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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian. கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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VOL. XVII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 9TH 1893

NO 34

NOTICE

MADHU CHURCH.

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

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

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

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

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK.

(Established 1832.)

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

Remittances

Can be made through every Kachcheri, or by Cheques, Drafts, Inland Money Orders and Postal Orders payable in Colombo to order of the Secretary.

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

NOTICE.

OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY AT UDOOVILLE.

The Novena at this Church will begin on the 22nd. Inst. and close on October 1st. with the feast of our Lady of the Holy Rosary.

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday 10th Sept. 1893.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Table with 2 columns: Service and Time. Includes Mass (5.15 A.M.), Benediction (5.15 P.M.), etc.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF REFUGE.

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

Telegraphic Summary

The Franco-Siamese question. London, August 29th. M. de Viers, on behalf of the French Government, has demanded that the exclusive right to construct public works in the Province of Battambang and Angkor, and on the right bank of the Mekong, should be

given to French concessionaries. Latest advice state that the French are erecting earthworks at Chantaboon, and threaten to recall their gunboats to Bangkok.

London, September 1st. In the House of Commons last night Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions put by Sir R. Temple and Viscount Curzon, said that the reports which Government had received did not confirm some of the demands which were ascribed to France as having been made on Siam. The Government, he said, adhered to the previous statements made regarding British policy in that quarter.

London, September 3rd. There is reason to believe that England and France have virtually agreed regarding a buffer state between Siam (Barma?) and the French territory, and also as to what constitutes the integrity and independence of Siam.

London, September 4th. M. de Viers has given Siam three months to consider the new treaty which has been drawn up, and which virtually overrides the commercial treaties between Siam and other countries.

Fearful cyclone in America.

New York, August 30th. A fearful cyclone, followed by a tidal wave, swept the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, on Monday, doing colossal havoc.

New York, August 31st. The cyclone in the South has ruined the cotton crops in the coast counties of Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina.

Rome, August 30th. The bitterness between the French and Italians still continues, and workmen in several towns in France are driving out the Italians.

Obituary.

London, August 31st. The deaths are announced of General Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, and of Colonel Francis Clarke.

Home Rule Bill.

London, August 31st. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the Home Rule Bill.

London, August 31st. A notable feature in last night's debate in the House of Commons was the acceptance of the Home Rule Bill by Mr. John Redmond as a mere instalment, as the financial clauses would end in national bankruptcy.

London, September 1st. In the Home Rule debate Mr. Dillon, differing from Mr. Redmond, heartily accepted the Bill, as he was of opinion that it would produce trust and confidence between the two peoples.

London, September 2nd. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons last night by 301 votes against 237.

London, September 3rd. Cholera has appeared at Hull.

London, September 4th. Two more deaths from cholera have taken place at Grimsby.

London, September 2nd. Several more deaths from cholera have taken place at Grimsby.

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New York, September 2nd. Cholera has appeared in New York.

The adjournment of the House of Commons. London, September 1st. Mr. Gladstone last night announced that the House of Commons would adjourn after supply was finished until November 2nd.

an address to the forces at Metz, said that Metz and its Army Corps was the corner stone of the German military power, and were destined to preserve the European peace, which, his majesty said, he was firmly resolved to maintain.

The French elections.

London, September 4th. The partial results of the second ballots in France show that the Republicans have gained ten more seats.

Paris, September 4th. The new Chamber of Deputies will consist of 513 Republicans of various shades, 60 Socialists, and 68 Conservatives.

The new Viceroy.

London, September 5th. It is officially announced that General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, Governor of Queensland will succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

London, September 5th. In the House of Lords last night Lord Rosebery said that the Marquis of Dufferin had returned to Paris with the fullest instructions to protect the British interests in Siam.

Massacre of Emin Pasha.

London, September 5th. Mr. Saun, a missionary from Ujiji, has arrived in London and reports that Emin Pasha and 30 Arabian soldiers were undoubtedly massacred and eaten at Manyema.

Local &c

Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This feast is usually celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Jaffna. The different sections of the congregation attached to the church vied with each other in conducting the Novenas preparatory to the Feast, from the 31st. ultimo to the 7th. Inst.

The arrangement entered into between the Ceylon Steam Ship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company by which the former was not to interfere with the South Indian trade and the latter with the Ceylon trade has been broken off as the result of certain representations made by local merchants who complained that by the compact they were obliged to pay higher rates of freight than they had been giving prior to the compact.

The local Agent of the B.I. Company has received instructions to ship cargo and passengers from Jaffna to any of the other ports of the Island.

Mr. Herre of the Apothecary's Company is now in Jaffna having come all the way from Matale on a bicycle. Laying a wager with a certain gentleman of Colombo to accomplish the journey in two days, Mr. Herre leaving Matale on the 4th instant reached Jaffna on the morning of the 6th. Inst. thus fulfilling the terms of the wager and gaining a sum of Rs. 15.

The Elephant Pass Bridge. It is reported that this Bridge is to be replaced by a more substantial iron structure and that an estimate for the same has been prepared by the P. W. Department and submitted to the Government.

Good News for Farmers. Owing to the prevailing distress in the Vavuniya and Mannar districts and the scarcity of seed paddy, the Assistant Agents of those districts, Messrs. Jackson and Hopkins recommended in strong and earnest terms that the Government should come to the rescue of the poor farmers and provide them with seed paddy.

The Revd. Fr. C. H. Lytton O.M.I. of Colombo, Ceylon, speaking at the annual scholastic exhibition at St. Bede's College, Manchester, England, on the 19th. of July, according to a home paper paid a high tribute to the work of the College and referred at considerable length to the growth of the faith in Ceylon.

In this connection special and praiseworthy mention should be made of Mr. S. Mannepullai Rajakarier, whose pious munificence is due the new graceful and substantial fontage of the church, the erection of which has cost over Rs. 1,000.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Rajakarier's example will be followed by the other members of the congregation and that they will put their shoulders to the wheel and raise the necessary funds for the building of the Parish Priest's House, of which the foundations have been laid.

Personal. Mr. Grenier, Expenditure Clerk of the Jaffna Kachcheri is, I am sorry to say, suffering from a cataract in his eyes and is in consequence unable to attend to

his duties. I hope he will soon be himself again.

Mr. Seemampulle, the esteemed and popular Adigar of Musali Nanadani in the Mannar district is, I hear, very ill; so ill, indeed that Dr. Attygalle, the Colonial Surgeon and Dr. Grenier, the Visiting Surgeon of the P. N. S. Hospital have been specially summoned by wire to attend on him.

Dr. Attygalle is shortly to proceed to Colombo probably by Coach to take part in the examination of the Medical College.

The Government Agent, Mr. Twynnan is expected to be in Mannar on the 8th. Inst. From Mannar he will go to 'Delhi' before returning to Jaffna.

Mr. Arunasalem, the Sub-Collector of Customs at Kangesanturai is reported to be seriously ill.

Mr. P. Moses, who was for many years employed in the Registration Department in the Trincomalee Kachcheri has received well merited promotion to a clerkship in the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, the duties of which he has assumed.

Mr. Creasy, the Provincial Engineer leaves this on a tour of inspection through the Mullaitivu and Mannar districts. He is to meet the G. A. at the latter place, probably on the 9th. Inst., to confer with him on matters of importance.

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THE
Jaffna Catholic Guardian
SEPTEMBER 9TH

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(Continued from 2nd September.)

From the section devoted by Mr. Cull to Primary and Middle Instruction, we gather some interesting figures with regard to Denominational and Sectarian Schools. In 1892 the Buddhists had 35, the Siyites 6, and private individuals 36 Schools. The Mohammedans and the Local Board at Puttalam had each one school. The remaining grant-in-aid Schools—no less than 947—belonged to the different Missions. The schools under Protestant management, representing the Americans, Baptists, Anglicans, Wesleyans, Presbyterians and others numbered 706, with 49,763 pupils; and those under Catholic management in the Dioceses of Colombo, Kandy and Jaffna 239 with 23,667 pupils. The total Protestant population under instruction was 8,575 and the total Catholic population 22,002. It would thus appear that in the Protestant schools a most overwhelming majority of 41,188 or more than four-fifths of the pupils in attendance were non-Protestants, while in the Catholic schools a very small minority of 1,665 or less than one-thirteenth of the pupils were non-Catholics. It is worthy of special remark that the Catholic Mission in Ceylon maintains one school for about every hundred Catholic children; while the Protestant Missions maintain one school for about every dozen Protestant children. Catholic schools are essentially and strictly denominational; but Protestant schools are very far from bearing this character, being indefinitely multiplied for purposes of avowed proselytism. Another fact worthy of mention is that last year the average sum earned by a grant-in-aid school was Rs. 216—58, this sum falling to Rs. 168—11 in the case of Protestant schools, but rising to Rs. 265—28 in the case of Catholic schools.

Technical instruction, as given by the Department, includes a knowledge of veterinary science, of agriculture and of industrial arts. Technical instruction properly so called is now being initiated by Mr. Human whose programme of studies will be found in the *Gazette*.

Veterinary science is imparted by Mr. Lye who has been more than a year in the Island and has visited several of the districts where cattle disease has been prevalent. Mr. Lye has proposed certain remedial measures which he has set forth in his report, for the prevention and cure of (cattle disease); but in the application of these measures, the chief difficulty to be encountered, lies, in Mr. Cull's opinion, in the apathetic conservatism of the Goiya.

The School of Agriculture has been already nine years in operation. Besides the Central School in Colombo, 8 Branch Schools have been established at Bandaragama, Toppur, Akkimana, Marapona, Balagoda, Nindur, Kolonna, and Haputale. The primary object of these schools is to introduce and develop improved and economic methods of paddy cultivation—an object which has as yet been only partially attained. Mr. Cull thinks that the usefulness of these schools may be further increased by directing their attention to fruit cultivation, in view of the increased demand for fruit in Colombo. To the parent school in Colombo has been recently attached a Dairy Farm which is now being successfully worked.

Industrial education is gradually extending. There are at present

14 Industrial Schools in the Island, in which several useful arts are taught viz.—Printing, book-binding, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, straw-plaiting, plain and fancy needlework, masonry, iron-work, photography, dress-making, cooking, smithery, basket-making, brass-foundry, mat-making, lace-making etc. Of the Grant-in-aid Industrial Schools, excepting the Kandy Boy's School which receives a lump sum grant, the Colombogam School earned last year the largest grant.—To be continued.

MONEY-LENDING.

Money-lenders of whom there is a large number throughout the Island will learn with some dimity that the business which they have been carrying on so freely and profitably is to be regulated and controlled by legislation which they will perhaps regard as meddlesome and repressive.

The ordinance relating to Pawnbrokers, a draft of which appears in the *Government Gazette*, has been framed, we believe, at the instance of Mr. Jackson, the present Assistant Government Agent of Mannar who thinks, as many others do, that a Pawn-broker's Act is a great need for the Island in general and for the larger towns in particular.

The following are the principal provisions of the proposed Ordinance.

1.—The Ordinance is to apply only where the sum lent at any one time does not exceed Rs. 100.

2.—The Pawnbroker shall keep and use certain books and documents described in the schedule, and in default of so doing shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

3.—The Pawnbroker shall in every case in which he takes an article in pawn give the pawner a pawn ticket.

4.—Pledges to be redeemable within one year and seven days of grace.

5.—Pledges for five Rupees and under, if not redeemed in time, shall be forfeited.

6.—Pledges of above five Rupees, if not redeemed within the time specified, shall be sold only by public auction, by a duly licensed auctioneer, after giving at least three days' previous notice to the pawner.

7.—Entries to be made, both by the Pawnbroker and Auctioneer in their respective books, of the sale of the articles pawned. The holder of the pawn-ticket is entitled to inspect the books within two years after such sale and to claim any balance due after deducting the charges and costs of the sale.

8.—Even when a pledge is destroyed by fire, the pawnbroker, is liable on demand, within the period of redemption, to pay the value of the pledge, after deducting the amount of the loan and interest.

9.—The Pawn-broker becomes liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for taking an article in pawn from one who is drunk or under the age of sixteen, for not giving the pawn ticket, for employing a servant under twenty-one to take articles in pawn, for disposing of a pawn by means other than those prescribed by this ordinance and for four other similar offences.

10.—The Pawn-broker shall take out a yearly license bearing a stamp of Rs. 20.

11.—The Pawn-broker's books are to be examined by the Police Magistrate and the Police Inspector at any time they require them. Refusal to produce books is punished by a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

12.—Failure to pay fines imposed by this Ordinance to be punished by simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months.

Occasional.

The President to the Pope. The following is the letter addressed by President Cleveland through Cardinal Gibbons to His Holiness the Pope on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, June 10-1893. To His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons—I beg you will allow me to send through your Eminence my hearty congratulations to His Holiness Leo XIII on the occasion of His Jubilee of fifty year's episcopacy. The pleasure which accompanies this expression of my congratulations is greatly increased by remembering that His Holiness has ever manifested a lively interest in the prosperity of the United States and a great admiration of our political institutions. I rejoice in believing that these sentiments are naturally derived from that solicitude which the Holy Father cherishes for the well-being and happiness of the masses of human kind and from the special sympathy with which he regards every attempt to render respectable human personality and to promote the moral and social improvement of the working classes. The courtesy with which His Holiness lately accepted a copy of the constitution of the United States induces me to inform him that, if it would not

seem too great a presumption, it would gratify me exceedingly to place in his hands a book containing the letters and official documents written by me during my former (preceding) administration. Yours most sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE, COLOMBO. *Shamrock* writes in the *C. C. Messenger*—Each boy educated in the Royal College costs the public of Ceylon no less a sum than Rs. 94-54 per year—the gross expense per boy reaching the enormous figure of Rs. 139.68; while in grant-in-aid schools for a high English education, as good as, if not better than that imparted at the Royal College, the cost to the public is but Rs. 3.63 for each pupil and for elementary English, it is but 2.76 per head per year. This being the case, what can be the earthly need of maintaining that now needless white elephant the Royal College, at a cost to the public of the enormous amount of Rs. 30,647.23 per year.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION. We have before us the Return of the Revenue received and the Expenditure incurred by the several Government Agents and their Assistants during 1892. The percentage which the Expenditure bears to the Revenue was 17.60 for the Western, 35.85 for the Southern, 38.58 for the Sabragamuwa, 43.84 for the Uva 45 for the Eastern and 99.73 for the North-Central Province. Of the 22 districts into which the Island is divided, there were three districts—Newara Eliya, Mannar and Vavuniya—which did not pay the cost of their administration. The statement of the various sources of revenue is full and complete; but that of the expenditure is far from being so, confined as it is to the few following vague heads: viz. Personal emoluments, Other charges, Pensions, Transport and Miscellaneous Services. It would be interesting to know what percentage the actual cost of collection bears to the revenue collected in each district; but there is no means of ascertaining this from the Return under notice.

THE CEYLON POLICE FORCE in 1892 consisted of 1 Inspector General, 4 Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents 24 Inspectors 179 Sergeants, 1,160 Constables, and 25 Clerks, giving a total of 1,399 men, receiving in the aggregate Rs. 416,600 as salary. In 1891 the strength was 1,529 men, and the cost Rs. 441,462.

Referring to the Police Force in the Northern Province, Major Knollys says in his report that there is nothing special to notice, except the good order and state of efficiency in which he found the Police when he inspected them.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS. Mr. Driberg, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture gives the following account of the apparatus called "Eclair" Knapsack.

The Director of Public Instruction was good enough to procure for the school on my advice a patent spraying machine, which on trial was found to work satisfactorily. It consists of a copper reservoir or vessel holding 26 pints, made to fit on to the operator's back, being fastened there with straps like a knapsack. A rod traverses the lower part of the reservoir inside, being worked by a lever with the operator's hand. This does not move a piston as in ordinary pumps, but acts upon an indiarubber diaphragm, by whose sucking action the liquid is forced through the delivery tube. The liquid can be delivered in the finest spray or in simple jets in any direction. The machine will throw a spray from 20 to 25 ft. and a jet about 30 ft. high. It weighs about 40 lbs. when full, and costs only 30 shillings in England. It the spraying of cheap and suitable insecticides by this means be found to prevent the destruction of the paddy crops by insects, it will be a great matter to the cultivators. If this be so and if cases of crop infestation by insects be reported without delay, the plan would be to despatch a person who knows how to work the machine forthwith to the scene of devastation with the spraying apparatus and a supply of the insecticide.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

To The Editor J. C. Guardian.
Sir,
I was a passenger by the last trip of the S.

S. Lady Gordon. The Steamer reached her usual moorings at Kangesanturai on the evening of the 31st. Ultimo at about 8 P. M. The passengers about 100 in number were anxious to get to the shore after the worry and trouble they had undergone during the voyage. An accident which occurred at the time when the passengers were being removed ashore deserves to be brought to public notice and held up to public animadversion, as evidencing the very careless supervision that seems to be exercised in the management of business in the port. I believe that the Customs regulations provide that all boats used in taking to or removing cargo and passengers from a vessel should be manned by a certain number of crews and furnished with a certain number of oars. It appears to me from what I have observed during my present trip that sufficient notice is not taken of this provision, although Kangesanturai has become one of the busiest and most frequented ports of the North during the prevalence of the South-West monsoon.

In the boat in which I had the misfortune to get down about 40 passengers lowered themselves from the Steamer with their luggage. There were only four men and three oars. As the boat was being rowed ashore one of the oars broke. The wind and current were very strong; the boat became uncontrollable and began to drift. The passengers were alarmed; men and women shouted for help and offered prayers. In the meantime the wind was blowing the frail craft towards the high seas. Everyone was nearly losing hope and the crew began to despair and set up the most piercing cries. There was neither anchor nor spare oars in the boat which was drifting rapidly in the barque *Sansoni* Lopotchimi a four masted vessel (435 tons) which was lying about a mile from the shore. The passengers invoked the Blessed Virgin to rescue them from a watery grave which was simply imminent. Their cries roused the commander of the *Sansoni*, Mr. M. Domingumuttu by whose prompt and timely assistance the boat and the passengers were saved. The passengers passed the night in the *Sansoni*, the commander and his son the chief mate who are Roman Catholics, providing them with every comfort.

My object in penning these few lines is to draw the attention of the Customs authorities to the want of proper supervision in the matter of shipping and landing passengers.

Yours truly
A passenger.

2nd. Sept. 1893.

MANNAR.

THE WEATHER.—Off flew my paper from the table! It was the powerful blowing of the South-West monsoon in September—a sort of blowing which usually heralds the setting in of the rainy season according to the saying of the old people. The monsoon, besides blowing bleak and cold, is also stormy at present. Let one just fancy how hard the Jaffna Karaiur boatmen would feel it to steer down to Mannar through the river against the adverse monsoon. Still for all, those stalwart sons of the sea make our port even twice a month by means of hard poling and rowing and give work to our Sub-Collector.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—The work of the artesian well is daily progressing. The length of three pipes has been driven down. This time the work is managed with the power of steam added to the power of man and so we have, a man machine and a steam machine. The expert who arrived from Pondicherry to bore the well, wished, it is said, to get other instruments from India, but Mr. Creasy, the Provincial Engineer, Jaffna, who came here on inspection three weeks ago, is of opinion, I hear, that the instruments are all good and the work can be done without difficulty.

LETTER COMMUNICATION FACILITATED.—Shortly after the opening of a Receiving office at Erukalampiddy, the people of Pessai and Vidaltivu have had the satisfaction of seeing two Receiving offices opened in their places respectively. Hitherto, communication was greatly impeded in these villages and the places adjoining, because the people had no easy access to the post town Mannar. The establishment of those minor offices has done a great deal to have letter communication facilitated. Of these three villages, I learn, that the Vidaltivu office, has more despatch of letters and is also a paying one and promises to become a good office in course of time, if it suits the desire of the Postmaster General. Letters will increase, no doubt, at Vidaltivu during the latter part of the year that is from October to December when many tobacco merchants from Jaffna stay there as their best rendezvous.

SEED PADDY.—All hail with great satisfaction the good arrangements our kind-hearted A. G. A. Mr. Jackson has made to supply the poor farmers with seed paddy. Yesterday, some sums of money were distributed in the Kachchery to those who wish to provide themselves with seed paddy for the ensuing Kalapokam.

SCARCITY OF FISH IN OUR MARKETS.—Fish is very rare in our markets owing to the hard blowing on sea and if at all, we get any, it is tasteless after being cooked. Some look for fish roes but the Sinhalese fishers have prepared and taken them all to the South. What we want now is a systematic fish supply for our town.—Cor.

The ex-Empress Eugenie of France is the God-mother of no fewer than 3,834 French children. All of them were born on the 16th. of March 1856, the day of the birth of her son, the Prince Imperial. The Ex-Empress, it appears, promised to stand in the relation of God-mother to every French child born on the same day as her eldest son.

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