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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

"Disi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra bigilat qui custodit eam."

கையொப்பவிகிதம் ரூ. ௪
 இலம் ௧-க்கு முற்பணம்.....4-00
 ௬-மாசுத்துக்கு முற்பணம்...2-00
 இலம். ௧-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....6-00
 ௬-மாசுத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்...3-00
 தபால்சிலவு இலங்கைக்கு...1-00
 இந்தியாவுக்கு...1-00
 விளம்பர விகிதம்
 12 வரிக்குள் வரி-௧-க்கு..... 16
 12-க்குமேற்படில் வரி ௧-க்கு 10
 கால் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.) 300
 அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு..... 5-00
 முக்கூறு கொலத்துக்கு 7-00
 ஒருசலத்துக்கு 9-00

VOL. XVIII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY AUGUST 12th 1893

NO 30

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.

NOTICE.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

Intending pupils will be admitted to this school till the end of August, and not later, unless on payment of an Admission Fee.

THE PRINCIPAL.

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK.

(Established 1832.)

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

Remittances

CAN be made through every Cashier, or by Cheques, Drafts, Inland Money Orders and Postal Orders payable in Colombo to order of the Secretary. Attention of Depositors is particularly invited to Rule No 8 regarding attestations of Signatures on withdrawals.

Letters addressed "On H. M. S."

To the SECRETARY, CEYLON SAVINGS BANK will pass free of postage.

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

CHURCH NOTICE. HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday 13th August 1893.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Mass	5. 15. A. M.
"	6. 30 A. M.
"	8. 30 A. M.
Benediction	8. 00 P. M.

At St. James'.

Mass	5. 15 A. M.
Benediction	5. 30 P. M.

Monday 14th August

Day of Abstinence.

Thursday 15th August

Feast of the Assumption—Holy-day of Obligation.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Mass	5. 15 A. M.
High "	6. 30 A. M.
"	8. 30 A. M.
Vespers, Procession & Benediction	5 P. M.

At St. James

Mass	5. 15 A. M.
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Telegraphic Summary

The retention of Irish Members at Westminster.

London, August 2nd. A letter has appeared from Mr. Gladstone in which he justifies the retention of the Irish representatives at Westminster, and ridicules the idea that they would control English questions.

France and Dahomey.

Paris, August 2nd. General Dodds will make a fresh expedition against the Dahomey Chief Behanzin in September.

The American silver convention.

New York, August 3rd. The report of the Committee of the Silver Convention held at Chicago says that the only remedy is to open the American mints to gold and silver on equal terms in a ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold.

New York, August 4th. The Chicago silver convention has closed after adopting a resolution denouncing the demonetization of silver, and protesting against the repeal of the Sherman Act.

Meeting of the Bimetallic League.

London, August 4th. A large meeting of the leading members of the Bimetallic League took place at the Mansion House yesterday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Balfour made a speech in which he advocated a double standard on the grounds of its stability, accessibility, and internationality. The evil of a gold standard was, he said, that in time of war England's store of gold could be depleted by any power so desiring it.

The autumn session of Parliament.

London, August 4th. The *Daily News* states that the autumn session of Parliament will commence in the third week in October.

Accident in Cornwall.

London, August 4th. A sad accident has occurred at Boscastle, in Cornwall, resulting in the death by drowning of Messrs. Mellish and Austed and Miss Mellish.

A radical alteration of the constitution.

London, August 5th. A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Storey that Bills voted twice by the House of Commons should become law notwithstanding the veto of the House of Lords, and that, on adoption by the House of Commons a third time, they should receive the assent of the Crown. A count-out stopped the debate on the motion.

Cholera in South Europe.

London, August 5th. Cholera has appeared at Naples and at Itrulia, at the mouth of the Danube.

France and Siam.

London, August 6th. Latest advices from Bangkok state that the French flag has been lowered at Kohsichang, and that the Siamese Customs officials have been allowed to return there. The French warship "Fortail" is anchored off Chantaboon. Admiral Humann is actively negotiating with the Siamese Court.

Sentences on the French forgers.

Paris, August 6th. Norton, the forger of the papers purporting to have emanated from the British embassy here, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the editor of the *Co-cardre* to one year.

Russia forms a Mediterranean squadron
 London, August 7th. Five Russian war ships, destined to form the nucleus of the Russian Mediterranean squadron, are expected at Toulon on the 20th.

The Siamese agreement.

London, August 7th. The Siamese are arranging for the prompt evacuation of the left bank of the Mekong River, and will also facilitate the French occupation of Chantaboon.

Progress of the Home Rule Bill.

London, August 8th. The debate on the report on the Home Rule Bill has begun, and is likely to be prolonged. Several amendments have already been rejected.

The silver question.

London, August 8th. In the House of Lords last night Lord Northbrook called attention to the hardship under which the natives of India suffered owing to their being now unable to convert their silver into rupees, and urged the necessity of abolishing the present system of hall marking. Lord Kimberly agreed with Lord Northbrook, and considered the present system of admission of silver goods contrary to the principles of free trade, and said it was desirable in the interest of Indian producers, to remedy it.

Local &c

The Novenas preparatory to the Feast of the Assumption are now being conducted and the different sections of the Congregation attached to the Cathedral are vying with each other in making their respective Novenas as grand and attractive as possible.

The unveiling of a life-size painting of the late lamented Archbishop Bonjean took place in the sacristy of St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, after the solemn and imposing Requiem Service held for the repose of his soul and assisted by 33 priests and a very large concourse of the faithful, on the 3rd. Inst. The painting which is a true and faithful likeness, reflecting much credit on Mr. Coorey, the Sinhalese artist, was unveiled by the Very Revd. Fr. Collin, Vicar General, who made a feeling address to the clergy on the occasion, which is reported as follows by our contemporary the *Messenger*:—"Archbishop Bonjean—though of a retiring disposition and by nature inclined to study, appeared in the public arena by necessity. He fought for the cause of Holy Church, not because he loved fighting, but because his duty obliged him. Though rather widely known among non-Catholics as of a pugnacious nature, those who had the honour of a thorough acquaintance with him, knew that he was one of the mildest of men and always inclined to mercy. The surroundings of this celebrated man were the simplest; his table was the same as that of the least of his clergy, and if his personal effects had been disposed of after his death they would not have fetched £20. The Vicar General urged on the Clergy to keep green his memory by pondering on the wise advices he gave them so often during spiritual retreats, when his great mind opened itself more than anywhere else, revealing itself in its true nature and showing the burning zeal for souls with which it was consumed, and also by frequently reading the many excellent rules of life he has laid down for them in his numerous pastorals and pamphlets, on the fulfilment of which depended their success as missionaries."

The Indian Telegraph Guide corrected up to 16th. June 1893 has just reached us; for which we have to thank the Director General of Telegraphs in India.

A Bank for Jaffna. A local contemporary speaks hopefully of an attempt on the part of certain local capitalists to start a bank to be worked as a joint stock enterprise. I have my doubts as to whether such a scheme will ever come to a head, although I heartily wish it every success.—Cor.

The new Chief Justice. A Colombo contemporary learns that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the colonies by the Lieutenant Governor, informing him of the appointment of Mr. Bonser as Chief Justice of Ceylon. He will enter upon his new duties in October next. The new Chief has distinguished himself greatly in the service of the Straits Government.

The Maniargarsh of Delft. This new office, long talked of, has at last been filled up, by the appointment of Mr. Telliampalam of the Fiscal's Office. The salary allowed is, I think, Rs. 400 per annum.—Cor.

Mr. Twynam is about to proceed to Colombo to attend the Durbar or meeting of the Government Agents, in which questions affecting provincial administration are discussed.

The Marriage of Mr. S. Peter, Drawing Master of St. Patrick's College with Miss Elizabeth Ponnammah, eldest daughter of Mr. N. Bastiampulle, a former teacher of the same College was solemnized in the Cathedral by the Very Revd. Fr. St. Geneys on Thursday the 10th. Instant. After the ceremony Fr. St. Geneys addressed a suitable and impressive exhortation on the duties of matrimony to the bride and bridegroom. There was a large attendance on the occasion. The new couple have our best wishes.

The Udayars of the Jaffna district I hear, are to be all retained, and the sum voted by Government is to be divided among them, each getting about Rs. 5 per annum. When their ranks are gradually thinned by death, no new appointments are to be made, till their number is reduced to a third of its present strength.—Cor.

The late Mr. B. Deogupulle.

We regret to record the death of Mr. B. Deogupillai, Sworn Translator of the District Court of Jaffna and the father of

Mr. D. Philips, Mission Inspector of Schools and of the Revd. John Chrysostom O. M. I., which took place on Wednesday the 9th Inst. at 7 P. M. On the following Thursday evening, a large concourse of sympathising relations and friends accompanied him to their last resting place in the cemetery attached to the Cathedral. A correspondent who knew the deceased for about 35 years writes:—

There has just passed away one whose long life of 80 years, though not distinguished for any remarkable incident or achievement such as the world delights to commemorate, was yet so exemplary and edifying, from first to last, both as a citizen and as a Catholic, as to claim a special notice. The ancestral connections of Mr. Bastiampillai Deogupulle were very respectable. One of his ancestors, Don Deogit Mudalyar, who was a *Respadore* under the Dutch Government, is still remembered as the donor of some lands for the church of St. Mary's, originally built by the Goanese Father Lannardo and latterly enlarged and converted into the Cathedral, and as the patron at whose instance the eminent Catholic poet of Tellipallai, Don Philip composed the *Gnanananda Puranam*, a poem giving a summary of the Gospel in 1104 stanzas, so elegant and highly wrought as to stand by the best of the *Puranas* extant in Tamil. This work was, on examination, approved by Fr. Gnanapragasam of Madras, the well known Editor of Tamil devotional books, and printed in that city in 1874. Another of Mr. Deogupulle's ancestors was Mr. Gabrielpulle who willod away some of his paddy fields to St. Mary's Church.

The deceased had the inestimable advantage of being brought up by a pious mother who, playing an important part in the administration of domestic medicine, made her influence for good as an earnest and zealous Catholic deeply felt in domestic circles. He had to go to a Protestant School at Nellore under Mr. Adley; and if he did not lose the priceless heritage of the faith through sectarian, anti-Catholic teaching, the happy circumstance was due to the very careful and efficient training of his good mother at home.

When Mr. Deogupulle grew up to man's estate, he got the appointment of an assistant mastership in the Govt. English School opened in Jaffna by the late Mr. Dyke. After some years the Government School was closed, in view of the efforts put forth by the Protestant Missionary bodies in the matter of education; and Mr. Deogupulle elected to practise as a Sworn Translator. In this capacity he was connected with the Jaffna Courts during the latter half of his life; and there is hardly a case-book, some portion of which is not in his handwriting. The atmosphere of the Courts is certainly very unfavourable to morality and honesty; but Mr. Deogupulle was above the corrupting influences to which he was daily exposed; and he earned a wide reputation as a strictly conscientious, perfectly trustworthy and uniformly steady worker—a reputation which he has well maintained to the last.

The deceased was a man of very regular habits; firm in his convictions and earnest and steadfast in the practise of religion. He used from his infancy to go to Church every morning and evanescence and this devout practice he continued without interruption till he was prostrated by his last illness. He was punctual in the performance of all his duties; and his religious duties he discharged with the greatest fervour. He was always very sober and abstemious and he fasted every day in Lent. Though gentle and meek by nature, he had great decision of character and never shrank whatever he felt to be his duty to do. In his last illness, he was perfectly resigned to the will of God, and received the last sacraments of the Church with edifying piety. It was by his bedside during his last moments. Retaining his consciousness to the very last, he joined in the pious ejaculations repeated by his wife and children and passed away peacefully, uttering the holy name of Jesus, R. I. P.

The consecration of the Bishop of Lahore has been fixed for the 13th. August.

The merciless manner in which odious taxes are sometimes worked is illustrated by a case heard by the Bombay High Court. An old heard by the Bombay High Court. An old pauper woman had been fined fifteen rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for obtaining three annas worth of salt to cure her asthma by boiling water from a spring. The High Court reduced the fine to one Rupee.

A Draft Visitation Bill is under consideration by the Indian Government.

கோயில் தினம்.

கஅகூஉ-ம் ஹி ஆவணிமீ கஉ-ந்-வ
ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை
ஆசனக்கோயிலில்
கூஉ-ம் பூசை நவ மணிக்கு
உ-ம் ,, கூஇ
கூஉ-ம் ,, அஇ
ஆசீர்வாதம் நவ
சந்தியோகுமையோகோயிலில்
பூசை நவ
ஆசீர்வாதம் இஇ
கரு-ந்-வ செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை தேவ
மாதாபரலோகத்தைக் கெழுந்தருளின
திருநாள், கஉ-ந்-வ.

ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமைகளின்போல் பூ
சைகள் நடக்கும். ஆசனக்கோயிலிலி
ண்டாம்பூசை பாடம்பூசை. சாயந்த
ரம் வேஸ்பரும் ஆசீர்வாதமும்.

சென் பத்திரிசியார் கல்லூரி.

இக்கல்லூரியிலே சேரவிருப்பும்
மாணக்கா ஆவணிமாச முடிபுலவரையி
லுஞ்சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படுவார்கள்.
அதற்குப் பின்னாலும் அதற்குரிய
சலாரிக்கொடுத்துச் சேரவேண்டியது.
இங்ஙனம்,
கல்லூரித்தலைவர்.

விளம்பரம்.

மருதமடுத்திருப்பதி.

இத்திருப்பதித் திருவிழாவானது
வழக்கம் போல வைகாசி மாதத்திலே
வரும் முதல் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை யா
ம்மபாதி ஐப்பசி மீ ச-ந்-வ வரும்
செபாமைதாவின திருநாளிலே மு
டிபாரும்.

காலம் வசதியானால் போதிப தெ
கையான யாத்திரிகள் கூடியிருந்தால்
ஒவ்வொரு ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமைகளிலும்
காலை திவ்விய பூசையின் பின்
செபாமைதாவின திருச்சுரூபம் வீதி
கொண்டு சுற்றப்படும்.

திருவிழாக்களிலே பங்குபற்ற வி
ருப்பமுடையோர் திருப்பதித் தலை
வராகிய நம்மிடம் பேசி மொழங்கு
செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது.

இங்ஙனம்

C. Massiet O. M. I.

திருப்பதித் தலைவர்.

நோத்தீச பண்ணுதல், அச்சடித்
தல், தூல் பண்ணுதல், புல்தகம் க
ட்டெல், எழுத்தவார்த்தல், புல்தக
ங்கற்படங்கள் எழுத்துகள் விற்றல்
முதலியவைகளும், சகலபொனியோ
டர்களும், செக்குகள், போல்திலோ
டர்களும் இன்னும் மிப்பிரப்பட்ட
வைகளும் இத்திருப்பதித்திரத்தின்
மனேசருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டியது.

காவலனில் அச்சடிக்கப்படும் கா
கிதங்களையே பத்திரிதருக்கு வி
லாசமிட்டனுப்பவேண்டும்.

மனேசருடனும் அல்லது பத்தி
லுபேருடனும் தம்சாரியங்களைப்பே
ரசவார் தங்கள் பேரையும் விலா
சசாதையும் விளங்கவெழுதும்படி வி
தித்திவாய்க் கேட்கப்படுகின்றது.

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்

கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி) ஆவணிமீ கஉ-ந்-வ

வடமாகாணபரிபாலன
றிப்போட்டு.

நம்முடைய வடமாகாண ஏசுண்ட
ராகிய மெஸ் துவைனத்தாரை தம்மு
டைய பரிபாலனத்தின் கீழ்க் கீழிய
அரசிலே கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி)த்தில் நடந்
த வருவசெல்லக் கணக்குகளும், செ
ய்யப்பட்ட பிரதான வேலைகளும், இ
னிச் செய்யப்பட்ட வேண்டியவைக
ளும் இன்ன இன்ன வெனக்காட்டி ரிப்
போட்டெழுதியிருக்கின்றார். அவரே
முதியறிப்போட்டிலேயுள்ள பிரதான
மானவற்றின் சுருக்கத்தை நம்மிடமிட

ரதியும்படி யிதனடியிலே தருகின்
றோம்.

சென்ற கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி)மானது யா
ழ்ப்பாணம், வவனியா முல்லைத்தீவு
க்கும் மோசமானவரும்கூடும்.

கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி)வந்த வழக்கமானவ
ருமானம் எ,கூஉ,சகூரு ரூபா. கஅகூ
உ-ம்(ஹி)த்தில் அ,௦௩,௫௦௦ ரூபா, முந்
தியவருஷத்திலும் பார்க்க சகூ,௦௨௫
ரூபாமேலதிகமாக வந்தது.

தெருக்கட்டளைச்சட்டத்திலே
வந்த தலைவரிடமிடம் அகூ,௦௪௦ ரூ
பா. இதிலே தெருக்கள் முதலியவற்
றுக்காகச் செலவிடப்பட்ட பணம்
எ,௪,௪௭௨ ரூபா கஉ சதம்.

இம்மாகாணத்திலே மொத்தமாக
விளைந்த விளைவு மதிப்பின்படி நெல்
லு கஉ,௭௭,௦௦௦ புசல்; அந்தந்தப்பிர
ிவின்படி பார்க்கில்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம் புசல் 9,65,000
மன்னார் ,, 1,43,000
முல்லைத்தீவு ,, 53,000
வவனியா ,, 1,16,090

இம்மாகாணத்திலே மொத்தமாக
விளைந்தவரு ச,௦,௦௦௦ புசல்; வேறு
தானியங்கள் உ,௬,௦௦௦ புசல்;

இம்மாகாண விளைவை நீக்கி பிர
தேசங்களிலிருந்து தானியங்கள் இ
றக்குமதி செய்யவும் பட்டன.

அக்கணக்கியாதெனில்,
நெல்லு ... புசல்... 11,34,800
அரிசி ... ,, ... 1,20,110
வேறுதானியங்கள் ... 28,203

இம்மாகாணத்திலிருந்து பிறநிடங்
களுக்குத் தானியமேற்றுவதி செய்
யவும் பட்டது. அதன்கணக்காவது,
நெல்லு புசல் 4,456
அரிசி 3,070
வேறுதானியங்கள் 3,543

இம்மாகாணத்தின் விளைவையும், இ
றக்குமதிக்கணக்கையும் பார்க்கதால் இ
ம்மாகாணத்திலேதானே சாப்பாட்
டில் செலவழித்த தொகை,

நெல்லு புசல் 24,06,844
அரிசி ,, 1,17,040
வேறுதானியம் ,, 3,24,660

ஒருபுசல் நெல்லை அரைப்புசல் அரி
சியாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இறக்கும
தியான அரிசியையும் சேர்த்தாககூஉ,
௨௦,௪௬௨ புசல் அரிசியாகின்றது. இ
தில் கக லட்சம் புசல் அரிசியாவது
இவ்வருடத்திலே செலவழித்திருக்க
லாமென்று உத்தேசிக்கலாம்.

தென்னமர்கள் நல்லகாய்காய்
தன்.

கடைகளிலே இனும்காய்களின்கண்
மலிந்தகூஉ. நடந்த மாகென் மாயித்
துக்காகக் கொல்லப்பட்டன.

இறக்குமதியான சாராயம் ௨௦,௪௦
௪ கலன்.

எ,௬,௬௬௬ பாரம் புகையிலைபிறதே
சங்களுக்குமேற்றப்பட்டது. இப்படி
யேற்றப்பட்ட புகையிலையின் விலை
மதிப்பு கரு,௬௭,௮௮௦ ரூபா. திருநா
ல்கூரிலே யாழ்ப்பாணப் புகையிலை
வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நஷ்டமாகச் செய்
யப்பட்ட பிரமாணங்கள் அழிக்கப்ப
ட்டன. அதனால் முன்போலப் புகை
யிலை வியாபாரம் நடந்துகொண்டு
வருகின்றது.

இவ்வருடத்திலே இம்மாகாணத்தி
லே நடந்த விவாகங்கள் கஅகூ,௦. பி
றப்பு கக,௬௨௦ இறப்பு அ,௫௦௪.

பேசாலை வங்காளத்தையாலேவ
ந்தமங்கிய கூலிச்சனங்கள் ச,௫,௬௮௭
ரூபா. சுயதேசம்போனசனங்கள்
ககூ,௫௨௨ பேர்.

தன்படுவனையும் செய்கையையும் வி
ளைந்த உப்பு கக,௬௫௮ அந்தர். இத்
ற்குச் சென்ற செலவு உக,௬௫௬ ரூ
பா.

வனபரிபாலனத்துக்காகச் சென்ற
செலவு உக,௮௪௦ ரூபா. மரவிற் பனை
யாலும் விறகுவிற் பனையாலும் வந்த
வரும்படி கஉ,௦௬௬ ரூபா. இன்னும்
க௪,௦௬௦ ரூபா பெறுமதியான மாமு
ம் விறகும் இருப்பினுண்டு.

காட்டுக்குள வெட்டுவதற்குப்பெ
ற்ற லைசென்சாலே வந்தவரும்படி
௫௨௬ ரூபா.

இவ்வருடத்திலே க௪ புலிகளும்
௨௬ கரடிகளும் கொல்லப்பட்டன.

ககூ,௫௬௨ அந்தர் உப்பு வடகேச
த்துக்கேற்றப்பட்டது. அதன்விலை
திப்பு கக,௬௬௬ ரூபா.

பனைமரவியாபாரத்திலே கக,௬௬௬
௫ மரங்கள் இந்தியாவுக் கேற்றப்ப
ட்டன. அவற்றின் பெறுமதி ச௭,௮
௮௫ ரூபா.

வட, கீழ், வடமேல், வடநடு, ஊ
வா, சப்பிரகாமாமாகாணங்களிலே பா
னைகள் பிடிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வ
ருடத்திலே பிறதேசத்துக்கேற்றப்ப
ட்டயானைகள் ௨௪. இவற்றின் பெறு
மதி ௨௪,௦௦௦ ரூபா. இவற்றாலே அர
சாட்சியாருக்குக் கிடைத்த தீர்வைப்
பணம் ௪,௮௦௦ ரூபா.

வடகரையிலிருந்து அ,௫௫௪ மாடு
களும், கக,௬௫௭ ஆடுகளும் இறக்கு
மதி செய்யப்பட்டன. கக,௬௫௫ மாடுகளும்,
க௪ ஆடுகளும் ஏற்றுமதியா
யின.

பனந்துப்பு விபாபாரமானது இ
வ்வருடத்திலே மன்னாருக்கும் பார்
தல. பனைமரச்சோத்தகாரர் இரவி
லே சனங்கள் களவாக மட்டைவெ
ட்டிப் போவதினாலே பனைகள் சே
தமாகின்றன வென்று முறையிடுகி
றார்கள். இதற்கென வொருகட்டளை
ச்சட்டமாகக் கவனமடையிருக்கின்ற
து மன்னாருபசண்டர் சொல்லுகி
றார். மொத்தமாக இம்மாகாணத்திலே
கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி) மேற்றப்பட்டதும்பு
க௬௨௮ அந்தர். இதன் பெறுமதி க,
௨௫,௫௬௬ ரூபா. கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி)த்தி
லே யேற்றுவதியான தொகை க௨,௬
௭௭ அந்தர் இதன்பெறுமதி க,௫௬,
௬௭௨ ரூபா.

பிறங்குவேலைகளுக்காக ஏசுண்ட
ராலே கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி) செலவிடப்ப
ட்ட தொகை ௫௪,௫௬௭ ரூபா. ●

பொதுவர்த்தமானம்

Weather. -காலத்திலே -வெயில்கோ
ரையெறிக்கின்றது, மழையிலே, காற்று இ
டையிடையே வீச்சம் தூக்கமும்.

The late Mr. Bastiamillai Deogupillai. -மெஸ். வஸ்தியாம்பின்னையோகுப்
பின்னையின்தேவையோகம். -பட்டணத்தி
லே வசித்திருந்த மெஸ். தீயோகுப்பின்னையோ
சென்ற புத்தன்கிழமை யிரவு காலஞ்சென்
றார் என்ற அகிமென்தேவையோகம் சகலநம்பு
கட்டெழுதுது. இவர், வன, கிறிசோஸ்தோ
மசுவாமியாருடையவும், கத்தோலிக்கப்
பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் வித்தியாசியாகிய மெ
ஸ். பிலிப்ஸ் என்பவருடையவும்தான். தேவ
பத்தியும் நல்லொழுக்கமுடைய ஒரு உ
த்தம கத்தோலிக்கர். இவர் நாற்பது வருட
ங்களுக்குமேலே உறுதியான பின்புர்ப்பா
ராயிருந்த வந்தவர். இவருடைய குண
ம்மையும் எவரையும் பிரியாக்கி எல்லா
ரையும் தம்மாட்டுக் கவியும்படி செய்துவந்
தன. இவருடைய பத்தி நல்லொழுக்கங்
களுக்குக் கைமாறுதல் தேவன் இவருடைய
குறிப்பத்தை ஆசீர்வதித்த இவருடைய பு
த்திராள் ஒருவருக்குத் தம்முடைய திருத்
தொழில் நடத்தும் குருவாகத்தேரிந்தகோ
ண்டார். குருவாகத்தேரியப்படுவதில்சே
வ ஆசீர்வாதம். அவ்விசேஷ ஆசீர்வாதம்பெ
ற்ற குறிப்பத்தின் தலைவராய் இருந்து மகிழ்
ந்தார். இவரையுட்பட்ட புலம்பிக்கத்தரியும்கி
ன்றமனைவி புத்திரர் புத்திரிகளோடும் மற்
றுமுள்ள இனசந்தவர்களோடும் ஈடுமொ
ருவாராப்பலம்புகின்றோம்.

வியாழக்கிழமை சாயந்தரம் இவருடைய
பிரேதசேமம் வெகுசனங்கூடிய புலம்
பலோடுமெற்பாகநடந்தேயுது. R.I.P.

The portrait of the Late Arch.
Bishop of Colombo -காலஞ்சென்ற சென்
கோளும்பு மகா மேற்றிராணியாண்டவரின்
பிரதிமையுடையது -சென்ற ந-ந்-வ வில்
கார் செனமலான கொலம்போயியார் கால
ஞ்சென்ற பொருளின் அதிமேற்றிராணியா
ண்டவருக்காக ஆசனக்கோயிலிலே பூ
சைவைத்தார். உருகுமாரும் திரளான
சனங்களும் சமூகமாயிருந்தார்கள். பூசை
க்குப்பின் அதிமேற்றிராணியாண்டவரின்
மகத்தவத்தையும் புண்ணியங்களையும் இல
கைத்திருச்சபைக்காக அவர் பட்டப்பாடு
களையு மெடுத்துக்காட்டி ஒருபாஷிக்கு சொ
ன்னபின்னர் அதிமேற்றிராணியாண்டவர
ளவு உயரமாக உயிருள்ளபாலுணையாக மெ
ஸ். குரே என்பவராலேசுத்திரிக்கப்பட்டதி
றந்த ஒருபட்டத்தை விக்கார் செனமல் சுவா
மியார் ஸ்தாபித்தார்.

Our Government Agent -நம்மேசன்
டர் -வருகிற கச-ந்-வ கொளும்பிலே நடக்

கவருக்கும் ஏசுண்டமார் கூட்டத்துக்கு ந
ம்மேசன்டரும் பயணமாகின்றனர்.

Marriage -விவாகம் - நம்முடைய
சென் பத்திரிசியார்களிலுரி உபாத்தியாய
ரன் ஒருவரும் சித்திரவேலைத் திரனாகிய
மெஸ். சுவாம்பின்னையோகுப் பின்னையோ
டியிருப்பிலே வகிக்கின்ற மெஸ். என். வஸ்தி
யாம்பின்னையோகுப் பின்னையோகுப் பின்னையோ
குவேலையிலே சென்சென்சுவாமியாராலே பாணிக்கிர
ணமெய்வீவாகத்திருச்சட்டங்கு நிறைவேற்ற
ப்பட்டது. இப்பதியு ரூமெ பணமகரும்
மணமகட்கும் பல்லாண்வொழுவச் சப்சோ
பன ஆகியுமின்றோம்.

The Maniagar of Delft -நெடுநீவு
மணியாலே -அஸ்ஸெப்பிட்டியைச் சேர்ந்த
வரும் பிச்ச்கால்கத்தோரிலே வேலையாய்
ருப்பவருமாகிய மெஸ். திவ்வியம்பலமென்
பவர் நெடுநீவு மணியகாரனாக நியமிக்க
ப்பட்டார்.

Udyars of Jaffna யாழ்ப்பாண உடையார்
யார்மார் -உடையார்மாராருக்குச் சம்பழம்
கொடுக்கிறதானால் அவர்களுக்குச் செலவைத்
தள்ளிச் செலவைக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கி
க. கிளகால் வேலைபார்த்தவந்தவர்களை
காரணமின்றி நிறுத்திவைப்பதும் நியாய
மாயில்லை. அதினாலே ஏசுண்டர் எல்லா உ
டையார்மாரையும் இருந்தபடியே யிருக்க
விட்டு சம்பழத்தையும்வலுவாது பங்கிட்டு
மாசத்தோறும்வந்து நாறு ஐந்தரூபாவுத
ப்போவது அவர்களுடையமகிமைக்குத்தா
ழ்ச்சியாதலால் வருஷத்திலே ஒருமுறை இ
ரண்டுகூற வந்தேற்புதுப் போம்படியு
மொழங்கு செய்திருக்கிறார். தற்போது
ள்ள உடையார்மாராருக்குப்பின் வேண்டா
இடங்களுக்குப் புதிய உடையார்மார் நிய
மனமாகமாட்டார்கள்.

Mr. Woodhouse -மெஸ். உலு-ஹவு
ஸ் -யாழ்ப்பாண ரேகுத்தையாகிய இவர்
சென்ற ஆம் மீ கச-ந்-வ நடந்த கீழ்
தரச் சிலிவ் உத்தியோக பரீட்சைக்குச் செ
ன்றுசென்களத்திலும் கணக்குவைத்தலிலு
ம் நியாயப் பிரமாணத்திலும் பரீட்சைகொ
டுத்து அரங்கேற்றார்.

Seed paddy -விதைகெல்லு -மாதோ
ட்டத்திலே இவ்வருடம் நெல்வேளாண்
மை முற்றியற்றமைப்பினாலே யக்குள்ளகம்
க்காரர் விதைகெல்லின்றி தட்டக்கெட்டு
ஒரு கூட்டக்கூடி தமக்கு விதை நெல்லு
வாங்கித் தரும்படி அரசாட்சியாரை விண்
ணப்பம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டார்கள். அரசா
ட்சியாரும் அவர்களுடைய விண்ணப்பத்
துக்கைசுர்த விதைகெல்லுக் கொடுத்தத
வ ஆயத்தப்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தார்.

The Chief Justiceship of Ceylon -
இலங்கைச் சீரோஷ நீதியரசர் -சிக்கப்பூ
ரிலே ஏற்றணைச் செனமலாகவும், கிளகால்
நெடுநீவுச் சீரோஷ நீதியரசராகிய யிருக்
கின்ற மெஸ். பொன்சர் என்பவர் இலங்கை
சைச் சீரோஷ நீதியரசராக நியமிக்கப்ப
ட்டாரெனக் கதைநிகழ்கின்றது. இவர்
பத்துவருடகாலமாகச் சிக்கப்பூரிலிருந்
திருக்கிறார். மிகுந்த திறமையுள்ளவரெ
ன்று சிக்கப்பூர்ப் பத்திரிகைகள் எகென்
றன. இவர் இலங்கைக்கு வரும் ககூ-ம் நீ
தியரசர்.

Ceylon tea -இலங்கைத் தேயிலை -கி
க்காகோ தானகைட்சியிலே மெஸ். கிறின்
லிந்தன் இலங்கைத் தேயிலைத் தண்ணீர்
கொடுத்து வருகிறார். அமரிக்காவின் நா
வகிசைகளிலிருந்து வருகின்ற சனங்
கள் அதேயேத்தண்ணீரைக் குடித்தன்றா
யிருக்குதென மெய்ச்சி தேயிலை வாங்கிக்
கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். இலங்கைத் தே
யிலே யென்கே வாக்ககாமென்ற விசாரணை
பலவிடங்களிலும் நடக்கின்றது. தான
காட்டியின் இலங்கைப் பொருள் மண்டப
த்தினே தேயிலை வைத்து விற்கிறார்கள்.
நாளொன்றுக்கு நாற்பது பவுண்டரையி
லும் விலைப்பட்டிருந்தது. இலங்கைத்
தேயிலையின் விசேஷம் அமரிக்கா எங்குப்
பரந்து அதிகதூரம் புனக்கமாரு மென்பதற்
குச் சந்தேகமில்லை.

Revenoo -அரசினுள் வரும்படி -ஆனி
மீ கச-ந்-வ வரையிலே இவ்வருடத்திலே
சென்ற ஆறுமாதங்களிலும் இலங்கையிலே
வந்தவருமான அகூ,௨௨,௫௦௪ ரூபா கசஇ
சதம். சென்ற கசஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி) த்திலே
ஆறுமாதத்திலும் வந்தது அகூ,௬௬,௫௫௫
ரூபா கசஇ சதம். இவ்வருடத்திலே யே
ற்றதாக வந்ததொகை ௨௦,௬௪௮ ரூபா
கசஇ சதம்.

Ceylon in 1893 -இலங்கை விற்குந்தி
கஅகூஉ-ம்(ஹி) கணக்கின்படி பந்தத்தாற்
முன்னக்காலத்துக்கும் இக்காலத்துக்கும் ஆ

தென்மேல் மூலம்.

THE Jaffna Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 12TH

ST. MARTIN'S SEMINARY

In connection with the recent Papal Encyclical on the 'Necessity for Native Priests' in India, an English translation of which was published in our last issue, a short sketch of the Jaffna Ecclesiastical Seminary may not be out of place.

So far back as 1850, in the Report of the Vicariate Apostolic of Jaffna published for that year, reference was made to a "Seminary to form an indigenous Clergy" as a great want. What Dr. Bettachini, the first Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna contemplated in 1850, Dr. Bonjean, the third Vicar Apostolic was enabled to carry out in 1869, when the present Ecclesiastical Seminary was established. On the 12th Novr. 1874, the Seminary was placed under the patronage of St. Martin of Tours. The students and professors of the Seminary had to be housed in a portion of the Mission building till the 11th Novr. 1878, on which date—by a happy coincidence, the Feast of St. Martin of Tours—the large, walled premises known as "Mooyart's Garden" were purchased for Rs. 21,000. The old building in the "Garden" served as the residence of the students till 1884, when it was pulled down. The splendid new building where they are now comfortably located, was completed in 1889, costing about Rs. 40,000. Besides the large outlay required for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable and permanent building, the Mission has had to spend, on an average, between five and six thousand Rupees a year, during the last twenty-four years, for the maintenance and education of the students. Almost all this expenditure, it is worthy of remark, has been met by contributions, not from the people whom the Seminary has benefited so largely, but from foreign benefactors who have given generously for a good work so well calculated to advance the salvation of souls.

St. Martin's Seminary has borne good fruit. Since it was established, eight native clergymen, at present zealous Missionaries in various parts of this Diocese, have been ordained priests. The Rev. Fr. X. Sandrasagra was raised to the priesthood on the 23rd Dec. 1876; the Rev. Fr. J. Hyppolite, on the 25th Dec., 1878; and the Rev. Fr. John Aloysius, on the 18th Dec. 1880. Of those who have been trained in St. Martin's from their early childhood, the following were ordained priests on the 16th March 1889.

The Rev. Fr. Aloysius Poologasingham.

The Rev. Fr. Marian Joseph.

The Rev. Fr. John Chrysostom.

The Rev. Fr. John Pahamunay.

On the 5th November 1892 was ordained priest

The Rev. Fr. Sebastian Antony.

There are at present in St. Martin's five Native Brothers, one of whom is a Divinity student, while the other four have completed their course of Philosophy; also a number of junior students who attend classes in St. Patrick's College.

St. Martin's Seminary has received the warmest approbation and encouragement from the highest ecclesiastical authority, His Holiness Leo XIII, who, having himself read the Address presented by the students through Dr. Bonjean on the occasion of the special audience granted to him on the 10th. May 1879, vouchsafed to send them the following Brief in reply:—

LEO XIII, POPE.

Beloved sons, Health and Apostolic Benediction,

First fruits are not only pleasing to men; they are also most acceptable to God. Therefore, beloved sons, the ad-

dress that you, who are first fruits of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Jaffna, have presented to Us, has caused Us the greatest pleasure and We have been the more delighted with it, as We ardently desire and earnestly recommend the establishment of similar ecclesiastical institutions. If we must all constantly pray the Master of the harvest to send labourers into his field, because everywhere the abundance of the harvest exceeds the strength and the number of the workers, this is the most necessary in your country, where multitudes of men are sitting in the shadow of death and where many others, after having opened their eyes to the light of the Gospel, have little by little receded from the faith they had once embraced. But you, who have been offered to God by your pious parents, desire intensely to be inflamed with the fire that Christ has come to kindle on earth, and you wish at some future time to spread it far and wide over the land. Such a noble desire on your part filled Us with joy, and We pray to God so to increase it in your hearts that being exact observers of discipline, obedient to your superiors, well exercised in piety and the practise of all virtues, as well as diligent and persevering in the study of languages and sciences, you may successfully complete the work of your personal improvement; then being mighty in word and deed, you will be able to spread effectually, far and wide, the fruits of our Holy Redemption. That it may so happen is Our heartfelt wish for you, Beloved sons, whilst We bestow upon each of you, as a token of the Divine favour and as a mark of Our paternal benevolence, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, the 29th. of May 1879 and the second year of Our Pontificate.

We lay the above facts connected with St. Martin's Seminary before the Catholics of the Diocese of Jaffna, in the hope that they will give it all the moral and material support in their power. Let the poor pray for its success; let the rich contribute towards its maintenance, and let every pious parent offer the worthiest son in the family for the highest and holiest service in this world, trying to bend his thoughts from his infancy towards the sanctuary of the Lord of Hosts, and longing to see him a spotless Levite and holy priest at the altar.

Occasional.

Sugar Cultivation says Mr. Elliott, continues to extend along the banks of the Gindura in the Galle district and the area under cultivation in 1891, is reported at 1,040 acres, as against 900 in 1890 and 814 in 1889. In 1891 it fell to 616 acres, which it is explained was only temporary and due to the necessity of allowing a period of fallow to a large area from which three cuttings of cane had been taken. The crop of 1892 was estimated at 8,800 cwts of sugar.

Irrigation.—Certain newspaper writers have condemned the Irrigation policy of Government in sweeping terms. But there are certain localities which have been much benefited by Irrigation works. Take for instance Magampattu in the Southern Province to which Mr. Lushington makes special reference. Casie Chetty's Gazetteer published in 1834 has the following about Magampattu.

"It contains 98 villages, but so thin is the population that the whole in 1884 amounted to 1,332. The face of the country exhibits nothing but inhospitable deserts and low sandy plains without water, unfit for cultivation. The district merits notice only for its salt lewayas."

The population of the Pattu rose from 1,332 in 1814 to 3,795 in 1881 and to 5,542 in 1891 and the last census report has the following remark.

"The Hambantota district has increased by 24.2 per cent. The district is one in which there has been considerable expenditure on irrigation and the great increase in the population is attributable to an improved food supply as well as to immigration."

Mr. Lushington observes that the Hambantota district contains all the elements of a prosperous future. As soon as the irrigation works are complete, settlers will undoubtedly flock to the district and then I hope to be able to persuade the people to undertake the cultivation of coconuts.

Parangi.—The opinion is gaining ground that parangi is a contagious

disease like small-pox and that the most effective means of arresting its propagation is the isolation of the sick which should be enforced by legislative enactment. Mr. Le Messurier recommends the establishment of field hospitals in districts where the disease largely prevails, and he urges that, as with increasing population will come the greater liability to infection the sooner the matter is taken in hand the better.

The Moors of Puttalam seem to be a rich and influential body. At the biennial election of unofficial Members to serve on the Board for 1893-94, the three members elected all belong to the Moorish community.

THE IMPORTATION of Kerosine oil in bulk is advocated by the *Times of Ceylon* as a means of cheapening the cost of an illuminant extensively used in the Island. In Calcutta, where the oil is imported in bulk and stored in large cisterns, the contents of two tins may be had for 2.50, the purchaser providing his own receptacle. The tin, it is said, costs more than the oil in Batum from which place it is largely exported.

Kurakkan.—Of this fine grain, a Madras paper says:—"One variety of *Blusina stricta* gives 120 fold, another 500 fold, whilst on two tufts, the produce of one seed, 50 culms grow, and no less than 81,000 fold was carefully calculated to be the product of this plant." Mr. Lushington has unearthed from the Hambantota Kachcherri a record which shows that from 96 kurunies of fine grain sown, the yield amounted to 15,300 kurunies of kurakkan, 2,918 kurunies of tana and 75,810 pods of Indian corn, or nearly 160 fold of kurakkan alone with tana and Indian corn thrown into the bargain.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND NATIVE PRACTITIONERS.

To the Editor *J. C. Guardian*.

Sir,

The Government Medical officers in not a few districts have expressed it as their opinion "that the natives for the most part have very little confidence in European treatment and that native practitioners, that class of professional men found in every nook and corner of Ceylon, are a curse to the land." Far be it from me to extol the so-called native practitioners or "quintessential native poisoners." It is true that gross ignorance and old prejudices still keep many natives from appreciating European treatment. But it cannot be denied that the want of attention, promptitude, kindness, diligence and sympathy on the part of certain Government Medical officers towards their patients, especially the poor, has often times produced an unfavourable impression as to the value of European Medicine and that they are, in consequence forced to have recourse to native practitioners. The hardships of the poor, must needs be well ventilated through your columns, Mr. Editor. Many a Govt. Medical officer, thinks only of carrying the favour of the rich and the influential, forgetting their duties to the poor, and feeling confident that any indifference shown to them as regards medical treatment, would never be brought to light, helpless and voiceless as the poor generally are. It is not enough that a medical officer is efficient in his knowledge of medicine; he must also possess other qualities. He must practice universal kindness; be accessible to the poor and ready to visit and relieve them in the hour of sickness; every word which falls from his lips must be soothing; and like a loving father to his children, he must be a father to his patients. Such a medical officer will prove a real blessing.

I have known some Govt. Medical officers to whom the appearance of a poor sick person or of a man, coming to invite them to a poor sick man's house, has been the cause of great provocation, because forsooth they regarded it as an unutterable impertinence that they should be asked to attend on a poor man in his illness. It is certainly this class of Govt. Medical officers who have enforced native practice and stood in the way of European Medicine being widely known and appreciated. The sooner their conduct is scrutinized and rectified by the head of their department, the better for them and the public.

Yours truly

"Panacca"

Mannar 29th July 1893.

Ceylon News.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has made the following appointments:—The Hon. R. Reid to act as Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps in addition to his own duties as Acting Principal Collector of Customs, till the return to the island of the Hon. F. R. Saunders, and Mr. A. King to be District Judge of Galle, from the 10th August.

Mr. G. W. Woodhouse has passed his

first examination held by the Civil Service board under the regulation of August 26, 1891, obtaining 61 per cent in Sinhalese, 72 per cent in Accunts and 42 per cent in Law.

The half yearly general revenue of Ceylon for 1893—notwithstanding the abolition of the paddy tax—shows an increase of Rs. 20,919 on that for the corresponding period of 1892.

The Acting Colonial Secretary of the Straits has written to the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon informing him that it has been considered advisable to suspend temporarily the issue of Money Orders on India and Ceylon from the 13th Ist. in view of the loss which the Straits Government will incur in the adjustment of the Money Order Accounts in consequence of the fall in exchange following upon the recent action taken by the Government of India in adopting a gold standard currency.

The death is announced of Dr. H. T. Staples of the Civil Medical Department.

GENERAL JACKSON WAS DEFEATED

"The only way he could obtain relief was to have a sapling partially cut and bent down; so he could lean over it, with his abdomen pressed hard against the tree and the ends of his toes and fingers just touching the ground."

In Mercy's name, think of anybody being driven to such a resort as that! And yet what does Trouble care for high or low? This was one of the most famous men that ever lived—General Jackson, a military genius scarcely second to Caesar or Napoleon. Yet only to fancy this great general and statesman in the grotesque, even ridiculous, attitude above described! What could have made this fearless fighter cry for quarter? Let the historian tell. "General Jackson was tortured by acute dyspepsia, and the only way he could obtain relief was to have a sapling partially cut and bent down so he could lean over it, with his abdomen pressed hard against the tree and the ends of his toes and fingers just touching the ground. We quote from Mr. Oliver Dyer's *Life of Jackson*," published in 1891.

It is clear enough now. In surrendering to such an enemy General Jackson only did what other heroes have done—Napoleon among them. It follows that whatsoever can cure this disease (which is universal) holds the world in the hollow of his hand. All sorts and conditions of men have a stake in this contest; and there isn't a woman to whom it isn't as important as the roof over her head.

Here is a straw that shows which way the wind blows. "In August 1889," writes the witness, "I had a pain after eating, and vomited all my food. For a week at a time nothing would stay on my stomach. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and a slimy phlegm would gather in my mouth and stick in my throat, causing me to be sick. I was tired all day long, and even more so in the morning than when I went to bed at night. After a while I began to be troubled with shortness of breath and a sense of fullness or constriction in the throat, so that at times it seemed as if I must choke. There was fearful pain in my left side, and a most oppressive feeling of tightness round my waist and at my chest. I lost a great deal of sleep, and night after night I only dozed for an hour or two. You will easily believe me when I say that I became dreadfully weak and lay in bed for three weeks at a time."

"During my illness I had four doctors attending me, yet I grew so bad that one of them called an additional doctor in consultation. On this occasion I thought I was going to die, and all who called to see me were of the same opinion. After I had suffered in this manner for six months my brother Alfred told me of the great benefit his wife had received from taking a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I did so, and after having taken a few doses my food digested, and I felt easier and gained some strength. By the time I had used three bottles I was back at my work, strong and hearty, and have since been in good health. I have been a forgerman and have worked at the Carlebrook Forge over sixteen years. I have recommended this remedy to many persons, upon whom it has had the same good effect. You have my free consent to publish my letter if you think fit. I will answer inquiries."

(Signed) "George Darby"

"310, Bright Street, Carbrook, Sheffield,"

"October 7th, 1891."

We are credibly informed that Mr. Darby's father has resided in the district more than thirty years, and the family are well known and highly respected.

But what ailed Mr. George Darby? In reply we seem to hear a chorus of 10,000 English voices whose owners have suffered as he did, and been cured by the same agent that at last restored his health, and perhaps snatched him from a yawning grave—indigestion and dyspepsia, the bane and curse of every civilized nation. Anybody can destroy life: what shall be said of Mother Seigel, whose mission was to save it?

Poor General Jackson! Dyspepsia killed him at last. But that was many a year before Seigel's Syrup was discovered. If it had only been known in his day! But, why talk so? Spring comes none the sooner because men die of winter's cold.

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