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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

VOL. XVIII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY JULY 29th 1893

NO 27

கையொப்பவிகிதம் .ரூ.ச

ஆம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....	4-00
சு-மா சத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....	2-00
ஆம்-ம், க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....	6-00
சு-மா சத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்.....	3-00
தபால்சிலவு (இலங்கைக்கு.....)	1-00
இந்நியாவுக்கு.....	1-00
விளம்பர விகிதம்	
12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
12-க்குமேற்படிவல் 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 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.

NOTICE.
POSTAGE STAMPS.
Persons having old postage stamps to sell should write to the Stamp Agency No. 150 Colpetsy Colombo.

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK.
(Established 1832.)
President.—The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, *Ex Officio.*

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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

Telegraphic Summary
China Supporting Siam.
London, July 20th. Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs that China has taken measures to support Siam against France. The Times says that the French claims to the Upper Mekong can only be settled by agreement with Great Britain, who must safeguard her own interests.
Native troubles at the cape.
London, July, 20th. Advices from the Cape state that the Matabeles have risen, owing to being repulsed in a raid on Fort Victoria. The colonists are taking refuge in the Fort in expectation of an attack from tribesmen.
The Franco-Siamese Dispute.
London, July 21st. In the House of Commons last night Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said that Government was unaware of the precise terms of the French ultimatum to Siam. Great Britain, he said, was only concerned in the territorial arrangements. The Government, he added, had decided that Lord Dufferin should return to Paris immediately and exchange views, in an amicable spirit, with the French Government.
The home rule bill:
London, July 21st. In the House of Com-

mons last night clause thirty of the Home Rule Bill, relating to the police, was carried after a heated debate, after which the speaker put clauses thirty-six to forty, which were carried, with the exception of clause thirty-nine, for which the Government will substitute a fresh clause.

London, July 21st. The attitude of the French gun-boats at Bangkok is so provocative that the King and his Court are preparing to leave the place.

French troops for Siam.
London, July 22nd. Five hundred men of the French foreign legion have embarked at Oran, in Algeria, en route for Siam.

The Siamese cut a telegraph line.
London, July 22nd. The Siamese have cut the land telegraph line between Bangkok and Saigon.

The French ultimatum to Siam.
London, July 22nd. In the House of Commons last night Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, confirmed the French ultimatum, which was presented to Siam on Thursday evening. Besides an indemnity, he said, France required the recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia to the left bank of the Mekong River, and the evacuation of the Siamese forts there within one month.

A Big strike imminent.
London, July 23rd. The Midland mine owners have notified to 200,000 federation colliers a reduction in their wages of manatir (sic) from the 28th instant, which the men have declined, and also refuse to arbitrate.

Siamese reply to the French Ultimatum
Paris, July 22nd. The reply of Siam to the French ultimatum has been received at the Siamese legation here; but the contents have not been divulged. M. Develle refused to extend the time fixed for the reply. The French have occupied the whole of the Khong Group of Islands with the exception of the towns of Khong. The Siamese loss is heavy. The Temps says that the return of Lord Dufferin to Paris indicates that Great Britain is disposed to interfere with France in the Siamese question, France, the paper adds, will be unmoved thereby, and is not aiming at a conquest, but merely defending the rights of her dependancies.

The French budget.
Paris, July 22nd. The French Chambers have voted the budget and the session has been closed.
The French elections.
Paris, July 23rd. The French elections commenced on the 20th of August.
The French press and Siam.
Paris, July 24th. The French press urges the Government to be unyielding with Siam, and also publishes articles in which it fiercely attacks England. France notifies a blockade to Siam today.

The Home Rule bill: the financial clauses passed.
London, July 25th. The financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill were passed by the House of Commons in Committee last night by a majority of thirty-five.
The Victoria court-martial.
London, July 25th. The President of the "Victoria" court martial at Malta has informed Rear-Admiral Markham that his conduct may possibly be called into question.

CHURCH NOTICE.
HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.
Sunday 30th July 1893.
AT THE CATHEDRAL.
Mass 5.15 A. M.
" 7.30 A. M.
Benediction 5.15 P. M.
AT ST. JAMES'.
Mass 5.15 A. M.
High Mass 6.30 A. M.
" 8.30 A. M.
Benediction 5.50 P. M.
Friday 4th August 1893.
1st Friday of the month. Mass and Benediction as usual.

Local &c
St. Patrick's College reopens on Monday next. At 6.30 A. M., the Very Revd. Fr. Marroit Adm. Ap. will celebrate the Sacred Mass at which all Catholic pupils must be present.

A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late lamented Archbishop Bonjean will be sung in St. Mary's Cathedral at 6.30 A. M. on Thursday, August 3, that day being the Anniversary of his death.

Administration Reports. We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt, from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's Office, of the Administration Reports on the Northern and Central Provinces.

Young Jaffna. A telegram has been received by Mr. V. Casippillai, Supreme Court Proctor, on the 24th. Instant from Aberdeen, stating that Mr. A. Ponnambalam his nephew and brother of Mr. Proctor Catheravaloo has passed the final Examination and obtained the degree of M. B. C. M. After two years study in the Ceylon Medical College he went to Aberdeen in April 1890 and was a student at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He intends to visit Ireland and Germany for studying special subjects in medicine before returning to Ceylon.

The S. S. Lady Havelock that left Kangesanturai on the 25th Instant takes 3500 packages for Colombo probably the largest number ever taken by any coasting Steamer for one port. The Captain was very busy making frequent visits ashore and personally superintending the shipment of cargo in due order. Captain J. C. Whitley's courtesy and careful attention to the public interests have won the regard of every one.

A few months ago when the Captain visited Kangesanturai with his newly wedded wife, the merchants of Jaffna and members of the Agency staff presented Mrs. Whitley with a beautiful golden bangle as a mark of the esteem in which he has been held by them.—Cor.

The Supreme Court. The first Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court for the current year began at Jaffna on Saturday the 24th Instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Withers presided. Mr. Swan officiated as Registrar, Mr. Felix D. was the prosecuting Counsel and Messrs. Mutthial and Mendis acted as Tamil and Singhalese Interpreters. There were five cases in the Calendar.

Case No. 2 was first taken up in which one Sapapathy of Changathavayal was indicted with the murder of his wife Poothathai. The facts of the case were that the prisoner returning one day at about noon from the fields, asked his wife for his meals. A quarrel ensued and the prisoner gave her a kick which fractured one of the bones in her rib and the woman died the same night. The prisoner pleaded guilty of causing hurt but the Crown Counsel not accepting the plea he was put on his trial. Mr. Adv. Nagalingam defended the prisoner and the Jury found him guilty of assault under provocation and he was sentenced to two weeks simple imprisonment.

Case No. 4 was next taken. One Allegan of Chunnagam was charged with theft in a dwelling house. The prisoner was caught red-handed in the very act of making away with a bundle of clothes worth Rs. 50, the property of a Dhoby. The prisoner defended himself. The Jury found him guilty and as he was convicted of theft on five previous occasions he was sentenced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment at hard labour.

Case No. 3 in which seven accused were charged with rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Mr. Bellamy the District Engineer of Jaffna. Mr. Adv. Nagalingam appeared for the 1st. 2nd. 4th, 5th, and 7th prisoners and Mr. Adv. Allegaoken appeared for the 3rd and 6th. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Bellamy was called away on duty to Palalai. At the District Engineer's Bungalow he received a visit from a gentleman whom he had occasion to kick out of the place as the result of an altercation that took place between them. On his return from Palalai Mr. Bellamy was waylaid and severely assaulted by the accused most of whom were servants of the gentleman with whom he had the quarrel in the morning.

An English speaking Jury with Mr. J. N. Sandrasagra as foreman acquitted 3rd. and 6th. prisoners and convicted the others and they were each sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment at hard labour.

Case No. 1 in which one Swampulle Soosapulle was charged with having given false evidence in the course of the proceeding of a District Court case No. 23156, Mr. Lee was examined as a witness in this case. Mr. Adv. Kanagasabai who appeared for the prisoner in a lengthy speech ably defended the accused and he was acquitted.

Case No. 5 in which one Vairavan Kanapathi of Valanai was charged with theft of a sheep worth Rs. 5. The prisoner pleaded guilty and as some eight previous convictions were proved against him he was sentenced to 6 years rigorous imprisonment. Cor.

Vangalai. The 16th. Instant was the occasion of much enthusiastic rejoicing among the people of Vangalai. Since the old church was pulled down, the people had to use a temporary shed and the Bungalow School as their place of worship. The foundations of the new church were laid many years ago; but the work done was so slow that the prospect of completion seemed to be very distant. Thanks however to the energy and skill of the Revd. Fr. Baron, who was appointed to the Mission of Mantotte North only last year, the work was vigorously prosecuted. Fr. Baron, on his appointment, got the people together, settled their disputes, and started the work with what little funds he then had at his disposal. After Mass he would go about from house to house to get the villagers together to carry on the work of building. The people contributed their quota of labour cheerfully and if it had to be paid for it would amount to a large sum. They gave up going to sea and other pursuits and worked with a will, although suffering much inconvenience in consequence. They worked for the glory of God and the credit due to them is all the greater on this account.

The ceremony of blessing of the new church commenced at 8.45 A. M. on the 16th. Inst. the Very Revd. Father Massiet being authorised to perform the ceremony by the Administrator Apostolic of Jaffna. The Statues of our Lord, of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Anna were removed to the new church with great solemnity; after which High Mass was sung by the Very Revd. Fr. Massiet assisted by Fathers Baron and Iserty, the Harmonium being under the skilful management of Father Owens. After Mass, the Father Superior preached an impressive sermon appropriate to the occasion. This was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The attendance was very large, people having come from the adjoining villages.

The Church is high and spacious enough for the Catholics of Vangalai. It is at present covered with cadjans, as the Cannanore tiles ordered for, did not reach the place in time. The covering of the roof and the plastering of the walls will be done next year.
The thanks of the Catholics are due to Father Baron who was on the spot and to the Very Revd. Fr. Massiet who came from time to time from Madhu to give directions as to how the work should be done. Cor.

The late Father Walsh. The Madras papers announce the death, by accident on the 16th. Inst. of the Revd. Fr. A. Walsh of the Archdiocese of Madras. He used to reside in an upper room of the Mission House and it would appear from all accounts that being subject to somnambulism, he fell down from his room to the roadway, 20 feet below, fracturing his spine besides sustaining other injuries. The terribly sad accident occurred on Friday the 14th Inst. and he lived till the Sunday following in a state of much acute suffering. In his death the Archdiocese has lost a most impressive preacher and Missionary distinguished and esteemed for his genial qualities and scholarly attainments. We tender our heartfelt condolence to the Clergy and Laity of the Archdiocese of Madras.

கோயில் தினம்.

கஅகூஉ-ம்(று) ஆடிமீ ௨௦-௦௨
 ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை
 ஆசனக்கோயிலில்
 ஆ-ம் பூசை ருவ மணிக்கு
 உ-ம் பூசை எடு
 ஆசீர்வாதம் ருவ
 சந்தியோகமையோர்கோயிலில்
 ஂசை ருவ
 க-ம் பூசை ருவ
 உ-ம் ,, (பாடல்) கடு
 க-ம் ,, அடு
 ஆசீர்வாதம் இடு
 ஆவணி மீ ச-௦௨ மாசத்தின் முத
 ல்வெள்ளிக்கிழமை.

வெளிப்பாட்டிசியார் கல்வாரி.

இக்கல்வாரியிலே சேரவிருப்பும் மாணக்க ஆவணிமாச முடிபுவரையிலுஞ்சேர்த்துகொள்ளப்படுவார்கள். அதற்குப் பின்னாலும் அதற்குரிய சவாரிகொடுத்துச் சேரவேண்டியது. இங்கனம், கல்வாரித்தலைவர்.

தபால்முத்திரைகள்.

பலமுதிரைகள் விற்கிறதற்க்குவைத்திருப்பவர்கள் கொழும்பைச்சேர்ந்த கொள்ளப்பிடிமீலே 150 ம் இல வீட்டிலேவெளிக்கும் முத்திரைக்காரிய விசாரணைக்கானுக்கெனவெழுதியவரிடமெல்லாவபார் கையுமிருக்கொள்ளலாம்.

விளம்பரம்.

மருதமடுத்திருப்பதி.

இத்திருப்பதித் திருவிழாவானது வழக்கம் போல வகையாகி மாசத்திலே வரும் முதல் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை யார் ம்பமாகி ஐப்பசி மீ ச-௦௨ வரும் செபமாமலமாதாவின் திருநாளின் முடிபாகும்.

காலம் வசதியாலுல் போதிய தெய்கையான யாத்திரிகள் கூடியிருந்தால் ஓவ்வொரு ஞாயிறுக்கிழமைகளிலும் காலையில் பூசையின் பின் செபமாமலமாதாவின் திருச்சுருபம் விதி கொண்டு சமந்தப்படும்.

திருவிழாக்களிலே பங்குபற்ற விருப்பமுடையோர் திருப்பதித் தலைவராகிய நம்மிடம் பேசி யொழுங்கு செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது.

C. Massiet O. M. I. திருப்பதித் தலைவர்.

நொத்திசு பண்ணுதல், அச்சடித்தல், தால் பண்ணுதல், புல்தகம் கட்டிதல், எழுத்துவார்த்தல், புல்தகங்கள் பாடங்கள் எழுத்துகள் விற்றல் முதலியவைகளும், சகலபொனியோடர்களும், செக்கும், போளந்தலோடர்களும்இன்னும் மிப்போர்ப்பட்டவைகளும் இந்தப்புதினைபத்திரத்தின் மனேசருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டியது.

காவலனில் அச்சடிக்கப்படும் காகிதங்களையே பத்திராதிபருக்கு விசாரிக்கப்பெடும்.

மனேசருடனும் அல்லது பத்திராதிபருடனும் தம்காரியங்களைப்பேசுவோர் தங்கள் பேரையும் விவர சத்தையும் விளங்கவெழுதும்படி விசேஷமாதம் கேட்கப்படுகின்றது.

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கத்தோலிகுப் பாதுகாவலன்

கஅகூஉ-ம்(று) ஆடிமீ ௨௦-௦௨
 இலங்கை இந்துிய ரெயில்வே.

இலங்கையையும் இந்தியாவையும் ரெயிலாலே இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்று இப்போது மாத்திரமல்ல ரெடுங்காலமாக யோசிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. சென்னைபட்டணத் தேசாதிபதியாரி ருத்த பக்கிங்காம் டிப்யூக் பட்டவ

ர்த்தனரே முந்தமுந்த அனுமார்பால மூலமாக இந்திய இலங்கை ரெயில்வே இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கருத்துக் கொண்டார். அவர் கஅ௭௬-ம் ஆண்டு சேர் உவில்லியம் கிறகோபுரிமென்ன வரண்டாய காலத்திலே கொளும்புக்குவந்து இதுவிஷயத்தைக்குறித்து ஆலோசனைபண்ணி அனுமார்பாலத்தையும்சோதித்துப்பார்த்தார். கொளும்பானது உலகத்திலே பெரியது மறைமுசமாகவும் லேல ஒதுக்கிடமாகவும் இருப்பதினாலே இதிலேயே கடலணைகட்டவும் இங்கிருந்து சாமான் களை ரெயில்வழியாகக் கொண்டுபோகவும் சென்னைபட்டணத் தேசாதிபதியின் கருத்தாயிருந்தது. சேர் உவில்லியம் கிறகோபுரிமென்னவருக்கும் இவர்கருத்து உடன்பாடாயிருந்தது. ஆனால் இப்பக்கத்து ரெயில் இலங்கை அரசாட்சியாருக்குப் பொறுப்பிலேயிருந்ததாத் அப்போது வகையில்லாமையாலோ மனிதில்லாமையாலோ விட்டுவிட இக்கருத்தும் அத்துடன் நின்றுவிட்டது. சென்னையின் பட்டணத்தினையிலும் கடலணைக்கட்டுவேலை தொடங்கியமையால் இந்திய அரசாட்சியாருக்கு இலங்கை இந்துிய ரெயில்வேயின் கருத்து அக்கறையற்றதாக வந்தது.

ஆயின், இக்கருத்தை அரசாட்சியார் மந்தவிட்டுருப்பினும் விசாராரகொம்பனியாருடைய கருத்துக்குள்ளேசாம்பருள் அக்கினிபோலரெடுகவிருந்துவந்ததாக விளங்குகின்றது. அக்கருத்து அதிகமதிக்கமாக விசாரித்து இப்போது முற்றுப்பெய்திவிடுவெண்டுமென்ற முயற்சியிலே வந்து விட்டதாக விளங்குகின்றது. லண்டனிலே ஒருகொம்பனியார் இவ்வேலை யைத் தம்மொறுப்பிலேயெடுத்து நடத்த முயற்சியுக்குள்ளுள்ளார், அவர்கள் தம்க்குச் சகாயமான பொருத்ததனைகள்செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்று இலங்கை இந்துிய அரசுக்குக் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒருகொம்பனியார் இவ்வித பெரும் வேலைகளைத் தொடங்குவது தேசநலங்கருதியன்று. தம்முடைய கொம்பனியின் வரங்கருதியேயாம். வரப்பண்களே வேலை தொடங்குவார்கள். கைமேலே காணத்தக்க எாபில்லையாலும் அவர்களினாலேவேலையைத்தொடங்க முயல்வதில்லை. அப்படியான ஒருகொம்பனி லாபமுண்டென்றுகண்டுதணிந்து முயன்றுவரும்போது ஊரான்மையை கருதி வேலை நடப்பிக்கவேண்டிய அரசாட்சியார் தம்பொறுப்பிலே இவ்வேலையைத்தொடங்கி நடத்த முயலாதிருக்கலாம்? யாழ்ப்பாண ரெயில்வேக்குறித்து இனி அரசாட்சியார் சிந்திக்கவேண்டியதில்லை. அவர்கள் தாமே நடத்தலாம் அல்லது கொம்பனிக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடலாம். இப்போதிருக்கிற பக்குவப்படி அரசாட்சியார்தாமே தம்பொறுப்பில் வேலை நடப்பிக்கவும் அல்லது கொம்பனியாருக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுவெண்டியவரும். இரண்டிலொன்று எது செய்யினுஞ்சரி நம்மக்குக் காரியமாகுலே போதும்.

இலங்கை இந்துியாவின் ரெயில்வே இணைத்துவிடுவதினாலே இலங்கைக்கும் இந்தியாவுக்கும் வரக்கூடிய நன்மைகள் இம்மட்டுடன் நின்று, இந்த ரெயில்வேக்குறித்து பேர்போந்த இரீனிரீனாரெழுதியதின் சருக்கத்தை இதனடியிலே தருகின்றோம்.

இலங்கையிலே ரெயில்போடத் தொடங்கும்போதே அதனை இந்தியரெயில்வே டே இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் நோக்கம் வைத்து ஐந்தடி ஆறு இஞ்சு அகலத்திலே பாாதையை வைத்தார்கள். இந்துியாவுக்கும் இலங்கைக்கும் மையே ஆதம்பாலம் என்றும் அனுமார்பாலம் என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகின்ற மேட்டுத்தரை இருக்கின்றமையால் அதனையேதான் இந்தியாவையும் இலங்கையையும் ரெயிலாலே இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அப்போது யோசித்திருந்தார்கள். பின்னர் அதனைக்குறித்து ஆராய்ந்து யோசித்தவர்களில்லை.

கஅ௭௬-ம் ஆண்டும் இப்போது சிலவருஷங்களாகவும் அனுமார்பாலத்தைவெட்டி

கப்பலோட்டுதற்கான வழிகளை ஆராய்ந்து போது அத்தனே இந்திய இலங்கை ரெயில்வே இணைப்புகளை பக்குவமுண்டென்றும் இஞ்சினீருக்கடுத்த பாரிய வேலைகளை செய்யவேண்டியதில்லையென்றும் விளங்கியது.

இலங்கையிலே இந்திய ரெயில்வே இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் பாம்பனிலிருந்து ரெயில்போட்டு அதனை மதரை ரெயில்வே இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அல்லது பாம்பனிலிருந்து இயல்பாகத்தேறாமற்சாலிளின் ரெயில்வே டே இணைக்கவேண்டியது. இவ்விரண்டு பாாதைகளுள் தஞ்சாவூர்ப்பாாதையே சருக்கமுடையதாகும். இதன்மீளம் ௬௦-மைல்.

இப்பாாதை இந்திய அரசினுடைய அளிப்பிக்கவும் செலவவரக்க கணக்குகள் பார்ப்பிக்கவும்பட்டவுடனிலே அநீச அனுகூலத்தோற்றியது. வரவுகணக்கிலே இலங்கையால்வரும் வரவையேக்கி இந்தியாவால் வரும் வரவையேக்கிவரும் கணக்குப்பார்த்தார்கள். இந்த ரெயில்வே அனுகூலங்கள்தொடர்பு இலங்கை

அவ்வளவில் கற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். இலங்கையிலே கொளும்பு ரெயிலானது யாழ்ப்பாணம்மட்டுமேபோல வேண்டுமென்ற கேள்வியும் ஆலோசனைக்கு சிலவருஷங்களாக நடக்கின்றது. இந்தப்பாாதை அள்ளுகட்டப்படுகின்றது. இந்துியாவிலிருந்து வருவதைக்கி இலங்கையிலிருந்து வரும் வருமானமே ரெயிலுக்குப் போதுமென்பதாகக் கணக்குச்சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அனுமார்பாலத்திலிருந்து அனுராசபுர வழியாக கொளும்புக்குள்ள தூரம் ௬௦மைல். திரிகோணமீ ரீர்கொளும்பு முதலிய விடங்களுக்குத் திறக்கப்படும் கிழப்பாாதைகளைவிட்டு யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்குத் திறக்கப்படுகி கிழப்பாாதையைக் கணக்குப்பார்த்தால் அதன் தூரம் ௬௦-மைல். ஆகையால் இலங்கையிலே திறக்கப்படவேண்டிய பாாதையின் மொத்தம் ௨00 மைலாகின்றது.

இலங்கையிலே கொளும்பையும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தையும், இந்தியாவிலே யாழ்ப்பாணமும் மதரையையும் ரெயிலால் இணைத்து இவையிரண்டையும் அறுபதமைல் நீளமான அனுமார்பால ரெயிலாலே தொடர்ந்துவிட்டால் இலங்கைக்கும் இந்தியாவுக்கும் மத்திய ரெயிலாகின்றன.

இந்தமத்தியப்பாாதையானது மற்றையவற்றுக்கு அனுகூலமுடையதாகும். இதனாலே, கொளும்பு பிரதான கப்பல்தறைமுசமாயிருப்பதினாலே அங்கு இந்தக்குதியாகும் பொருட்கள் இந்தியாவுக்குவரும், இந்தியாவின் பொருட்கள் அங்கு எழும் மதியாவதற்குக் கொண்டுபோகப்படும். இந்திய கலிச்சனங்கள் னேரிச்செல்வார்கள்.

உரிசிமுகுவலிய சாமான்களெல்லாமேற்ற்செல்வார். ஐரோப்பியரும் அரசாட்சியாரும் அதிகமாகப் பாவினைபண்ணுவார்கள்.

தென்னிந்துிய ரெயில்வே கொம்பனியாருக்கு இந்த ரெயில்ப்பாாதை திறக்கும் வேலையைக் கொடுத்தவிட்டால் அவர்கள் அதிவிரைவிலேயேயெடுத்து நடத்தத் தக்கதாரும்.

அனுமார்பாலத்திலே இருக்கும் தூண்களில் ரெயில்வைக்கவும் தோணிகள் போக்குவரவுசெய்யுமிடத்துக்குத் தூங்காலம் போடவேண்டியவரும். அனுமார்பாலத்தின் சரியான நீளம் ௨0-மைல். அது மணலும் கல்லும் சேர்ந்த திடல். ஒரு மைல் இரண்டைமில் அசைமுள்ளதாயிருப்பதால் கனம்மேற்பாவிதிப்பாையிருப்பதால் மண்ணைவெட்டிப்போட்டுத்தெருவாக்கிவிட்குறாம்கலாம்.

எல்லாமாகப்போடவேண்டிய ரெயில்வீளம் ௭௬0-மைலுக்குக் குறையாதது. இதில் ௬௦0-மைல்தூரம் மிக்க செலவானபாாதை. இதிலே கொம்பனியாரறிவுவெண்டியது கவது, இஞ்சினீருக்குரியபெரியவேலைகளுண்டோடுபுந்தும் உவது, வரும்படி வருமோவென்பதும்.

லண்டனிலிருக்கின்ற ஒரு கொம்பனியார் அரசாட்சிக்குழுவிடம் தம்க்குவேண்டிய சகாயஞ்செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கட்டலுக்குக் கப்பலைவிட்டு அனுமார்பாலத்தின் தன்மையைச் சோதித்தறிந்து சொல்லும்படியும் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

வருமானம் முழுமாரணத்திலேயும் கஅ௬௨-ம்(று)

வந்தவருமானம் ௪,௮௨,௮௬௨ ரூபா. இத்தொகை முன்னெக்காலத்தும் வராதபெருந்தொகையேயாம். இப்பெருந்தொகை வந்தடியாய் முன்னர் வருடங்களிலே நினைவிலிருந்து தானியவரியை யறவாக்கியதாலாம்.

இவ்வருடத்திலே முன்பின் ௪0,000 ஏக்கர் நிலத்திலே செல்வதைக்கப்பட்டுது. ஏக்கரொன்றுக்குப் பத்துபூசலாகப் பார்த்தால் மொத்தவிலைவு கலட்சம் பூசல். செல்லன்றி சிறுதானியம் முதலியவைகளும் விளைந்தன. இம்மாதிரித்தலைநூறு யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்கும் ஊராவக்கும் தானியம் முதலியவை யனுப்பப்பட்டன.

நீர்பாய்ச்சவேலை. இவ்வருடத்திலே நீர்பாய்ச்சும் 25 மைல்களுக்குக் ௬௬,௪௦௦ ரூபா செலவீட்டப்பட்டது. அனேகம் கரையுடைத்த குளங்களும் கிராமங்களுக்கும் கட்டி சீரிலே வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

நவவிற்பனை. இவ்வருடத்திலே ௬௨௬ ஏக்கர் நெற்களும் இரண்டு ஏக்கர் கோதுமையும் விளைந்தன. இவ்விதமான இனங்கள்வே தென்னம்பின்னைநெருக்கள். புசையிலே செய்கையிலே சனங்களுக்கு விருப்பம். அதற்கேற்ற காணிகளை நெற்காணிகளைப் பார்க்க வரும்பிவரும் குகிறார்கள்.

பொதுவார்த்தமானம்

Weather—காலநிலை— மழைமந்தராமாயினும் மழையெய்யவில்லை. சிறுதுறுண்டெ. வெயில்குறைவு.

St. Patrick's College.—சென் பத்திரிசியார் கல்வாரி.— இக்கல்வாரியின் விதேச காலம் முடிக்கின்றது. ௬௪-௦௨ திங்கட்கிழமை மறுபடி ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும். இக்கல்வாரியானது இவ்வருடக் கவண்மேற்பட்டபீடசையிலே குறைந்தபடியிற்றென்று தீர்மானமுடையாராரோ ஒரு வீண்கதைக் கட்டிப் பரப்பியிருக்கிறதாக வறிக்கிறோம். அக்கதை சத்தப்பொய்.

Our Government Agent.—நம்மேசன்டர்— நம்முடைய கண்காணிப்பாளர் நம்முடைய அவுஜிம்மேசன்டர் நுல்லத்திலே வலனியரிமென்றும் பகுதிகளைச் சந்தி வருவன கிராமங்களுக்களைப் பார்த்து சப்பிரீக் கோட்டாரும் பத்துடையாழ்ப்பாணம்வந்தேசேர்ந்தார்.

Dr. A. Ponnampalam M. B. C. M.— டாக்டர் அபெனம்பலம்—பிரக்காரையார்மெஸ். காகிப்பினையுடைய தமையன்புத்திரனும், பிரக்காரையார்மெஸ். கதிரவேனுவடைய தம்பியாரும்கைய மெஸ். பொன்னம்பலமென்பார் எயர்லென் நகரிலே வைத்தியசாஸ்திரங்களை கற்று பீட்சைகோடுத்து அரசாட்சி எம். பி. சி. எம். என்னும் வைத்திய வித்தியா பண்டுகப்பட்ட பெற்றனரென்பதைத் தந்திச்செய்தியால் அறிந்து மிக்க சந்தேகமாயினும். இனி யிவர் உலகத்திலே வைத்தியசாஸ்திரியில் அதிகபிரசாசல் கொள்வாரென்பதற்கு ம யக்கமில்லை.

The Supreme Court.—சப்பிரீக் கோடு—யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் இரண்டாம் கிறிநினால் யார்ணைச் சப்பிரீக் கோடு சென்ற ௨௨-௦௨ யாரம்பியிற்று. உல்தீர்ஸ் அரச நீதாசனமேயினார். மெஸ். பி. லீ. கூடயம் இரான்னியின் தமையார் வழுக்குத்தொர்- ௨௨-௦௨ சனிக்கிழமை யிரண்டெழுக்கு கள் விளங்கப்பட்டன.

ஒன்று பச்சிலப்பனியிலே ஒருவன் தன் மனவிளைய யடித்துச் சாகக்கொள்வதற்கு, தற்செய்வினாலே அம்மரணஞ்சம்பவித்தனெருசுப்பட்டபடியால் அவனுக்கு இரண்டொரு மறியல்மாத்திரம் தீர்க்கப்பட்டது.

மற்றவழக்கு கண்ணசத்திலே வண்ணனுடைய சில களவெடுத்தவழக்கு. இக்குற்றவாரி முன்னரும் பலமுறங்களிலே களவிலக்கப்பட்டுமறியலு இருந்தமையால்பத்துருட மறியலுடையும் விதிக்கப்பட்டது. திங்கட்கிழமை முடியானும் மெஸ். பாலாமித்துரையையடித்தவழக்கு விளங்கப்பட்டது. இவ்வழக்கிலே எதிரிகள் எழுபேர். இவர்களுக்குக் காப்பூக்காத்து அழகர்க்கூறலும் அப்புக்காத்து எய்ப்பட்டார்கள். அப்புக்காத்து அழகர்க்கோள் இருவருக்காகவும் அப்புக்காத்து நாகலிங்கம் இவருக்காகவும் தோற்றவிளக்கத்திலே இருவர் சுத்தவாளிகளாகவும் னீவர் குற்றவாளிகளாகவும் காணப்பட்டார்கள். குற்றவாளிக் காவலுத்தவழக்கு. இவ்விரண்டொரு மறியலுடையும் விதிக்கப்பட்டது. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை இரண்டெழுக்குகள் விளங்கப்பட்டன. ஒன்று ஊர்காவற்றூறையிலே ஆகேனவெடுத்தவழக்கு. குற்றவாளிகு ஆறுவருடமறியலுடையும் விதிக்கப்பட்டது. மற்றவழக்கு லீத்துரையாலே வைக்கப்பட்ட பெரிய சிமான் கள்

THE
Jaffna Catholic Guardian
 JULY 29TH

MANAGERS AGAIN !!

The *Observer* of July 21, publishes an instructive and spirited letter from the Revd. A Restarick, Eastern Province, on the Ceylon "Educational Gamble" as played in his part of the island under shelter of the B grant rules smuggled into the 'Code' from time to time. The Revd. Mr. Restarick goes deep—he condemns the whole system of Education in Ceylon and demands a Commission of Inquiry. His letter is made the subject of another able leader by the Editor of the *Observer* who counsels unanimity among principal Managers, in other words, a "pull together." This piece of advice is good and timely, but it is regrettable that it should be necessary: Still Managers can hardly be blamed, after all, for a certain discreet tendency to observe the golden—in Ceylon, small silver—rule, of silence. According to the 'Code', so much absolute authority comes to be vested in even the most ignorant of sub-inspectors that he may pass or 'pluck' pupils as he lists, while he distributes his marks in snug secrecy; moreover, examination papers, duly made away with, are decidedly dead and 'tell no tales.'

Hence, Managers obsequiously fear to assert their rights and do not fail to put on their best faces on those rare, very rare, occasions when they manage to sum up courage enough to call such busybody Inspectors to order or to honesty. Here is the problem a Manager has to solve: If I find fault with the Inspector in this matter, then he'll pay me off with interest in another matter—Is it safer to lose less now than more afterwards? A like reason keeps Managers from 'speaking out' in the public papers and it is sure to play an important part in retarding that unanimity among them which would eventually bring about a real cure for their ills, for which the remedy of late years has been "grin and bear." It was only when the hardships of the too well amended Code, with its boundless scope for oppression, had come up to their maximum and the grants by inverse ratio had gone down to their minimum that Managers began to show a little wholesome fight. "The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on; And doves will peck in safeguard of their brood."

The Revd. Mr. Restarick suggests certain matters to be inquired into by the proposed Educational Commission. Extracts from his letter will be found elsewhere. We have already advocated in these columns the abolition of the Royal College which voraciously and uselessly swallows up so much of the money the people of Ceylon annually pay in taxes to Government for Education. We have also touched on what Mr. Restarick calls the "frivolous, vexatious and harmful regulations as to B grants." In view of the fact that the Manager who commits no fault is liable to be fined hundreds of Rupees for a slight mistake made by another person whose presence of mind, continued clearness of intelligence, infallibility and impeccability the manager cannot possibly guarantee, we have no hesitation in calling many of these B grant regulations *fraudulent*. By all means let the Teacher be fined, dismissed or degraded according to the gravity of his fault, but why, in the name of common sense, should the Manager be punished who has done no wrong? The case is even worse. The grant is to be used by the Manager to keep his school going; and when he is robbed of half of it by the Department of Public Instruction—Instruction, we mean—and lets his school, in consequence, go down, the blow falls most heavily on the parents of the children attending the school. Is not this more than defrauding the labourer of his hire?

If we mistake not, former Directors interpreted those of the B grant regulations existing in their time according to dictates of common sense and fairness and were satisfied when a Manager gave

a proper explanation and duly punished the teacher in fault. They did not put on a benign air of kindness to tell a Manager that he would not be fined for a first technical tiny breach, of the B grant rules, which may have been made or not by a teacher in his employment. Nor do we think that on the mere word of a mere sub-inspector they were ever guilty of the injustice and impertinence of passing sentence on innocent Managers without having even asked for an explanation. What guarantee is there that a sub-inspector is more honest than a teacher in a respectable school? May not a sub-inspector's report be exaggerated, inaccurate or even false? It is all very well too for Inspectors to say in self-justification that they are only obeying orders from head quarters; but that plea does not excuse them from distinct co-operation in wrongdoing when they relentlessly push to extremes those of the 'Code' devices that, from the use now made of them, seem specially framed for picking the pockets of honest Managers. Neither does such a plea excuse them when they go in for wholesale plucking at examinations, nor does it excuse them when they go about boasting of the havoc they have made.

Of course there will be abuses and some Teachers and Managers of private Schools who derive personal emolument therefrom may be disposed to cheat and may sometimes cheat successfully; but such isolated cases do not furnish grounds for oppressing, with vicious regulations, Managers most of whom are as eager to prevent or punish abuses, and as honest, as any Director of Public Instruction, present, past or future.

We wonder whether our present Director has carefully read the late Archbishop Bonjean's pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on the Revised Code etc.," published in 1882. We commend its attentive perusal to Inspectors and to Managers and have no doubt of their profiting largely thereby. Regarding the instructions issued to Inspectors by the Director of Public Instruction in February, 1880, Dr. Bonjean thus introduces them:

But since those instructions have come under my notice, I wish to reproduce here as worthy of special commendation those coming under Nos. 13 and 14; as I think that compliance with them would have saved both Inspectors and Managers a deal of unpleasantness. I have taken the liberty to italicize those words in them which refer to rules of conduct often sinned against or to what I consider as being of more vital importance.

13. In visiting or examining grant-in-aid schools, you will remember that it is the desire of this Department, that you should make all your visits, as far as lies in your power, an encouragement and assistance to managers and teachers in their cooperation with Government in the work of education. You will have in mind that anything like dictation to the teachers of grant schools, as if they were in any sense officers of this Department, or responsible to any one save the managers of their Schools, should be very carefully avoided. It is no part of your duty to find fault with or reprove a teacher. If you think it a kindly act to give him advice or warning, it should not be done in the hearing of scholars or pupil-teachers.

14. In examining and dealing with the classes and individual scholars, whether in Government or Grant-in-aid Schools, you will show that the main object of your visit to a school, is to elicit what the children know and not to prove their ignorance. That object is entirely defeated, if by a harsh, impatient, or indistinct manner of questioning the scholars, you frighten or confuse them, or if you puzzle them by fanciful or unreasonable questions. The unfamiliar voice, manner, and pronunciation of an inspector, and the circumstances of the day, are often enough prevent timid children from getting full credit for what they really know.

The present Director would do well to remind Inspectors and particularly certain Subs of these instructions, force these latter to learn them by heart and to lay them to heart, and provide them with new special instructions inculcating the acquirement and practice of ordinary politeness.

Occasional.

The Canadian Government has thought it fit to enact a special law to safeguard the interests of the rising generation. We read in an American paper that an act has been passed at the last session of Parliament in Canada, providing that at nine O'Clock at night a curfew bell shall ring and if any persons under seventeen years of age are found on the streets they shall be locked up by the watchman

or the police, and unless satisfactory explanation can be given the parents shall be made to suffer either by confinement in jail or fine, or the sending away of the children to some public institution, where they will be taken care of until the authorities see fit to let them out. The law is perhaps a little too draconic for this age of liberty; but it is certain to prevent youth from night-prowling which does them so much harm.

The Madras Government, we learn, has stumbled upon a novel, but most objectionable, source of revenue. By an Order of the 8th February 1893, subscriptions and offerings in Churches and all similar receipts are to be assessed for the Income Tax. The *Madras Mail*, characterising the Order as a sacrilegious extortion, proceeds to say: If Government persists in carrying out its Order, a strong remonstrance should

be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, on the 1st of November 1858, proclaimed to "all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure." What is the taxing of religious offerings but a monstrous interference with worship? Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars and unto God the things that are God's. The matter should not be allowed to rest until Government has ruled that all monies devoted to religious purposes, for the benefit of the poor, for the building and upkeep of places of worship, or for the maintenance of divine worship, are exempt from this sacrilegious extortion.

The following extract is taken from the Rev. Mr. Restarick's letter to the *Observer* with some of the salient passages italicized:

We should ask for a Commission to enquire, into such matters as the following:—

(1) English Education (a) The necessity of the Royal College. When the usual argument against assistance to English education is that people who want it should pay for it, it appears anomalous that those who can pay best should be aided most. (b) The Cambridge Locals, which do not fit in with the Code schedules and which lead nowhere. (c) University connection generally; a Ceylon boy is at a disadvantage in this respect compared with his Indian brother. (d) The reasonableness or otherwise of supporting English education at all. The provincial Kachcheries, the planters, the householders of English people and the merchants chiefly depend for their work upon provincial schools which are derided, and discouraged by the department. In the N. and E. provinces I believe it would be a positive advantage to Education to abolish grants-in-aid to English Schools as they are now administered. But while other Schools can get them they cannot be given up by any one.

(2) The Code: (a) The frivolous, vexatious and harmful regulations as to B grants. These have raised the great discussion, and bear with special severity upon provincial Managers. A Sub-Inspector last year spent 2 or 3 hours in my English School trying to find one error in a Register containing about 30,000 signs. To my great astonishment he could not find one; if he had, the rule would have inflicted a fine of hundreds of rupees. No doubt the Director would have forgiven one slip, but why does the Sub-inspector waste his time in this idiotic pursuit? My smaller Schools, like Mr. Knapp's, are being snuffed out one by one. Four have been closed by the Director or by me and several more are hanging by the balance. (b) Examinations: The Code is such that any boy can be plucked in any subject in any Standard; or every boy may pass in everything. No practical teacher believes in the reality of a pass of 97 per cent. in a large College and I find myself equally unable to believe in the genuineness of the wholesale failures of which I have heard. There is a general complaint that the examinations are too severe and a suspicion that they are unfair. In any case the examinations are wooden, perfectly useless in advancing education, and are an awkward means of gambling for the wages of a year's work. (c) C. Schools: Should not a child from whom an attendance of only 25 days is demanded be examined more leniently than one who has to give 100 days? (d) Industrial Schools.—Is not one trade sufficient? Are these institutions really accomplishing anything of any consequence? At present I do not think they are of much value, but they might be made so. (e) Training Schools.—These are institutions paid on a most vicious system, and which demand from a boy nothing but spending 3 full years in doing the work of the first, and as few of the Inspectors know more about teaching than about sewing, or the industries which they are henceforth to examine, the traifing to teach is which is chiefly neglected.

(3) The Schedules.—Here are few curiosities. A boy about 9 years old is expected (Sched. A.) to write complete English complex sentences when he has learnt in Grammar to the end of Pronouns. At the age of 11 he is to translate into English, in writing, from any III. Standard book which may be brought,

i. e., he is to possess a practically unlimited English vocabulary of common words, and to be conversant with a 1 ordinary forms of grammar. This boy of 11 must write English better than any Civilian I have known can speak Tamil. Having answered so far almost every question in the vernacular, he is expected next year to make the ordinary advance in subjects and to answer in writing in English (Sched. A1). *Fractions come almost at the end of his course!* The Vernacular school boy learns no Practice at all. In teaching Latin, the 1st year is to be given up to Grammar without a hint of reading. Schedule E contains what I should think is the worst scheme for learning English that was ever known; but as it is used only for girls I suppose it does not matter. Schedule F contains the following as the value of a pass for Reading: Standard I. 1.50, II 1.50, III 2.00, IV 1'00, V 1'00, VI 1'25, VII 1'25 VIII 1'25 i.e. a boy of 14 reading any English book or newspaper earns less than a boy of 7 who spells out a word of one syllable!

(4) Agricultural Instruction, In the Eastern Province these Schools have been an unmitigated failure. Have they done better elsewhere?

(5) New Schools: the bearing of the religious difficulty, a conscience clause, extension into neglected regions, the educational vote and its enlargement as new claims upon the

utmost importance which I dare not discuss, and which need discussion.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

TALAIMANNAR.

To the Editor, *J. C. Guardian*.

Sir,
 It seems that your Mannar correspondent has been so affected by my snub of the 10th Ultimo, that he is muttering in your issue of the 24th Ultimo, some unnecessary perambulations to cover his vague, unfounded generalizations calculated to wound the susceptibilities of a whole community," being ashamed of admitting honestly his exaggeration and misrepresentation on the topic. In my last letter, I plainly noted the instance of two very important cases in which lawyers were retained, and clearly admitted that there were very few cases from Pesalai only. Your correspondent has rather misunderstood me in saying "As if it had been the only instance etc." If your correspondent actually feels sorry at what the lawyers unreasonably demand from their clients, he should request 'em to be an umpire in future in determining the amounts to be paid in different cases. Or if he is envious at what the lawyers receive I would advise him to appear in the Court-house with the long-robe to do justice to the poor. Your correspondent has been so kind as to advise me to refer the "Case Book," but unfortunately I am far away from it, and he himself is not unaware of the fact. So I would thank or pay him reasonably if he has the kindness to refer the Book once more and inform me precisely the total number of cases from Pesalai and Talaimannar, and also the number of persons concerned. If he really does not know the meaning of the phrase "at present," let him go to a Grammar School. In his letter of the 28th May last, he meant and revilingly asserts that some of them are idle. Except some very few traders and landowners—as he admits all the others are very poor people labouring day and night to procure their daily food.

Your truly
 VERITAS

Jaffna, July 26th. 1893.

The Editor of the *J. C. Guardian*.

Dear Sir,
 Your contemporary of the "Morning Star" has a leader in its issue of the 20th. July Instant on the medical work done at Manepay by Drs Scott, No doubt the Jaffnese are under a debt of gratitude to the American Mission for the diffusion of the European Medical science in Jaffna almost from their very arrival here, first by Dr. Scudder, secondly by Dr. Word, thirdly by Dr. Green and now by Dr. Scott. In the present instance the services of a lady have been secured to attend to the medical wants of the females whose scruples to be treated by males were great and insurmountable. The "Morning Star" says "they (meaning Drs Scott) have Mr. Fitch and Mr. Albert Suppiah to assist them in the work" &c. There is no doubt that these two are unprofessional men and I wonder how unprofessionals will be able to assist professionals in the practice of their profession. Could it be urged that they merely act as interpreters between the patients and the doctors? Even in that case such a thing is tolerated in a place where trained men are available—men trained by the same mission in the healing art? It is to be remembered that this is a matter where human life is concerned, unprofessionals cannot be expected to be conversant with the technical terms of the diseases. A slight misinterpretation will not only jeopardize the lives of the patients but also will make the patient lose confidence in the treatment. When Dr. Green first took charge of the mission medical work he had as his assistant a man like the late Dr. Ira Gould and till the close of his career in Jaffna he had well-trained men as his assistants. To maintain the prestige of the American medical work in Jaffna, it is highly necessary that the services of trained men should be secured at least until the doctors pick up some Tamil. Unless this is adopted the treatment may possibly prove prejudicial to the cause of European practice, to the reputation of the doctors and to the patients who resort to them.

Yours truly
 A PATIENT.