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# The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

## கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

**PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.**

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

கையொப்பவிகிதம் ரூ.ச  
 ஆம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்..... 4-00  
 கூ-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்..... 2-00  
 ஆம்-ச-க்கு பிற்பணம்..... 6-00  
 கூ-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்..... 3-00  
 தபாலில்லவு இலங்கைக்கு... 1-00  
 இந்தியாவுக்கு... 1-00  
 விளம்பர விகிதம்  
 12 வரிக்குள் வரி-ச-க்கு..... 16  
 12-க்கு மேற்படிவ் வர் ச-க்கு 10  
 கால் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி) 3-00  
 அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு..... 5-00  
 முக்கால் கொலத்துக்கு 7-00  
 ஒரு கொலத்துக்கு..... 40

VOL. XVI. JAFFNA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21ST 1891 NO 46

**NOTICE.**

**B. GHOSE'S SARSAPARILLA.**

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, Eruptions of Mercury, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood.  
 It can be used at all times with perfect safety and without changing diet or fear of taking cold.  
 It is prepared from some harmless American and Native ingredients. Four phials are required for perfect cure.  
 Price Rs. 1 per phial. Packing As. 4.

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

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

**SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.**

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

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 May be had through any Chemist

**B. GHOSE & Co., CHEMISTS, &c.**  
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.  
 Since the last 12 years we have been manufacturing the Electro Galvanic rings, lockets &c. It is needless to add that electricity has been universally pronounced as the most infallible remedial agent in curing the most obstinate and protracted maladies which the human flesh is heir to. When worn on a healthy constitution the electric articles act as a safeguard against Cholera, Small Pox, etc.  
 Silver E. G. ring Rs. 3/ Silver, E. G. locket Rs. 2.  
 Gold do 18/ Gold do 2  
**ELECTRO-GALVANIC ARTICLES.**  
 Cross Rs. 2 each. Bangle Rs. 2 each  
 Ring..... 1 1/4..... Locket..... 1  
 Armlet..... 1 1/4  
**IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.**  
 To those who would act as our agents we will allow Rs. 25/ per

cent commission on gold and silver articles and 15 per cent on electro-galvanic articles. We will send them articles per v.p.p. or on receipt of remittance but we will take back unsold articles.  
 N. B.—Orders for rings should accompany measurements.

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 Silver hunting lever key-winding engine-turned watch..... Rs 20-25.  
 Metal open faced cylinder.  
 Railway Regulator watch Rs 12  
 Ditto Ditto lever..... 16  
 The above watches are guaranteed for 2 years.

**LADIES' FANCY TIME-PIECES**  
 These beautiful time-pieces serve double purposes since besides keeping correct time they show one of the following beautiful life-like pictures on the dial such as "A lady rolling eyes" "Elephant moving his trunk," "Lady playing on the guitar," "Lady rubbing powder on the face" "Man shaving his own beard" "A lady fanning herself" &c.  
 Price Rs. 4-8. These are guaranteed for 1 year.

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**Telegraphic Summary**

**The famine in Russia.** The wheat stocks in Russia are dangerously depleted, and it is probable that the country will have to import wheat next spring. The famine is daily growing more acute. Nov 13.  
**The revolution in Brazil.** A report has reached here that the insurgents in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul have routed the Government troops and are now advancing northwards.  
**First successes of the Brazilian insurgents.** The report has reached here that the insurgents in the province of Rio Grande do Sul have routed the Government troops, and are now advancing Northwards. Nov. 13.  
**The Afghan Mission to Russia.** In competent quarters here, the rumoured coming of the Afghan Mission to Russia is doubted. It is believed that the story originated in unauthorized statements made by Afghan traders. Nov. 14.

**CHURCH NOTICE.**

TO MORROW  
 AT THE CATHEDRAL.  
 Mass 5. 30. A. M.  
 " 7. A. M.  
 " 9. A. M.  
 Benediction 5. P. M.  
**Local & C.**

**The Annual Retreat of St. Patrick's** preached by the Rev. Fr. A. St. Goney's closes to-day. The "Old Boys" and the leading members of the Jaffna Catholic Community followed the exercises. His Lordship the Bishop, who returned yesterday from Valligamam West Mission is to celebrate the Mass and administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to some of the pupils of the Institution. The renewal of the Baptismal vows will take place at about 4 o'clock P. M.  
**Drama.** Some evil minded and interested persons have spread the rumour that the Roman Catholic Priests have sanctioned an open-air drama composed against a person named Kamagababy who was one of the accused in the Nellore murder case and was acquitted by the Supreme Court. I publicly declare that far from having approved of the said dra-

ma, they have condemned it as calculated to give offence to the person in question.  
 Y. LECAN O. M. L.

**Weather** is clear and the sun is very hot; the nights being dewy, have produced sickness amongst the little children and several deaths are reported.

**A new book.** Dr. C. Pagnani O. S. B. the Bishop of Kandji, has kindly forwarded to us a copy of a book on the "First notions of Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics."

**Obituary.** The late Mr. William Mutukishna who was employed in the Customs Dept. died on the 17th Inst.

We see in the "Govt. Gazette, Extraordinary," a large sum voted extra for the reconstruction of the roof of the Treasury rooms, Jaffna Kachcheri, the renewing of the roof of the godowns attached to the Residency, Jaffna, the repairing of the roof of Police Barracks, and District Court building, Jaffna, and of the east wing, Jaffna Kachcheri.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Medical Administration Report for 1890.

**An Anuradhapura correspondent** to the Independent applies the following facts:—It rains day and night and there are no signs of the rain ceasing for a long time. Yesterday it rained 3 inches, and to-day it looks as if that record would be beaten. Several of the village tanks have breached and Yoda Ela has also given way in two places. The latter are not of a serious nature and they will be set right at once. The town tanks and Malwatu Oya are rising rapidly. Kalawewa is still spilling 1 feet 4 inches. The height of water in Tissawewa is 9 ft.; Bassawekulama 9 ft. 7 in.; Nuwarawewa 12 ft. 2 inches. Yoda Ela is 2 ft. 3 inches at the mouth of Tissawewa.—Ceylon Independent.

**Cement Pipes.**—A correspondent writes to the "Examiner" as follows:—An alleged well-informed correspondent of one of our contemporaries, in commenting on Mr. Murray's experiments in the manufacture of cement, says that since pipes were used long before Mr. Murray was born. This may be quite true, but the fact remains that nobody thought of testing the adaptability of cement in the manufacture of pipes till Mr. Murray did. Pottery pipes are said to have been used by the ancient Sinhaless; but which is superior—pottery, or cement, pipes? Pottery pipes are said to have been long in use in India, and were imported largely for our waterworks. Why even then did nobody think of making similar pipes of cement concrete? Mr. Murray, as far as I know, never laid any claim to originality. All he took credit for was adapting cement to the manufacture of pipes. He succeeded. He saved Government a deal of money, and was therefore rewarded by Government. Nothing could be fairer. That the correspondent is either jealous of Mr. Murray's success, or prejudiced against him, anybody reading his criticisms can easily detect.

**The Phonograph.**—In another column the management of Edison's Talking Machine announce that the only recitals that will be given in Colombo will take place at the New Public Hall on Saturday and Monday evening next, at which His Excellency the Governor and Lady Havelock intend being present.

**The Jaffna Forgery case.**—The District Judge of Colombo gave judgment to-day in the Jaffna forgery case heard about a fortnight ago. In this case the plaintiff, M. Moera Lebbe Meyden Sanyaka, sued the defendant, Mohamad Meerakandu, Moyadeen Kandason, on four promissory notes of Rs500 each, which he alleged were made by the defendants on the 14th of July, 1885, and payable in 4, 6, 8 and 10 months. The defendant denied his signature to the promissory notes and alleged that they were forgeries. The issue to be tried was whether the defendant did or did not make the promissory notes in question. At the trial, which occupied several days, and at which several witnesses were examined, the plaintiff was represented by Advocates Dornhorst, Morgan, Browne, and Senithirajal, instructed by Proctors J. W. Vanderstraten, Amalawanam, and Naryanas-

my, and the defendant by Advocates Ramnathan and Wendt, instructed by Proctors Kasaipulle and H. Tiruvilingam.

The District Judge, in a very long judgment, reviews the whole evidence and says that he is not conscientiously satisfied that the defendant made the promissory notes in question, and accordingly dismisses the plaintiff's case with costs.—Times.

**The Greatness of the Catholic Church.** We meet occasionally honest Protestants who render willing testimony to the greatness of the Catholic Church and make frank acknowledgement of the world's indebtedness to her as a constant patron of literature, science and all the useful arts. Here is what a distinguished American Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, says after having spent some months studying Ronee and Roman institutions: "There is no delusion more absurd" he observes, "than that which is firmly held by many persons that education is sure to lessen the power of this branch of the Church. In literature, in art, in sculpture, in architecture, in music, in science and in letters, for a thousand years, the members of this Church held power which was almost absolute. And to-day it probably has 200,000,000 members of its communion, 8,000,000 of whom are our fellow citizens on these shores."  
 —Bombay Catholic Examiner.

**The four Gospels.** Among the treasures of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which contains half a million of volumes, are: the first complete copy of the four Gospels, brought by St. Augustine to England; a Greek and Latin parallel copy of St. Matthew's Gospel, which was in possession of the venerable Bede, nearly 1,200 years ago; it is said to be in wonderfully good characters and ink, and perfectly readable still. The largest manuscript in the library one man could not carry; the smallest is a seventeenth-century book of private prayer, about one inch square only, written in short-hand and strongly bound.

**Terrific Cyclone in the Bay.**—The storm which culminated in a terrific cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on the 1st and 2nd November, was felt more severely in the Andamans than anywhere else, scarcely a house in Ross and Chatham Island had escaped, and scarcely a tree has been left standing; while at the Convict Settlement at Port Blair, 60 men have been killed and 200 wounded. Off shore the ruin wrought was not less terrible. The Indian Marine steamer Enterprise, which was lying off Port Blair, dragged her anchor, and being driven on shore, went almost instantly to pieces. Only six natives out of a crew of 85 were saved. The officers on board the ill-fated ship at the time, were Commander Captain MacCarthy, first officer Mr. Smith, second officer Mr. Shortland, third officer Mr. Andrew, Chief Engineer Mr. Fenell, and Assistant Engineers Messrs. Joseph and Gonsalves. Up to the 6th instant, only the bodies of the Captain and the three Engineers had been recovered. The storm seems to have been a violence hitherto unrecorded in the Andamans. One relieving feature in the gloom of the account is the conduct of some convict women, who waded into the surf, and by J. tuning hands managed to drag six natives of the Enterprise to shore at the risk of their own lives.

**Seven wonders.**—A Chinese paper describes the "seven wonders" which Corea, like every other Oriental country and like the ancient world, possesses. They are, first, a hot mineral spring near Kin-Shantau, the healing properties of which are believed by the people to be miraculous. The second wonder is two springs situated at opposite sides of the Corean peninsula, which have two peculiarities. When one is full the other is always empty; in one the water is of the bitterest, while in the other it is pure and sweet. The third wonder is a cold wave, a cavern from which a wintry wind perpetually blows. The force of the wind from the cave is such that a strong man cannot stand before it. A forest that cannot be eradicated is the fourth wonder. No matter what injury is done to the roots of the trees, which are large-pines, they will sprout up again directly, like the Phoenix from her ashes. The fifth is the most wonderful of all. It is the famous "floating stone." It stands, or seems to stand, in front of the palace erected in its honour. It is an irregular cube of great bulk. It appears to be resting on the ground free from support on all sides; and, strange to say, two men at opposite ends of a rope may pass it under the stone without encountering any obstacle whatever. The sixth wonder is the "hot stone," which from remote ages, as laid flowing with heat on the top of a high hill. The seventh and last Corean wonder is a drop of the sweat of Buddha. For 30 paces round the large temple in which it is enshrined not a blade of grass will grow. There are no trees or flowers inside the sacred square. Tablet.





THE  
Jaffna Catholic Guardian

NOVEMBER 21st

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH  
IN  
THE UNITED STATES.

Many years have elapsed since Macaulay called attention to the wonderful energy displayed by Catholicism in the New World and declared that "it was likely to gain there more than it lost in Europe." A few months ago His Eminence the Cardinal Gibbons, in an article contributed to an American paper set forth facts that show the rapid growth of the Catholic Church in the States, and bear testimony to its wonderful vitality. In 1790 the Catholics numbered only 32,000, or 1/107th of the entire population. At present they count close upon ten millions or nearly one sixth of the people of the country. This extraordinary increase of the Catholic body has been mainly due to immigrations. In the year 1876, there were over two millions of Irish immigrants in the States. The Germans also poured into the States, and of these, as the sons of Erin, a large proportion were Roman Catholics. For some years past the Germans outnumbered the British and Irish immigrants. Now, Italy and Hungary combined send more immigrants to America than either Ireland or Germany taken singly. A century ago, in the States there was but one bishop with thirty priests. The Church in that country counts at present one Cardinal, thirteen Archbishops, seventy three Bishops, over eight thousand three hundred priests, and some seven thousand five hundred churches. The Catholic citizens, too, are in a position to support Catholic institutions. I thought few of them can be reckoned amongst America's great Millionaires, many of them are rich, and the majority well-to-do. "When George town College was founded," says His Eminence, "one hundred dollars was considered a munificent donation: a few years ago when the Catholic University was founded at Washington donations of ten thousands, twenty thousands, fifty thousands, one hundred thousand dollars as forth coming, and there was one donation of three hundred thousand. In St. Paul, Minnesota, a Protestant, the husband of a Catholic, and the father of a Catholic family, made to Archbishop Ireland the princely gift of five hundred thousand dollars for an ecclesiastical institute of learning." The Cardinal says also in praise of the Catholic lady that they are not only successful in business, but take a leading part in the social and intellectual movements of the nation. They are looked up to for the soundness of their principles, and their ability is conspicuous in the performance of corporate and administrative work.

The most consoling thing in the Catholic Church in the United States, is the zeal of both of the clergymen and laity in the important matter of education. The Catholics have thirty five ecclesiastical seminaries, one hundred and two colleges, and over six hundred female academies. They possess also flourishing primary schools. Six hundred and thirty three thousand children are taught in what is called the "Parochial schools." The secondary schools, academies and colleges, primary schools and charitable institutions. The generous Catholics are educating eight hundred thousand children. The system of education is crowned by the University of Washington which will, in course of time, exercise a powerful influence in the States, and turn out learned men and talented men ready to enter on the struggle against unbelief which is growing more and more acute both in the "Old World" and the "New." The Church of the United States with its perfect organization and complete system of education will soon be one of the greatest strongholds of catholicism in Christendom.

THE LATE EVENTS IN ROME.

The incident in connection with the Pantheon is over. Now it is clear as day-light that the whole demonstration was premeditated. The last mail informs us that long before the event took place, the agents of the Radical Press were seen in the streets distributing incendiary articles on the insult offered by the French Pilgrims to the memory of the late king Victor Emmanuel. It is proved also that the Freemasons had stationed a man at the Pantheon to watch the movements of the pilgrims giving him the strict order to put "Vive le Pape! down on the book the moment the pilgrims who had been looking at the tomb, had turned away, and to accuse them of having insulted the Italian Nation and the reigning family in the person of the late Victor Emmanuel. The three young men who were arrested and accused of having written "Vive le Pape! on the book have denied that they never wrote the above words. Mr. Chaucary, one of them, in a letter sent to the Italian papers has declared that neither he nor his companions signed their names on the book at all. The youngest of the three who was detained in Rome for some days longer than his other two colleagues, was to be tried before the Italian Court, was unexpectedly let off and accompanied to the frontier. The reason why the supposed offender was not tried is that it would have been necessary to examine the content of the book, and many other incriminating mottoes such as "Viva Bassante Viva la Republica Universale! Viva Mazzini!" would have been the best defence the pilgrims could have and the jury would have been obliged to acquit them to the greatest shame of the Italian Government. Now that the shameful deeds of the Freemasons and their organs are brought to light, they feel ashamed of themselves; they would like to make the world believe that Pantheon incident is a dream. Rudini fearing that it may reflect on the honour of the present Government has hastened to declare that Pantheon demonstration is of no importance that the laws of Guarantees remain untouched and that the pilgrims of the whole world will be welcome to Rome. If he had been sincere he should have added that the authors of the affront offered to the Head of the Church and the French Nation will be prosecuted and punished.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

**The French Government and the Episcopate.**—The French Bishops are at present testing one of the misfortunes associated with Established Churches. The State is endeavouring to show that it is absolutely trying their masters. They have been forbidden to promote or take part in pilgrimages to Rome, and reminded that they cannot leave their dioceses without the consent of the Government. Many of them have strongly protested, and one at least—the Archbishop of Aix—has declared that he will disregard the Ministerial circular. The Bishop is to be prosecuted, and we are sure he will not be afraid to go to goal. If a few of the Bishops were imprisoned it would bring out still more clearly the attitude of humiliation and self-abasement taken up by the French Republic towards Italy.

**France and Russia.** The veteran statesman, M. Bartholemy St. Hilaire, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has been interviewed on the subject of the Russian alliance now enthusiastically supported throughout the country. M. St. Hilaire said: I consider the whole thing a folly to be deplored. It is putting back civilisation. It is a national scheme that France should place herself in the wake of an Asiatic Power; for I look upon the Russians as more Asiatics than Europeans. It is not a policy worthy of France to build up her hopes of reconstitution upon the re-entrance of her neighbours. Honesty, even in politics, is the best policy. I repeat that the Russian alliance is a folly. Should Russia, by successful intrigue, obtain possession of Constantinople, which is her constant aim, she will have become the dominant Power in Europe, with 180,000,000 subjects at her command. England it is true, rules over large populations and territories as vast, but her immense possessions are scattered over the globe, whilst Russia possesses hers in a single mass. Russia represents despotism, and France, in her glory of heart, would make herself the ally of this barbarism, leaving Western civilisation under the aegis of the Triple alliance. *Allons! c'est impossible.* Further, he declared that it was absurd to suppose that alliance with Russia would give Alsace and Lorraine at once back to France.

Russia would use them for her own purposes first. Speaking of England, M. St. Hilaire said: "The English, those modern Romans and true civilisers, have their policy clearly defined for them. The nation which has set before the world the magnificent example of 280,000,000 of subjects knowing how to appreciate and to respect their superior civilisation—races which, if they do not love her and respect each other, yet recognise their obligations to her, and know that it is to their interests to stand by her—England, I say, has no need to tie her hands with alliances. In all places where the Saxon or European element is to be found, England has instituted the principle of self-government; and her sovereignty is in the nature of a civilising and beneficent protectorate, based upon liberty. Where is greater freedom to be found than in Canada and Mauritius? And, on the other hand, what do we see in Algeria? There is a magnificent colony, which it is our dream to see colonised by Frenchmen. But what a chimera! A country with a population which is stationary; a country having imports, but no individual exports!" Concluding, M. St. Hilaire said: "During the past 59 years we have done nothing but commit blunders. You cannot assimilate a nation by razzias. What I am telling you I have already said in the tribune. A conquest can only be made by arms and violence; but, once made, the conquered must be overwhelmed with benefits. No people are braver, more honourable, or more sincerely religious than the Arabs. Religion with them is not a fashion or a policy. The English have formed splendid troops out of their Mussulman subjects. Why cannot we do the same?—*Tablet.*

**South Africa.**—Much ill-feeling is evinced amongst the Boer population in the Transvaal against Lord Randolph Churchill on account of his recent reflections upon their country, and the belief is current that his statements will have the effect of putting back the solution of the race question for some years, just at the point when everything was working harmoniously as regarded Boers and British. The *Volkstem* of September 5th says:—"The hasty, ill-tempered, and unjust criticism which Lord Randolph Churchill passed upon the Republic and the Boers can only be answered by one word, 'Majuba.'"

On Saturday night an effigy of Lord Randolph, after being carried about for some time, was burnt here in the midst of a large gathering of townspeople. When the procession halted, English on-lookers called for cheers for Lord Randolph, which were responded to by groans and hisses, after which three lusty cheers were given for President Kruger.

**Another Russian plot.** A plot has been discovered here to revive the ancient Representative Assembly. Sixty arrests have been made including nobles, literati, and bourgeois.

**Sir M. Hicks-Beach on the Parliamentary situation.** Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech made at Bristol yesterday, hinted that Parliament was likely to go its full term, and would dissolve in 1893. It is understood that the Irish local government measures will be the chief work of next session.

**The Peace of Europe.** M. Kalnoky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a Hungarian delegation, said that he had received positive assurances from all quarters that no aggression was meditated by any of the powers. He agreed with the opinion expressed by the Marquis di Rudini and Lord Salisbury that there were no present grounds to fear that peace would be disturbed, though the increasing armaments of powers increased the facilities and possibility of war. M. Kalnoky added that the movement of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier was still being continued.

AROUND THE WORLD

**The Unveiling of the Statue of Pope Leo XIII.** donated to the Catholic University, Washington, by Count de Lubat, took place in the Theological Hall on October 5th, Cardinal Gibbons presiding. The presentation address was delivered by Archbishop Corrigan.

**The Gaulois publishes the text of a letter from the Pope addressed to M. Harmel, who directed the recent French pilgrimages to Rome.** In this communication His Holiness expresses the bitter grief which he felt in seeing the French pilgrims abandoned without real protection to the attacks of an un governable populace.

**French Newspapers.** The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in Paris during 1891 amounted to 1,998. There are 161 political papers, of which 128 are Republican; 93 religious organs, of which 67 are devoted to Catholicism, 23 to Protestantism and three to Judaism; 121 reviews, and 105 illustrated papers.

**China.** Lord Conmeara, in an interesting letter to the *Standard* of Wednesday last, expresses the opinion that the riots in China have been caused by the teaching of the literati and the influence of the "Kolan-hwei" secret society. He bears testimony to the excellent

work done by the Catholic nuns in China. At Ichang, he says, the Rev. Mother and the Sisters spend their lives in school and hospital, and numbers of poor Chinese mothers bring their children to the convent, imploring the nuns to take them. This is the case not only at Ichang but at all the places in China where the Sisters are carrying on their charitable labours.

**Protestants and Relics.**—Catholics have been very roundly denounced for their veneration of the Holy Coat. It may be well to remind the critics that enlightened English Protestants have their own objects of veneration. Messrs. Tussaud gave £500 for the perambulator in which the St. John's Wood murderers deposited the body of her victim, and a visitor to that exhibition was informed a few days ago that the proprietors have already cleared double that sum from Protestant pilgrims.

**The Church of England and the Negroes.**—Dissent seems to have already broken out among the negro converts of the Church Missionary Society in the negro missions of "The Dark Continent." The African members of the Church of England, we learn, are trying to found a Native Pastorate Fund, and to separate from the Church Missionary Society the native clergy catechists and schoolmasters. The *Rock* is greatly disturbed and annoyed because they have used such expressions as, "We are negroes first and Christians afterwards," and "The white man may be a model, and he is not an inspiration." Catholics have been abused right and left for saying that they were Catholics first and Englishmen afterwards. Where, then, is the consistency of being angry with these "converted" negroes for declaring themselves to be negroes first and Protestants afterwards? Why should not the same fundamental principle be as true in Africa as in England.

**Pilgrimages for Anglicans.**—The *Charon Review* is unhappy, or at least dissatisfied, because Anglicans fail on one point in their elaborate imitation of the Catholic Church—they have no pilgrimages. To be sure, as our contemporary neatly and truthfully observes, there are plenty of pilgrims to the English metropolises, but they are chiefly pilgrims to the shrine of Mammon; they do not, as a rule, thirst for a glimpse of the Archbishop of Canterbury. But why should there not be genuine Anglican pilgrimages, asks the *Charon Review*. "The cockney," as the High Church journal reminds us, is as eager for an outing now as Chaucer's days. Why should he not go on pilgrimage? For two very good reasons, it seems to us. In the first place, your cockney is by no means a religious animal. In the second place, if he were, he has no shrines to go to.—*Catholic Times.*

**A good story.**—A story is told of the late Archbishop of York which deserves to be true. Dr. Magee's aversion to teetotal principles is a matter of history. One day he went to stay with a clergyman well-known as a great supporter of the movement. Before dinner the host explained to his Grace that he would find no wine on the table, since he was afraid the servants would hardly understand his making any change; but he added, "you will find some wine in your bedroom." Shortly after the clergyman found himself staying with Dr. Magee. At dinner there was nothing but wine served to the guests, and the Bishop took an early opportunity of saying: "Mr. S., I fear there is nothing but wine, but you will find some water, Sir, in your bedroom."

**General news.**—A Peace Congress is to be held in Rome, and will be formally opened on the 3rd of November. The Congress will hold its meetings, which are to be altogether six, in one of the halls of the Capital. Signor Bonghi, who was one of the organisers of it, is elected president, but having expressed his opinion in a German paper with regard to the present European situation, which he openly declares to look black, and having touched on that delicate question Alsace Lorraine, he roused such a storm upon himself in the German press that it was necessary for him to resign. In fact, several French and German delegates refused to take part in the Congress if he remained as president of it. It is said now that in all probability Signor Biancheri, President of the Italian Parliament, will be elected in Signor Bonghi's place. The delegates who have sent in their names for the Congress are 357 Italians, most of them being Deputies and Senators; 60 French; 30 English; 12 Hungarians; 16 Swiss; 35 Spanish; 3 Portuguese; 3 Norwegian; 6 Swedes; 6 Holland; 3 Belgian; 56 Romanians; 5 Greek; and 2 Danish. After each day's sitting over the delegates will be entertained in the evenings by dinners, illumination of the Forum, Colosseum, and so on.

**The Archbishopric of Bombay.** The other day the *Bombay Gazette* contained a somewhat misleading paragraph with reference to the presentation by the King of Portugal an ecclesiastic to fill the existing vacancy in the See of Bombay. It states that the Very Rev. Father Jurgens having declined to accept the appointment, the Very Rev. Father Dalhoff "has had his name submitted." This can hardly have been what the writer meant to convey; in any case, it does not represent the actual fact. On the authority of a Lisbon paper we learn that the Administrator Apostolic is the choice of his Most Faithful Majesty, but how far this information is correct we cannot say; we do know, however, that Father Dalhoff has not had his name submitted. Two Jesuit Fathers have already "renounced" the dignity; and we doubt if there is in India, or out of it, a single member of their Order who, under present circumstances, would touch the Bombay mitre with a forty-foot pole, unless in compliance with the express wishes of his ecclesiastical superiors.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

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