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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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

VOL. XVI.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY JUNE 13TH 1891

NO 23

NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE. THE GEOGRAPHY OF CEYLON

IN TAMIL

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MADHU CHURCH

The festivals at this Church will be as announced on the First Sunday of May and close with the first Sunday of October. Every Saturday night a Novena will be celebrated at the Sanctuary, and every Sunday after Mass, the Statue of Our Blessed Lady will be carried in procession round the Church.

C. MASSIET O. M. I.

Administrator

Madhu

Telegraphic Summary

The Baccarat Scandal. The libel action brought by Sir W. Gordon Cumming in what is known as the Baccarat case commenced before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be called as a witness in the case.—June 1st.

The Baccarat Libel Case. Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor General, in opening the case for the plaintiff in the Baccarat libel action, described at length the brilliant career of Sir Gordon Cumming and referred to his long friendship with the Prince of Wales. Counsel urged that the defendants were mistaken in their accusation against the plaintiff. Sir Gordon Cumming was then called and in his evidence solemnly denied he was guilty of cheating. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for defendants, cross-examined the plaintiff on the details of the night's play, suggesting that constant altering of the stake had taken place, but this Sir William firmly denied. The case was adjourned.

London June 3. The cross examination of the plaintiff in the Baccarat Libel action was resumed by Sir Charles Russell yesterday. When Sir Gordon Cumming admitted that he did nothing to clear himself of the charge brought against him until the scandal was published. He then submitted the affair to his Colonel and instituted the present action. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was called as a witness and testified to his friendship with Sir Gordon Cumming of ten years standing. The Prince described the events which occurred at Mr. Wilson's house and said he saw nothing of the unanimous statement of the accusers. General Williams gave evidence, and testified that Sir Gordon Cumming had throughout denied his guilt but (General Williams) believed the witnesses of the affair.

London June 3. Sir Charles Russell, replying for the defendant in the Baccarat libel action, said that no innocent man would have signed a confession of guilt, nor so long delayed in taking action, which in the present case was only taken when the plaintiff, Sir William Gordon Cumming, had failed to secure his retirement from the service on half-pay.

London June 4 Sir Charles Russell, continuing his reply for the defendants in the Baccarat libel action, urged the impossibility of his clients being mistaken, and said that Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, if innocent, would never have signed the document engaging never to play cards again. He had only brought the action for libel when he found that he was unable to retire from the service on half pay without his conduct being scrutinised. Mr. Arthur Wilson, one of the defendants, testified to repeatedly noticing Sir Gordon-Cumming increase the stake when he saw that the cards he held were good, and others, he said, also noticed this afterwards.

June 5. Lieut. Lievett, in his evidence in the Baccarat libel action, testified to seeing Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheating, but purposely abstained, out of regard for a brother officer, from watching the evening's play. The witness narrated what transpired at the conference with Sir Gordon in January, after which, at Sir Gordon's entreaty, an attempt was made to arrange matters, but this Mr. Green refused. Mr. Green, in his evidence, also testified to seeing the cheating, but he refrained from instantly exposing Sir Gordon, owing to the presence of the Prince of Wales and the ladies. It transpired during yesterday's proceedings, that the counters used belonged to the Prince of Wales.

June 6. At yesterday's proceedings of the Baccarat libel case both Mrs. Green and Mrs. Wilson deposed positively to seeing the cheating. Mrs. Wilson stated that she refrained from stopping the play owing to the presence of the Prince of Wales. All the witnesses have denied divulging the story. Sir Charles Russell replied on the whole case, which now stands adjourned until Monday.

Boarded by brigands. The Orient express train has been boarded by brigands at Cherkesskoi, and an Englishman and four Germans have been kidnapped by the band, who demand a ransom of eight thousand pounds before releasing them.

A German banker, one of the passengers by the Orient express who was kidnapped by brigands has been released, in order to fetch the ransom demanded by the brigands for the release of the captives, and he is returning to Kirkibissa with the money.

The Chilean vessel "Itata," which escaped from San Diego with a large supply of arms and ammunition for the use of the insurrectionist party, has arrived at the port of Copilla, and has been ordered to proceed to Iquique, where she is expected to arrive tomorrow.

The insurgent steamer "Itata" arrived at Iquique to-day. She was at once delivered over to the United States war-vessels in port, together with the 100 thousand rifles which she had on board.

Plague of locusts in Egypt. Stringent measures are being taken to prevent a threatened invasion of a plague of locusts through the whole of the Egyptian Delta.

The Congress of Hygiene. His Highness the Gaskwar of Baroua has given a donation of one hundred pounds to the Congress on Hygiene and Demography. Lord Reay, Sir Arthur Gordon, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir William Hunter, Mr. James Maclean and Mr. Bhownagree have joined the committee of the Congress. The *Lancet* urges that native experts should be sent to the Congress as Indian delegates at the public expense, and the Secretary of State for India has suggested to the Viceroy that this shall be done.

Ireland. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressing a Unionist Meeting in London, last night, said that the condition of Ireland was so satisfactory that except in the case of one county it was now possible to suspend the criminal conspiracy provisions of the Crimes Act.

The Behring sea fishery. The Bill prohibiting British subjects from sealing in the Behring Sea until May, 1892, has passed through the House of Commons.

The issue of an Indian sterling loan of two million six hundred thousand pounds is announced, the minimum being fixed at ninety-two pounds. Tenders will be received up to the 10 June.

A midnight meeting of London omnibus men. A great meeting of busmen and horsekeepers in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company, was held shortly after midnight on Saturday, at which it was resolved that they should go out on strike immediately.

June 8. The employees of the London Road Car Company have joined the strike of busmen. There was a complete cessation of traffic yesterday, except in the case of a few omnibuses belonging to private proprietors. The strikers have placed pickets at all the yards of the companies. An attempt was made to run some omnibuses in the morning, but the drivers were forcibly compelled to return with their vehicles, notwithstanding that police protection was afforded. In two cases the traces were cut and the busses upset. Mr. John Burns was arrested in the morning for intimidating drivers who were willing to return to work. He was taken to Bow Street, but was released.

Death of the "Grand Old Man" of Canada. The death is announced of the Premier, Sir John Macdonald.

Earthquakes in Italy. Several sharp earthquakes have taken place in different parts of Northern Italy, chiefly in the province of Verona, where a number of houses were thrown down by the violence of the shocks. Several persons were killed and many injured.

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE

To-Morrow

AT THE CATHEDRAL

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

LOCAL & C.

The Third Centenary of St. Aloysius Gonzaga. It has been already announced that, at the express desire of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII the Third Centenary of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the Patron of Youth, is to be celebrated all over the world with great solemnity. Grand preparations are going on in all Catholic countries, and we learn from the "Ceylon Catholic Messenger" that the young men of Colombo are working with particular fervor. We hope that Jaffna, too, will rise equal to the occasion and fittingly show her respect for the wishes of the Sovereign Pontiff and the interest she takes in the spiritual welfare of her youth.

Sunday the 21st Inst. is the day of the Feast, and by way of preparation there is to be a Novena, beginning this evening. The order of spiritual exercises will be much the same as that observed during the Novena preceding the feast of the Sacred Heart, Mass every morning at 6 30 A.M., and Rosary, sermon and Benediction every evening after the Angelus. On the closing day there will be a High Mass with Pontifical Assistance in the Morning and Solemn Vespers, Sermon by the Bishop, Procession, Consecration to St. Aloysius and Benediction, in the evening.

The Rev. Fr. E. Ghilini, returned by the Mail Coach on Thursday last from Anuradhapura sick with malarial fever. We understand that the change of air has already done him some good and we hope that he will soon be himself again.

Mr. G. A. Van Houten has arrived and assumed duties as Deputy Fiscal and Asst. Superintendent of Police in succession to Mr. Rudd. He is also to be an unofficial Police Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace.

Death of Mrs. Thomas Olegasagram. We regret to record the death which took place yesterday morning, of Mrs. Ponnammam Olegasagram, the wife of Mr. Thomas Olegasagram and sister of Mr. Advocate Allegakoen. Mr. Olegasagram was only recently appointed Subcollector of Customs, Mannar, and delayed proceeding to his new station on account of his wife's approaching confinement. The separation now caused by death cannot but be a source of deep affliction. Much sympathy will be felt with the bereaved husband and children.

The Inspector General of Police. It is stated that Mr. G. W. R. Campbell retires on a pension of Rs. 11,000 per annum and a K.C.M.G. ship and that Major Knollys comes from Jamaica to take his place. Mr. Ellis will continue at the head of the Prisons Dept.

There is a Pearl Oyster now on show in London, containing no fewer than seven pearls in a cluster.

The Civil Service.—It is now, we believe, pretty certain that neither Mr. G.W. Patterson nor Mr. Worthington will return. In this case we suppose Mr. John de Saram will be confirmed at Galle.—Mr. Liesching going to Jaffna, Mr. Conolly going to Kurunegala and Mr. de Livera being confirmed at Kalutara. *Observer.*

Her Majesty's Birthday. His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Pavilion, Kandy, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

CHILAW.

6th June 1891

Dear Mr. Editor,

The beautiful feast of the Sacred Heart, which the children of that all loving Heart had been awaiting with such impatience, has come and gone. The dawn of that happy day made our hearts

கைப்பாட்டிவிதிமர். நு.ச

இலம் கச்சு முற்பணம்.....4-00

சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்...2-00

இல-ம். கச்சு பிற்பணம்.....6-00

சு-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்...3-00

தபாஸிலவு { இலங்கைக்கு...1-00

{ இந்தியாவுக்கு...1-00

விளம்பர விதிமர்.

12 வரிக்குள் வரி-கச்சு..... 16

12-க்குமேற்படில் வரி கச்சு 10

கரல் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி) 3-00

அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு..... 5-00

முக்காற் கொலத்துக்கு. 7-00

ஒரு கொலத்துக்கு.....9-00

throb with a heavenly joy; for a moment we thought we were no more on earth.—the happiness we felt at seeing our dear Lord so much loved and honoured, and the consolations which that day brought to our own hearts, made us believe we were in our heavenly home with the Angels and Saints; but the day has passed, and has reminded us that we are still what we are—poor miserable exiles in a valley of tears. But though the day has passed the graces it brought with it have not passed.

I felt extremely glad to hear through "the Guardian" of the wonders which the disciples of the Sacred Heart are doing in Jaffna. Fifteen years ago, there was a great deal of coldness and indifference in Jaffna; now it is all on fire, and who can doubt but that it is the Sacred Heart that has set it on fire.

We too in our little corner have been trying to do something for the Sacred Heart. Though the Confraternity has not as yet been properly established, the faithful of both sexes, who desire to become its members, displayed much zeal and enthusiasm during the triduum that preceded the day of the Sacred Heart. The attendance at the sermons and Benediction was very consoling. The young men in particular gave great proofs of their fervour by the trouble they took to adorn the altar of the Sacred Heart.

On the morning of the 5th there was High Mass; in the evening solemn Vespers were sung, followed by a Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Le Lons. He took for his text the words of our Lord: "I have come to cast fire on the earth," and he went on proving in a very pathetic strain that there is no devotion so dear to the Church, so well calculated to make one advance in virtue, nor so consoling to the heart as the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Sermon touched the audience very much, and was greatly appreciated by all those who could appreciate it. The benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought this beautiful day to a close. The music of that day greatly pleased all those who knew anything about it.

All praise and honor to the Sacred Heart!

A DISCIPLE OF THE MASTER.

PUTTAM.

4th June 1891.

WEATHER.—The intolerable heat of the place is being suppressed by the strong cold wind which blows from the South West, bringing over our heads dark rainy clouds. Fever that raged fearfully some two months ago is now rather abated. The province seems to have had refreshing showers of rain everywhere. The Dedro-oya overflowed on many occasions, thereby causing delay to the Coach traffic.

THE LOCAL TELEGRAPH-OFFICE.—I see people especially merchants frequenting the telegraph station, thus enjoying the privilege of a telegraph station in Puttalam. The Postmaster is now provided with a temporary assistant as he could not do the work alone owing to his illness. The assistant I am told, is now on his way to Mannar, whether he has obtained a transfer from Colombo.

THE REV. FR. GOURRET proceeded yesterday to Anuradhapura in answer to a telegram from Anuradhapura informing him of the sickness of Rev. Fr. Ghilini who is in the Anuradhapura district and to whom Fr. Gourret's help is much needed.

THE CELEBRATION of the month of May ended as successfully as usual.

The following story of Barnum is told by "Professor" Hutchings, the "lightning calculator". Barnum used to go at one time to a certain New York barber, by name Higginson. One day the shewman entered the shop in a hurry, and found his particular chair being filled by a bucolic Irish man. "I'll pay for you, if you will give me first chance" said Barnum addressing the son of Erin. It was a bargain. But next day when Barnum entered the shop, he was presented with a bill for just 7 dols. 50 cents. The Irishman had seized the opportunity for a bath, a hair cut and an elaborate shampoo, whiskers trimmed and curled, boots blacked etc. Barnum paid the bill. He also sought out the Irishman and gave him a season ticket to his museum. The old showman dearly loved a joke even at his own expense.

விளம்பரம்

Obituary-மாணசங்கதி— பட்டணத்திலே வசிப்பவரும் மன்னாருக்கு சப் சோலென்றாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டவருமாகிய மெஸ். தோமாஸ் உலகசேகரமென்பவருடைய அன்பான மனைவியும் அப்புக்கத்து அழகர்க்கோனுடைய சகோதரியுமாகிய பொன்னம்மா என்பவர்களை வளர்ச்சிக்குழை காலம் பிச்சவலிட்டிலே காலஞ்சென்றனரென்ற சங்கதியை மனைவிசனத்தோடறிந்தோம். இவரையிழந்து புலம்புகின்ற நாயகனுடனும், சிறுவராயுள்ள பிள்ளைகளுடனும் சகோதரருடனும் நாரும் மிகுந்த அனுதாபப்படுகின்றோம்.

“இலங்கைப் பூமிசாஸ்திரம்”
தற்கால லமைப்பின்படி இலங்கையின் ஒன்பது மாகாணங்களை யுடையதும் கலாசாலைப்பரீட்சைக் கிளையத்தும் மாணவர்க்கு யுபயோகமுள்ளதுமான விச்சிந்தித்த புத்தகம் இவ்வசியர்க்கு சாலையி லச்சிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இப்பூமிசாஸ்திரத்தை மாணவர் நன்குணர்வாராயின் இவ்விலங்கையை அங்கையி லமைப்பவராவார்.

இதன்விலை சதம் ௨௫
தபால் செலவு ,, 0௨

மருதமடுத்திருப்பதி.

மருதமடுத்த செபமாலையாதலின் திருப்பதியிலே திருநாட்கொண்டாட்ட நோவனைகள் யாத்திரிகளின் வசதிக்காக வைக்கமாசத்திலே வரும் முதல ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமையிலே தொடங்கி ஐப்பசி மாசத்திலே வரும் முதல் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமையிலே முடிபாகும்.

ஒவ்வொரு சனிக்கிழமைச் சாயந்தரங்களிலும் நோவனை நடக்கும். ஒவ்வொரு ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை காலையிலும் திவ்விய பூசைக்குப்பின் தேவதாயாரின் திருச்சுருபம் வீதிக்கொண்டி சுற்றப்படும்.

இங்ஙனம்,
சீ. மாசியம். O. M. I.
திருப்பதித்தலைவர்.

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்

கடிகை-ம்(ஸ்) ஆனி மீ கட-ந்உ
சனிக்கிழமை

அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியாருடைய மூன்றாம் நூற்றாண்டாகிய மகோற்சவம்.

அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியாருடைய திருநாள் இந்த ஆனிமாசத்தில் வருகிறதென்றும் முந்திராம் அறிவித்த படியே இந்தவருஷத்தில் விசேஷ ஆடம்பர சிறப்போடு உலகமெங்கும் அதைக் கொண்டாடுவார்களென்றும் ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறோம். அர்ச். பாப்பானவர் ஆசிக்கிறதென்றால், சிறுவர்கள் அனைவரும் இந்த அர்ச்சியசிஷ்டவருடைய நன்மாதிரிகையைக் கண்டு பாவிக்கும்படியாக இந்த வருஷ முழுமைக்கும் விசேஷ விதமாய்ப் பிரயாசப்பட்டக்கடவார்கள். பின் வரும் நற்கிருத்தியங்கள் அதற்குமிகவும் உதவியாயிருக்குமென்று நம்பி இருதயத்தான் என்னும் பிராஞ்சப் பத்திரிகையைப்போல நாரும் அப்போஸ்தல சபையாருக்கும் முக்கியமாய்ச் சிறுவர்கள் எல்லாருக்குங் காட்டிச் சொல்லுகிறோம்.

ஆ-வது. சேசுவின் திரு இருதய பொக்கிஷம். அதாவது நான்தோறும் சில நற்கிரகை விசேஷ பிரகாரமாய்த் திவ்விய இருதயத்துக்கு ஒப்புக்கொடுத்து அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியாருக்குப் பாதுகாணிக்கையாக வைத்து அவைகளைப்பற்றி சிறுவர்களுக்கு அனுக்கிரகப்பிரசாதத்தையும் ஆத்தம இரகசியத்தையும் தந்தருளவேனுமென்று அவரை மன்றமிடுகிறது.

உ-வது. அந்தக்கருத்தை நோக்கி அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியார் திருநாளிலாவது அகற்குப்பின் வரும் எட்டுநாளுக்குள் ஒரு நாளிலேயாவது சிறுபிள்ளைகள் கூட்டமாய்த் திவ்விய நன்மை வாகுகிறதது.

க-வது. அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியாரைப் பாதுகாவலாகத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலுள்ள பிள்ளைகளையும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தையும் சேசுவின் திருஇருதயத் தக்கும் அர்ச். கன்னிமரியாயி மாசம் இருதயத்துக்கும் ஒப்புக்கொடுக்கிறது.

ARTESIAN WELL யந்திர கூபம்

யந்திரகூபமாவது பூமியின் கீழே பிரளயமாயுள்ள சலத்தைக் குழல்முலமாக மேலே எழுப்பலாம். கீழேயுள்ள சலம் குழல்வழியாக எழுந்து நிலமட்டத்துக்கு மேலே உயரவும் பாயும். இந்த நீர்நிலையங்கள் பூமியின் கீழே எல்லாவிடங்களிலும் சமமேயிருப்பதில்லை, சிலபூமிகளில் அதிக ஆழத்திலே காணப்படுகின்றது. ஐரோப்பாவிலும், சீனாவிலும் இவ்விதகிணறுகள் நெடுங்காலங்களுக்கு முன்பாவனையிலிருந்து திருப்பதாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது.

அவுஸ்திரிய தேசத்திலும், பிரான்சு தேசத்திலும் யந்திரகூபங்கள் அதிகமாகவுண்டு. பரீஸ்பட்டணத்திலே ஒருகூபம் மந்தைய எல்லாவற்றிலும்விசேஷமானது. அது ௧,௭௯௫ அடிதாழமானது. அதாவது ஒருமைலில் மூன்றிலொருபங்காம். அது தோண்டப்பட்ட குளியானதுமேலே ௨௦-இஞ்சு விட்டமாயிருந்து படிக்குப்படி சிறுத்து கீழே அந்தத்திலே ௭-இஞ்சு விட்டமுடையதாயிருக்கின்றது. அதிலிருந்து நிமிஷத்துக்கு ௫௦௦-௬௦௦-கலன் தண்ணீர் பாய்ந்து கொண்டு வருகின்றது. பூமியின் கீழேயிருந்து குழல்வழியாக எழும் பிப்பாயுந் தண்ணீரின் வீசும் அவ்வளவாயிருப்பதினால் அது நிலமட்டத்துக்குமேலே ௩௦-௪௦ அடி உயர எழும்பி விழுகின்றது. அவுஸ்திரியாவிலும் பலகிணறுகளுண்டு. சிலகாலத்தின்பின் தோண்டப்பட்ட கிணறு என்று ௩,௫௦௦-அடிதாழமானது. இந்தியாவிலே புதுச்சேரி, காரைக்கால் முதலிய விடங்களிலே பலகிணறுகள் தோண்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

இம்மாதக்குப் பத்துவருடங்களின் முன்னே யாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்துபோன ஒரு பிராஞ்சுத்துரைமகன் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே தம்முடைய பொறுப்பிலே யந்திரகூபங்கள் தோண்டுவதற்கு அரசாட்சியாரிடம் உத்தரவு கேட்டபோது கிடைத்ததில்லை.

நம்முடைய கவண்மேந்து ஏசண்டர் யந்திரகூபத் தோண்டிப் பரீட்சை செய்வதற்காக அரசாட்சியாரிடம் ௫, ௦௦௦-ரூபாகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தம்முடைய நிப்போட்டுகள் பலவிலும் பலமுறையிலுங் கேட்டும் அவர்கள் கவனித்ததில்லை.

மன்னாரிலே யந்திரகூபம்போலும் ஒரு கூபத்தை அரசாட்சியார் தோண்டித் தொடங்கி அவ்வேலையைச் சரியாய் நடப்பித்ததாயில்லை. அவ்வேலைக்குத்தக்க ஒரு ஆணை நியமித்ததுமில்லை. அவ்வேலைக்குப்போதிய பணங்கொடுத்ததுமில்லை. அவ்வேலை “மாதம் போங்காதவழி” என்றவாறு கிடந்து சீரழிகின்றது.

பத்திரிகைகளாரும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு யந்திரகூபம் வேண்டுமென்று பலமுறைகத்தியும் பயன்பெறுது ஓய்ந்தனர்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே ஏரிகளில்லை, குளங்களில்லை, ஆறுகளில்லை. நீர்நிலயம் எவ்வகைப்பட்ட தாவதில்லை. மழையையே காத்து அதனையே கொண்டு பயிர்செய்து சீவனம் நடத்துகிறவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்குச் சகாயமாக யந்திரகூபமாவது தோண்டித் கொடுக்க அரசாட்சியார் கருதாமையும் முயலாமையும் என்ன? ஊரவர்கள் இங்கொருமன்ற

வேறென்றன்று. சகாராவனந்தரத்திலேயும் இப்போது யந்திரகூபத்தோ டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. அக்கூபத்தின் அயலாயுள்ள பூமிகள் செழிப்புக் கொண்டனவாய் விட்டனவாம். சகராவனந்தரம் யந்திரகூபத்திலே செழித்த பூமியானால் அக்கூபங்கள் இங்குத் தோண்டப்படுமானால் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் செழிப்பெவ்வளவாமென்பதை மதிப்பிடவும் இயலுமா?

யந்திரகூபத்தின் முயற்சியையெல்லோரும் அயரவிட்டு மறந்தாலும் நம்முடைய மேற்றிராணியாண்டவர் அதனைமறவாது கிணறுவது தோண்டிப்பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆவலுடனும் அதற்கான விசாரணை முயற்சிகளுடனு மிருந்து வந்தார். இப்போது லீற்றன்சுவாமியாரைத் தலைமையாகக்கொண்டியாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் நன்மையையுள்ளபடி விரும்புஞ் சிலர் யந்திரகூப விஷயத்தைத் தம்முடைய கையிலேயெடுத்து ஒருமுடிபுபார்க்க யோசித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சந்தோஷத்தோ டறிகின்றோம்.

தானியவரி யறவாக்கிவரும் அரசாட்சியார் தானியவிளைவுக்கேற்ற வழிவகைகளைத் தாமேயுணர்ந்து செய்யவேண்டியதாயிருக்க கேட்டும் செய்யாதபோது என்னசெய்யலாம். ஊரவராவது செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது. ஊர்ப்பொது முயற்சியுடையார் பொருளுள்ளார் சகலரும் இம் முயற்சிக்குத் துணைச்செய்ய வேண்டியது. அப்படி நடக்குமென நம்புகின்றோம்.

புகையிலைவாரி

இலங்கையிலேயுள்ள தானியவரியை யழித்துவிடும்படி கேட்டு அதற்குப்பதலாக வேறுவரி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாட்சியார் விரும்புவார்களானால் புகையிலையிலே சிறு வரிவைத்துக்கொள்ளலா மென்று ம், புகையிலை செல்லத்துக்குப் பாவிக்கும் பொருளென்றும் இன்னிபென்டன் பத்திராதிபா சொல்லுகின்றார். தானியவரியை யழித்துவிடுதற்கு எல்லாவகையான முயற்சிகளுக்குச் செய்கிறவரிவரே. ஊருபகாரவிஷயத்தை யே யென்றும்பேசுவருகின்றார். ஆயின், புகையிலையிலே வரிவைக்கிறதனால் அதுஎவ்வளவு கஷ்டமென்பதை அவர் சரியாக அறியவில்லை. அறிந்திருப்பாரானால் அவ்வாறு சொல்லியிருக்கமாட்டார்.

புகையிலை மனுஷனுடைய சீவியத்துக்குவேண்டிய பொருளன்று. அஃகின்றிச் சீவிக்கலாம். தானியமின்றிச் சீவித்தல் கூடாது. அதனாலே சீவியத்துக்கு அகத்தியமான பொருளிலே வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரிபை நீக்கிவிட்டு அகத்தியமற்றதாயிருக்கும் பொருளிலே வைக்கவேண்டுமென்பது அவருடைய நியாயம். நமக்கோ அதாவது வடமாகாணத்திலோ புகையிலை தானியத்துக்குச் சமானமாயிருக்கின்றது. நெந்தானியவிளைவு குறைந்தவரும், இல்லாதவரும், விசேஷமாக நெந்தானியநிலங்கள் முற்றிய இல்லாதவர்களுமே புகையிலைசெய்தவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அதுவேதானியம். இந்தியாவிலிருந்து வரும் நெல்லுடனே பண்டமாற்றுச் செய்துகொள்வதுபோ லிருக்கின்றது. புகையிலையில்லாவிடில் பணமில்லை. பணமில்லாவிடில் தானியமும் இல்லை. இந்தியாவிலுள்ளார் இவ்விடங்களுக்குத் தானியத்தை யனுப்பிப் பணம்வாங்குகிறார்கள். இவ்விடங்க ளிலுள்ளார் இந்தியாவுக்கு புகையிலை யனுப்பிப் பணம்பெறுகிறார்கள். இவர்கள்பெறும்பணம் இவர்களிடத்திலே தானியத்துக்காக வாங்குமபணத்துக்கு ஒருசிறுகூறேனும் ஒத்திருக்கின்றது. புகையிலை செல்லப்பொருளென்பதற்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை. அது பாவனைசெய்கிறவர்களுக்குக் கன்றிச் செய்கை பண்ணுகிறவர்களுக்கன்று. ஆகையால், புகையிலையிலே அரசா

ட்சியார் வரிவைத்தால் அது தானிய வரியிலும்பார்க்க நெருக்கிடையானவரியாகுமென்று சொல்வதற்குத் தடையிலலை.

பொதுவர்த்தமானம்

Weather—காலநிலை—வெயில் அதிகமாயினும் விசியடிக்கின்ற தென்றற்காற்றினாலே சாந்தியாகின்றது.

Our Bishop—நம்முடைய மேற்றிராணியாண்டவர்—இப்போது கட்டைக் காட்டிலிருக்கிறார். வருகிற வெள்ளிக்கிழமைவரையிலே யாழ்ப்பாணம் வரலிருக்கின்றாரென வறிகின்றோம்.

The Revd Father Ghilini—கிலினிச்சுவாமியார்—அனூராபுரக் கட்டளைக்குவாரியுந்த இவர்வன்னிக் காய்ச்சலாலே வருந்திமெலிந்து பெலவீணப்பட்டு யாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்திருக்கின்றார். தேவகிருபையால் இனி நல்லசுகம்பெறுவாரென்று நம்புகிறோம்.

The feast of St. Aloysius Gonzaga—அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியார் திருநாள்—வருகிற ௨௬-ந் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியாருடைய மூன்றாம் நூற்றாண்டுமகோற்சவம். அர்ச். ஞானப்பிரகாசியார் பாலியர் வாலிபரின் முன்மாதிரியும் பிதாப்பிதாவுமானவர். அதனால் அத்தினமானது உலகமெங்கிலும் அதிக பிரபலிக்கமாகக் கொண்டாடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இத்தினத்தை யதிகப்பத்தியோடே கொண்டாடுதற்கு ஆசனக்கோயிலிலே நவநாட்செபம் அனுசரிக்கப்பட்டவரும். ஒவ்வொருநாளும் காலையிற் பூசையுடைய சாயந்தரங்களிலே சுக மணியின்பின் பிரசங்கமுந் தேவநற்கருணையாசீர்வாதமும் நடத்தப்படும். இம்மகோற்சவ பத்தியலங்காரத்துக்காக நம்முடைய மேற்றிராணியாண்டவருந் தம்முடைய சமூகம் கொடுத்தருவார்.

Mr. Van Houten.—மெஸ். வன்சவுற்றன்.—யாழ்ப்பாணப் பொலிசுத்தலைமையாக நியமிக்கப்பட்ட மெஸ். வன்சவுற்றன் சென்ற செவ்வாய்க்கிழமையிலே வலிடம்வந்து டிப்பியுற்றி பிசுக்கால்லேலையையும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு நடத்திவருகின்றார்.

Selling spirits to children.—சிறுவருக்குக் குடிவகைவிற்பல்.—லெசென்ஸ் பெறுவதைப்பற்றிச்சட்டநிருபணசபையிலே செய்யப்பட்டவிருக்குந்திருத்த கட்டளைச்சட்டமொன்று கெசற்பத்திரிகையிலே விளம்பரம் பண்ணப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. அதிலே ௧௫ வயசுக்குட்பட்ட சிறுவருக்குக் குடிவகைவிற்பல் பணத்தெண்டம் விதிக்கப்படுமெனக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது.

The retired Inspector General of police.—பொலிசுப்பட்டாளத் தலைமை.—இலங்கையிலே பொலிசுப்பட்டாளத் தலைமையாயிருந்து இங்கிலாந்துக்குச்சென்ற மெஸ்.கெமல் கசு, ௦௦௦ ரூபாவருட்சம் பழத்தடன் இழைப்பாறவதன்றியிற் பட்டமுஞ் சூட்டப்பெற்றனர். இவருடைய இடத்துக்கு யமயிக்காலிலிருந்து மேஜர் நொல்லிஸ் என்பவர் வருகின்றார்.

Buddhist leaders.—புத்தமதத் தலைவாரிகள்.—மாத்தறையில் நடந்த கிறிமினல்விசாரணைச் சுப்பிரீம்கோட்டிலே யகப்பட்டவர்களெல்லோரும் புத்தமத அடியத்திபா முடையவர்களென்றும், காசுமூனக் கொலைவழக்கிலே யகப்பட்டு ௨௦ வருடமறியலுழியம் பெற்றவனும், டிக்கெல்லரக் கொலைவழக்கிலே யகப்பட்டு மரணத்திவைக்குள்ளான இவரும் கிறிஸ்துசமயத்தையும் கிறிஸ்துசமயப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை யு மழித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று மும்முரங்கொண்டு முயன்றுகின்ற புத்தமத தலைவர்களுந் முதல்வர்களென்றும் “சத்தியலோகம்” என்னும் பத்திரிகை கூறுகின்றது.

Levee—இராசதர்சனம்.—இராணியின் ஜெனனதினர் கொண்டாட்டத்துக்காக வருகிற ௧௬-ந் தேசாதிபதிகன் டிமாரிகையிலே இராசதர்சனம் கொடுப்பார்.

The railway to Kurunegalle.—குருணாகல் ரெயில்வே.—ரெயில்வேயின் இஞ்சினீரான மெஸ். உவேறிங் என்பவர் வடமாகாணஞ்செல்லும் குருணாகல்பாதையைப் பார்வையிட்டு அளந்தனர். கடிக்கை-ம்(ஸ்) வரையிலே குருணாகல்

—திருவிருதய முதற்கிழமை.— இம் மாதம் முதல்வெள்ளிக்கிழமையாகிய ஐந்தாந்திரதியில் தேவநற்கருணை யுட்கொண்டார்தொகை நூசல.

—யேசுநாதரின் திருவிருதயத்திருநாள்.— இவ்விடத்தில் இரண்டுகோவில்களிருப்பினும் தற்காலம் அர்ச், அந்தோனியார்கோயிலொன்றே வழங்கப்படுவதினால் இம்மாதத்தில் விசேஷமாக அந்தச் சத்தவாளரின் நோவனேகளும் திருநாளுந் கொண்டாடவேண்டியதாகையால் இதனை அந்தோனியார் திருநாளுக்கடுத்தநாளாகிய பகிளாவார் திகதியிற் கொண்டாட நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

இங்ஙனம் ஓர் கையொப்பகாரன்

THE Jaffna Catholic Guardian

JUNE 13TH

SIN AND THE "MORNING STAR"

The "Star" begins an article on "Sin" with the following words:—"There are many hazy and conflicting ideas on the subject, and it is desirable to get clear views." The above sentence naturally led us to think that the "Star" was going to throw some new light on the true nature of sin. But, after having gone over the article in question, we could not refrain from applying to our Manipal Divine the following words of Holy Writ: "Physician, heal thyself", (St. Luke ch. 4. v. 23): "Cast out first the beam out of thy own eye, and then shalt thou see to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." St. Math. (Ch. 7. v. 5.) He first requires some enlightenment on the subject; for the notions he has of sin are obscure and erroneous. "Sin, according to him, consists only in a *wrong choice*". We do not think that a wrong choice constitutes the true nature of sin, for a *wrong choice* may be *sinless*; and in fact, it often happens that men make a *wrong choice* without committing even a venial sin. Sin is an offence against God committed by a rational creature: it is an act of disobedience to God or a *voluntary* transgression of the Law of God; or to define it more distinctly: sin is any thought, word, deed or omission against the law of God. By the Law of God is meant not only the commandments of the Decalogue, but any precept whatever, given by a lawful authority which obliges in conscience like the commandments of God. To make a sin, three conditions are necessary: advertence, liberty and consent. The sinner must know the malice of the act he commits. Inadvertence to the malice excuses, but not always, because inadvertence itself may be culpable in its cause, through wilful ignorance, negligence, passion, bad habits or the thoughtlessness with which he commits an act of which he suspects the danger. Liberty is the power of the will either to do an action or not. There can be no real sin when the will is powerless, as it happens sometimes in sleep, or in an irresistible paroxysm in the sudden frenzy of a passion which affects the reason. Consent is the free act of the will accepting, directly or indirectly, the forbidden object presented to it, an acceptance which does not imply a formal intention of committing sin or offending the Divine Majesty. Consent is *direct*, when we desire the thing in itself; *indirect*, when we desire it in its cause. Our will can act with regard to the proposed action in three different ways, (1) by consenting positively—then there is sin; (2) by resisting positively—then there is no sin; (3) by remaining neutral, passive, without any positive act of resistance or consent: then we often expose ourselves to sin, even mortally, especially at times of delicate temptations.

Our contemporary asserts in the same article that sin cannot be attributed to any cause or reason, except the sinner himself. We admit with him that the *formal* cause of sin is the sinner's will. But as a rule, the sinner's will without ceasing to be free, is actuated by other causes, which are called by Divines, *impulsive*: these are temptations. By temptations we understand in general, every attraction and internal or external force which induces us to sin. They are excited within by our three spiritual enemies, namely, the world, the flesh and the Devil.

The "Star" a little further says that "a man is not a sinner even though he occasionally sins." Of course a man who occasionally commits a grievous sin is not an *habitual* sinner, but he is a sinner before God.—Were the "Star's" assertion true, a man who occasionally commits adultery, should not be punished, because he is not a sinner—and the action he has committed is not a grievous offence.—Who does not see the utter absurdity of such a doctrine.

Before closing our remarks on this subject we do not think that the "Star" is right in accusing all the Hindus of

"considering sin as a kind of disease brought over from a previous existence and caused by an unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, for which no one is responsible; for one of their poets Venianna, says that, 'as it is water that produces mud, and water that washes it away, so it is man's will that causes sin and blots it out.'"

A LOCAL BOARD FOR JAFFNA

The following remarks made by Mr. John Rudd in the course of his reply to the address presented to him at the Katcherri pandal fully bears out what we have often said in our columns—that Jaffna is not yet ripe for a local Board. A Local Board means an increase of taxes. Our town is too poor to bear the heavy taxes consequent on the establishment of a Board. We hope that the sensible remarks of Mr. Rudd [who knew Jaffna so well and who found it so hard to collect even a third of the Police tax will open the eyes of those who advocate a Local Board for Jaffna.

It is generally said that a Local Board should be the forerunner of these sanitary improvements. Granted that the sanitation of the town would be better attended to by a Local Board, but are the people prepared to pay the increased taxes which will follow in its wake? The extreme poverty of the place and the ignorance of the masses have hitherto stood in the way of introducing these and other improvements and I do not know whether Jaffna is now ripe for this. I think not. This has been the strong objection of your Government Agent who would otherwise be only too glad to share his responsibilities with a Board. I know what great difficulty there is in recovering even a third of the expenditure on account of Police and every year this difficulty increases. But the Local Board will certainly be given you, if a large mass Meeting be held and the Government Agent's hand is forced; otherwise for a few years to come Jaffna is not prepared for such an expensive institution. I know several towns inferior to Jaffna in every respect which can boast of Local Boards such as Gampola, Newara Elya, Negombo, Batticaloa; but from what I hear of some of these at least, it seems they would be glad to get rid of these institutions. Of course in the beginning they liked the idea of self Government and their taking seats on the Board, but when they find at what expense this vanity is indulged in, they wish a thousand times to get clear of them. A chetty coming from Gampola told me the other day that every body at Gampola curses the board, for the taxes it imposes are very burdensome. The Local Board is not working well at Batticaloa, the same report comes from several other towns—all here should know how careful we should be before we commit ourselves to any such step.

XXXIII ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PROTESTANT RULE OF FAITH.

(Continued.)

It can be proved from the writings of the Fathers of the first three centuries, that a full list of the Old Testament books including Machabees, Wisdom etc., was authorised by the Apostles. Clement of Rome, Polycarp, Irenaeus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, and others quote from the deuterocanonical books as from the rest of Scripture. We find these books placed in every manuscript of the LXX, translated into the Old Latin version. All the evidence is in favor of the Catholic canon.

The ancient Schismatical churches of Russia, Greece, Syria, etc., agree with the Catholic Church in giving the names of the canonical books. The Schismatical Council of Jerusalem, which met in 1672, gives a list of the sacred books, which agrees with that of Trent.

The Lutherans and the Anglicans treat the deuterocanonical books with special reverence.

Since 1825, there have been fierce discussions in Germany as to whether the "Apocrypha" should not be included within the sacred canon. The question, however, is no longer so important to Protestants as it used to be.

The denial of all supernatural inspiration in the Bible has become common among the leading theologians: So that discussions about the names of the inspired books is looked upon as useless waste of time. The Protestant Philosopher Hagel could not bear to hear the expression "Sacred Scripture."

Protestants sometimes assert that they know the inspired books of the Old Testament, from their being quoted in the New. But the mere fact that a certain book is quoted in the New Testament, would not show that the book

is inspired. However, as a matter of fact Protestants admit several books, such as Judges, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, etc. to which there is no reference in the New Testament, while they reject others to which allusion is made by the Apostles, (Wisdom, Machabees etc.)

XVI.

With regard to the canon of the New Testament, there are two ways by which Protestants endeavour to establish it.

(1) It is asserted according to one of these that Protestants know the names of the inspired books of the New Testament, from the names of their authors, and from the fact that Our Lord promised His special assistance to them at all times. To this it may be answered that St. Mark & St. Luke were not Apostles. So the Protestant argument does not cover the whole ground. Again what reason have Protestants to accept the books written by St. Mark and St. Luke as inspired, while they reject the writings of the other immediate successors of the Apostles, such as St. Barnabas, and St. Clement? and what reason have they to reject the writings of St. Bartholomew, who was an Apostle?

(2) The other method adopted by Protestants to demonstrate the canon of the New Testament is to seek for evidence of it in the writings of the early Christian writers. But such reasons do not exist as would place the matter above doubt.

Protestants make much of the canon of Muratori. This relic is as old as A. D. 180. According to Dr. Westcott, the highest Protestant authority on the subject, the Muratorian canon does not contain "the epistle to the Hebrews, II. of St. Peter, while it notices the partial reception of the (spurious) Apocalypse of St. Peter" and his words express the general opinion of scholars, except that many with very strong reasons add I Peter also to the list of the omitted books (Hilgenfeld). Again "the Peschito of Syriac Translation which belongs to the third century," says the Protestant canon Westcott above quoted, "omits Jude, II. Peter, II. & III. of St. John and the Apocalypse."

"In the Western Church" says the same Protestant authority "the epistles of St. James and St. Peter were still (A. D. 300) unknown and unused, and the Epistle to the Hebrews not admitted as Apostolical." "The second Epistle of St. Peter is accepted as St. Peter's" says Dr. Farrar "merely on the authority of the church of the fourth century. As regards external evidence, the epistle is not quoted, and is not certainly referred to by a single writer of the first and second centuries."

Eusebius sums up the opinion which prevailed in the Ante-Nicene age as follows: He divides the books of the New Testament, into such as were acknowledged viz: the four Gospels, Acts etc., and those which were disputed, embracing the deuterocanonical books. (Hebrews, II. Peter, II. & III. of St. John, St. James, St. Jude, and the Apocalypse.

There was much doubt and uncertainty about the canonicity of the deuterocanonical books of the New Testament, until the matter was settled by the Council of Hippo (393) and Carthage (398) and finally by P. pap Innocent I (405) and Gelasius (495) in the fifth century. This canon was subsequently promulgated by the Ecumenical Councils of Florence (1437-1445), of Trent (Sess. IV-1546.) and by the Vatican Council (1870). And Protestants who disregard the authority of the Church, have therefore no means of settling the canon of several books of the New Testament from either internal or patristic evidence.

RAILWAY EXTENSION NORTHWARDS.

SANCTION OF SURVEY OF FIRST SECTION,
POLGAHAWELA TO KURUNEGALA.

We are glad to learn that the survey of the section of the Railway Northwards, from Polgahawela to Kurunegala has been sanctioned. Mr. Waring, the Chief Engineer of Railway Extensions, proceeded to Kurunegala last week, and accompanied by the Government Agent, Mr. Allanson Bailey, made an inspection of the country through which the first section is to pass. Few engineering difficulties will be encountered, and save a few streams, which cross the section, the work will be a comparatively easy task.

The survey, we learn, will be commenced in a fortnight. Mr. Fred. Grinlinton of the Survey Department, made a survey of the country from Polgahawela to Dambod, and it is to be found among the last batch of Sessional Papers. No doubt this Document will be useful in the work about to be started by the Engineer of Railway Extensions.

No sites have yet been selected and determined on for stations, but it is clear that Potuhera, a village six miles from Kurunegala, will have a station.

It is to be hoped that during the regime of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, to whom the inhabitants of the town and District of Kurunegala are beholden, the railway thither will be completed and those benefited be able to show their gratitude to Sir Arthur when they welcome him again to the district.

Independent.

THE CATHOLICS OF BRITISH INDIA

(The Catholic Review, New York)

Our brethren in Hindostan are at present suffering from a peculiar trouble, and are threatened from without with a striking danger. It is necessary that they should receive from their fortunate brethren in North America lively and active sympathy. The trouble is caused by the Portuguese Government the danger threatening them comes from Russia.

[After giving the history of the Padroado in a few words, our contemporary continues:]

The Catholics are consequently in despair, although conscious that the Holy Sees more anxious than themselves to get rid of the double jurisdiction. How irritating such a state of things must be Americans can easily realize if they have any familiarity with similar questions which in minor degrees trouble the peace of the church in this country.

In addition to this trouble comes the threat of Russian invasion of India. It is a true threat, not a phantom of politics, and means serious danger for the Catholic missions of India; for if ever the latter country passes into the power of the Czar, the Catholics of India will be wiped out as thoroughly as were the Catholics of Northern Africa in early times. It is therefore, out of place for Catholic journals to express delight at the advance of Russia upon India and to pray for the hour when England's Indian empire will vanish from her grasp. The poetry of vengeance is thrilling, but in this case it is not pleasant. England has been ferocious in her day, but her teeth and claws are gone, her temper is sweeter, and she is a more desirable neighbour for Christians than the northern bear, red with the blood of Catholic martyrs. To the Catholics of India, made up like ourselves of all nations, we can offer sympathy in their peculiar and unpleasant position; with the hope that they may rid themselves of grasping Portuguese speedily and escape the clutches of the Czar.

Conversions. The Rev. C. B. Dawson, of Exeter College, Oxford, Curate of all Hallows, Southwark, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Luke Rivington.

The "Movimento Catolico" of Madrid states that the Scottish engineer engaged in the construction of ironclads at Bilbao has been received into the Catholic Church, receiving the Sacrament of Baptism in a church at Deusto.

Mgr. de Courmont. Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar, lately said Mass at an altar erected on Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Southern Africa. The altar was erected at a height of 9,000 feet; 5,000 feet higher the missionaries have cut a colossal Cross in the mountain side, which will be visible for miles. The mission station at Kilimanjaro is also one of the armed posts of the anti-slavery crusade.

An Anecdote of Cardinal Newman. The following anecdote of Cardinal Newman is told by a London paper: "He was once travelling, before his elevation to the Cardinalate, from Edgbaston to some station along the line, seated in a third class carriage. A poor Irish woman sat opposite him. Dr. Newman was not one who gave much thought to his personal appearance, and his black clothes may have had a threadbare and neglected look, his face, wan and thoughtful, evidently suggested poverty and pinching to the heart of the daughter of the Emerald Isle, for, as she was leaving the carriage, she slipped a small coin into his hand, saying, 'Get yourself something to eat, me good man. You look tired and hungry.' The great Churchman prized that lovely gift more highly than many honors that were lavished upon him."

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