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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

கையொப்பவிகிதம் ரூ.ச	
ஸ்ரீ க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....	4-00
சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....	2-00
ஸ்ரீ-ம். க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....	6-00
சு-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்.....	3-00
தபால்லெவு { இலங்கைக்கு.....	1-00
{ இந்தியாவுக்கு.....	1-00
விளம்பர விகிதம்	
12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
12-க்குமேற்படிவல் வரி க-க்கு	10
கால் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)	300
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு.....	5-00
முக்கால் கொலத்துக்கு.....	7-00
ஒருகலத்துக்கு.....	9-00

VOL. XVIII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25TH 1893

NC45

CHURCH NOTICE.

Sunday 26th November 1893.

At THE CATHEDRAL	
Mass	5.30 A. M.
"	7.00 A. M.
"	9.00 A. M.
Benediction	5.15 P. M.
At ST. JAMES'	
Mass	6.00 A. M.
Benediction	5.30 P. M.

Telegraphic Summary

Losses by the Bank of England.

London, November 16th. Referring to the losses sustained by the Bank of England through the collapse of several trust companies, and which, it is believed, led to the resignation of Mr. May, Chief Cashier of the Bank, the *Times* urges the Bank of England to publish the facts of the case, and thus reassure the public and stop the scandalous rumours now afloat.

The preservation of peace.

Berlin, November 16th. Emperor William, in a speech at the opening of the Reichstag today, said that the close friendship that had existed between Germany and her allies continued, and that her relations with other powers were friendly. His Majesty concluded by saying he felt confident in the preservation of peace.

Dinner to Mr. D. Naoroji.

London, November 17th. The Indian Committee of the House of Commons last night gave a banquet to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji prior to his departure for India, and wished him every success.

Lord Elgin and his new duties.

London, November 17th. A dinner was given to Lord Elgin last night at the Northbrook Club. Lord Rosebery, who was present, made a speech in the course of which he said that Lord Elgin was amply fitted for the post of Viceroy, and was indeed one of the most promising Viceroys India had had. His Lordship went on to say that the frontier questions were not proceeding as favourably as could be wished, and he fully recognised the arduous task before the new Viceroy. Lord Elgin, in reply, said he had every confidence and hope in his future post.

London, November 20th. Lord and Lady Elgin and suite embark at Brindisi for India in the s.s. "Rome" on January 7th. His Lordship goes to Windsor Castle today to see Her Majesty.

Defeat of the Government.

London, November 17th. An amendment of Mr. MacLaren to enfranchise women under the Parish Councils Act has been carried in the House of Commons against the Government by a majority of 21 votes.

Our naval supremacy.

London, November 18th. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone said Parliament need fear nothing regarding the upholding of Great Britain's distinct naval supremacy.

The miners' conference.

London, November 18th. The result of the miners' conference, over which Lord Rosebery presided, is that the miners resume work on Monday at the old rate of wages until February, when a board of conciliation will be formed to deal with disputed matters.

An Emperor of Brazil proclaimed. London, November 18th. It is reported from Rio Janeiro that Admiral De Mello has proclaimed the son of the Comte d'Eu Emperor of Brazil.

London, November 19th. The report that the son of Comte d'Eu had been proclaimed Emperor of Brazil has not been confirmed.

The Matabele war.

Cape Town, November 18th. A report from Major Goud Adams, Gated Bulawayo, 13th instant, states that he has joined up with the Chartered Co.'s forces. Lobengula is believed to be near Shiloh, to the North-East of Bulawayo, with a force of 8,000 Matabeles. Up to the present no overtures for a surrender have been made by the Matabeles. It will be necessary to disperse them if they remain in their present position.

London, November 21st. Further despatches from Bulawayo state that it was intended to attack Lobengula on the 15th instant. His remaining regiments are starving, and are ravaged by smallpox.

Lord Roberts on India.

London, November 19th. Lord Roberts on being presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, said he was hopeful that British capital would be invested more freely in Indian enterprises, that the large majority of the natives of India were favourable to the British rule, but that we must be prepared for any difficulties, and make the Indians feel that they had all to gain and nothing to lose by remaining with Great Britain.

Terrific gales at Home.

London, November 19th. Terrific gales have raged along the British and Irish coasts, and numerous wrecks have taken place.

London, November 20th. The gale throughout the United Kingdom continues both at sea and on land, and disasters are numerous. 85 lives have been lost so far.

London, November 20th. The gale along the British coasts has abated. It is believed that at least 200 have perished by shipwreck.

French Anglophobia.

Paris, November 20th. An article has appeared from the pen of M. Florens, ex-Foreign Minister, in which he urges a Franco-Russian naval demonstration on the Moorish coast as a counterpoise to the presence of the British Squadron in that quarter. The article says that Russian policy has already ousted Great Britain from the protectorate over Islam in Asia, and that France should do the same in Africa, and thus compel the English to evacuate Egypt.

Trouble brewing in Canada.

Montreal, November 21st. Three officers of the Canadian Militia of French extraction, including a son of the ex-Premier Mercier, were arrested here at midnight while about to blow up the Nelson monument with dynamite. There has lately been a growing animosity between the French and the English at Quebec.

The increase of the navy.

London, November 21st. There is a strong movement in London in favour of an increase of the British navy, and a meeting to discuss the subject is being organised.

Local &c

The Weather. Copious showers of rain have fallen during the week.

Quoth a North Central Road traveller: "The picturesque Coach careers at the rate of three miles an hour or thereabouts all the way from Vavuniya to the ancient City of the Ninety Kings. This phenomenal speed is achieved in spite of a fairly good road by the vigorous application of force along the skinny sides and about the empty stomachs of a shoeless pair of creatures possibly claiming collateral descent from king of ancient Egypt."

What impressed me very much at Anuradhapura was the fewness of population. The lands that have been cleared are but miserably cultivated and are again developing into jungle—evidently it is only the Railway that can save the place.

From Matale to Kandy the country looks beautiful and is well cultivated with tea and cacao. The latter is said to pay extremely well and as it thrives best in moderately elevated ground the neighbourhood of Matale is especially suitable for its cultivation.

The Survey of Boats. Mr. Karalasingham, Landing Waiter of the Kaits Customs who had been engaged for some time in ascertaining the tonnage of the boats forming for the most part our shipping has returned to his duties at Kaits and the completion of the survey is entrusted to Mr. M. P. Francis, the Shroff of the Valveddirai Customs.—Cor.

The Revd. Fr. John Aloysius is now on a visit to Jaffna after an absence of about five years spent in the Missions in the South.

A Maniagar Dismissed. The Maniagar of Pachchellapalli has been dismissed by the Government Agent. It appears that the Maniagar gave a certificate favouring the claim put forward by a private individual to Crown property and this is believed to be the cause of the dismissal.—Cor.

Cricket. The long looked forward to match between the eleven of St. Patrick's College Cricket Club and the eleven of Christ Church Cricket Club came off on the 18th Instant and was played in the premises of St. Mary's Cathedral, the former being captained by Mr. J. B. Fernando and the latter by Mr. H. Labrooy. There was a goodly number of spectators present both in the morning and evening. The number of runs scored by the S. P. C. C. in the 1st Innings was 61 and the total scored by the O. C. C. C. in their two Innings was only 20, so that St. Patrick's gained an easy victory.—Cor.

The Salt Rent of the Jaffna district for 1894 was not sold last week owing to a combination among intending purchasers. Sealed tenders having been subsequently invited, the rent has been sold to Mr. S. M. Rajakarier whose offer was the highest, being Rs. 53,200. Cor.

On dit. That as the result of a new system of keeping Government accounts to take effect from the beginning of next year, a reduction will be made in the Clerical staff attached to the various revenue establishments, especially the Provincial Kachecherries.—Cor.

Cholera. Two cases of sporadic cholera occurred recently at Paumban among the pilgrims returning from Ramessuram. I am glad to hear that no fresh case has been reported.—Cor.

Minor Appointments. Mr. Day, the Translator of the Minor Courts, Jaffna, having been condemned by a Medical Board as unfit for further service, Mr. Constantine the Police Magistrate has recommended and the Government has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Nathaniel as Translator and of Mr. Day Junior, as Native Writer in the room of Mr. Nathaniel. These appointments have given general satisfaction. Cor.

The S. S. Lady Havelock anchored off Mandaitoo on Tuesday last at 2-30 p.m. and landed 40 passengers and 5 boat-loads of Cargo. She left the Port for Colombo via Paumban on Thursday early in the morning with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin De Silva and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ramalingam, Messrs. William De Silva and M. B. Swampillai and Mrs. Hall as cabin passengers and 60 deck besides 1103 packages.

The local fibre establishment of Messrs Vavasseur and Co. has been closed and Mr. Silva the agent has left Jaffna.

The Ceylon Manager of the Life Insurance Company is now in Jaffna with a doctor enlisting members for the Company. It is stated that he is unwilling to insure any one under Rs. 3,000.—Cor.

Live Chanks. I am informed that the highest annual revenue derived from the permits given to fish live chanks has never exceeded Rs. 2,500. A Chank merchant of Jaffna lately made an application to the Government Agent with a view to secure the monopoly of fishing chanks in the seas belonging to the Northern Province for a term of five years on payment of a royalty of Rs. 5,500 per annum. The Government Agent has disallowed the application although the acceptance of the offer would raise the revenue likely to be derived from the ordinary method of issuing permits, by over Rs. 5,000 during the next five years.—Cor.

Rusticula in Urbe has in No. II of his lucubrations on JAFFNA THE BENIGHTED made one remark at any rate more rubbishy than the prints which he calls rubbishy and which he would exclude from the institution which is going from bad to worse. "What is the necessity, he asks, for a special Post Office being attached to the Kachecherry?" The answer is that this Post Office is a great convenience to the people living in and about the villages surrounding it; and there is a special inducement for its retention in that it pays its way and leaves a margin of profit. The idea of abandoning the present Kachecherry building and moving to the tumble-down tenement facing the Police Court is too crude to be adopted. If the Kachecherry is to be located in the town, a new building will have to be erected entailing considerable expenditure; but as there is no real necessity for a change of site, the Government is certainly not going to abandon the present large building, and "fritter away public money" in putting up another large building simply to please the fancy of Rusticula the enlightened. And it goes without saying that as long as the Kachecherry is where it is, the Post Office now attached to it will continue to be worked, for the very good reason that it is a financial success and a great convenience not only to the officials of the Kachecherry, but also to the people of the surrounding villages.

Rusticula is right in urging the location of the Fiscal's Office near the Courts and he would do well to employ all his powers as a smart writer to secure this object. Cor.

Importation of turtle. From Mannar, Arrippu, and other places, large numbers

of turtle find their way into the Jaffna market. From 20 to 30 are brought daily and fetch a ready sale.—Cor.

Changes in the Indian hierarchy. —Consequent on the transference, by Papal Decree dated 2nd October 1893, of the suffragan sees of Trichinopoly and Mangalore from the Ecclesiastical Province of Pondicherry to that of Bombay, the seven Ecclesiastical Provinces established in 1886 will now be composed as follows:—

1. Pondicherry with Mysore, Coimbatore and Malacca as Suffragans.
2. Madras with Hyderabad, Vizagapatam and Nagpur.
3. Verapoly with Quilon and the Apostolic Vicariates of Trichur and Kottayam.
4. Bombay, with Poona, Mangalore and Trichinopoly.
5. Agra with Allahabad and Lahore and the Apostolic Prefectures of Bettiah, of Kafiristan and Kashmir and of Rajputana.
6. Calcutta with the Dioceses of Dacca and Kishnagar and the Apostolic Prefecture of Assam.
7. Colombo with Jaffna, Kandy, Sychelles and the newly created Dioceses of Galle and Trincomalee.

MANNAR.

18th November 1893.

THE WEATHER.—Clouds gather overhead as if to pour down their contents; but the wind from the North blows hard and disperses them. This is the order of the day. No good rain as yet for the harvest.

RECENT MINOR APPOINTMENTS.—The appointments of Mr. James Philloppillai as the Udayar of Mannar Island, of John Joseph, as Searcher South Bar, and of Francis Savary as Book Binder, Mannar Kachecherry, have given general satisfaction.

THE "GOODY GOODY" LUMINARY.—Your contemporary the "Morning Star" charges Shamrock of the Messenger with high treason as he had the real boldness to speak the truth about the administration of the North. The "Hindu Organ" man treats the "Star" to a little snub. But where does the "Star" get its light from?

INLAND NAVIGATION.—People in Mannar would be much indebted to the Ceylon Steamship Company if they should launch a steamboat to ply between Mannar and Jaffna as between Colombo and Negombo. Of the requests made to the Governor on his last visit to Mannar, the necessity for a steam launch between Jaffna and Mannar was also urged. The Governor, finding that the district was in want of other works of public utility said that the matter was not one of pressing necessity then. The Company would find it a paying business to run steam boats between Jaffna and Mannar, and between Mannar and Negombo thus serving the intermediate Seacoast towns of Chilaw and Puttalam.

Ceylon News.

The Ordinances recently passed are No 1 of 1893 to amend the Petroleum Ordinance of 1887 and No. 2 of 1893 relating to the sale of Opium and Bhang within the Municipalities and Local Boards.

About Rs.24,000-four fifths of the sum required for the Lady Havelock Hospital—has been subscribed and the whole may be now considered as good as promised.

Mr. Lye, the Veterinary Surgeon has gone to Calcutta to bring another stock of cattle for the Government Dairy.

Consequent on the extension of the railway to Kurunegalla, a great demand has arisen for land especially for coconut cultivation.

The total receipts from the sale of tea in the Ceylon Court at the Chicago Exhibition amount to ten thousand pounds.

The estimated population of the Island on the last day of the second quarter of this year, according to the Registrar General's Report was 3,127,071, being an increase of nearly 8,000 on the previous quarter.

Sir Charles Warren, the Officer commanding the troops in the Straits Settlements is about to pay a visit to Ceylon chiefly for the benefit of his health.

The Hon. J. W. Bonser, the new Chief Justice of Ceylon, will be knighted shortly.

The Examiners reports that the Colombo Catholic College Committee has met to consider the correspondence with the Government with regard to the acquisition of Uplands.

Cardinal Moran.—கருதினல்மோரன்
ண்டவர்—அவுஸ்திரேலியா திருச்சபை
ருவாரி கிழக்கா தம்முடையதே
னெல்லும்வழியிலே சொகுப்புக்குத் தெரி
கொடுத்தார். குறும்பாக்குப்போன்ற
வகையாகித் தகுமத்தவர்கள்தான். ..
வாருகெண்டு அந்தக்கி அவர்களு
குமத்திகொடுத்தார். இவர்கோமுபுரி
குப்போனவிடத்திலே சோய்கொண்
லவீனப்பட்டு சேனெனதேசமுகியவும்தவ
ந்தக்குகொண்டுபோகப்பட்டு அங்கம
கரிப்பப்பட்டு சகம்பெற்றுத் தம்முடைய
தையைத்தேடிச்செல்லுகின்றார். இவர்க
ருமையிலே இங்கிலாந்திலேயே நின்ற

THE
Jaffna Catholic Guardian
NOVEMBER 25TH

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ARRIVAL.

His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Melizan landed in Colombo as its Archbishop on Thursday the 16th. Instant and received from the Catholics of the Archdiocese a hearty welcome, attended with demonstrations of joy, love and homage, most enthusiastic. To quote the *Messenger* "Colombo has often been the scene of the reception of men of distinction, of Princes—among them the Heirs Apparent to the English and Austrian thrones, as well as many others of Royal descent—of Governors and innumerable others remarkable for their high position in state, but never even on the very foremost of these occasions has there been anything approaching the display of yesterday." There were 62 priests and 20,000 Catholics present to honor the Archbishop. The Governor's barge was by His Excellency's own instructions placed at the disposal of the Archbishop and the War rickshire band was in attendance. On landing His Grace was conducted to the very costly and gorgeous pandal erected at the jetty where Mr. Advocate Brito read the following Address.

"The Catholics of the Archdiocese desire to welcome Your Grace on your return as our Archbishop. It was with feelings of great pleasure that we heard that His Holiness, ever willing to respond to the loyal wishes of his spiritual children, had selected for our Chief Pastor, one who had laboured so long and so faithfully in this island and had by his affectionate disposition and paternal solicitude endeared himself to the Catholics of Ceylon. We feel sure that under the administration of Your Grace, the Church will continue to reap a rich harvest of souls, and that Your Grace will be enabled to complete those great works initiated by Your illustrious predecessor, more especially the project of our Catholic College which was so dear to the heart of our late lamented Archbishop, Dr. Bonjean. We assure Your Grace of our loyalty to the Holy See and of our cheerful obedience to Your Grace's authority."

His Grace, in reply, expressed himself in excellent English with the greatest facility, as follows.

MR. BRITO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I thank you most sincerely for the congratulatory address you have just read to me: your kind words and cordial reception are a sure token of your affection for your new Pastor and give me full confidence that my work amongst you will be easy and will meet with the support and cooperation of all of you. It is not an easy task to have to succeed to such a man as my most illustrious predecessor our, most venerated and most lamented Archbishop Bonjean was. The work he had time only to begin must be completed; the institutions he had just established must be pushed on and brought to their full working; but I take courage when I find myself surrounded by friends and people like you. In fact the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Colombo have given in past times so many proofs of their strong affection to our holy Religion and of their filial devotion to their Pastors, that I feel sure I can rely on their truly co-operative and effective support for any work I may have to undertake for the discharge of my pastoral duties. First of all we will have to provide for the better education of the best portion of our youths by the establishment of such an Educational Institution as will prove inferior to none of the kind in this Island. I don't want to tell you how much I have at heart that work which will prove so great a boon to the whole of our Catholic community. I know well how eagerly and generously you answered the appeal of the late Dr. Bonjean for that purpose. I am sure you will continue doing the same with me.

We shall have also to look to the completion of our magnificent Cathedral, that fine building, which is the admiration of all the foreigners who have the chance to see it during their short stay in our town. I was much pleased to read in one of the Nos. of the *Catholic Messenger* which I got on my way here that there was much anxiety on the part of the

Catholics here to have the interior of the Cathedral finished.

Another work of much importance will be the extension and improvement of our Industrial and Agricultural school: to it we shall have to add a Reformatory for our poor young offenders, and even in order to keep our poor forsaken Catholic children from the paths of temptation and perdition we shall have to establish orphanages especially for children born of Catholic parents. These and other works of this kind we plan in our mind for the religious, intellectual and moral welfare of our people. Little by little they will be realized under the blessing of God with your kind, cordial and effective co-operation. Let us be well united. Let us all, Pastor and faithful, form but one family well united, animated with reciprocal affection and confidence, and we can anticipate the most consoling success in all our undertakings for the greater glory of God and the salvation of the souls."

From the jetty to St. Lucia's Cathedral, a distance of over 2 miles, the road was most gorgeously decorated with pandals, triumphal arches etc, and the Archbishop received a continuous ovation all the way. At the Cathedral an address in Latin, on behalf of the Clergy, was read by the Very Revd. Fr. C. Chouvaal to which His Grace replied in fluent and classical Latin. The Clergy kissed the Archbishop's ring in token of submission and then Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given at which His Grace assisted pontifically.

As His Grace's former children, we beg to offer His Grace a most hearty welcome and wish him a long and prosperous career in the Government of the Archdiocese.

IRRIGATION.

A strenuous effort is made by the Planters and the members of the Mercantile community to reverse the liberal policy hitherto pursued by Government in voting large sums for irrigation works out of the general revenue. Sir Arthur Gordon carried this policy so far as to secure a Fixed Vote of Rs. 200,000 per annum and the establishment of an Irrigation Board with Provincial branches, for promoting irrigation works. Now that the grain taxes have been abolished, it is argued that there no longer exists any justification for the continuance of a fixed vote for irrigation and that, if in future the restoration of any large tanks is deemed desirable, it should be proved, as in the case of proposed railway extensions, that such restoration would pay, before it is undertaken by means of special loans. There is some plausibility in the argument; but it is one that will not hold water. If Sir Henry Ward and his successors had acted on the "will-it-pay" principle, the vast network of tanks and canals in the Island would not have been in a fair way of restoration, as they now are, and such extensive rice-fields as are to be found in Batticaloa and other parts would have completely lapsed into impenetrable jungle. So much has already been done to restore the ancient irrigation system of the Island that the Government cannot now recede from, much less reverse the liberal policy it has so long and so steadily pursued, without allowing that system to fall again into decay and ruin. Although there is a very large area of arable land in Ceylon, only about one-sixth of its surface is now under cultivation. By means of irrigation, cultivation would be extended, the means of subsistence increased and population multiplied. It has been urged against the irrigation works already restored that they have not as yet had the effect of raising the production of grain so as to justify the expenditure incurred on them. These works, to be successful in the near future, should be supplemented by railways, which would open up the country and attract settlers to those regions where there is an abundance of land and water to be turned to account; and such railways should be undertaken in the same liberal spirit with which the irriga-

tion policy was initiated by Sir Henry Ward and pursued by his successors. It would be simply suicidal to do away with the Fixed Vote secured by Sir Arthur Gordon which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance and extension of the Irrigation Works on which so many millions have been already spent. In the Northern and North-Central Provinces the tanks restored are so numerous and are scattered over so large an extent of fertile country, that to utilise them, fully the proposed railway to Jaffna should speedily come and then the scepticism that now prevails as to the paying capabilities of the works specially calculated to serve native interests would before long be dispelled and both the Jaffna Railway and the Northern Irrigation Works would be found to be amply reproductive.

The Oblates in Australia

From an interesting account given in the *Messenger* of Cardinal Moran's visit to Colombo, we call the following:—His Eminence told the Vicar General that, though all the time he was at home, he had done something for his dear Australia, as he had obtained with some difficulty the acceptance of a mission there by the Superior General of the Oblates. A district is to be placed under the spiritual charge of the Oblate Fathers and an orphanage for boys with 200 acres of land adjoining it will be likewise under their direction. It has been arranged that the first detachment—the Fathers and four lay Brothers—will leave England in April next. His Eminence appears to be very much gratified with his success in this matter, as for a number of years past he has been desirous that the Oblates should extend their Missionary labours to the Southern Cross and we understand that the present is not the first approach he has made in this direction, for the Superior General has been before appealed to by him to establish the Order in Australia. That could not have been done just then, but we hope before very many years to see His Eminence's and our own wishes realised in having the Oblates of Mary Immaculate carrying the banner of faith all throughout the Australian Colonies. They will now be world-wide, Australia being the only continent they have not up to the present penetrated.

His Eminence also said that he was the guest of the Oblates at Tower Hill, London, before leaving England and there he met Father Lytton who is all enthusiasm over his College and full of projects to find men and money for it, and, what is better still, he is succeeding admirably. His Eminence, whose sympathies are not confined to the Australian Church of which he is the honoured and worthy Primate, as his great Apostolic heart is concerned with every mission where good can be done, takes no small interest in the projected College and as a testimony of his good will he handed Father Wilkinson an uncanceled liberal donation of ten pounds sterling (£10) towards the College fund expressing the hope that this might induce other passers-by to do likewise. This bit of news will be received with joy, we are sure, by the College committee, being doubly precious owing to the source it came from, the more so as the good Cardinal has a great many calls on his purse, all expenses of Catholic education in Australia having to be borne by the Pastors and people. On the part of the College Committee and on that of Catholic Ceylon generally we thank His Eminence for his considerate generosity and sympathy.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND PRIVATE TRADE.

Sir—Your correspondent "Fair Play" in your issue of the 11th. November is greatly surprised to learn that a Mr. Chinnattamby should have been removed from his post in the Immigration Department of Pessalot on the ground of his having carried on private trade, when the Health Officer, Dispenser and Registrar of Marriages, Births and Deaths at Point Pedro continue to be in service in spite of his being engaged in so much private business and trade. The question is opportunely asked by your correspondent "why should the man at Pessalot be dismissed when the man at Point Pedro is retained?" Your correspondent observes ironically, I suppose, that "matters of this kind are not managed so well in Mannar Island as at Point Pedro." Well, let your correspondent understand that in Mannar Island too there are many "odds and ends" sinecures and pluralities and that in consequence the run after justice is not successful, nor the hope of obtaining a fair share of public patronage realised, in many cases.

As to Mr. Chinnattamby, it is an open secret that he was dismissed because he did supply rice to certain Immigrant coolies at their special request; and this is all the trade he carried on, if trade it could be called. If what Mr. Chinnattamby did was a sufficient justification for his dismissal, how is the fact to be accounted for, of a number of officers in the Mannar Kachchery carrying on such trades as the following with impunity:—First, *Curt trade*, second *Milk and Card trade*, third *trade in fruits and vegetables of different kinds*, fourth *trade in sheep goats, cows, fowls and eggs*, fifth *trade in paddy, rice, and gingelly*, sixth, *tobacco trade* and seventh, *water trade*?

As your space is very limited, I refrain from giving details as to how and with what special objects of self-aggrandisement these trades are carried on. Mannar is a small place with few openings for employment; and if men drawing fixed salaries from Government of from Rs. 20 to 90 a month and enjoying what is comparatively speaking a competence, should take to private trading, how are the poorer classes to get a livelihood? It is passing strange that such glaring facts as I have given above should continue to escape the observation of the authorities who have been so hard upon poor Chinnattamby. We live in a part of the island where more than in any other part the frown of these in power goes as much to the marbling as their favour to the making of whole families.

20th Novr.

Yours truly
INSIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subscriptions received for the Church of St. Joachim and given to His Holiness as a Jubilee offering by the Catholics of the world amount in English money to £21,650.

The following is an English translation of the message spoken into the microphone by the Pope in Latin and delivered to the Catholics of America on the occasion of the celebration in Baltimore of the Silver Jubilee of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

"From the city of Rome Leo XIII sends to the people of America cordial and best wishes. Most heartily do we congratulate you, so splendidly flourishing in civilization, wealth and the glory of manifold industry. We take part in your joy and the honours fittingly rendered to that immortal man Columbus, the Italian. We wish to all classes amongst you, through the blessing of heaven, copious increase of happiness and peace. The children of the Catholic Church we embrace with special affection and we bestow on them the Apostolic Benediction."

WAS IT A GHOST THEY SAW?

MRS. H. H. JENNINGS lives at No. 211, Main Street, Bridgeport, and Miss Minnie Parrot boards with her. The house is an old one, but in good order. One night early in December (1891) the two women locked all the doors and went to the theatre, leaving not a soul in the house. They left the gas burning, however, in the front parlour. At about half-past eleven they returned, and entered the house laughing and talking. But as they went into the parlour the merry humour died out of them in a second. Right in the middle of the room stood a dark man of gigantic stature. The upper part of his face was concealed by a mask, his eyes gleaming through the eyeholes in it. His shirt-sleeves were rolled up, and in one hand he carried a long, old-fashioned pistol. The women fled screaming from the room, and when Mr. Jennings came in five minutes later he found no one in the parlour and all the doors and windows securely locked. What was it the women saw?

"During a recent period of ill health," writes an American friend, "I had slept badly for several successive nights. On the fourth of these nights about two o'clock, I was suddenly aroused from a doze by what seemed like the calling of my name; and at the foot of the bed stood the image of my mother just as she looked five years before, as she was leaving home to go on a journey, on which journey she was killed in a railway disaster. I screamed and fainted. I was foolish enough to tell of it, and the local old women gossips said it was a summons and I would never get well. Yet I did, and am in perfect health now. I believe that vision came of my weak nerves, for I've never seen it since, and it's more than three years ago now."

No doubt it was the nerves. Why, there's no end to the tricks the nerves will play off on you when your system is out of condition. In March, 1890, it was, that Mrs. Jane Foster, of Darracott Road, Pokesdown, Hants, wrote us as follows:—

"I was so dreadfully nervous I could not bear anyone in the room with me, yet I did not wish them far away in case I should call out for help. This was in June 1889. I slept very badly, and in the morning felt little the better for having gone to bed. There was often a severe pain in my head and over my eyes, and I was sick most of the time. My skin was dry and yellow, and the stomach and bowels felt cold and dead. By-and-by I had to be helpless in bed. The doctor said he didn't know what my complaint was. I took nothing but liquid food, and could not retain even that on my stomach. By this time I was nothing but skin and bone. My memory completely failed. My head ached so dreadfully I thought I should lose my senses, and my friends agreed that I would never get better."

"I had given up all hope, when one day Mrs. West, of Bournemouth, called and asked what I was taking. She told me she was herself once just as badly off, and was cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. As she seemed to have so much faith in this medicine, I tried it, and in three days I was able to walk across the room, and by the end of the week I went downstairs. Now I am as well as ever. I can eat and digest my food, and all my nervousness has left me."

The malady Mrs. Foster suffered from was indigestion and dyspepsia and nervous prostration. The original cause was grief and shock at the violent death of her husband, by accident, and the system rallied only when the Syrup had given new vigour to the digestion and thus fed and toned the nerves.

Whatever may be your opinion of the Bridgeport ghost, it remains true that most uncanny visions and sounds mean nothing more or less than a set of nerves all upset by indigestion and dyspepsia. Ghosts come from the inside of the person who sees them, and when Mother Seigel's Syrup does its work the eyes and ears ascertain only what is natural and wholesome.