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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

VOL. XVIII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY AUGUST 19TH 1893

NOTICE MADHU CHURCH.

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

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

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

C. MASSIET O.M.I.

Administrator of Madhu, Vavuniya.

NOTICE.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

Intending pupils will be admitted to this school till the end of August, and not later, unless on payment of an Admission Fee.

THE PRINCIPAL.

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK.

(Established 1832.)

President.—The Hon'ble the C. O. LONIAL 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. Attention of Depositors is particularly invited to Rule No 8 regarding attestations of Signatures on withdrawals.

Letters addressed "On H. M. S." To the SECRETARY, CEYLON SAVINGS BANK will pass free of postage.

Deposits and withdrawals

may be made between the hours of 11 and 2, Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays excepted.

(Signed) W. J. GORMAN, Secretary, C. S. Bank

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday 20th August 1893.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Mass | 5. 15. A. M. |
| " | 6. 30. A. M. |
| " | 8. 30. A. M. |
| Benediction | 5. 15. P. M. |

AT ST. JAMES'.

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Mass | 5. 15. A. M. |
| " | 6. 30. A. M. |
| Benediction | 5. 30. P. M. |

Telegraphic Summary

Amendments to the Home Rule Bill.

London, August 10th.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. MacCarthy brought forward a motion to substitute for clause nine of the Home Rule Bill, a clause excluding the Irish members from the House of Commons and Lords, except when any amendment of the Home Rule Act is being considered. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour supported the motion, which was rejected by a majority of forty votes.

Dadabhai Naoroji on the Indian Agitation.

London, August 10th.—A letter has appeared in the *Times* from Dadabhai Naoroji referring to the *Pioneer's* exposure of his letter, which he

says, was in nowise secret, and was only employed as a machinery which is customary in England to promote movements. He adds that India will continue to agitate constitutionally and persistently.

London, August 11th.—Dadabhai Naoroji goes to India at the end of November to preside at the National Congress.

Discord in the Egyptian Cabinet.
Cairo, August 11th.—There is discord among the Egyptian cabinet, and changes are considered probable. It is rumoured that the Khedive and Riaz Pacha do not agree.

The English Harvest.

London, August 11th.—The cereal crops of Great Britain have greatly improved of late, owing to timely rains, but they are still below the average.

British Officers for Uganda.

London, August 13th.—Colonel Colvill, of the Grenadier Guards, Captain Gibb, of the Worcester Regiment, Captain of the Norfolk, and Lieut. Thurston, of the Oxford, have started for Uganda to command the Sudanese troops there.

Railway Accident in Wales.

London, August 13th.—A serious accident occurred to a train near Pontypridd yesterday owing to the first three carriages, which were crammed with holiday-makers, being derailed on a steep embankment and completely shattered. Fifteen people were killed and fifty injured.

Sir Evelyn Woods Appointment.

London, August 14th.—Sir Evelyn Woods has been appointed Quarter-Master General of the British Army.

Hostilities in British East Africa.

London, August 14th.—Owing to the hostility displayed by the deposed Sultan of Witu, Her Majesty's ships "Blanche", "Swallow", and "Sparrow" have landed a force and stormed and burned Witu after two hours fighting. The British lost one killed, and Lieutenants Fitzmaurice and Gervis were slightly wounded.

The Viceroy's Council.

London, August 15th.—In reply to a further question from Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Russell said that Lord Kimberley considered the appointment of a public works member to the Viceroy's Council unnecessary.

Local &c

The Novena preparatory to the Feast of St. Aloysius Gonzaga will open this evening after the Angelus. There will be a special Mass every morning at the Chapel of St. Aloysius at 6 o'clock and every evening after the Rosary a sermon will be preached in the Cathedral and the Litany of St. Aloysius will be recited.

The Weather.—There was a good shower of rain on last Thursday morning. More rain however is required for sowing operations.

A Supply of Silver for the Jaffna Kachcheri amounting to Rs. 100,000 in fourteen boxes was brought by the *S. S. Lady Havelock* which called at Kangesanur on Friday the 18th Inst.

The Palmirah fibre industry is on the wane, although the demand for fibre is steadily on the increase. Higher prices are now being paid, as the demand is much greater than the supply. I notice that the fibre brought to the markets is comparatively small in quantity and inferior in quality. The *Panangai* season has already set in; and it is feared that during the remaining months of the year the price of fibre will continue to rise.—Cor.

A new native Brig built by Mr. Sathupathy Soosapillai, the enterprising and well known merchant of our town was launched into the Kaits harbour the other day. The Revd. Fr. Sandrasagra who was specially invited to be present on the occasion and who was received amidst the din of native music, blessed the vessel, calling it the "Mary Josephine." It has cost the owner about Rs. 18,000.

The Addappens of the Jaffna District, of whom there are about nine employed at present, are to be discontinued, the Government Agent being of opinion that their duties may be more effectually discharged by the appointment of a boatswain who will be charged with the inspection of the coast from Mullaitivu to Mannar; for which he will be allowed a special boat. The Addappens have been each paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and some of them have been long in service. If they are to be discontinued, they should be entitled to a retiring allowance or at least to a gratuity.—Cor.

Mr. Ward is to assume duties as District Engineer, Jaffna, Mr. Bellamy going to

Colombo to take charge of the Kelani Bridge works.

The Ceylon Court at Chicago. Mr. Grinlinton has wired the following message to Router's Agency:—"You will be glad to hear that the Ceylon Courts are admired by all—the Main Court especially. It is crowded daily and on the 4th of July—the great day here—it was estimated that 30,000 to 40,000 persons visited it. I had myself difficulty in moving about. My reception room is admired by every one and to crown every-thing our tea service is proving a grand success."

A Munificent gift. From our contemporary the *Messenger*, we learn that the Most Revd Dr. Melizan, Archbishop of Colombo has given a substantial proof of the interest His Grace takes in the Catholic Press of his Archdiocese by enriching its plant with a steam printing machine of the best and most complete pattern, measuring 13 feet by 7, and capable of printing 1000 copies in an hour. This gift will probably lead to the improvement and enlargement of the *Messenger* and it is proposed to print in this new press the translation of the Four Gospels in Sinhalese by the Very Revd. Father C. Chonnaveil.

Religious Reception. The interesting ceremony of the reception of five native Sisters of St. Francis Xavier took place at the Convent Chapel, Kotahena on the 5th Inst, the Very Revd. Father Vicar General, who also celebrated Mass on the occasion, officiating. Besides the Revd. Father Condert O. M. I., the Nuns of the Good Shepherd and the Sisters of St. Francis Xavier were present.—*Messenger*.

The Season Report for the Northern Province for July is as follows:—
JAFFNA DISTRICT. Paddy.—Ploughing and manuring general throughout the district. *Dry Grain.*—Panichamy, thinachamy and Kurakkan nearly reaped. Crop reported good. Cutting and curing of tobacco almost completed—on the whole an indifferent crop.

MANAR DISTRICT.—No paddy crops in the district. Jungle is being cleared in Mannar Island for dry grain cultivation.

MULLAITIVU DISTRICT.—Paddy and *Dry Grain.* Good rain in maritime pattus and Mullaiavali. Tanukkai healthy; little rain; no cultivation. Idaipokam crop progressing in maritime pattus. Clearing of gingelly chenas in Mullaiavali.

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.—One hundred and fifty bushels under twenty-four tanks sown for sirupokam in Kilakkumalai North and South; a few patches of Sirupokam in Melpattu and Panankamam doing well; uncertain in Oheddikulam. Crop under Mamadu thriving. Light rains throughout the month. General health good. Scarcity still continues. Eight hundred persons employed on relief works.

Railway Probationer's Examination. No less than four hundred young men are said to have presented themselves for this examination held on the 17th Inst. There are only ten vacancies to be filled up in the Railway Department; so that 390 cannot hope to be provided for. English education is being overdone; and the majority of those who seek to turn their smattering of English to account as a means of earning a livelihood will be found to be leading an idle and a discontented life.

The Indian Hierarchy. The work of the regular ecclesiastical organisation in India, says the *Indo-European Correspondence* is progressing slowly but surely. Since the proclamation of the Hierarchy, the Syrian Catholics have been detached from Verapoly and placed under two Vicars Apostolic who will preserve their Rite. The Diocese of Vizagapatnam has been divided in two—Vizag and Nagpore; the Diocese of Lahore and the Archdiocese of Agra have been diminished in extent by the creation of the Apostolic Prefectures of Kashmir and Rajputana; and the Prefecture of Assam has been detached from the Dioceses of Kishnaghur and Dacca.

MANNAR.

13th. August 1893.

A largely attended meeting of Land-owners in Mantapattu was held at Alampen on the 30th Ultimo under the presidency of Mr. De Hoedt to consider the desirability of obtaining seed paddy from Government and to forward a petition to the Govt. Agent Jaffna to that effect, through the Asst. Agent, Mannar, with his re-

commendation. Accordingly a T was drawn up and signatures were Pursuant to a resolution passed at Mr. DeHoedt was asked to forward with an English translation, to the Agent of Mannar, who on receipt sent immediate orders to the headmen whether Govt. should supply seed if so the amount each may require division. If headmen who ought lively interest in the well being of were to show their indifference in that matter, how could the people higher authorities would represent to Govt. in time to render assistance sowing season is drawing very nigh that the headmen have sent in their that seed paddy is not necessary. Asst. Agent after a thorough inquiry matter has applied to Govt. for R provide the poor farmers with seed. We thank the Asst. Agent De Hoedt for the sympathy they have towards the poor farmers.

Artesian Well Boring Instrument been received here and an expert to be made for the third time. An of pected from Colombo to superintend ing. There is reason to hope that experiment will prove a success. The cial Engineer N. P. is also expected inspect periodically the boring ex It is needless to over-rate the diffi whole of Mannar is undergoing fo Water is the present cry of the people wells at Thoddakadu with the expecti or two have dried up.—Cor.

TRINCOMALIE.

13th. Aug. 1.

Weather.—The health of the place general satisfactory.

Church News.—Novenas preparatory Feast of the Assumption of Our Blessed are being celebrated with greater splend in past years. Sermons instructive as impressive are preached by our beloved Frs. Sautin and Larnaudie to a very concourse of people; the subjects are so tical and so well handled that they but stir the hearts of even hard-hearted s **St. Joseph's English School.**—The Gover examination of the school came off on the 1st. All the boys presented passed exce who did not fare so well, as he was subj a very bad fever a few days before the mination.

This great success is due to the wise ment of Rev. Fr. Sautin and the unce exertions of the head master, Mr. B. C. T a former teacher of St. Patrick's Co Here I should not omit to state that this which was nearly dwindling away to no a few years back, is now making steady gress, so much so that the results of the amination there for the last two years were ter than those of the Wesleyan School.—C

Ceylon News.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Havel returns to Ceylon on the 1st of Sept ber next, accompanied by a new A. D. Lieutenant Charles Lyon R. A. emplo in the Egyptian army during the three years.

The insignia and letters patent c nected with the knighthood of Sir Dias, which have been received cost £138 sterling. The Lieutenant Govern was to decorate Sir H. Dias with order knighthood on the 15th Inst.

The Hon. F. R. Saunders, the Treasur er has returned to the Island and has been gazetted acting Auditor-General.

At a private meeting of certain leading Sinhalese gentlemen held in Colombo it has been resolved to erect a statue of the new Sinhalese knight, Sir Harry Dias in some prominent part of the city.

Miss Van Cuylenberg, daughter of the School Inspector now at Colombo, who has been in London for sometime, pursuing her studies has passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University and has now entered upon the Medical studies of that University.

It is proposed to remove the Batticaloa Customs Office to the Bar—a step which is opposed to the views and wishes of the merchants who have sent in a protest to the authorities.

At the Durbar held at Queen's House, Colombo on the 14th Instant all the Government Agents were present except Messrs Twyman and Murray who were expected to arrive in time for the subsequent sittings. The Durbar will last for a week.

The Singapore Cricket team will visit Ceylon at an early date in October.

தீயோருப்பின்னை நல்லாறிருந்த பு
ட்டென்றந்த கலாசாலையிலே கல்வித்
வராயிருந்தும் அவருடைய வேதவியக்
நுதனப்பியத்திலே அதேவியில் அவ
க்கு அவருடைய பத்தியுள்ளமதாவார
யூட்டப்பட்டவெந்த வீட்டுக்கல்வியா
வேதப்பயிற்சி அதிக ஸ்திரமூடப்பட்ட
ருந்தது.

தீயோருப்பின்னை கல்விக்கற்றபின்
குத்தரையாலே ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட கலா
மேத்துப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலே ஒரு உபா
யமாக கியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தார். அந்
பள்ளிக்கூடமெக்கப்பட்டிருந்தான்

இங்ஙனம், ஓர்கத்தோலிக்கன்.

THE JAFFNA CATHOLIC GUARDIAN

AUGUST 19TH

MR. JOULAIN, O. M. I.

Take the following notice of the new Bishop from the Catholic Messenger.

Mr. Joulain having been born in France, in 1852, is still in the prime of life, being only 41 years of age, and he enjoys the advantage of a robust constitution, so necessary for a Bishop in a tropical climate, especially so for one who will have to undertake the arduous labours of such a diocese as Jaffna, he gives every promise, as far as human eye can see, of being before him a long and hopeful prelate. The Bishop-elect made his studies in the ecclesiastical colleges of Montmorillon; going subsequently to a diocesan seminary of Poitiers, he took degrees in theology in the University of Paris. His academical career all throughout was marked with very high distinction, the young Levite being especially remarkable for his great ability as a theologian. Having finished his ecclesiastical course of studies before he attained the canonical age for the priesthood, his ordination took place in 1875 by special dispensation. Appointed by his superiors to an important post in his native diocese, he laboured at it with all the zeal of an apostle for 5 years, gaining the highest opinions of the people among whom he worked. But God had other designs than the life of an ordinary curate for the young priest. Obeying the religious vocation with which he felt inspired, he entered the novitiate of the Order of Mary Immaculate at L'Osier, France, in 1880, whence he proceeded the same year to Ceylon in company with Mr. Melizan, O.M.I., and Fathers Meyer, O.M.I. and Lafarge O.M.I., teaching Jaffna on the 5th. Decr. where he continued his novitiate and pronounced his final vows of profession in the following May. His first appointment was to a parish where he remained until 1883, when he was sent to Kuregala, and later on nominated Administrator of St. Anne's, Jaffna, and recalled to Jaffna towards the close of 1889, he was put in the important post of Superior of St. Martin's Seminary and raised to the rank of Councillor of the Episcopal Court. Owing to failing health, a change of air was recommended him in 1891, and quitting the Seminary he assumed charge of the important Mission of Vennapurai in that year, remaining there until he was nominated by the Jaffna Fathers, as a mark of the universal esteem in which he was held by them, to proceed to Europe with Archbishop Melizan, as their representative, at the General Chapter of the Congregation, which was held last May. Up to the present Mr. Joulain's labours in the Lord's vineyard have been blessed with the richest harvests, and we have every hope that in the new sphere in which he has pleased God to place him, his life will be characterized by increased zeal and that the Jaffna diocese will continue to flourish and bring forth fruit as abundantly under his regime as it has done under his Predecessors in that See.

THE NORTHERN PROVINCE IN 1892.

(Continued from our issue of 5th August.)

The Northern Province, and especially its inhabited portion, lies within the dry Zone of the Island. The rain-fall registered during the past year was 20.22 for Mannar, 31.33 for Jaffna, 38.22 for Mullaitivu and 48.39 for Vavuniya. In spite of the comparatively small supply of rain, the produce as well as the health of the Province was on the whole satisfactory.

As regards the sanitary condition of the people, Mr. Twynam is of opinion that those in the towns of Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya are fairly well provided with the means of obtaining medical relief. There are at present three hospitals and thirteen out-door dispensaries in the Jaffna district, one civil hospital, four immigrant hospitals, three immigrant dispensaries, four out-door dispensaries, and four coolie sheds in the Mannar district, one civil hospital and one out-door dispensary in the Mullaitivu district and one civil hospital and one out-door dispensary in the Vavuniya district. The need of hospitals and dispensaries in the outlying villages

is much felt and Mr. Twynam and his Assistants urge the establishment of general hospitals in Punnakari, Palai and Mantai, of a civil hospital exclusively for the use of the inhabitants of Mannar, and of dispensaries and *parangi* hospitals in the more neglected parts of the Province, such as Kokklai, Puthukudiyruppa, Panankamam, Metkumalai and Tunukkai.

Mr. Twynam has a long list of proposals for the general improvement of the Province with which he has been so long connected. These proposals he repeats in his annual reports till he secures Government sanction and the necessary funds to carry them out. The list before us contains some thirty proposals of which we may notice (1)—the Reclamation of Tidal Flats in front of Karreyoor. (2)—Experiments in regard to Artesian wells. (3)—Re-placing dangerous wooden bridges in the Jaffna peninsula with substantial iron bridges. (4)—Water supply for Mannar town. (5)—Professional inspection of the coast from Kangesanturai to Katkavalam. (6)—The sinking annually of wells until each village or group of villages is supplied with a good well. (7)—The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the more remote parts of the Province. (8)—The dredging of the channels in the neighbourhood of the peninsula of Jaffna and the channel at Mannar and the improvement of Kaits harbour and its approaches and (9)—The steady carrying out of irrigation works, especially the repair of village tanks.

On the subject of legislation, Mr. Twynam advocates the revision of the schedule system and of the Thesawalamai. Some uncertainty prevails at present as to which law—the Matrimonial Rights Ordinance No. 15 of 1876 or the Thesawalamai—should obtain in the Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts. This question should be set at rest, as a means of preventing a good deal of litigation. As to the Schedule system the Supreme Court has ruled that it is unnecessary; and we fail to see why it should not be formally abolished. Its retention, even in an improved form, would serve no better purpose than to enable the Udayars to derive an income and possibly to practise extortion.

In the Vavuniya district, the water supply as well as the means of communication should be improved. As suggested by Mr. Short, the water supply may be improved by redeeming the village tanks from the state of partial neglect and disrepair in which they are still found. The extension of the telegraph line from Madawachchi to Vavuniya and on to Mullaitivu is urged as very necessary, for administrative purposes, especially as these two districts are in charge of one officer. Twenty cheetahs and eight bears were killed in Vavuniya; for which rewards were given. Mr. Short thinks that rewards should be offered for the destruction of venomous snakes. This is a good suggestion and ought to be adopted in large centres of population.

Occasional.

Kalkuda.—Since the improvement of this new port advocated and carried out by Mr. Elliott, there has not been a single instance, says Mr. Temple, in which it has been found difficult to land with perfect safety during the whole of the north-east monsoon, whereas the landing at Batticaloa would have been sometimes impossible, and always attended with considerable danger. It is now proposed to cut a canal between Chittindale lake and Pukudaveli, thus connecting Pulientivu with Valaichenai, one mile from Kalkuda. The canal has been surveyed, and would, if cut, be

most useful to the public in conveying their produce and to the Forest Department in bringing down its timber in the north of the Batticaloa District.

The Palmirah Palm appears to thrive well in the hot and dry climate of Alutnuwara and other parts of Bintenna in the Province of Uva. There are in all about 36 acres of land under this palm, scattered here and there over different villages. The trees now growing are the remnants of a by-gone cultivation which does not find favour with the present generation of Sinhalese.

The Ceylon Civil Service is in the opinion of the *Messenger*, frightfully overmanned, especially after the abolition of the paddy tax. "We do not say that the Government Agents, Assistant Government Agents and Office Assistants do nothing at all for the pay which they receive; but we do say that for any real use they are to the population, it would be a good riddance, if nine-tenths of them were abolished."

BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS.

All our great nobodies, including Editors of Colombo dailies and other specimens of small one-sided knowledge, are learning to look upon the success of Home Rule as assured. Hence their opposition grows less in bulk, though hardly in importance, a quality of theirs that was always down to the vanishing point.

These hitherto anti-Home-Rule judges of British politics may be trying to acquire a liberal and honest view of the Grand Old Man's magnificent work in spite of their inherited colour-blindness; or they may, for all their bigoted short-sightedness, be looking forward to a time when they shall suddenly realise that they have unwittingly got on the weaker side.

Whether their being on a side adds any strength thereto, I don't think any serious person will ever take much trouble to find out. Anyhow the cause of Home Rule is sure to triumph and may the Grand Old Man, the second Liberator, have length of life to be with the Irish at least for the dawn of a long day of prosperity.

Wasn't that a pretty row the Unionists kicked up in the House of Commons a few days ago? There's Joe Chamberlain of the gentlemanly party for you! It was not enough to have insulted the Irish members; vulgar Unionist fists were plied as freely as vulgar Unionist tongues. But the Unionists were paid back with interest and it is regrettable that no shillelles were at hand to indicate with due moderation where Unionist brains, if they existed, should have been localised.

The Unionists won't try on the physical force argument again in a hurry. Their valour like that of their brother Orangemen must have quickly evaporated, leaving no other external traces than varieties of colour and form in the neighbourhood of their organs of vision and no other internal than the limited amount of shame they are capable of feeling.

The invention of printing was not an unmixt blessing. Had it been so, the horrid production called the *Ceylon Evangelist* would not have come as a curse to the Ceylonese. Some beauty of a fellow down south opines that the soul of man is not immortal and so starts a paper to prove to the public what a gomeril he is.

The fellow does not love even ordinary Protestants and entertains the same feelings towards Catholics as the Devil does towards holy water. He writes insulting and mendacious statements about the latter. Though he does not seem to know whether he is being driven, he contrives somehow to remind one strongly of a certain four-footed beast laden with dirty clothes.

When he calumniates Catholics, he is eating raw flesh; and judging by the voracious appetite he is furnished with, this sanctimonious chap is about the "worst kind of Cannibal" I have ever heard of. Government should do something to rid the island of every species of monster, more especially the kind that will devour you raw.

I find very few *Order Nisi* and similar notices in your columns compared with the number of them appearing in the Jaffna fortnightly. It appears to me that such notices should be published, if not all round the small Jaffna Press, at least more numerous in the Jaffna Weeklies. Some Lawyers perhaps prefer pub-

lication without publicity, for they read the *Guardian* themselves and are aware that it is read by every Jaffnese, who is anybody.

I also remarked some time back that the Jaffna Coach contractor had sent his time and fare tables to Colombo Editors, while there was no acknowledgment of your having received any. Was he afraid of adverse criticism in regard to the coach service I wonder! Since he sent his time tables so far to people who don't want to use them, there was no reason except postage why he should not have sent them to London. The contractor would hardly lose by advertising his commodiousness nearer home.

DOWN THE MOUNTAIN TO DEATH.

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

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

"I am an engine driver," says Edward Roberts, and have been for eleven years. My health was always good until July 1885. Then something came over me that I couldn't account for. I felt tired, sleepy, and languid. My stomach felt sour and cold, my mouth tasted awfully bad, and my tongue was thickly coated. A disagreeable fluid came up into my mouth, and my appetite failed. No food, however light, agreed with me, and I had great pain after eating anything at all. In ten minutes my stomach would be all in a ferment, and swell like a balloon does when the gas is running into it. I had also a miserable tightness around my chest and sides. Later on I had awful pain in the kidneys. I could not rest at night; I had dreadful dreams, and would turn in bed, but found no ease.

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

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

(Signed) "Edward Roberts, 'No. 9, Tyn Pwll Road, Holyhead.'"

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

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

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