

Table with subscription rates: R. C. In Advance per annum 4-00, In Advance per 6 months 2-00, In arrears per annum 6-00, In arrears per 6 months 3-00, Postage extra, R. 1 for Ceylon Rs. 1 for India and Rs. 5, Europe. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Under 12 lines...per line... 16, Above 12 lines...per line... 10, One fourth of a column... 3-00, Half a column... 5-00, Three fourths of a column... 7-00, One column... 9-00

The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

Table with subscription rates in Tamil: வைகையப்பவிதிதம் ரூ. 4, ஆம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்... 4-00, சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்... 2-00, ஆம்-ம் ச-க்கு பிற்பணம்... 6-00, சு-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்... 3-00, தபால் செலவு இலங்கைக்கு... 1-00, இந்தியாவுக்கு... 1-00, விளம்பர விகிதம் 12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு... 16, 12-க்கு மேற்படும் வரி-க-க்கு 10, கால் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி) 300, அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு... 5-00, முக்காற் கொலத்துக்கு... 7-00, ஒருசலத்து 40... 9-00

NOTICE MADHU CHURCH.

The festivals at this Church will begin as usual on the 1st Sunday of May and close on October 1st, with the feast of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary.

Weather permitting and the concourse of pilgrims being sufficiently large, there will be every Sunday after Mass procession with the Statue of Our Lady round the Church.

Persons wishing to take part in the "Novenas" will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

C. MASSIET O.M.I. Administrator of Madhu, Vavuniya.

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK (Established 1832.)

President.—The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Ex Officio.

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Deposits and withdrawals may be made between the hours of 11 and 2, Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays excepted.

(Signed) W. J. GORMAN, Secretary, C. S. Bank

Telegraphic Summary

Loss of a British battle-ship. London, June 23rd. A collision has taken place off Tripoli, in Syria, between the armoured battle-ship "Victoria" 10,470 tons, and the armoured battle-ship "Camperdown", 10,600 tons, in which the former ship sank, Admiral Sir George Tryon and four hundred of those on board were drowned.

Further particulars.

London, June 23rd. A despatch to the admiralty regarding the loss of the "Victoria" states that the ram of the "Camperdown" struck the "Victoria" during some manoeuvres this afternoon, and that she sank in fifteen minutes in eighty fathoms of water, bottom upwards. In addition to Admiral Tryon the following officers were drowned:—Lieut. Munro, the Revd Samuel S. O. Morris, Chaplain of the fleet, paymaster Valentine D. J. Rickford, the chief and four other engineers, the gunner, boatswain, and carpenter, and the following midshipmen, Leslie, Inglis, Arthur C. Grievie, Ayseough G. H. Tawkes, Harold A. Harold, W. Gambier, Herbert M. Lanyon, Walter E. Henley, and Francis R. Scarlett; Capt. Stooks, and Clerks Arthur D. Savage and Henry B. Allen. Only hundred and fifty-five of those on board were saved. The "Camperdown" is seriously damaged, and must dock at once.

The Home Rule Bill in Committee.

THE FOURTH CLAUSE CARRIED. London, June 24th. The fourth clause of the Home Rule Bill has passed Committee stage in the House of Commons, and the debate on the Bill is adjourned until Wednesday next.

The loss of the "Victoria."

London, June 24th. Emperor William has ordered the British and German flags to be half-masted together on all German warships, owing to the loss sustained by the British Navy in the foundering of the "Victoria." The Italian Government has also telegraphed its sympathy. The American Navy has heartily expressed its sympathy with the British in their loss.

Lord Brassey on the disaster.

London, June 24th. Lord Brassey has been interviewed on the subject of the disaster, and he considers that it is a lesson against the monster vessels now being built for the British Navy.

France and Siam.

London, June 26th. The French have occupied the Islands of Rover, and Ronsaleum, commanding the Gulf of Siam. The French have fired upon a Siamese man-of-war's boat which was approaching the Island of Samui.

The Naval disaster.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVES LOST. London, June 25th. The total number of lives lost in the "Victoria" is 422. No details of the disaster have yet been received. The French Government has sent a telegraphic message expressing sympathy with the British in their loss.

Another Australian failure.

London, June 26th. Messrs. Goldsbrough and Mort, bankers and merchants, of Melbourne and -on-land, have suspended payment. The capital of the firm is six millions sterling, and the amount owing to London is upwards of two millions.

How the accident to the "Victoria" occurred.

London, June 26th. The Times states that the disaster to the "Victoria" occurred while ships were changing line, and that many of those lost were killed by the screw. The sea was quite calm at the time.

The survivors of the "Victoria"

London, June 26th. The survivors of the "Victoria" leave Tripoli today for Malta in H. M. S. "Hector."

Death from cholera in the Tyne.

London, June 26th. The steamer "Edgar" arrived in the Tyne yesterday from Nantes, and a freeman on board died from cholera the same morning.

The cholera at Mecca.

London, June 26th. Four hundred and fifty deaths took place from cholera at Mecca yesterday.

Russia and Germany.

St. Petersburg, 26th. The Russian Government has issued a proclamation that its maximum and minimum tariffs are directed mainly against Germany, the Commercial Negotiations with that power having failed.

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday 2nd July 1893.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Table with Mass times: 5.15 A.M., 6.30 A.M., 8.30 A.M., 5.15 P.M.

AT ST. JAMES'.

Table with Mass times: 5.15 A.M., 5.30 P.M.

Local &c

Weather.—The heat during the day is oppressive. At present the wind does not blow as violently as for some time past. A good fall of rain would be very welcome.

Health.—The public health of Jaffna is not quite satisfactory. Cold, fever and influenza prevail to some extent.

Dysentery of a serious type is reported to be prevailing largely near Point Pedro, and many deaths have occurred.

The Revd. Mother Mary Suzanna of the Karunegala Convent, who was seriously ill some time ago, is we are glad to learn, now improving. She has gone to Vavuniya for the benefit of a few days' change.

Personal.—Mr. Twynan, the Government Agent, is still in Millativu. He is expected to return to Jaffna in the course of next week.

Mr. Reid, the Principal Collector of Customs, who is now on a tour of inspection round the Island, visited Kangasanturai and Point Pedro in the course of last week and inspected the Customs offices at both ports. He is reported to be satisfied with everything he saw.

Mr. Woodhouse, the Assistant Collector of Jaffna leaves this next week for Colombo to present himself, for the vernacular examination in connection with the Subordinate Civil Service, to be held there shortly.

Mr. Maine, the Engineer in charge of the Jaffna Railway Survey is engaged to Miss Vanzyl of Jaffna. The marriage is to come off in the early part of July.

Mr. Waring, who arrived at Point Pedro by the Lady Gordon last week, a correspondent informs us, is on his way to Elephant Pass inspecting the Railway trace.

Administration Reports.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Revenue Administration Reports on the North-Western, North-Central, Eastern, Sabbragama and Uva Provinces.

Customs.—Large quantities of paddy and rice continue from last week to be landed both at Jaffna and Kangasanturai. Three vessels from Massilipattam are in the Kayts harbour landing paddy. Already a quantity of 20,000 bushels has been transhipped to Jaffna.

Specie for Jaffna.—The "S. S. Lady Gordon" which called at Kangasanturai last week brought Rs. 125,000 in notes, silver and copper for the Jaffna Kacheri shipped by the Government Treasury. The "S. S. Lady Havelock" which left Kangasanturai on Monday last took away from the Jaffna Kacheri for Colombo Rs. 25,000 in notes of fifty and hundred rupees.

The Jaffna Railway survey. This survey has been pushed as far as Elephant Pass It has already proceeded beyond the causeway there. From information received we learn that about 56 miles of surveying and levelling have been done up to date. Mr. Maine the Engineer in charge should be in India by August next to resume his duties there. He is therefore anxious to push on the work for which his services have been specially retained by the Government during his furlough in the Island.

A correspondent by the Central Road writes:—Mr. Waring was at the Pallai Rest House on the 24th Inst. He went over the line from Jaffna surveyed by Mr. Maine and his assistants as far as Paranthan. He was at the Kanagarayan Rest House on the 26th Inst., and inspected the line from Vavuniya surveyed by Messrs Murray and Mortimer as far as Kanagarayanankulam. All that distance between Paranthan-vilakku and Kanagarayanankulam still remains to be surveyed. Mr. Maine, whose permanent appointment is under the Indian Government and who, I hear, returns to his duties shortly, will be replaced by an officer of the Ceylon Railway Department, who will carry on and complete the survey.

Supreme Court. The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court in Jaffna will commence on the 22nd July. There are only three cases in the calendar. Mr. Justice Withers is expected to preside.

A Company Agreement.—The B.I.S.N. Company and the Ceylon Steamship Company have entered into an agreement in the matter of shipping cargo between Jaffna and Colombo. The B.I.S.N. Company has agreed that all steamers of the Company passing through Paumben should take no cargo destined for any of the Ceylon ports. This arrangement, while killing competition, puts the Jaffna traders and merchants to serious inconvenience and delay. Loud complaints have already resulted from this compact between the two companies.—Cor.

A Bank for Jaffna.—A memorial signed by the principal merchants and capitalists of Jaffna has been forwarded to the Directors of the Bank of Madras by Mr. Adv. Nagalingam praying for the establishment of a branch of that Bank in Jaffna. In this connection the following paragraph from the Ceylon Observer will be read with interest:—"In regard to the desire which has been expressed to have a branch of the Bank of Madras established at Jaffna we understand that the bank authorities are quite willing to accede to the request as it would be very convenient for them in connection with their branches on the West coast of India and the tobacco trade which passes between Travancore and Ceylon; but it so happens that when the Presidency Bank Act was last revised by Government the only place mentioned in Ceylon for a branch was Colombo, and until the Act is again revised, there is no power to establish a branch anywhere else here. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Madras Government and when the Act is revised, as it probably will be, it is more than likely that

branches will be opened both at Kandy and Jaffna. Had the bank had the necessary power at the time there is no doubt that a branch would have been opened at Kandy when the O. B. C. suspended payment.

The Vanni. Consequent on the failure of the paddy crop, great distress is felt in many parts of the Vanni and relief works have already been started to afford employment and the means of subsistence to the people. The paddy crop in and about the Vavuniya station is fairly good. There has been some rain of late; but the place is very dry at present. The tanks contain very little water. Kanagarayanankulam has almost run dry. This tank is in a state of efficient repair, having been provided with a sluice in 1889. Since the tank was repaired, there has been some demand for the land under it. The Central Road Coach Proprietor has bought 130 acres which he is now clearing for purposes of paddy cultivation. If the rains were plentiful, there would be an abundance of water capable of irrigating a large acreage.—Cor.

Erunkkilampiddi.—This is a rising village some six miles from the town of Mannar on the Pesalai road. It is inhabited exclusively by Moors. Postal communication has recently been introduced into this locality. A post office has been established and the Police Vidan of Erunkkilampiddi has been put in charge of it. The appointment is only an acting one. But as the Police Vidan is popular and as he is sure to give satisfaction in his duties as Postmaster, his confirmation will give public satisfaction. The Police Vidan is paid for his new duties only Rs. 5 per mensem. The appointment of a new man will cost the Government more. As the postal service has already been introduced into Erunkkilampiddi, it should not the same benefit be extended to Pesalai, which is a populous village and the port at which is frequented by the immigrant and other vessels during the prevalence of the South-west monsoon? It has besides a number of traders who do a large business with Colombo, Trincomalee and South India. The want of a post office has hitherto been the cause of much delay and inconvenience for people engaged in the transaction of commercial business. With the Post office in Mannar Town and the recent one at Erunkkilampiddi, there are two Post offices for the East Division of Mannar. The West Division of Mannar which is subdivided into 43 villages and which contains a population of nearly 5,000 souls is without a Post office. The Government would it is hoped see its way to establish a Post office at Pesalai soon. As at Erunkkilampiddi the Division officer of Pesalai could very well be entrusted with the work.—Cor.

A Registrar for Mannar West.—A Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the West Division of Mannar Island has been a long and much felt want. The Adigar of Mannar is at present the only Registrar for the whole Island which is some 18 by 4 miles in extent. People living in Pesalai and Talaimannar, 11 and 15 miles respectively from Mannar Town, have to walk all this distance to get to the residence of the Adigar to register their Births, Marriages or Deaths. It is needless to say that people incur a lot of trouble and inconvenience on this score. It not unfrequently happens that the Adigar is away from his station and in such cases people have to wait for two or three days to get their business done. It is a pity that the Government has not yet thought of giving a separate Registrar for Mannar West. The sooner one is appointed the better.—Cor.

In the recent Railway Telegraph Probationers Examination held by Mr. W. Guneratna the Instructor of Telegraphy eight candidates have come off successful.

A petition is in circulation and is being signed by the lawyers of Galle for the permanent appointment of Mr. Lee as District Judge of Galle. The petition also contains suggestions to the Government as to the advisability of having one Judge stationed altogether instead of constantly changing.





THE  
Jaffna Catholic Guardian  
JULY 1ST

## THOSE MANAGERS!

Quite recently, Colombo Papers, the *Observer* and the *Messenger*, have been showing up the undue severity with which the regulations of the grant-in-aid Code are being enforced and reinforced by the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Cull, and his subordinates. The Revd. Mr. Knapp was the first manager of schools to speak out. He wrote several letters in succession to the *Observer* which were made the subject of a leader and of Editorial comments in that Paper. The *Messenger* then took up the question in two articles, the latter of which tells very strongly against Mr. Cull's administration. These were followed by a trenchant letter from the Manager of Catholic schools in Colombo. The General demand is that the present unsatisfactory state of the Educational Department should be remedied. The Director has been making changes and fancied improvements in the Code; he has also been giving new renderings of old passages that had not been properly understood, it seems, before his time. He appears besides to lay claim to the gift of infallibility not only for himself but also for his inspectors and sub-inspectors. From the often ridiculous decisions of both these latter, there is but the invariably useless appeal to Mr. Cull. Really the experiment of making a Principal of the Royal College the Director of Public Instruction is not a success. The Managers are not school boys and do not take kindly to the inflexible severity of an old schoolmaster. Mr. Cull must change or be changed.

It is a question of money, in the thin and wide distribution of which Mr. Cull excels. The sum of Rupees out of which Mr. Green was able to promise Managers only three-quarters of the grant a few years ago, is so huge in the eyes of the present small Director that he must needs have a portion of it left undistributed every year to attest his too careful economy, while Managers duly receive the four quarters of it, each complete but artistically diminished. The small but handsome grant is to be thankfully accepted by Managers, the more so as some unexpected and wonderful discovery by the enlightened Department might have brought them that unwelcome visitor, too frequent of late, a 'B' or half grant. The grant-in-aid system has been pronounced unfair and demoralising in itself by leading Educationists. It does not commend itself as it is now being worked in Ceylon. The Inspector comes to examine a school. He may, if so minded, put absurdly difficult or unfair questions; he wants an unfairly high proportion of answers to his questions for a pass; he takes home papers for his own exclusive, though possibly, incompetent correction; in a word, he seems to be a special invention for utterly discouraging and humiliating teachers and for puzzling well taught pupils. It would seem now-a-days that the Sub-inspectors are taking up a new role; stealing abroad like policemen in plain clothes or detectives in quest of mistakes made by teachers on which they might report to the Educational Czar of Ceylon just to secure a word of praise for themselves and a 'B' grant for the school. We do not think we are far out in calling the present Department of Public Instruction a "tremendous big gamble" in which the Inspectors and Sub-inspectors are provided with all the trump cards and

have all doubtful cases decided in their favour by the President of the game whose business it ought to be rather to show fair play all round, not merely to see that the managers' party cannot cheat. Let Mr. Cull and his inspectors have a care. The sooner they give up their "penny wise and pound foolish" practices, the better. If retrenchment is wanted, there is the comparatively enormous sum which is yearly expended on that unnecessary and recently beaten institution, the Royal College. At least half of this sum should be distributed among the denominational schools, the other half might for the present, be left for pocket money to Government to accustom it to liberality. Government cannot possibly have education imparted so widely and so cheaply as by denominational schools. Government schools would cost enormously—example, Royal College—and would be godless into the bargain, turning out a generation of idlers, scoffers and thieves to undo the work of real civilisation in the island.

## THE GOVERNOR'S RAILWAY POLICY.

The London correspondent to the "Ceylon Times" writes:—

"The more I hear of your Governor's future Railway projects the more I feel convinced that they are intimately connected with his recent taxation, which appears to the ordinary colonial mind uncalculated for, looking to the state of the Island exchequer. To my mind Sir Arthur Havelock has his heart set upon leaving his mark in Ceylon in the matter of Railway extension, and for this he will need all the funds he can command. I do not suppose he contemplates taking a line as far as Jaffna before his time expires, but he will certainly carry it on as far as he may be able: there is to be a loop-line to Mannar which he intends to have surveyed without delay. The sea-side line is to go on to Matura, and eventually to Batticaloa which can be carried out for £7,000 a mile, and will be infinitely preferable to your late Governor's contemplated costly line from Badulla to the east-coast, which would have cost £17,000 a mile at least!"

The West and South of the Island have already received a fair share of the advantages of this great civilizing agent of modern times. The North and East have till now been left out in the cold. The proposed Northern Railway is undoubtedly the largest and most important of the public works ever undertaken in the Colony; and it is of sufficient magnitude to tax the resources of the Island for a considerable time. The desire of his Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to introduce the Railway into the Eastern Capital and bring it in touch with the Metropolis and other parts of the Island will best be fulfilled by a branch line of the Jaffna Railway which would separate from the main line at Anuradhapura and go on to Trincomalee and Batticaloa. So far as the line to the North is concerned very little has as yet been done. The survey and levelling already commenced are making but slow progress and it will yet take some time before these are completed. The resources of the Colony if spent on a railway uselessly running round the Island to Batticaloa, would greatly impede the construction of the line to the North. As already remarked by more than one contemporary the Northern Railway has first to be constructed and then it will be time enough and easy enough to take up the agitation for a branch line to Batticaloa.

## SOCKADOLOGIZATIONS.

The impulse created by a dream on a night of the present midsummer vacation drives me, Timothy Sockadologer, to a sense of my existence and my duty. I have indulged in a long nap, and I feel a strangeness quite akin to that of Rip Van Winkle, when I take up the parable of my lucubrations once more. We have had gay doings, they tell me, during the dormant state of my existence, which included the last four weeks. The Silver Wedding of one of our foremost officials and his partner had, while it awakened from their lethargy the sleepy hollow of Jaffna, failed to rouse me, but they tell us on all hands how gaily the festive occasion passed, and what a feeling of gratification pervades throughout all those sections of the community which shared in the liberal hospitality of the worthy host and hostess. The occasion surpassed itself both in its splendour and in the heartiness of the mani-

festation of public joy. It would be incomplete without an invocation, that every blessing might rest, on Dr. and Mrs. Attigalle and their family and that they may be spared in all prosperity to see their golden wedding, from their friend Timothy.

There was a roaring trade I hear at Queen's House last week. Brummagem toys and trinkets and millinery and haberdashery made haphazard to fit man, woman, and child fetched five hundred per cent on their prices, the whole concern looking creation and Chicago! The price of charet I hear beat the record and rose-buds sold fabulously. A "screaming farce" came off in the evening which fetched and the end of the whole matter is that if the public were satisfied, the organizers were gratified and more. Timothy was all there and burnt his fingers and sufficient unto the day he thought the evil thereof.

"The town is astir and its heart's in a glow

To welcome the coming of Brummagem Joo."

So sing Jaffna society and his wife over the prospect of a fashionable wedding that is coming off soon. The wedded couple they say are going to Chicago, and the paraphernalia are from the most stylish houses in the Metropolis. The event is looked upon by the ladies as one of the first fruits of railway extension to Jaffna, and would be contractors for the construction of the line had better keep their minds at rest. Jaffna's loss is Madras's gain. We congratulate Madras.

And now let us to the weather, the solatium of the dumbstruck, his at the opening, mine at the end of my day's remarks. If the obstinacy of the drought we are now experiencing may be considered a part of our tribulations, it might as well cave in, now that we have passed the longest day in the year. We seem to belong to a neutral order of beings in as much as we are obviously neither just or unjust, on both which kind of fellows the rain falleth. Even an American Rain Manufacturing Company to the rescue! or the grilling heat will leave very little behind of your par-boiled.

## TIMOTHY SOCKADOLOGER.

MANNAR GOOD SHEPHERD'S SCHOOL.  
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.  
1893.

The distribution of Prizes to the Students of the Mannar Good Shepherd's School took place on Tuesday the 20th, Instant commencing at 6.30 P. M. till 8 P. M. There was a large gathering of all the leading men of the place. Among those present were the Revd. Manager, the Asst. Govt. Agent and family Dr. V. Mattukumar, the Secretary Mr. Simon Cherubin, Head Clerk, Mr. J. L. Bertus, Subcollector. T. P. Ollegasagaram, the Post and Telegraph Master Mr. H. Jan and family, Mr. John Werkmaster and family and other ladies. The school hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Asst. Govt. Agent presided and the proceedings were opened by the singing of "God bless our Pops." The Head Master then read the Report, in which he seriously complained of the neglect of the parents, who do not take the least pains to send their children to school properly. Then an English address was read followed by an English song. The address is as follows.

W. H. Jackson Esq.  
Asst. Govt Agent  
& District Judge

Mannar.

May it please your Honor,

We the pupils of the Good Shepherd's School at Mannar take this opportunity to approach Your Honor and thank you most heartily for the encouragement you have been pleased to give us by condescending to take a part in the examination that was held this day, and in the distribution of prizes to those who have come out successful.

We do not mean to flatter you, Honored Sir, when we say that from the day you assumed charge of this district, you are giving us abundant proof that you have our welfare at your heart. This is more than substantiated this day by the presence of Your Lady and children.

This occasion irresistibly reminds us of the name of one who founded this institution, and did so much for the cause of education and religion. It is no one else but His Grace the late lamented Archbishop Benjan.

This is the first time, Sir, since his demise that we have been afforded an opportunity, and we eagerly avail of it, to publicly pay our humble tribute of respect and veneration to that renowned Prelate who devoted his time, his life, and in fact everything of his for the advancement of his children in Christ.

We have also to speak in high terms of the manner in which our beloved and good Bishop Melian has been managing this institution since he took charge of this Diocese and it is with deep regret that we have heard of his removal from our midst.

In conclusion we and our parents have to tender our sincere thanks to the Reverend Manager who takes a very lively interest in the school, and to our teachers who spare no pains to keep up its prestige.

We beg to remain

Honored Sir

Your most obedient children

The pupils of the Mannar

Good Shepherd's School,

The Asst. Agent in reply said, "I had the pleasure of examining the school twice this

year and found the instruction imparted to be sound and solid. The credit is solely due to the efforts of the teachers who are the right men in the right place and who devote their hearts and souls to the education of the young and therefore I highly compliment them for the pains they had taken, and I also thank the Reverend Manager for having given me the honor of presiding at this auspicious meeting." Then a Tamil address was read followed by Tamil songs composed by the teachers themselves for the occasion to which the Asst. Agent thanked them very much, through Mr. Cherubin the Secretary.

The Prizes awarded cost about 65 rupees. Among the Prizes distributed a gold cross and chain and a Silver cross and chain given to the 7th, and the 6th. Standards were the special Prizes.

In conclusion the Reverend Manager addressed the parents to be very punctual in sending their children to school and thanked the Asst. Govt. Agent and family for the honor they had given to the Good Shepherd's School by their presence, and the meeting broke up with the "God Save the Queen."—*Cur.*

## Notice to correspondent.

The letter signed "one of the Public" is put off for next week owing to pressure on our space.

## THINGS TO REMEMBER BY.

If a great fortune were unexpectedly left me (and it would be unexpected) I'll wager anything I should never forget the time or place where I first heard of it. Or if I should go home to-night and find (which God forbid) my house burned up, and everything in it, I'm equally certain that the main circumstances connected with the event would stick in my memory until all the Past's pictures fade out in twilight of the life that is to be. 'T would be the same with you, I fancy? Yes.

And here comes a woman who will not soon forget the month of December, 1890. It is not because Christmas comes in that month, for it is what she lost, not what was given her, that makes that particular time stand out above other times. And what she lost was her health, or matter worth talking about, as one never can tell when he may be more interested in chat subject than in politics or the price of provisions.

She says her illness began with nausea. She could keep nothing on her stomach, and threw up what she calls "a dirty green fluid." Now this dirty green fluid is not a thing to be disgusted at but to be studied and understood. It is bile, and bile is one of the most important agents in the getting rid of the contents of the bowels. It oils the way, so to speak, and helps to make to mass of stuff inside there more liquid and easily moved. The liver gets it from the blood, and when our machinery is all right we don't know there is such a thing in our bodies. But when the liver is torpid and lazy, then the bile stays in the blood and poisons us all over. It makes the head ache, the skin yellow and dry, and finally is expelled from the mouth, as this woman says. Nature can't use it the right way, so she throws it overboard the best way she can, which is a bad and sickening way indeed.

Our lady friend goes on to mention that her tongue was covered with thick slime, her appetite was poor, she had a foul state in the mouth, and what she ate gave her great pain in the chest and back. All these symptoms were signs of one trouble, and liable to do an immense amount of mischief, just as a wild animal loose in the streets may do a variety of mischief before he is captured and shut up again.

"I felt cold chills all over me," she says "and would sit over the fire for hours, for I felt so chilled and starved. I lost a deal of sleep at night, and often had to get up and walk about the floor."

This was a miserable state to be in, and no body ever experienced it without looking back to it with horror and dismay. That is, it he ever got over it; for some never do. They get worse and worse until the doctors shake their heads, and old friends wipe their spees and think about certain funerals that are going to come off before long. For this disease is the essence and substance of almost all the rest, no matter what names they are called by. It scatters death with both hands, and fills you so full of pain and misery—mind and body—that you soon don't care much whether you live or not.

Well, let us hear more from our friend. "I had so much of pain," she says, "that it took all the power out of my body. At times my breathing almost stopped. I would gasp for breath, and for hours I was in agony. After any simple food I was so bad I had to lie on the couch, and one night I thought I was dying."

"Last April my husband persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, that had cured him of liver complaint. I got a bottle from Mr. Jack, in High Street, and in a few days felt easier, and after taking three bottles more I was completely cured and have had no pain since. I never felt better than I do now."

Yours truly,

"ISABELLA LIDDELL McEwan."

"78, Fishrow, Musselburgh,

near Edinburgh, September, 7th, 1891."

We congratulate Mrs. McEwan on her recovery, and there are thousands who will do the same. Four months of acute indigestion and dyspepsia is enough, though many suffer for years because they either never heard of, or won't use, the remedy that cured her. A d to enlighten them she wants us to publish this little history. Now she will remember April as well as December.