much as the Sinhalese member, who asked for the return presumably in the belief that there were many labourers fed by the District Road Committees.

The regulations published in the Government Gazette of the 16th Inst. for the admission of Ceylonese into the Department of Public Works, differ from those published in February last, in that Serjeants-Majors of Pioneers, P. W. Overseers and Government Clerks are debarred from competing for those higher appointments of the Department which are now reserved for Ceylonese gentlemen. Time was when pioneers and overseers, such as the late Messrs Weelapillai Armstrong, Sherman and Woodhull, rose by their own exertions and by the practical evidence they gave of their ability, to be District Engineers. Such men will always be found in the lower ranks of the Department; and the rule which now so inexorably closes the door to their advancement is to be deprecated. There are fifty-eight appointments available to the natives—three Engineers at Rs. 6,000 per annum, eight at Rs. 5,000, ten at Rs. 4,000, fourteen at Rs. 3,000, three at Rs. 2,500, three at Rs. 2,000, seven Inspectors at Rs. 1,500 and ten Head Overseers at Rs. 1,000.

The Catholic Messenger has, in two of its recent issues, lengthily and ably urged the need there is for the formation of a Marine Board for the fish and pearl conservation of the Island. A greater and more pressing need than a Marine Board is an Agricultural Board; and it is more easily formed and worked by developing the Irrigation Board, now confining its attention to the restoration of tanks. There is much to be done on the land we live on to increase its productivity, before we go down into the sea around us to study the natural history of the finny tribe and take measures for its proper conservation.

We learn that, as decided at the meeting recently held at Nellore, a deputation waited on Mr. Twynan and represented to him the undesirability of introducing a Local Board or a Sanitary Rate into Jaffna, on the ground that the additional taxation involved in either measure would be generally felt as a grievous hardship. The Government Agent is reported to have expressed his concurrence in the view of the Deputation. If the funds now available for purposes of local sanitation are insufficient, the Police force in Jaffna may, it is urged, be reduced with advantage and without any danger to the peace or safety of the inhabitants; and the saving effected may be devoted to increased sanitation.

The Hindu Organ said in its issue of the 7th Instant that the meeting held at Puttoor on the 5th Ultimo in support of Mr. Senathirajah's candidature was a "myth". Mr. Thambiappillai Modliar, Manager of Waligamo East has telegraphed to the papers to say that he presided at the meeting in question and that it voted unanimously in favour of Mr. Senathirajah. Now, where lies the myth or the misrepresentation?

The Season Reports for November are given in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 17th Inst; and the least satisfactory of these reports is that for the Northern Province which we quote as follows:—

"Jaffna district.—Between the 9th and 20th there were some heavy showers of rain throughout the district except in the Panakari division, where the earlier sowings are in ears; in the other divisions paddy is in plants. Weeding and transplanting were carried on to some extent, though delayed to a great extent for want of rain. Paddy plants reported to be badly in want of rain.

Mannar district.—Paddy and Dry Grain sown in September and October are all young plants, and likely to fail for want of rain.

Vavuniya district.—Paddy.—Tanks have not filled except in Mellipattu division; Kalapokam cultivation thereby delayed; prospects not good; rain is wanted. Dry Grain.—The little dry grain cultivation is doing well."

The report is good on the Mullaitivu district where there has been sufficient rain to fill the tanks and where cultivation is progressing favourably.

OUTSTATION NEWS  
MANNAR.

19th December 1892.

After a long time spent in urgent private business, I begin again to write to the "Catholic Guardian." Of the weather, what could I say? At a time when our farmers should be favoured with copious and frequent showers for the success of their paddy cultivation, they are disappointed and are very melancholy, looking in vain towards the sky, which is as if it were made of brass. Consequently on the want of rain, the Moors are daily increasing the price of rice, so that the needy are almost tempted to loot the markets. The price of fowls, eggs, fruits, vegetables etc. are also increasing and with the additional hardship of having to pay for water, a man in Mannar can hardly provide himself with the necessities of life with an income of Rs. 12.50 perensem. Oh, Father Pluvius! distribute thy bountiful gifts to us that we may enter upon our Christmas and New Year holidays, happy and contented.

Christmas preparations.—Our quiet little town is just beginning to put on a festive appearance. Most of our merchants have brought in their Christmas supplies. Christmas enjoyments are usually very dull in Mannar for the want of many innocent recreations. Some respectable young men have felt the want and are making preparations to have a "Pajana Koodam" or singing party on the night of the 24th. December. I am aware the "Pajana" will go on pretty well with our able fiddler who can both play and sing, though the songsters here, who can sing to the fiddle, are but few.

The Parapankandal church case.—After a patient hearing of the case, Mr. Jackson, our able District Judge, decided the case in favor of Fr. Sandrasagara. What is of special interest in connection with the proceedings of the case is that the "Jacobites" were styled the "Alexandrits".

The fibre industry.—Mr. DeHoedt our local farmer is up and doing. Besides attending to his agricultural pursuits he is also exerting himself much in the fibre industry. Fibre is being bought largely by him at Erucalampity and other adjoining villages.

TALAIMANNAR.

Ecclesiastical.—While the people of Pesalai were deeply regretting the sudden departure of the Revd. Fr. Henry for Kurunegalla, at a time when they were celebrating the novenas preparatory to the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the arrival of the Revd. Fr. Joseph as Parish Priest of the extensive mission of Pesalai gladdened their hearts. On the 2nd Inst. the Congregation of St. Mary's Pesalai, received the Father at a distance of nearly half a mile from their church, with banners and tom-toms, and conducted him to their church. The Revd. Father alighting from the cart and expressing his sentiments for the cordial reception accorded to him, imparted his blessing to the kneeling crowd and repaired to his residence.

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the ever blessed Mother of God was celebrated at Pesalai with the usual pomp and solemnity. Preparatory to the feast there were nine novenas celebrated. On the night of the 7th Inst. Vespers were sung by the new Parish Priest. This being over the image of the Blessed Virgin was placed in a nicely decorated car, and carried in procession round the church, followed by the faithful reciting the Litany of the Holy Mother of God. A display of fire-works brought the ceremonies to a close. In the morning Mass was said by the Revd. Fr. who preached an eloquent sermon on the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, dwelling on the Creation of our First Parents, their subsequent Fall and the Promise of the Redeemer. On the night of the 8th Inst. a Vasappoo, composed in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary by the famous poet Arulappa Modliar of Tanjore was acted, the actors doing their parts very creditably.

The Palmyrah fibre industry is carried on to a great extent in the Island of Mannar. In some places people are unwilling, it seems, to do the work, as the Commission Agents at Mannar are daily reducing the price of the fibre. In October when first the industry was started at Erucalampity, Tharakondo and other places the price given was 12 and 18 cents respectively for the white and black variety. The Commission Agents at Mannar who buy the fibre in large quantities of tons and cwts. pay the petty traders at the rate of 4 and 16 cents respectively per lb. The price of white fibre is considerably reduced as the Companies do not care for it. Our Tambies who carry on the trade in outlying villages pay 3 and 12 cents for every pound of white and black fibre, and having gathered some cwts. remove them to Mannar, and pocket a good sum of money. Whilst the people who take all the trouble to get a few pounds of fibre are paid very little, the lion's

share of the profits goes to the wholesale dealers. The people in their eagerness to get a few cents to cover their daily expenses, forgetting the many benefits they obtain from the palmyrah palm, which is called the famine sustainer or *Pancham Thangy* of the North, strip off the tender stalks and injure the trees. I have myself seen in several places the young palms striped of their tender stalks, wither away. This trade which, as dealing a deathblow in the long run to our palmyrah-palm, had better be discontinued.

The Mannar Correspondents.—What has become of them? Why are they silent? Have they nothing to write on? That will be a vain excuse. People living in towns will have more to contribute to the papers than those who live in outlying petty villages. Will they say that they have no time to write? That will of course be a lame excuse. A few minutes will do to write a newsletter. I often sought in vain in the columns of the Guardian for some news from Mannar. I think they will now awake from their long slumber and be busy again by contributing some news every now and then to interest the numerous readers of the Guardian.

Decr. 18th 1892.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

MULLAITIVU.

THE PROJECTED OPPOSITION SCHOOL.  
To the Editor, J. O. Guardian.

Dear Sir,

Our town is a sparsely populated place, and the Catholics form the bulk of its population. His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna has provided them with two churches, a resident missionary, an English school, and a vernacular mixed school having two separate buildings for boys and girls. These schools fully meet the educational wants of the public without any distinction of caste or creed, and have on their rolls all the available children. They are maintained in a high state of efficiency. Such of the educational institutions in Jaffna and other places, as have admitted students from these schools for higher studies will be able to testify to the nature of the instruction imparted here.

The Protestants have long been casting jealous eyes on the increasing strength of the Catholics. Before the removal of their station to Thanaiyattu, they had been working hard for several years to gain ground in the town, but in spite of all their efforts, they failed. Now they are about to make a fresh attempt, perhaps with renewed vigour, by setting up an opposition school. A bungalow has already been put up, and it is to play a double game—it is to serve as a place for holding their services, as well as their school. This however will not be in keeping with the requirements of the Educational Code, and I doubt whether the Director would, if he were apprised of the fact, register the school for a grant. The place is admittedly unfit for establishing a high school, and, in the absence of a sufficient number of Protestant children, the handful of local Protestants cannot apply for a denominational school. There are only three Protestant families now living here and they are not expected to remain long at Mullaitivu, all of them being strangers to the place.

Is there no other way open for our so-called benefactors to carry on their proselytism? They would do well to seek such places as have no schools, instead of meddling with the affairs of others and injuring their good works. It is a pity that the C. M. S. Agent in the north, and his coadjutor at Thanaiyattu, are made to play into the hands of our all-powerful friends, who aim at confirming their authority among the people by every means foul or fair.

Yours truly

Anti-Meddlor.

18th. December, 1892.

The *Civita Catholica*, the famous review edited by the Jesuits, has an article in its last number on the necessity of the French Royalists rallying round the general Catholic forces of the country to combat on the constitutional ground those French laws which are antagonistic to the Church.

The Little Sisters of the Poor, who are known and loved wherever they are located, whether in the United Kingdom, in France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, America, Asia, Africa, or Australia, are in festive mood at present, the cause and occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the religious profession of their Bonne Mère Générale.

Her Majesty is waking up from her lengthened dream of gloom and depression. She has announced an Italian opera, *Carmen*, at Windsor Castle, and she is applying herself to learning, as we find from the following paragraph:

The Queen has for some time been a student of Hindostanee, her tutor being a native gentleman, who has another interesting pupil in the head of the Mohammedan faith. According to his testimony, the Queen, in her facility for acquiring the language, far outstrips the Sultan.

A pupil at seventy-three! This is outliving the record of the classic philosopher. We are not without hope that Her Majesty may yet get herself up in Irish so as to make an appropriate speech at the opening of the Home Rule Parliament in College Green. C. Times

SEE SUPPLEMENT

Printed and published for the proprietor by C. Andrew at St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Catholic Mission Press, Jaffna.



# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE JAFFNA CATHOLIC GUARDIAN DECEMBER 24TH 1892.

## ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. X mas, 1892.

As announced in our last issue, the Annual Distribution of Prizes to the Students of St. Patrick's College took place on Wednesday the 21st inst., commencing at 6 P. M. and lasting till 8 P. M. There was a large and respectable gathering, fairly representing the European, Bargar, Tamil and Sinhalese residents of the place. The College Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Very Revd. Fr. L. Macarist, Vicar General, presided and many of the Fathers resident in Jaffna were also present. The proceedings opened by the College Band striking up "God bless our Pope", followed by the piece entitled "Alma Mater" sung to the accompaniment of the harmonium. The Principal then read the report for the year, which we give below in full.

### REPORT-1892.

The work of the past year in St. Patrick's has been more successful than could have been anticipated last January. It was then that the College sustained the loss, still felt, of the valuable services of the Rev. Fr. Lytton, who, as you know was called away to the Archdiocese of Colombo to start a College there. But St. Patrick's has borne the loss bravely. Thanks to its inherent vitality and to its steadily acquired strength, it has been able to go through the ordeal as it has lived through the vicissitudes of former years.

The conduct of the boys throughout the year has been fairly good all round; the awarding of the last and best Prizes this evening will particularize the chosen ones who are highest above reproach.

The usual Government Examination in May last, though not so satisfactory as was expected, showed that painstaking and serviceable work had been done in the Standards. The Grant gained was larger than formerly owing to the greater number of boys presented for Examination—a result of the increase in attendance. The average daily attendance at present is 257, the number of names on the Roll being 295. Of these 233 are Catholics, 12 Protestants, and 50 Sivaite. I may here mention that the non-Catholic students are neither obliged nor induced to receive religious instruction or to join in religious exercises. The Sivaite pupils belong to the most respectable families of that community and are generally from the country parts and it is only with the greatest reluctance that Sivaite boys from the town or its neighbourhood are admitted, as they have schools of their own.

Of the two Students who went up for the Cambridge Local last December, one gained distinction in Latin, the other in Mathematics and both ranked sufficiently high in the Order of Merit List to be entitled either to places in the First class or to foremost places in the second class, were it not for the age limit.

This year six students go in for the Cambridge Examinations, four for the Senior and two for the Junior. The latter have taken up the additional subjects of Book-keeping and Shortland which were lately added to the Junior Local Programme.

At the Examination for scholarships held in August four students were successful. It is regrettable that those scholarships are not competed for with more earnestness. Many of the boys fail to appreciate the honour attaching to the winning of a scholarship and trouble themselves very little with preparing for this Examination.

That integral part of our College equipment—the Band, you may hear this evening pleading its own cause in, I hope, no uncertain tone. The class of vocal Music usually conducted on Saturdays is about to receive a much needed impetus through the kindness of the Rev. Fr. Collin who will give it the benefit of his useful guidance with additional active aid from St. Martin's.

The Boarding School has grown too large for its present temporary location,

and the need of a separate building sufficiently large and comfortable has become imperative.

Up to the beginning of the rainy season, the evening Football, Cricket and other out-door games were well attended, and thoroughly enjoyed by the boys. There is no gymnasium attached to the College, but it is a disputed question how far gymnastics afford real recreation. Anyhow in St. Patrick's the preference is for those games that afford natural and healthful exercise and assist in training boys to acquire forbearance, manliness and a due degree of courage.

The annual Retreat, conducted by the Rev. Fr. Gourdon, was most attentively followed. In no previous year was the Retreat attended by so many former students and outsiders.

I have now to offer my best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have with their usual marked generosity contributed to the cost of the Competition Prizes. I have also to thank all present for their goodness in coming here this evening.

The following programme was followed during the distribution of the prizes which were given away by the Revd. Fathers, the ladies and gentlemen present.

### PROGRAMME.

- 1 "God bless our Pope"..... Band.
- 2 "Alma Mater"..... Harmonium & Chorus
- 3 Principal's Report.
- 4 "The Hermit of Killarney"..... Band.  
"Our Futureman"..... J. James.  
"The Little Treasure"..... E.C.
- 5 Recitation..... Sandrasagra.  
"Grand mothers"..... G. S.  
"Poovirayasinghe".....
- 6 Prizes for General Proficiency. Standards I to VI.
- 7 "Alpine Echoes"..... Harmonium and Flute.
- 8 "The men of Harlech"..... Band (singing)
- 9 Prizes for General Proficiency. Standard VII and upwards.
- 10 Singable Song..... Harmonium.
- 11 "The Dove Valse"..... Band.
- 12 Prizes for Tamil. Standards VI to VIII
- 13 "Tamil Melodies"..... Guitars (singing)
- 14 "Children go"..... Children's glee.
- 15 Prizes for Proficiency in Religious Knowledge.
- 16 "Palms at Courmes"..... Band.
- 17 "Recitation"..... "The child's first grief" by E. C. Sandrasagra and A. S. Nicholas.
- 18 Prizes of the Competition Examination Standards VI to VIII.
- 19 "The March of the Pashas"..... Band.
- 20 "The Harp"..... Band. (Singing.)
- 21 Recitation..... J. Emmanuel.  
"Our Boys"..... J. N. Tissavirasinghe  
D. James.
- 22 "The Holiday song"..... Harmonium and choir.
- 23 Competition Prizes—College Classes.  
Prizes for Catholic Local and Good Conduct.
- 24 "The Siege of Delhi"..... Band.
- 25 "God save the Queen"..... Band.

The music, the songs and recitations given during the intervals of the distribution of the prizes to the different classes were all of a piece—highly satisfactory and enlivening—and elicited loud applause. The little ones who gave the recitations acquitted themselves very creditably and were heartily cheered. The boys who joined in the "Children's glee," singing and running to and fro did their parts remarkably well and interested all present very much indeed. The College Band played some of the liveliest airs in brilliant style, giving evidence of the proficiency which it has attained. At the close the Revd. Fr. Duane thanked the Very Rev. the Vicar General for presiding, repeated his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen present hoping that they had been able to find pleasure in the evening's little entertainment and wished all a merry X'mas and a Happy New Year. Altogether those who came to assist at the prize distribution spent an enjoyable evening and left the College much pleased. The College, as announced by the Principal, re-opens on the 9th January.

We give below a list of the prizes awarded, which were over a hundred in number and cost about Rs. 300.

## PRIZES FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH 1892.

Standard I.—1st Prize awarded to Master A. Santiago; 2nd to Master B. Manuel, 3rd to Master A. Manuel; 4th to Master A. David; 5th to Master G. Augustine.

Standard II.—1st Prize awarded to Master B. Soosapillai; 2nd to Master B. Dominic; 3rd to Master B. Francis; 4th to Master J. James.

Standard III.—1st Prize awarded to Master M. Kadiravaloo; 2nd to Master S. Joseph; 3rd to Master P. Saverimuttu.

Standard IV.—1st Prize awarded to Master S. Mariampillai; 2nd to Master E. C. Sandrasagra; 3rd to Master A. Velichore.

Standard V.—1st Prize awarded to Master T. Varapiragasam; 2nd to Master S. Nevins; 3rd to Master John Cyril; 4th to Master J. Pius.

Standard VI.—1st Prize awarded to Master D. S. Arasaratham; 2nd to Master W. Nevins; 3rd to Master P. Saverimuttu; 4th to Master C. F. Toussaint; 5th to Master K. Vaitilingam.

Standard VII.—1st Prize awarded to Master A. Bastiampillai; 2nd to Master T. Ponnampalam; 3rd to Master J. L. Rodrigo.

Standard VIII.—1st Prize awarded to Master A. Gabriel; 2nd to Master W. Saverimuttu.

New Jan. Col. Class.—Prize awarded to Master V. M. Muttucumaru.

Junior Col. Class.—Prize awarded to Master V. Saravanamuttu.

Senior Col. Class.—Prize awarded to Master P. Emmanuel.

## PRIZES FOR PROFICIENCY IN TAMIL.

Standard I.—Prize awarded to Master C. F. Toussaint.

Standard II.—Prize awarded to Master E. C. Sandrasagra.

Standard III.—Prize awarded to Master M. Kadiravaloo.

Standard IV.—Prize awarded to Master S. Asseerwatham.

Standard V.—Prize awarded to Master P. Murgasoo.

Standard VI.—Prize awarded to Master W. Nevins.

Standard VII.—Prize awarded to Master L. Benjamin.

Standard VIII.—Prize awarded to Master P. Saverimuttu.

## PRIZES FOR RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

Standard I.—Prize awarded to Master P. T. A. de Niese.

Standard II.—Prize awarded to Master S. Asseerwatham.

Standard III.—Prize awarded to Master A. Joseph.

Standard IV.—Prize awarded to Master S. Mariampillai.

Standard V.—Prize awarded to Master J. Cyril.

Standard VII.—Prize awarded to Master J. E. Philips.

Standards VII & VIII.—Prize awarded to Master J. L. Rodrigo.

## COMPETITION PRIZES STANDARDS VI—VIII

Religious knowledge

Standard VI.—Prize presented by the Catholic Ladies of Jaffna, won by Master D. S. Arasaratham, Hon. Men: Master J. L. Bowdoweyn

Standards VII and VIII.—1st Prize presented by Mrs. O. Flanagan, won by Master J. J. Joseph; 2nd Prize presented by the Catholic Ladies of Jaffna won by Master J. L. Rodrigo, Hon. Men: Master S. Guanapragasam.

Latin

Standard VI (1st Stage) Prize presented by Mr. B. Horsburgh, won by Master J. Benedict I.

Standard VII (II Stage) Prize presented by Mr. W. G. Haines, won by Master J. L. Rodrigo, Hon. Men: Master J. Estaky, B. J. Stanislaus and M. B. Roche.

Standard VIII (III Stage)—Prize presented by Mr. S. F. Toussaint, won by Master J. Sixtus, Hon. Men: Master J. Christopher.



### Mathematics.

Standard VI—Prize presented by Dr. A. B. Santiago, F.R.C.S. won by Master D. S. Arasaratnam, Hon. Men. Master K. Supramaniam and Master S. Vaitilingam—Remark by Examiner-Vaitilingam, sent the best paper in Arithmetic

Standard VII—Prize presented by Mr. A. Kanagasabai Adv. won by Master S. Saravanamuttoo Hon. Men. Masters A. Bastiampillai and W. H. Paul.

Standard VIII—Prize presented by the Revd. Father Massiet, won by Master M. B. Roche, Hon. Men. Masters S. Sammanthar and A. Gabriel.

### History

Standard VI—Prize presented by Mr. A. Mailvaganam, won by Master J. L. Bowdewyn, Hon. Men. Masters B. Anthupillai and K. Periatamby.

Standard VII—Prize presented by Mr. S. Pathurupillai, won by Master B. J. Stanislaus, Hon. Men. Masters P. Christopher and J. L. Rodrigo.

Standard VIII—Prize presented by Mr. Don. Ablino Annay, won by Master P. Bastiampillai, Hon. Men. Masters I. Leembruggen and J. Christopher.

### Geography.

Standard VI—Prize presented by Mr. S. Manuelpillai won by Master R. Johnpillai.

Standard VII—Prize presented by Dr. Attygalle, won by Masters B. J. Stanislaus and E. Leembruggen, Hon. Men. Masters A. Bastiampillai and J. L. Rodrigo.

Standard VIII—Prize presented by Mr. M. J. Poovirasinghe, won by Master I. Leembruggen, Hon. Men. Masters M. B. Roche, J. Sixtus and G. S. Ascerwatham.

### Translation.

(Tamil—English and English—Tamil)

From the 5th. Standard upwards...

1st Prize presented by Mr. Simon Cherubim Modr, won by Master V. Saravanamuttoo, 2nd Prize presented by Mr. A. N. Thiruchelvar, won by Master J. Benjamin, Hon. Men. Masters J. Sixtus and B. Soosapillai.

### Handwriting

From the 6th. Standard upwards—1st Prize presented by Mr. Charles Morrison, won by Master J. Benjamin; 2nd Prize presented by Mr. Charles Morrison, won by Master J. Sixtus.

### Drawing.

1st Stage—Prize presented by Mr. S. Nicholas Mooliar, won by Master F. Gunasinghe, Hon. Men. Master R. Johnpulle. 2nd Stage—Prize presented by Mr. A. Mailvaganam, won by Master S. Gunapiragasam, Hon. Men. Master T. Emmanuel.

3rd Stage—Prize presented by Mr. S. K. Lawton won by Masters J. L. Bowdewyn and K. Theagarajah.

### Tamil Literature.

Standards VII and VIII—Prize presented by Mr. B. M. Sattirukalsinghe, Proctor, won by Master K. Periatamby, Hon. Men. Master P. Saverimuttoo.

### COMPETITION PRIZES

College Classes.

#### Religious Knowledge.

College Classes Div. I—Prize presented by Mr. G. S. Pereira, won by Master P. Emmanuel, Hon. Men. Master S. R. Muttukumaru.

College Classes Div. II—Prize presented by Mr. M. Philips Colombo, won by Master S. Joseph, Hon. Men. Master V. M. Muttukumaru.

#### English Literature

College Classes—Prize presented by His Lordship the Bishop, won by Master P. Emmanuel, Hon. Men. Masters A. Dominic and S. R. Muttukumaru.

#### English Essay

Subject—The Census of 1891

College Classes—Prize presented by Mr. Lionel F. Lee, won by Masters

A. Dominic and F. Bastiampillai Hon. Men. Master J. Benjamin.

### Science

Inorganic Chemistry

Senior College Class—Prize presented by Dr. A. C. Everts; won by Master S. R. Muttukumaru and P. Emmanuel

### Phonography

Junior College Class—Prize presented by Dr. R. Keegel, won by Masters P. Bastiampillai, Hon. Men. V. Saravanamuttoo.

### Book-keeping

Junior College Class—Prize presented by a Friend, won by Masters V. M. Muttukumaru and F. Bastiampillai

### Latin

New Junior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. S. Manuelpillai, won by Master V. M. Muttukumaru.

Junior College Class—Prize presented by Dr. V. Muttukumaru, won by Master V. Saravanamuttoo, Hon. Men. Master F. Bastiampillai.

Senior College Class—Prize presented by Dr. A. B. Santiago, won by Master A. Dominic.

### Mathematics

New Junior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. A. S. Nicholas Modliar, won by Master V. M. Muttukumaru.

Junior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. S. Nugalasinghe, Adv. won by Master V. Saravanamuttoo, Hon. Men. Masters F. Bastiampillai and K. Chelliah.

Senior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. J. H. Yaminasinghe, Adv., won by Master P. Emmanuel, Hon. Men. Masters S. R. Muttukumaru and A. Dominic.

### History

New Junior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. J. G. Pavimannasinghe won by Master M. Francis, Hon. Men. Master S. Joseph.

Junior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. M. B. Swampillai, won by Master V. Saravanamuttoo, Hon. Men. Master V. M. Muttukumaru.

Senior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. John Karalasinghe, won by Master S. R. Muttukumaru, Hon. Men. Masters A. Dominic and P. Emmanuel.

### Geography

New Junior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. N. Saverimuttoo, won by Master S. Joseph, Hon. Men. Master F. Gunasinghe.

Junior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. C. Strantenbergh, Proctor, won by Master V. Saravanamuttoo, Hon. Men. Master V. M. Muttukumaru.

Senior College Class—Prize presented by Mr. A. Paul Modliar, won by Master A. Dominic, Hon. Men. Master S. R. Muttukumaru.

### Music

Instrumental

The Band—1st Prize presented by Mrs. Geddes won by Master F. Bastiampillai.

2nd Prize presented by Mrs. Geddes, won by Master F. Gunasinghe.

3rd Prize presented by Mr. Alex. Toussaint, won by Master J. Estaky.

4th Prize presented by Mr. S. F. Toussaint, won by Master P. Emmanuel.

5th Prize presented by Mrs. Geddes, won by Master J. Benedict, Hon. Men. Master B. J. Stanislaus.

Prizes for application—Prize presented by Mrs. Geddes, won by Master A. G. Bowdewyn. Prize presented by Mrs. Geddes, won by Master F. Saverimuttoo.

### Elocution

Prizes presented by the Very Rev. Father Mauroit, Vicar General. 1st Prize, won by Master E. C. Sandrasagra, 2nd Prize, won by Master J. Emmanuel.

### CAMBRIDGE LOCAL; PRIZES FOR DISTINCTION.

Prize awarded to Master A. Dominic by Mr. J. B. Cull, Director of Public Instruc-

tion for distinction in Mathematics at the last Cambridge Junior Local. Prize awarded to Master A. Dominic by the College for the above distinction.

Prize awarded to Master K. Sebastian by Mr. J. B. Cull for distinction in Latin at the last Cambridge Senior Local. Prize awarded to Master K. Sebastian by the College for the above distinction.

### PRIZES FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Upper Division.—Prize awarded to Master A. Dominic, Hon. Men. M. B. Roche.

Lower Division.—Prize awarded to Masters T. Varapiragasam and J. Cyril.

### THE LATE CARDINAL LAVIGERIE

DEATH has just deprived the Church of its greatest man next to Leo XIII., and the World of a benefactor whose services to mankind were of immeasurable value. The son of a Custom House officer, the deceased prelate was born at Bayonne in 1825. He studied at St. Sulpice, Paris, and after receiving his degree of D.D. he was chosen as professor of ecclesiastical history at the Sorbonne. The frightful slaughter of the Christians in the Lebanon gave him his first experience of the miseries on a large scale that Malomedanism can still inflict on the world. France led the way on that occasion, as that great missionary country can so nobly do, and the Abbe Lavigerie was her almoner. He next held the post of French auditor at Rome, and was one of the Holy Father's household. He was appointed to the See of Nancy on Mgr. Darboy's translation to Paris. In 1867 Pius IX. made him the first Archbishop of Algiers. The wonderful change since wrought in the state of the French dominions in North Africa are due to his energy. The sums expended by him in good works must have been countless, and France gave when the prelate asked. When Marshal McMahon was Governor-General of Algeria he feared, it is said, that Mr. Lavigerie's zeal for conversions would bring about social trouble and he endeavoured to restrict it, but unsuccessfully, thanks to the intervention of Napoleon III. Starvation threw a multitude of children into Mgr. Lavigerie's hands, and these formed the nucleus of Christian settlements. In 1871 the Archbishop was twice a candidate for the National Assembly, first in his native Pirenees and next in Landes, but was defeated. The Archbishop's missionary zeal was not confined to Algeria. The warmest place in his heart was reserved for Central Africa, and his most earnest desire was the suppression of the slave trade by which it was desolated. The Society of African Missions was the fruit of his zeal. The missions had grown and persecution fell upon them, the father of the present King Mwanga putting a number of the Christians to death with tortures. The Cardinal sent missionaries to Tripoli and Tunis, and at the latter place he established a college, where five hundred young men of various persuasions were educated. In 1882 Leo XIII. created him Cardinal and reserved for him the Primatial See of Carthage. His labours for the welfare of his missions were inexhaustible. He introduced amongst the people the Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, whose aim it has been to raise the status of Mussulman women, who are held in such contempt and treated so shockingly. He organised the Brothers of the Sahara for the purpose of bringing that desert to a state of fertility; and he carried out many projects for the amelioration of the lot of those around him. But his greatest work was the anti-slavery crusade. He went to Rome with a number of his missionaries and a band of blacks whom he had delivered from slavery. The Holy Father received him with marked favour. His Holiness was then drawing up his famous Encyclical Letter to the Bishops of Brazil on the necessity of freeing the slaves in that country, and in the document he drew a touching picture of the sufferings of the slaves in the Sudan region, and appealed to the Christian Powers of Europe to do what they could to put a stop to the infamous traffic. The Cardinal carried out the commission with his usual promptitude and vigour. He was constantly lecturing, interviewing, or writing on the subject nearest to his heart. He called upon the President and Ministers of the French Republic and addressed a public meeting in Paris. On the 3rd of July, 1888, he addressed a great meeting held under the presidency of Lord Granville, and on the motion of Cardinal Manning a resolution was passed urging that serious practical measures should be taken for the suppression of the slave trade. The Cardinal next visited Belgium and Holland, and then he returned to Italy. He wrote to the King of the Belgians, Prince Bismarck, and eminent men in Germany and Spain. Anti-slavery committees were everywhere formed and the Brussels Convention of 1889 was the direct result of his appeals to the nations of Europe. In 1890 he went to Rome and had an audience with Leo XIII., in which views were exchanged, and his Holiness laid before the Cardinal his intentions with regard to France. Latterly the Cardinal's health gave way a great deal, and some weeks ago we recorded the fact of his having had a paralytic attack. *Catholic Times.*

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