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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கூப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

கையொப்பவிதிதம் ரூ.ச

இலம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....	4-(0)
சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....	2-00
இலம்- க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....	6-00
சு-மாசத்துக்கு பிற்பணம்.....	3-00
தபால்பிலவு { இலங்கைக்கு.....	1-00
{ இந்தியாவுக்கு.....	1-00
விளம்பர விதிதம்	
12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
12-க்குமேற்பழல் வரி க-க்கு	10
கரல் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)	300
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு.....	5-00
முக்காரல் கொலத்துக்கு.....	7-00
ஒருகலத்துக்கு.....	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.

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 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 3rd Sept. 1893.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

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

AT OUR LADY OF REFUGE.

Mass	5. 25. A. M.
"	6. 30. A. M.
"	8. 30. A. M.
Benediction	8. 00. P. M.

Friday 8th September 1893

Feast of the Nativity of the B. V. M. Feast of devotion.

AT OUR LADY OF REFUGE.

Mass	5. 15. A. M.
High Mass	6. 30. A. M.
Mass	8. 30. A. M.
Vespers, Procession and Benediction.	5. 00. P. M.

Telegraphic Summary

France and Italy.

London, August 22nd. France and Italy have exchanged regrets regarding the unfortunate outbreak at Nimes, and have promised to make enquiries into the matter. In the meantime anti-French demonstrations were renewed yesterday throughout Italy.

The cholera in Europe.

London, August 23rd. Cholera has appeared at Rotterdam, and is spreading seriously in Hungary and Russia.

London, August 24th. Cholera has broken out at Duisberg in Prussia.

"The Vicious Sherman Law"

Washington, August 23rd. A speech made by Senator Voorhees in the Senate last night urging the repeal of what he called "The Vicious Sherman Law" has produced a deep impression, Senator Voorhees being pronounced bi-metalist.

Washington, August 28th. (Midnight) The House of Representatives has passed a Bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act by a majority of one hundred and twenty-nine votes, after rejecting amendments brought forward proposing free coinage at ratios varying from sixteen to twenty to one. The prospects of the prompt adoption of the Bill by the Senate are increasing. Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary to the Treasury, has ordered the mints in Philadelphia and San Francisco to coin with the utmost rapidity the gold bullion, of which ninety millions is in the Treasury forming part of the gold reserve.

The Duke of Edinburgh a German Duke.

London, August 24th. The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday took the oaths and assumed Government as Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, in succession to his late uncle, Duke Ernest the second, in the presence of Emperor William. It is understood that His Royal Highness will abdicate in favour of his son when the latter attains the age of twenty-one.

Troubles in Mashonaland.

London, August 24th. The latest news from the Cape states that a Matabele impi is again raiding the territory of the Chartered Company and killing and capturing Mashons. The Administrator of Mashonaland telegraphs that action is imperative.

The Times and the Indian Gold standard.

London, August 24th. The Times says that the Indian Government will get into a worse difficulty unless it soon declares finally that its standard is gold, and that the rupee shall ultimately represent sixteen pence in gold. The Times depreciates a gold loan, and suggests that the India Council should issue Treasury Bills for three, six, and twelve months, and adds that these would be readily taken in Lombard Street.

Franco-Siamese affairs.

London, August 25th. In the House of Commons last night Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, announced that another vessel would replace H. M. S. "Linnets" at Bangkok. The Times states that M. de Vilers, the French envoy, has refused to allow M. Rollin Jacquemyns, the Siamese Foreign Minister, to take part in the negotiations between himself and the Siamese Government.

London, August 25th. The Times Bangkok correspondent states that M. de Vilers, the French envoy, is demanding the expulsion of Danish officers serving in the Siamese Army and Navy. The Times correspondent believes that these claims are only a pretext for demanding fresh territory on the right bank of the Mekong. The meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Bangkok have been adjourned sine die.

London, August 27th. Four Frenchmen-of-war have arrived at Koh Samut, probably with the intention of exercising pressure on the Siamese Government. H. E. H. Krom Luang Dewawongse, Chief Minister, has gone to Bangkok to consult with the King in view of the attitude assumed by M. de Vilers, the French envoy.

London, August 28th. The negotiations at Bangkok between M. de Vilers and the Siamese Government are at a standstill. The exact demands being made by France are at present kept a close secret. The English Press is renewing its attacks on France in regard to seeking to establish a semi-protectorate over the country.

The Home Rule Bill.

London, August 25th. The report on the Home Rule Bills was closed in the House of Commons last night without excitement, and the remaining amendments were disposed of, mostly without any division being taken. The third reading of the Bill is fixed for Wednesday.

Assault on Mr. Harry Furniss.

London, August 25th. Mr. MacNeill, the member for South Donegal, committed an assault on Mr. Harry Furniss in the lobby of the House of Commons last night, owing to the latter having caricatured him in this week's Punch. Mr. Furniss will probably apply for a summons.

The Russians and Herat.

London, August 27th. The new Freie Presse, an important Vienna paper, publishes a telegram from Samarkand, which is not yet confirmed, stating that the Russians are preparing to occupy Herat, and are fortifying Penjoid, Sarakhs, and Pulikhatum.

Lobengula sends defiant letters.

London, August 27th. Latest advices from the Cape state that Lobengula has sent defiant letters to Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Premier.

Fatal railway accident.

London, August 28th. A terrible railway accident took place yesterday at Long Island, where an excursion train ran into the rear of another train, resulting in eight carriages being shattered and piled up one over the other and sixteen people being killed, besides fifty injured.

England's naval policy.

London, August 29th. The naval estimates were last night considered by the House in Committee, and Sir U. Keir Shattellworth, Secretary of the Admiralty, said the immediate replacing of the "Hove" and "Victoria" was unnecessary. It had been fully resolved, he said, to execute the programme of the late Government. Naval activity abroad enjoined the necessity of our possessing large cruisers and more torpedo catchers, and there was the greatest need of three cruisers being added to the Mediterranean squadron during the next few months.

Local &c

Feast of St. Aloysius. The feast of St. Aloysius was celebrated in the Cathedral on Sunday the 27th. Instant with much pomp and splendour. A novena was held preparatory to the feast, in which the active and honorary members of the Confraternity of St. Aloysius Gonzaga as well as several young men from the town took part. On the morning of the feast day, Mass was said by the Very Revd. the Administrator Apostolic and Holy Communion was administered to a large number. After Mass the Very Revd. Father Collin delivered a very impressive sermon on the subject of the Holy Mass. In the evening the lovely image of the holy patron of youth was carried in solemn procession round the church amidst the pealing of bells and the booming of cannon. After the procession had entered the church, the Revd. Father Gourdon delivered a sermon with the eloquence so usual to him. After the singing of the *Osannularis* the consecration prayer to St. Aloysius was read by a member of the Confraternity, and then benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given.

The decorations both in and out of the church were on a grand scale and elicited the admiration of the congregation at large. After the service was over, the members repaired to St. Aloysius' room where they were treated to some good things provided by their beloved president, the Revd. Father M. Blachot, to whose zeal and untiring exertions the present prosperity of this Confraternity is in so large a measure due.

Forest Department. I am informed that it is in contemplation to appoint two additional Forest guards for the Northern Province, one to be stationed at Mannar and the other at Mullaitiva.—Cor.

Personal. Mr. Twynam, who after the Durbar has been on a visit to his daughters at Newara Eliya, will return to Jaffna in a few days.

Mr. Bellamy has left for Colombo to take charge of the Kelani works. Mr. Creasy has returned from Mannar where he had to inspect the arrangements for a fresh attempt at Artesian well-boring.

The Local Bar has received an accession, to its numerical strength, of two members:—Mr. Ambalawaneer who had his warrant transferred from Colombo and Mr. Tampoe who lately passed the Proctor's examination.—Cor.

Casualties. I hear that four corpses washed ashore, one at Colombogam, two near the Fort and one at Strutivu, are now being picked up. I have received no particulars which I hope to give in your next.—Cor.

Administration Reports. We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the Secretariat of the following reports for 1892:—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION by Mr. Cull, METEOROLOGY by the Hon. F. O. H. Clarke, Surveyor-General, RAILWAYS by Mr. Pearce, JUDICIAL STATISTICS by the Hon. P. Rama Nathan, Solicitor-General, and POLICE by Major L. F. Knollys, Inspector General.

Notes from Kangesanturai. The S.S. Lady Havelock arrived from Trincomalee and sailed to day with a large shipment of cargo. The District Engineer Mr. Bellamy who had been trans-

ferred to Colombo was a passenger and the Town Padre with a long cassock was conspicuous at the Jetty in bidding the above gentleman *Bon Voyage*. Mr. Presudi who lately married the sister-in-law of Advocate Nagalingam was also a passenger with his new bride accompanied by his mother-in-law Mrs. Hall. The port is extremely busy and the grain shed is stocked with paddy to the very top and owing to want of space paddy is being stored and measured outside the grain shed.—29th. Aug. Cor. To be continued.

Notes from Delft.—THE WEATHER. The place is hot and dry and the want of rain is much felt.

HORSES.—There are about eighty horses, all told, now in the Island. Twenty of these will be shortly captured with a view to their being sold. The Headmen have received orders to put up temporary stables for the horses to be captured and tamed. It is not improbable that Mr. Twynam will pay us a visit shortly.

THE PALMIRAH CROP is an indifferent one especially in Nadukkuricheli, (the middle of the Island) which is more densely inhabited than the Western or Eastern parts. The produce of the palmirah supplemented by the produce of the cow and a crop of dry grain constitutes the chief food supply of the people. Dry grain cultivation during the early part of the year has not been a success in any sense; and now that the palmirah has also partially failed, the Islanders have, it would appear, a hard time of it; and many of them will be forced to go abroad to find the means of living.

THE GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY opened here is a great boon and I am glad to say that the people have learned to appreciate European medicine, preferring it to the nostrums and recipes of native quacks. The Dispenser was very kind and accessible to all at the outset; when he charged only 12 cents for each patient; and even this fee he did not exact in the case of many. But he now insists on a fee of 25 cents being paid by a patient and he refuses to accept payment in kind. This is felt by the people at large to be a hardship in a place where money is scarce and the majority are paupers. It is desirable that the Dispenser should be directed to revert to the original fee of 12 cents, exempting all pauper patients from the payment of this fee.

Bonjean Road. A new road has been opened facing St. Lucia's Cathedral by the Colombo Municipality. This step was inspired as well to give prominence to the most finished and extensive work of architecture this Island can boast of as to pay a compliment to the Catholic community. Not content with obtaining the consent of the Council for the making of the road, in the exercise of his powers as Chairman, he (the Mayor of Colombo) has of his own action decided on naming it Bonjean Road—a gracious testimony of his esteem for our late Archbishop.—Ceylon Catholic Messenger.

The results of the Clerical and Railway Probationer's Examinations have been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the Director of Public Instruction; but they are not to be published till they are approved by H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor.

News has been received of the serious illness of the Hon. F. O. H. Clarke who is now on leave in England.

Mr. Ithwaites, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, has returned to the Island. His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will shortly resume the administration of the Colony, his leave having expired.

Mr. F. K. Ellis, the Inspector of Prisons has been appointed a Commission to inquire into certain charges preferred against Mr. Hendrie of the P. W. Department by Mr. A. Murray. Mr. Ellis goes to Batticaloa to institute the inquiry and Mr. Hendrie follows him.

Leo XIII has asked his physician not to visit him every day. Twice a week is sufficient, he says, as he is very well, the great heat seeming to agree with him perfectly; but he is always obliged to lean on an elegant carved ebony stick which his Holiness is of a very wily constitution and may live for many years, especially as the Peci family is of a long-lived race, counting many ancestors who lived till over 100 years old.—Catholic Times.

கோயில் தினம்.

கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)புரட்டாசிமீ ௩-வ்
ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை
ஆசனக்கோயிலில்
கூ-ம் பூசை நுவ மணிக்கு
உ-ம் ௭ இ
ஆசீர்வாதம் நுவ
அடைக்கலமாதாகோயிலில்
பூசை ௩
உ-ம் ௩
கூ-ம் ௩
ஆசீர்வாதம் இரவு ௩

அ-வ் தேவமாதா ஜெனனமான திருநாள். பத்தித்தினம். பூசைகள் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமைகளிலே அடைக்கலமாதா கோவிலிலே நடக்கும். சாயந்தரம் ௩ மணிக்கு வேல்பரும் திருச்சுருபசுற்றுப்பிரகாரமும்.

சென்பத்திரிசியார் கல்லூரி.

இக்கல்லூரியிலே சேரவிரும்பும் மாணக்கர் ஆவணிமாச முடிபுலவராயி ழுஞ்சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படுவார்கள். அதற்குப் பின்னால அப்தற்குரிய சலாரிக்கொடுத்துச் சேரவேண்டியது.

இங்ஙனம், கல்லூரித்தலைவர்.

மருதமடுத்திருப்பதி.

இத்திருப்பதித் திருவிழாவானது வழக்கம் போல வைகாசி மாசத்திலே வரும் முதல் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை யாரம்பமாகி ஐப்பசி மீ ச-ந் வரும் செபமலைமாதாவின் திருநாளிலே முடிபாகும்.

காலம் வசதியானால் போதிய தொகையான யாத்திரிகள் கூடியிருந்தால் ஒவ்வொரு ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமைகளிலும் கால திவ்விய பூசையின் பின் செபமலைமாதாவின் திருச்சுருபம் வீதி மொண்டி சுற்றப்படும்.

கிருவிழாக்களிலே பங்குபற்ற விருப்பமுடையோர் திருப்பதித் தலைவராகிய நம்மிடம் பேசி யொழுங்கு செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது.

இங்ஙனம்

C. Massiet O. M. I.

திருப்பதித் தலைவர்.

நொத்தீசு பண்ணுதல், அச்சடித்தல், ஞால பண்ணுதல், புலதகம கட்டுதல், எழுத்துவார்த்தல், புலதக கட்டுதல், எழுத்துகள் எழுத்துகள் விற்றல் முதலியவைகளும், சகலமொனியோடர்களும், செக்குகள், போஸ்றலோடர்களும் இன்னும் மிப்பேர்ப்பட்டவைகளும் இரத்தப்பதிப்பதித்தின் மனேசருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டியது.

காவலனில் அச்சடிக்கப்படும் காணிக்கையே பத்திராதிபருக்கு விசைமிட்டனுப்பவேண்டும்.

மனேசருடனும் அல்லது பத்தி ழுபேருடனும் தம்காரியங்களேபேபே ரசவார் தங்கள் பேரையும் விவாசனதையும் விளங்கவெழுதும்படி விதித்தலுமாய்க் கேட்கப்படுகின்றது.

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்

கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)புரட்டாசிமீ ௩-வ்

St Patrick's College—சென்பத்திரிசியார் கல்லூரி—இலங்கையிலே வரவர கேம்பிரிச்—லோக்கல் பீர்ட்சைக்குப் போரும் ஆண்பிள்ளைகளும் பெண்பிள்ளைகளும் மாணக்கரின் தொகை யதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகின்றது. சென்ற கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு) இலங்கையடங்கலிலே மிருந்து ௩௫௩ பேர் கேம்பிரிச்சிலோக்கல் பீர்ட்சைக்குப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களில் லாரிஜம் பார்க்க கணக்கெழுதிவைப்பதிலும், சுருக்கஎழுத்திலும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தாரும் சென்பத்திரிசியார்கல் லூரி மாணக்கருமாகிய இருவரும் இவர்களிலே அரங்கேறிய ஏல்வாரிலும் விசேஷமாக அரங்கேறினாரென்பதை யறிவது நமக்குப்பெருமையே.

கல்லூரியின் நயாபேட்சர் சினேகிதருக்குஞ்சுந்தோஷமே. வித்தியாகர்த்தராகிய மெல். கல் துரை யெழுதும் கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு) நிப போட்டிலே நம்முடைய சென்பத்திரிசியார் கல்லூரியிலிருந்து பீர்ட்சைக்குச் சென்ற மாணக்கரைக்குறித்துப் பின்வருமாறு சொல்லுகின்றார்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள சென்பத்திரிசியார் கல்லூரியிலிருந்து கேம்பிரிச்சிலோக்கல் பீர்ட்சைக்குச் சென்ற இரண்டு மாணக்கரும் கணக்கெழுதி வைப்பதிலும், சுருக்க எழுதும் கல் விவிலும் விசேஷம் பெற்றார்கள். இப்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பிற்சாலத்திலே இக்கல்லியினால் வரக்கூடிய பலபலனை இவ்வளவென்று மதிக்கப்பராமனவனும். ன்று கல் துரை பாராட்டிப்பேசுகின்றார்.

இந்தக் கேம்பிரிச்சிலோக்கல் பீர்ட்சைக்கு இந்தியச் சுவ கலாசாலைப்பீர்ட்சைக் குடும்பமாக.

வித்தியாபரிபாலன நிப்போட்டு.

வித்தியாகர்த்தராகிய மெல். கல் துரை இலங்கை வித்தியாபரிபாலனத்தைக்குறித்து கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு) நிப்போட்டெழுதியிருக்கின்றார். அந்த நிப்போட்டிலே யார் சொல்லுவனவற்றின் சுருக்கம் யாதொன்றில்; கவண்மேத்துக்கு நிப்போட்டனுப்புகிறதாயுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே கல்வி பயின்றுகொண்டு வரக்கூடிய மாணக்கர் கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு) நிப்போட்டிலே க,௩௩,௪௩௩ பேர். முந்திய வருடத்திலும் பார்க்கப் பிந்திய வருடத்திலே ௪,௬௬௦ பேர் மேலதிகமாயினர். முந்திய வருடத்திற்குப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௪,௦௩௨. பிந்திய வருடத்திலே ௩,௮௭௨. ஆகையால் கஅ௦௦ பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் பிந்திய வருடத்திலே குறைந்ததாயிற்று.

பிரிவுபிரிவாகப் பார்ப்பின் கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலிருந்து கவண்மேத்துப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௪௩௩. இவைகளிலே ௪௨,௬௬௦ மாணக்கர் கல்வி பயின்ற வந்தார்கள். இவர்களுக்குள்ளே ஆண்பிள்ளைகள் ௩௬,௦௮௦ பேர். பெண்பிள்ளைகள் ௬,௬௬௦ பேர். முந்திய வருடத்திலும் பார்க்க கள பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் ௪௪௪ மாணக்கரும் மேலாகும்.

உதவிப்பணம் பெறும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௬,௦௨௪. அவைகளிலே கல்வி பயின்றுவந்த மாணக்கர் ௮௨,௬௬௦ பேர். இவர்களுள் ஆண்பிள்ளைகள் ௩௭,௬௬௦ பேர். பெண்பிள்ளைகள் ௪௫,௦௦௦ பேர். முந்திய வருடத்திலும் பார்க்க ௩௩ பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் ௭,௭௮௨ மாணக்கரும் அதிகமும்.

கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)முள்ள பாஞ்சாலிப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௬,௦௩௩. இவைகளிலே கல்வி பயில்வது ஆண்பிள்ளைகள் மாத்திரமாகையால் அவற்றின் பிள்ளைகள் ௬,௮௭௮ பேர். கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு) மிருந்த பாஞ்சாலிகள் ௬,௬௬௬. மாணக்கர் ௮,௭௭௭ பேர். முடிவருடத்திலும் பார்க்கப் பீர்வருடத்திலே பாஞ்சாலிகளின் தொகையும் மாணக்கர் தொகையும் குறைந்தவருகின்றனர்.

அரசாட்சியாரின் சகாயபணம்பெறுதல் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௬௬௨. அவைகளிலே கல்வி பயின்று வருகின்ற மாணக்கர் ௬,௬௬௬ பேர். இவர்களுள் ௬,௬௬௬ பேர் ஆண்பிள்ளைகள். ௩,௩௩௩ பேர் பெண்பிள்ளைகள். முந்திய வருடகணக்கோடொத்து வைத்துப் பார்ப்பின் ௪௨ பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் ௬,௬௬௬ மாணக்கர் குறைவாயினர்.

செல்லு கணக்கைத் தலைவீதம் பகிராந்து பாத்தால் கவண்மேத்து பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே ஆண்பிள்ளை ஒன்றுக்கு ௪ ரூபா ௪௭ சதம். பெண்பிள்ளை ஒன்றுக்கு ௩ ரூபா ௪௭ சதம். கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே ஆண்பிள்ளைக்கு ௪ ரூபா ௪௭ சதம். பெண்பிள்ளைக்கு ௩ ரூபா ௪௭ சதம்.

௩ ரூபா ௪௭ சதம். கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே ஆண்பிள்ளைக்கு ௪ ரூபா ௪௭ சதம். பெண்பிள்ளைக்கு ௩ ரூபா ௪௭ சதம்.

உதவிப்பணம் பெறும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் வீதத்தைப் பார்த்தால் மாணக்கரொருவருக்கு முடிபு ௬௮௬௨-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே ௨ ரூபா ௬௮ சதம். கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே ௨ ரூபா ௬௮ சதம்.

சென்ற ௨௨ வருடங்களின் கணக்கைப்பார்த்தால் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களினதும் மாணக்கரினதும் தொகையதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே வருகின்றன. கஅ௭௦-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே மிருந்த பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௩௮௩. மாணக்கரின் தொகை ௬௬,௬௬௬ பேர். கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலேயுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௬,௬௬௬. மாணக்கரின் தொகை ௬,௬௬௬ பேர்.

இலங்கையடங்கலிலும் மொத்தமாகவுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௬,௮௭௨. மாணக்கரின் தொகை ௬,௬௬௬ பேர்.

கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே வித்தியாபரிபாலனத்திற்காகச் செலவிடும்படி அரசாட்சியாரினால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டபணம் ௩,௩௩௩ ரூபா. ௬௬ சதம். இதிலே செலவிடப்பட்டது ௩,௩௩௩, ௮௬௬ ரூபா. ௬௬ சதம். மீந்திருப்பது ௨௩,௩௩௩ ரூபா ௭௪ சதம்.

வடமாகாணம், கீழ்மாகாணங்களின் வித்தியாபரிபாலனத்திலே மெல்.பிரகாரணத்திலே நிப்போட்டிலே செலவிடும்படி வடமாகாண குடிசனம் ௩,௦௨,௦௦௦ பேர். சென்ற வருடக் கணக்கின்படி ௬௬,௬௬௬ பேர் பெருக்கமாயினர். கீழ்மாகாண குடிசனம் கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே ௬,௬௬௬ பேர். கஅகூஉ-ம் (வ்ரு)த்திலே ௨௦, ௮௮௬ பேர் பெருக்கமாயினர். இக்குடிசனங்களின் மொத்தங்களினை நூற்றுக்கணக்கானவர்களாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அப்படி வைத்துக்கொண்டால் வடமாகாணத்திலே ௬,௬௬௬ பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் கீழ்மாகாணத்திலே ௬,௬௬௬ பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் கலாசாலைகள் வேண்டும்.

இவர்களுக்காக வடமாகாணத்திலே கவண்மேத்துப்பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஒன்று, உதவிப்பணம் பெறும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௬,௬௬௬ இ. ரூசுகின்றன. கீழ்மாகாணத்திலே கவண்மேத்துப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௮. உதவிப்பணம் பெறும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ௬௬.

வித்தியாபரிபாலன மெல். வங்கியலன்பேர்க் கென்பவரெழுதிய நிப்போட்டிலே வித்தியாபரிபாலன பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குச் சென்று நெஜிலு தர்சரியோ பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பிக்கப்படுகிறார்களோ நேர்க்கணக்குச் சரியோ என்பவற்றைப் பார்ப்பதில் மாதிரியும் அவர்களுடைய கடமையடங்கல்லை. பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஒழுக்க சன்மார்த்தம் நீதிநெறிமுறை இவைகள் கற்பிக்கப்படுகின்றனவோ என்பதையும் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார். இவர் சொல்லுவதுசரியே. உபாத்தியாயாயிருப்பவர்பிதாவக்கும் குருவுக்கும் சமானமாயிருக்கவேண்டியவர். உபாத்தியாயரையே மாணக்கர் பெரும்பாலும் கண்டுபாவிப்பார்கள். ஆகையால் ஒருபள்ளிக்கூடத்திலே படிப்பிக்கின்ற உபாத்தியாயருடைய கல்வித்திறமை யெப்படியென்பதைப் பார்ப்பதற்கும் ஆராயவதற்கும் முன்னர் அவருடைய குறைபாட்டையும் பார்க்கவேண்டியது. ஏனெனில், முடிசெடியிலே திராட்சப்பழம் பிடுங்கியுலாதுபோல நன்றையிடலால் உபாத்தியாயரைக் கொண்டு பிள்ளைகளைச் சன்மார்த்தத்திலே வளர்ப்பிக்கூடாது. ஆகையால் வித்தியாபரிபாலன இதுவிஷயங்களையும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே அவதானித்துத் திருத்த முயன்று வருவது நன்றாகும்.

பொதுவர்த்தமான் Weather—காலநிலை—தென்றற்காற்று உமாய் வீசுகின்றது. மழையில்லை. வெயில் உறைப்பு.

The feast of St Aloysius Gonzaga—அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியார் திருநாள்—சென்ற ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை ஆசனக்கோயிலிலே வாலிபின் பாதுகாவலரான அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியாருடைய திருநாள் சிறப்பாகக் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. இத்திருநாளுக்கு ஆயத்தமாக முன்னர் நவராட் செபுச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஒவ்வொரு சாயந்தரங்களிலும் சென்சென்ஸ் சுவாமியாராலும், கொலின்சுவாமியாராலும், பூலோகசிக்க சுவாமியாராலும் பத்தியெழுப்புவான பிரசங்கங்கள் சொல்லப்பட்டு வந்தன. சென்பத்திரிசியார் கல்லூரிப்பாலியர் வாலிடரும் பட்டணத்திலே கஃசுகின்ற மறுமுள்ள வால்பரும் நவராட்செபமாகிய இருபத்திக்கிருத்தியத்தையுச் செய்து பாசசக்கீர்த்தனம்பண்ணி திருநாள் நன்று கால தேவநெருணை பெற்றார்கள். ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை கால விக்கார் செனைய சுவாமியாராலே சொல்லப்பட்டபூசையின் பின் கொலின்சுவாமியாராலே பிரசங்கஞ்சொல்லப்பட்டது. சாயந்தரம் அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியாருடைய திருச்சுருபம் வீதிக்கொண்டு சுற்றப்பட்டது. அதன்மேல் கொடுதேன் சுவாமியார் பிரசங்குரைக்க தேவநெருணை யாசீர்வாத்துடன் திருநாள் முடிந்தது.

Our Government Agent.—நம்மேசனார்.—ஏசண்டர்மாருடைய கட்டத்துக்குச்சென்ற நம்மேசனார் அங்கேதங்கி இம்மாசத் தொடக்கத்திலே பாய்க்கப்பல் வழியாகப் பிரயாணப்பட்டு வழியிலே மன்னாருதலிய விடங்களைத் தரிசித்துவரவாராம்.

The shedules.—உடையார்மார் பட்டோலை.—உடையார்மாருடைய உத்தியோகமும் மேன்மையும், வரும்படியும் எல்லாம் பட்டோலையிலேதான் சங்கியிற்று வந்தன. பட்டோலை அவசரமில்லாமல் தள்ளப்பட்டபின்னர் உடையார்வேலை அவசியமற்ற வீணாவேலைபோல வந்துவிட்டது. அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய சம்பளம் கொடுக்க அரசாட்சியாராலே முடியாது. கொடுக்கின்ற அது பட்டோலையோடே தின்ற மிட்டுக்குப் பிச்சப்படுகிறப்போட்டி வாருகின்றது. அரசாட்சியார்கொடுக்கிற சம்பளமானது அதனையெடுக்கக் கசேசேரிக்கு வந்துபோகுந் செலவுக்குத்தானும் காணமாட்டாது. இவ்வாறிருப்பினாலே ஏசண்டர் பழமழபு பட்டோலைபெற்றுமே பட்டோலையிட்டுவெள்ளெடுக்கும் அபிப்பிராயமுடையவராயிருக்கின்றார். இப்போது அரசாட்சியாரிடம் கேட்கின்றதிடே நேரு நெருக்குபணம் பேசியிருப்பாரென்று நம்புகின்றோம்.

Pro Note case—வாக்குமுறிப்பத்திரவழக்கு—மெல். வீத்துரை யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருக்கும்போது கரையூட்டியும் தம்மிடத்திருந்த நூறுரூபா முறிப்பத்திரத்தைச் சீர்தரிக்கப் போனவிடத்திலே அதுவழக்காக வீத்துரை நோட்டியுத்தரின் ஆஜரையும் கள்ளச்சத்திலேயே மிக்முடியுள்ளது. அந்நாளில் இவ்வழக்கு இவ்வீடத்திலே பெருமருட்சியாயிருந்தது. அட்புலவர் அப்பல்லோடார். சுப்பிரகோட்டார் நோட்டை அங்கேரித்து அட்புலருக்குச்செலவோடு தீர்வைகொடுத்தார்கள். ஒருநிலவான் தமக்குத்தொறியபடி ஒன்றைத்தள்ளுவதிலும் கொள்ளுவதிலும் மாத்திரம் கள்ளச்சத்தியழக்கெடுக்கிறதாலும் எல்லாபழக்கிலுமெடுக்கலாம். இவ்வாறு வீத்துரைகொண்டுவந்ததும் கொணரவருவதற்குமான கள்ளச்சத்தியழக்களுக்குள் ஆதாரமற்றவாகப் பற்றாதுபோயின. (கடி)

Hydrophobia—நாய்க்கடி விசர்—விசர்நாய்கள் ஊரிலேநின்று கடிப்பதினாலே ஊரெல்லாம் திடுக்கிடுகின்றது. விசர்நாய்க்கடிக்கப்பட்டவர்களும் உள்ளாடுவல்லாம் திடுக்காட்டமுடையவராயிருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பாம்புபடித்தால் ஒருநாளுக்குள்ளே அதன்விஷத்தினால் நஷ்டத்தொன்று தெளிந்துகொள்ளவாய் விசர்நாய்க்கடிக்கோவெனில் கள்ளாடும்படியாக யிருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அஃனாலே அரசாட்சியார் விசர்நாய்க்கடிக்கலாம் காலவழக்கான ஒரு கட்டினைச் செய்து செய்திர்மானித்து அதனைக் கேட்கப்பத்திரிகையிலே விளம்பரஞ்செய்திருக்கிறார். அச்சட்டமானது சட்டநெருப்பணசையிலே அரங்கேறியபின் நடைபெறவும். அச்சட்டத்தின்படி. நகரபைண்டர்சபைகளின் தலைவர்களாவது ஏசண்டர்மாருடைய உபுஏசண்டர்

THE
Jaffna Catholic Guardian
SEPTEMBER 2ND

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Cull's remarks on Public Instruction are given under eight heads in his Report for the past year, viz: 1—Statistical Summary. 2—Administration. 3—Superior Instruction. 4—Primary and Middle Instruction. 5—Technical Instruction. 6—Publications of the Department. 7—Libraries and 8—Financial Summary. Following Mr. Cull's order, we shall notice the more salient and interesting features under each head.

Of the Schools reporting to the Department there were 4,052 in 1891 as against 3872 in 1892; while of the scholars in these schools, the number was 153,843 in 1891 as against 158,453 in 1892. The number of schools decreased by 180, but the number of scholars increased by 4,615 during the year under report.

Of the Schools in operation, the unaided schools, pansala and private, numbered 2,395 with 33,631 children, the aided schools 1,024 with 82,637 and the Government Schools 453 with 42,190 children. There was an increase of 17 Government and 22 aided schools during the year. The falling off in the total number of schools from 4,052 in 1891 to 3,872 in 1892 was due to some of the unaided schools being suppressed and others failing to furnish the usual returns to the Department.

Of the Government schools, so many as 209 are located in the Western, 63 in the Southern, 63 in the Central and 57 in the Sabaragamuwa Province. In the other Provinces the number dwindles down from 24 in the North Western to 1 in the Northern Province. It seems queer that the Government should start and maintain so many of its schools in the Western Province which, from its wealth and position and from the fact of its being the chief seat of all the Missionary agencies except the American, ought to be allowed to take care of itself more than any other Province.

The proportion of the population now under instruction is 1 in 12 in the Western as well as in the Northern Province where educational activity is highest and 1 in 48 in the North-Central Province where it is lowest. The proportion for the whole Island is 1 in 19. Ten years ago it was 1 in 30.

Through the instrumentality of of the examinations held annually for Queen's Scholarships in Training Schools as well as for Grant-in-aid Teacher's Licenses, a large number of qualified young men are now available for service as teachers in vernacular schools. There are now 703 Vernacular Boys' Schools, while the holders of Licenses and Certificates to teach number 1666.

Under the head of Administration, Mr. Cull urges the appointment of one additional Sub-Inspector for the Central and one for the Southern Sub-Inspectorate, with a view to the more efficient working of Government and Grant-in-aid schools, especially by means of frequent surprise visits and incidental inspections, for which an increase will have to be made in the travelling allowances allocated to the inspecting staff of the Department.

Under the head of Superior Instruction, the Director gives a full account of the Cambridge Local Examination, the growth of which is not a little remarkable, the number of boys and girls presented rising steadily from twenty-one in 1880 when it was first introduced by Mr. Bruce, to three hundred and fifty three in 1892. Ceylon pre-

sented last year 54 candidates more than all the other British Colonies put together. Of the sixty four distinctions gained by the Colonies, as a whole, at the last examination, Ceylon alone secured twenty-nine. Among the Ceylonese candidates, seventy-eight took up French, six German, eight Chemistry, seven Book-keeping and two Shorthand. As regards the two latter subjects, Mr. Cull justly observes that their practical importance requires fuller recognition. The Jaffnese will be glad to learn that Jaffna has taken the lead in these subjects. Of the Ceylonese candidates, there were only two who obtained distinctions in Bookkeeping and Shorthand and these two candidates are from

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE to which Mr. Cull refers as follows:—

"It is most satisfactory again to be able to note that from St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, two students are sent up and again distinctions in Shorthand and Book-keeping. The practical utility of these subjects as regards the future career of the candidates cannot be overestimated."

While on the subject of Superior Instruction, Mr. Cull is not unmindful of the great and invaluable services rendered to the cause of education generally, and of Catholic education in particular by one who stood prominently forth as its skilful, energetic, persistent and uncompromising advocate for the long period of 35 years. It is gratifying to see that, as a generous and discriminating admirer, Mr. Cull has embodied in a permanent form, in his official report, the high appreciation of the educational labours of the late lamented Archbishop, to which he gave expression in his speech at the Royal College and which the Anglican Bishop fully endorsed at the time. Our readers will peruse with pleasure Mr. Cull's very high and well merited encomium on

HIS GRACE DR. BONJEAN.

"The Administration Report of the year would be conspicuously incomplete without reference to the supreme loss sustained by the cause of education in the death of His Grace the late Archbishop Bonjean. For many years the late prelate took a very prominent part in all matters relating to the advancement of education and especially of the grant-in-aid system.

His pre-eminent powers of organization and administration, marked force of character, the keenest insight into educational needs, the keenest interest in educational activity, a strenuous champion for all that tended to advance the educational progress of the Island, the area of the Island wheresoever Roman Catholic Schools exist might be almost described as co-terminous with the sphere of his energies.

It goes without saying that the relations between the deceased prelate and the Department were not always absolutely harmonious; but the friction was wholesome and stimulative."

(To be continued)

THE CENTRAL ROAD.

(By a Traveller)

The Central Road from Jaffna to Matale is the great trunk road of the Island. Having often passed up and down this road, I think it is now a great improvement on what it was thirty or forty years ago. The original route of the Central Road, called the *old trace*, passed through the inhabited villages of the Wannu where water was to be had in plenty; but there are several streams there to be crossed, some of large magnitude, the permanent and substantial bridging of which was regarded as too costly to be undertaken; and during heavy rains cart traffic was interrupted. The Elephant Pass Causeway was not constructed till Sir William Gregory became Governor; steam communication round the Island was a luxury unknown to those who lived in the fifties; and in those days, communication by land between the North and the South, though slow, tedious and even dangerous, was resorted to at certain seasons of the year, from sheer necessity, even by high officials. The passage of a Justice of the Supreme Court, through the wilds

of the Wannu to Jaffna, to hold the Criminal Sessions, was an imposing affair. He was carried in a palanquin accompanied by coolies bearing torch-lights at night, and scaring away wild animals by their noise and numbers.

Opinion was long divided as to the advisability of retaining and improving the old trace as the great highway from North to South. The Government Agent insisted on changing the route so as to avoid expensive bridges; while the P. W. Department persisted in their contention that, on the whole, the old trace was the best and should therefore be retained. The question was hotly discussed during the early days of Sir William Gregory's rule: and at length the P. W. D. had to give in to the G. A.

The Governor directed a new route to be taken for the Central Road so as to avoid all heavy expensive bridging. This route passed through thick jungle and the worst feature of it was that there was no water to be got. It was then resolved to sink wells for the use of travellers. The first few attempts proved to be failures. A great depth was reached, but there was still no water to be had. Sir William Gregory made up his mind to make a personal inspection of the *New trace*, against the adoption of which, the P. W. D. felt confident, the failure to obtain water by sinking wells would militate as a powerful and overwhelming argument. The G. A.'s party were however equal to the occasion, they had resource enough to get over the difficulty and they stole a march upon the P. W. D. Water was brought from long distances in large casks and poured into the empty wells against the Governor's arrival. The wells were, to all appearance, fairly well supplied with fairly good water. His Excellency came and found that the new trace was a financial success and that the wells already sunk afforded a satisfactory guarantee that a sufficient supply of water for the use of travellers was obtainable by sinking wells at convenient distances along the route. The old trace was abandoned and the new adopted. A sum of from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 has been allowed yearly during the last twenty years or so; and a large number of wells have been sunk.

There is a well now being dug on a rather bored through hard rock at a place some miles beyond Kockavil. The place has come to be called *Pathinettampore* (the 18th war recorded in the *Baratham*) from the fact of the boring being a very laborious and painful task. Water has been reached at a great depth and has been found to be good.

The change from the old to the new trace is, I suppose, justified on the grounds of public economy and convenience. With the abandonment of the *old trace*, the old villages through which it passed have in a manner been abandoned. If that trace were still the great highway of communication, those villages would be afforded many opportunities of improvement which they do not now enjoy. The *new trace* has been used for about twenty years and it is now for the most part a good metalled road; but it is not broad enough in many places to admit of rows of heavily laden carts from opposite directions, passing each other in safety. The water courses on either side of the road are deep in not a few places; and carts passing each other run the danger of what methinks would be a perilous descent, head over heels, entailing serious injury to life and limb. Sir William Gregory, in one of his Addresses to the Legislative Council, had indeed expressed a hope that, before the close of his term of Government, he would be able to drive a four-in-hand with the greatest ease; but this ideal of perfection the *new trace* has yet to reach. The road must be widened, not by earth work, as is now done, but by the processes originally taught by Mac Adam and economised, in these latter days, by Mr. Mac Bride, to the unspeakable agony of "dumb driven cattle."

The new trace passes through thick uninhabited jungle. Between Elephant Pass and Panichankulam, the only human habitations to be seen are the Rest Houses and the Sheds for the labourers employed by the Forest and the P. W. Departments. There is a division of pioneers at Kockavil, another at Murikandy and a third at Pathinettampore, stationed specially for road work in a tract of country where local labour cannot be obtained.

In travelling the long dreary distance just indicated, one feels a wish to see a few permanent settlements formed here and there; but are water and the other conditions necessary for such settlements present? The country on either side of the road between Parantam and Panichankulam is very unpromising and unattractive. I have been able to notice just one individual attempt at cultivation. This is at Murikandy where a man who was for many years an overseer owns some land where the lime, the orange, the mango and many other plants thrive luxuriantly on the virgin soil. This man is the fortunate manager of a temple or

rather of a shed dedicated to *Pullaiyar* and erected under a group of *Palai trees* standing close to the road. The offerings at this shed aggregate some Rs. 120 a month, contributed chiefly by the carters. It is with a part of this money that the man has been able to buy land and plant it. There is a large deep well in the garden and a substantial temple is in course of construction. I do not think it will pay one to buy land and cultivate it in this part of the country, especially as irrigation by means of wells will prove too costly and laborious to be undertaken. Chena cultivation may be carried on; but its success will depend mainly, perhaps entirely, on an abundant and a seasonable supply of rain.—*To be continued.*

DOWN THE MOUNTAIN TO DEATH.

At four o'clock on the morning of November 8th, 1875, an express train on the Legh 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 and one or 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 at the foot of the mountain of his approach. When the runaway passed Neasepoke 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 for 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 wakened an hour afterwards, crashed 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, yet 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 health was always good until July 1885. Then something came over me that I couldn't account for. I felt tired, sleepy, and languid. My stomach felt sour and cold, my mouth tasted awfully bad, and my tongue was thick coated. A disagreeable fluid came up into my mouth, and my appetite failed. No food, however light, 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 found no ease.

"As time went on I got weaker 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 confined 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 pepsine, 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 everywhere, 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 Pwll 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 (selfishly enough, to be sure) that all is well in mind and body with the man who drives the iron horse.

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