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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்குப் பர்துகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and Price. Includes 'கையொப்பவிகிதம்', 'அம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்', 'க-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்', 'அம்-ம்-க-க்கு பிற்பணம்', 'க-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்', 'தபால்விலை', 'இலங்கைக்கு', 'விளம்பரவிகிதம்', '12 விரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு', '12-க்கு மேற்படிவல் வரி-க-க்கு', 'கால் கொலத்துக்கு', 'அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு', 'முக்கூர் கொலத்துக்கு', 'ஒருசவத்துக்கு'.

VOL. XVIII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY AUGUST 27th 1893

NO 32

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, Esq. Officio.

Remittances

CAN be made through every Kacheri, 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 27th August 1893.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Table with 2 columns: Service and Time. Includes 'Mass 5.15 A.M.', '6.30 A.M.', '8.30 A.M.', 'Procession & Benediction 5.15 P.M.'.

AT ST. JAMES'S.

Table with 2 columns: Service and Time. Includes 'Mass 5.15 A.M.', 'Benediction 5.30 P.M.'.

Friday 1st September 1893

1st Friday of the month.

APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER

Intention for September, The Christians of Italy.

Telegraphic Summary

Riots at Bombay.

London, August 14th. Indian newspapers, in discussing the Bombay riots, mostly ascribe them to growing bitterness resulting from the policy of the Indian National Congress agitators, and trust that pax Britannica may be speedily restored.

The repeal of the Sherman Act.

London, August, 14th. The opinion is growing at Washington that an unconditional repeal

of the Sherman Act is impossible, and that a compromise is necessary providing for free coinage at a ratio of about 20 to 1.

The Behring Sea Arbitration.

London, August 16th. A report of the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission, which lately sat in Paris, gives an award almost wholly in favor of Great Britain.

London, August 16th. Although the award of the Behring Sea Commission upholds the British case, the arbitrators have made regulations for future sealing which the Canadians resent, contending that it will give the Americans a practical monopoly of the sealing. It is estimated that America will have to pay about a million and a half of dollars as recompense for past seizures.

Conservative victory.

London, August 16th. Mr. Cooke, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Hereford by a majority of forty-four votes, having polled 1,504 against 1,460 polled by Mr. Polley, the Liberal candidate. The vacancy took place by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the Liberal member, who objected to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and the policy of the Government in regard to the Indian silver question.

The cholera in Europe.

London, August 16th. Cholera has appeared at Berlin.

London, August 17th. The spread of cholera in Austrian Galicia is causing grave anxiety.

London, August 18th. Cholera is spreading in Southern Italy, and has appeared in Turin.

A strike fight.

London, August 18th. Yesterday some thousands of colliers on strike from adjacent collieries marched to Ebbw Vale in order to intimidate those at work there, but the latter attacked and routed the strikers, after a fierce fight in which numbers were seriously injured.

Riots at Nimes.

London, August 18th. An attack has been made by French workmen on Italian workmen at the saltworks near Nimes, in which ten Italians were killed and forty injured. The arrival of troops on the scene ended the fight.

The Russian mints closed to silver.

St. Petersburg, August 16th. An ukase has been issued by the Russian Government closing the mints in Russia to silver, and forbidding importation of foreign silver coins, with the exception of Chinese.

Great heat.

London, August 17th. Intense heat prevails throughout Great Britain and the Continent.

London, August 18th. Numerous cases of sun-stroke and deaths from excessive heat have taken place in Great Britain.

Award for bravery.

London, August 18th. Captain George Dickens has been awarded the Albert Medal for jumping over-board from the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Peshawa" in the Red Sea and rescuing it from destruction.

The Home Rule Bill

London, August 19th. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Monday he would move the closure for the Home Rule debate on Friday next. Mr. Chamberlain then gave notice of an amendment denouncing it as an attempt to convert the House into a voting machine. The closure, he said, was a measure of the highest national importance.

London, August 22nd. The House of Commons agreed to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the closure on the Home Rule Bill next Friday. An amendment of Mr. Chamberlain, denouncing the Home Rule Bill as an attempt to convert the House into a voting machine, was defeated by a majority of thirty-eight votes.

Mining riots in Wales.

London, August 19th. Twenty thousand strikers from the mines at Rhondda yesterday marched to Merthyr and Treheris, and forced the miners there to census work. Owing to the serious nature of the rioting one thousand infantry from Plymouth and a thousand cavalry from Aldershot have been ordered to the disturbed districts.

The silver question in America.

Washington, August 18th. The Finance Committee of the Senate has agreed to report to Senate a Bill for repealing the Sherman Act, providing it maintains the parity of metals by legislation or international agreement.

The cotton trade of America.

New York, Aug. 19. It is reported here that thirty-three per cent of the cotton mills in America are to be stopped owing to the depressed state of the trade.

The Queen and the Rajah of Rampur.

London, Aug. 20. The Rajah of Rampur has had an audience of the Queen at Osborne.

The colliers' strike

London, August 19th. A most determined fight was proceeding between strikers and workers at Dewliss close to Merthyr in which 10,000 miners are engaged. Troops with Magistrates are leaving Cardiff for all the disturbed districts.

The labour troubles in Italy.

Rome, Aug. 19. A hostile demonstration took place here today before the French Em-

assy owing to the killing of Italian workmen at Nimes. The police however dispersed the crowd. The Italian press demand that the Government ask reparation of France.

Strong Italian feeling against the French.

Rome, August 21st. Demonstrations marked by the strongest hostility to France, owing to the murder of Italian workmen at Nimes have taken place at most of the principal towns in Italy. The French consulates are guarded by police, and the French embassy by troops. There has been much cheering for Germany by the mob.

The Russian Mediterranean fleet.

St. Petersburg, August 21st. Admiral Avelin has been appointed to command the new Russian squadron in the Mediterranean.

France and Siam: The concluding scene.

Paris, August 21st. News from Bangkok states that the King of Siam has received with great ceremony the French envoy, M. Devillers, who, in addressing his Majesty, said he hoped that the transient troubles between the two countries, were now smoothed. The King replied most cordially.

The English monetary standard.

London, August 22nd. In the House of Commons last night Sir W. V. Harcourt, replying to Mr. Everett, said that nothing had recently occurred in India to deviate from the resolution not to interfere with the monetary standard of England.

The French elections.

Paris, August 21st. The French elections have resulted very favourably for the Republicans, only fifty-six Conservatives, and nine advanced Socialists, deputies having been elected. All the Republican leaders have been elected except M. Floquet and M. Clemenceau, who will undergo second ballot.

Local &c

The Feast of St. Aloysius Gonzaga.

The Special Mass will be said in the Cathedral at 6-30 A. M. by the Very Rev. the Administrator Apostolic. After Mass the Very Rev. Fr. Collin will preach a sermon. In the evening there will be a Procession and a sermon by the Rev. Fr. Gourdon after which the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be given.

As announced last week, the Novena preparatory to the Feast is being held in the Cathedral. Besides the Members of the Confraternity, many of the pupils of the College and other young men from the town regularly attend the Devotions. Very instructive and practical Sermons have been preached every evening from Saturday last by Fathers St. Geneys Collin and Peologasingham.

Mr. Twynam, the Government Agent

who went to Colombo to attend the Durbar, returns via Mannar, after an official inspection of that district. The question of seed paddy, as to which Mr. Jackson is reported to have expressed a favourable opinion will, it is hoped, receive the careful consideration of Mr. Twynam who devoted the most vigorous portion of his life to the administration of the Mannar district.

The Jaffna Markets

Certain appointments I hear, are about to be made in connection with the Markets of the Northern Province for the recovery of rents, fees etc. due under the special ordinance passed for the administration of these markets. The persons to be appointed for making collections are to be paid from Rs. 15 to 30 per mensem. Some fear that this will be the thin end of the wedge whereby to introduce the sanitary Rate Bill into Jaffna.—Cor.

Personal.

Mr. Maine, who was for about 8 months engaged in the Jaffna Railway Survey left this for Colombo by the last trip of the S. S. Lady Hamilton. It is great to have to state from information just received through a private source that Mr. Seemannpallai Mudaliyar, the well-known and popular Adigar of Musali Nannadun is laid up seriously ill.

The marriage was solemnized on Thursday the 17th. Inst. by the Rev. Father Dhanrat at Perivarian of Mr. Swampullai Arukanchippillai with Miss Joachina Swampullai, sister to Mr. John Xavierpallai. The bridegroom is employed at Kandy, under His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic. May the new couple be blessed with long life and every happiness.—Cor.

The illicit sale of arrack is carried on to a scandalous extent. There are more than four houses around the Small Bazaar where arrack is sold illicitly. The attention of the Police is called to this matter.—Cor.

The Grain shed of the Jaffna Customs has been much improved and presents a very decent and secure exterior. Great credit is due to the Provincial Engineer for the satisfactory manner in which the work has been done.

On dit. That Mr. Philips Mudaliyar of the Mannar Kacheri and Mr. Swampullai Mudaliyar, Clerk, District Road Committee, Mannar have been asked to retire from the service. If this be true, the rule of regularity requiring clerks who are turned of sixty to retire, should be enforced in the case of many others.—Cor.

Ferriery. An enterprising Blacksmith as well as Carpenter of Jaffna, has with the aid of one or two others, set up in business under the name and style of "A. Joseph and Brothers" with a view to carry on ferriery on a large scale and in a systematic and efficient manner. The services have been secured of two clever workmen from Colombo, the one being an excellent horse-braker and farrier and the other an able and expert carpenter. Joseph and Brothers also undertake the building of coaches, the making of cabinets, and the repairing of machines. With the large increase of late in Jaffna, of horses and carriages, Joseph and Brothers are sure to be patronised and the public will find the patronage accorded to the new firm well deserved.—Cor.

Pro Note case No. 23679 D. C. Jaffna. In this case which was instituted by the Adappen of Karainar for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 100, due to him on a Pro-Note, Mr. Lee, the Acting District Judge of Jaffna delivered judgment against the Plaintiff on the evidence of a certain person who was not a subscribing witness. The Adappen appealed against the judgment and the Supreme Court has set aside the judgment of the Court below and entered judgment in favour of the Plaintiff with costs.—Cor.

Young Ceylon. Of the Ceylon Medical students now in Aberdeen, Mr. A. Penampalam, nephew of Mr. Proctor Casipillai, we learn, has completed his final high honours in Medical Jurisprudence and Mr. P. Muttukumara his final. Mr. V. Van Langenberg has completed his 2nd. Professional; Mr. J. W. Attygalle has passed the same examination in Anatomy and Mr. Keyt his first professional with honours in Natural History.

Several new candidates have been registered as students, preparing for the Professor's examination and as the two Advocates now available to give lectures are unequal to the task of giving lectures on them all, it is urged that the Council of Legal Education should employ more lecturers, for which it has the necessary funds.

Messrs. Silva de Mel & Co. of Colombo have constructed a small printing Press to facilitate the advertisement of their business. The Press was designed planned and fitted up by two young men under 25 years.—Cor.

Mr. Simon Soysa of Kandy has completed the model of a tea-sifting machine invented by himself. He is now engaged in making a large machine with the view of applying for Letters Patent.

The Assessors for the town of Jaffna appointed for the year 1894 under the Police Ordinance No. 7 of 1866 are 1—Velayutha Perampalam of Wannarponne West 1—Meera Labbu, Mahidevan, Abdulla of Wannarponne West. 3—Kathirithampan Chellappa of Wannarponne East. 4—Velayutha Edampalam of Nellar. 5—Chomackarampillai Chellappa of Wannarponne East. 6—Chusanipillai Deogupillai of Kurur and 7—Pavimanna-singha Mudr. Joseph of Kurur.

His Royal Highness the President of the Imperial Institute has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Athar Hamilton Gordon K. C. M. G. to represent Ceylon upon the Governing Body of the Institute in succession to the late Sir W. H. Gregory.

Earl Spencer has refused the Viceroyalty of India.





THE Jaffna Catholic Guardian AUGUST 26TH

KARAIUR RECLAMATION.

What is known as the Karaiur Reclamation scheme was started by Sir William Gregory as a relief work in 1877, when cholera and distress bordering upon famine, combined to decimate the population throughout the peninsula and the islands of Jaffna. The sea-wall enclosing an extent of some seventy acres of the tidal flats in front of Karaiur, between the Customs and the Provincial Engineer's Office, was completed in a few years; and it was distinctly understood that the flats were to be gradually reclaimed by prison labour, supplemented by an annual vote from Government. The work of reclamation, however, was deferred till the 16th October 1884, when a destructive cyclone, memorable in the annals of Jaffna, damaged the sea-wall considerably, tearing up the greater portion of it, from the foundation. Through the influence of Mr. Twynam, who has always been a strenuous advocate of the Reclamation scheme as a necessary and urgent work on sanitary grounds, the wall was built anew very substantially, under his supervision, chiefly by prison labour. During the last five or six years Mr. Twynam has with praiseworthy persistence urged upon Government the pressing necessity of commencing and carrying on the work of reclamation. In 1890, the Government decided to grant an annual vote of Rs. 10,000 for the Reclamation scheme till its completion; and a proposal was made to the Director of the P. W. Department that he should take over the work; but Mr. Mac Bride was so strongly opposed to the scheme that, as the result of the representations made by him to Government, it was abandoned in 1891. According to Mr. Mac Bride's estimate, the reclamation of 70 acres at Rs. 4,324.80 per acre will cost Rs. 303,086; and if the annual vote is to be Rs. 10,000, a period of at least 30 years will be required for the completion of the work.

Nothing daunted by the objection raised by Mr. Mac Bride and the adverse decision arrived at by Government, Mr. Twynam still continues to insert among his proposals in regard to public works. The Reclamation of tidal flats in front of Karaiur for which he asks Rs. 20,000, exclusive of prison labour, as a first allowance.

The dangerously over-crowded state of Karaiur proper, forming as it does an important part of the town, demands the immediate and careful attention of Government. Karaiur has long been known to be the stronghold of cholera whenever it breaks out in Jaffna. It is very thickly inhabited and consequently in a filthy, insanitary condition. The population is increasing; while there is no means of extending the area occupied by them. The people love to live close to their church, on their very limited ancestral lands. They entertain a sovereign dislike to move out of their homesteads to any distance; and there is some reason for this dislike, as they deem it a decided advantage to them to live in close proximity to where their boats and canoes lie.

The only solution of what may be called the Karaiur difficulty is to be found in the Reclamation scheme which Mr. Twynam continues to advocate so warmly and persistently, in spite of all opposition. When a part of the seventy acres adjoining the Beach road, that is to say, a third or fourth of the whole extent enclosed by the sea-wall, is reclaimed, most of the Karaiur people now "cribbed, cabined and confined" in defiance of all laws of sanitation,

can be very conveniently moved from their present quarters, to live in really spacious compounds. The space thus made available may be regarded as an ample provision for the increase of the Karaiur population at least for a time. And as the work of reclamation goes on, the newly added portions will provide outlets for the ever increasing population of Karaiur proper. We sincerely hope that Mr. Twynam will before long secure the sanction of Government to carry out the Karaiur reclamation scheme.

Occasional.

Maha Irambaikulam. The restoration of this tank situated in the Vavuniya district was decided on in 1892; and an annual rate in perpetuity was promised conditionally upon admission on the part of Government of the claim of the villagers to certain lands. We presume that the tank has now been restored; for, from the last Census we see that Mr. S. Mappam Pillai and ten others of Jaffna have made an application for 200 acres of Crown land under the tank, and that the Government propose to grant the land on payment of the survey fees, the value of the land at Rs. 10 per acre and a water-rate not exceeding one Rupee per acre to be paid from 1st January 1895 provided the tank fills during the rainy season of 1894, otherwise from 1st January 1895. If a final decision were come to favourable to the proposal, Jaffna Railway extension, every available acre of land under the tanks in the Vanni would doubtless be speedily bought and brought under cultivation.

The Rupee of Portuguese India having been demonetised by Order of Her Majesty in Council, has ceased to be legal tender from and after the 19th July and no tender of payment of money in Ceylon to be made in Portuguese rupees which will be received in any Government treasury in the Island and exchanged for rupees of British India.

Hydrophobia. The Draft is published of an Ordinance relating to the prevention of the spread of the disease of Hydrophobia. All stray dogs are to be seized and detained by the local authority, such authority being the Chairman of the Municipality or Local Board or the Agent or Assistant Agent outside the limits of such Municipality, and if dogs so seized and detained are not claimed within two days after notice is given of such seizure, they shall be destroyed. Any dog biting or attacking a person, may be killed by him on the spot. The owner of any dog suffering from rabies or suspected to be diseased shall securely tie or otherwise confine such dog and give notice of the fact to the Police officer who shall inform the same to the local authority and the Principal Civil Medical Officer. Dogs may be muzzled, seized, detained or destroyed by the local authority of any district where rabies prevail. Fines are to be imposed for failure to give notice of disease to police officer, for failure of police officer to give notice to the local authority, and for allowing diseased dogs to go at large. The informer is entitled to any share not exceeding a moiety of so much as is actually recovered of the fine imposed under this Ordinance.

The Buisson treatment. Dr. and Mrs. Scott, the new Medical Missionaries at Manepay, Jaffna, says the Ceylon Observer, expect to receive in October a complete outfit for giving to persons bitten by a mad dog a course of baths according to the Buisson Treatment. A writer in the Daily News has the following:-

Dr. Buisson ordered Russian Baths, with vapour or heat, from 42 to 43 degrees, Reamur, seven baths in seven days. He had the wound washed at the same time with liquid ammonia, and ordered the patient to drink three or four litres daily of an infusion of hot borage to assist a free perspiration. He prescribed much exercise, and had fresh luscious meal puddings applied to the wound every three hours. Where the malady has already declared itself, he ordered the patient to remain in the bath until his perspiration has ceased to me, said he, that hydrophobia may last three days. The cure is rare, following my system the first

day; uncertain the second; impossible the third. Who would wait for the last day, knowing my means? One would not await for the malady; one would always prevent it. Hydrophobia never shows itself before the seventh day after the bite. One can go a long journey to procure these vapour baths called the Russian."

Happiness in Hell. The decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, which condemns and proscribes the three articles by Professor St. John Mivart in the Nineteenth Century of December 1892 and February and April 1893, headed respectively, "Happiness in Hell," "The Happiness in Hell" and "Last Words on the Happiness in Hell" is dated July 14th and is signed by Cardinal Mazzella, Prefect and Father Haycynth Frati O. P.—Catholic Times.

An acknowledgment. Speaking of the outbreak of cholera in Posaliti and other adjoining villages during the year 1892, Mr. Jackson, the Assistant Government Agent of Mannar says:—"The fearless devotion of the Catholic priests in tending those stricken of their community was beyond all praise and proved of immense value to the civil authorities in overcoming the panic and prejudices of the people!"

Industrial education is sorely needed in Mannar, says Mr. Jackson, who finds that want sufficiently indicated by the fact that all carpenters, masons and other skilled labourers have at present to be imported from Jaffna. There is no school in outlying districts connected with the Department of Public Works, carpentry, masonry, smithery and the like are taught. If it were possible to introduce these industries into village vernacular schools, a great boon would be conferred. A group of villages not far from each other, should have one school in common where such trades or industries as are considered to be most needed and useful in the district may be taught with advantage; but for such teaching liberal grants should be allowed, for which there is at present no provision in the code.

THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY. The scheme for connecting Ceylon with India by rail stands a chance of being considered by the Indian Government. Two different proposals have been made by two different Companies. One is to deepen the Paumotu channel and connect it with Madras by rail. The other is to connect Madras and Colombo by crossing the Paik's Straits by a railway in its narrowest part. The first proposal will rather lessen than increase the importance of Colombo; for if the Paumotu channel is sufficiently deepened for admittance of the passage through it of the larger vessels of the P. & O., B. I. and other Companies, they will prefer the shorter route through the Straits to going round the Island, especially when their destination is Madras, Calcutta etc. The second proposal, if adopted, will eventually render Colombo the chief port for South India and perhaps throughout the East.

Around the World.

The death is announced of the Rev. H. Lefevure of the Society of Foreign Missions on the 4th instant, after a fruitful life of 42 years, Apostleship in the Catholic mission of Combaroa.

The Right Rev. Bishop J. J. of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Vicar Apostolic of Natal, left London on the 25th July on his return to South Africa.

The Very Rev. Father Soullier, Superior-General of the Oblates of Mary, has arrived in London and will visit some of the Houses of his Order in England and Ireland. He is accompanied by the Rev. Fr. Martinot, his first Assistant.

The Missions Catholiques announces the nomination by the Holy Father of the Most Rev. Dr. Leobard Molino, Archbishop of Verapally, as Assistant to the Pontifical Throne. He is the oldest Missionary Bishop in India.

The development of the uses of petroleum and the extension of the trade with Russia through the agency of the Rothschilds who are arranging to pump the oil direct through pipes from Baku to Batoum will at no distant date, it is stated, put a liquid fuel before the public which will in time outlast coal for Steam purposes.

A home paper states that the first outdoor statue of St. Peter in Protestant England is shortly to be erected outside St. Peter's Priory, Charlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. It will be an exact reproduction of the original in the Vatican and of life-size, in bronze.

At the request of the Bishops, Clergy and a large portion of the faithful of Portugal, the feast of St. Joseph has been raised to one of obligation for that Kingdom and its possessions, by a Papal Brief which has been officially recognised in the Portuguese Chamber of Peers. The conversion to the Catholic faith is

announced of the Rev. R. P. Dunford, Rector of Lockinge, Wantage. Mr. Dunford is a relative of the Protestant Bishop of Chichester.

It is stated that Lord Darnley's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India will be announced within the next few weeks.

The Home Rule Bill has occupied sixty-five out of the one hundred and twenty-three sittings of the House of Commons this year.

Lieutenant Perry's Polar Expedition meets with trouble at the outset. During the journey from St. John's to Hopdale, Labrador, the Falcon encountered such rough weather that all the burros or Colorado Donkeys, taken for transport, died of cold.

DOWN THE MOUNTAIN TO DEATH.

At four o'clock on the morning of November 8th, 1875, an express train on the Leigh Valley Railway, in America, was on the top of a mountain, eighteen miles above the city of Wilkesbarre. Among the passengers were the President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet, in a special coach. From this point the grade was very steep, and the road full of curves. It was the custom to keep the brakes set all the way down. If they failed, disaster was sure to follow. Within a minute after the train started, the driver noticed that something had suddenly gone wrong with the brakes. The train kept pushing the engine. He reversed but without checking the speed. Seeing this, the guard alighted and two other train men jumped and escaped with only slight injuries. The train now ran faster and faster, and a horrible death seemed waiting for all on board. The driver blew the whistle continuously to warn trains in the foot of the mountain of his approach. When the runaway passed Nesquehanna Station it was going at the rate of nearly seventy miles an hour, and the faithful driver stood at his post, bare-headed, holding on, and still blowing the whistle. At the foot of the mountain all the trains had got out of the way except the rear end of a coal train which was just shunting. Into this the passenger train dashed with a crash that was heard 100 miles around, knocking the coal cars in all directions. The passengers were badly shaken, and some were bruised, but none were killed. But where was the brave driver? From under the wreck of the overturned engine he was taken an hour afterwards, crushed and dying, but still able to speak. "Is the President safe?" he gasped. "Yes, and everybody else," was the answer. "Thank God for that," he said, and never spoke again.

A splendid deed, truly, for there is not a driver in a hundred who would not have stood to his duty with the same fidelity. Exposed to all sorts of weather, to constant danger, and laden with responsibility, the engine drivers have a commendable record, and deserve higher appreciation both by the companies and by the public.

"I am an engine driver," says Edward Roberts, and have been for eleven years. My death was always fixed until July 1888. Then something came over me that I could not account for. I felt tired, shabby, and languid. My stomach felt as if it was full, and I had lost my appetite. I had many times been taken out of my mouth, and my appetite failed. At last, however, I agreed with me, and I had great pain after eating anything at all. In ten minutes my stomach would be all in a ferment, and swell like a balloon does when the gas is running into it. I had also a miserable tightness around my chest and sides. Later on I had awful pain in the kidneys. I could not rest at night; I had dreadful dreams, and would turn in bed, but find no ease.

"As I had been so weak and weaker until I could scarcely crawl to my work, but having a large family to support I struggled on as best I could, when many another would have been obliged to bed. As it was, my suffering was so great that I went to bed as soon as I returned from my work. For over four years I went on in this fashion, about half alive and half dead, obtaining no relief from the medicines the doctors gave me. I took six bottles of peppine, but it did no good, neither did the seven bottles of a medicine we sent over and got from Dublin.

"In May, 1890, a lady who called at my house, told me of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. So I got a bottle from Mr. Wilson, at Drug Hall, Holyhead, and began taking it. In a week I felt better, my stomach was easier, and my food digested, and I gradually gained strength. By the time I had taken six bottles I was strong as ever. I could eat anything and have kept well ever since. I have told of my recovery every where, and many of my friends have used the Syrup with benefit. I wish my experience to be published and will reply to inquiries about my case.

(Signed) Edward Roberts, No. 9, Tyn, Pyl Road, Holyhead.

What originally brought on this wretched attack of indigestion and dyspepsia—which through lack of the proper remedy became chronic—Mr. Roberts does not say, even if he knows. Probably the cause was exposure and a hasty and irregular habit of eating. At all events he was fortunate in learning of Mother Seigel's Syrup before it was too late. We congratulate him on this point, and are confident his frank statement will be of use to others of his honourable and responsible calling.

For one, the writer of these lines never lies comfortably back on the cushions in a first-class carriage on the excellent North-Western Railway without hoping (seriously enough, to be sure) that all is well in mind and body with the man who drives the iron horse.