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The column.....	9-00

# The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

## கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

கையொப்பவிகிதம் . ரூ.ச	
அம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....	4-00
சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....	2-00
அம்-க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....	6-00
சு-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்.....	3-00

தபால் செலவு { இலங்கைக்கு.....	1-00
{ இந்தியாவுக்கு.....	1-00

### விளம்பர விகிதம்

12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
12-க்கு மேற்படல் வரி க-க்கு.....	10
கால் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)	300
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு.....	5-00
முக்கால் கொலத்துக்கு.....	7-00
ஒருகலத்துக்கு.....	9-00

VOL. XVII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY OCTOBER 15TH. 1892

NO. 41

## NOTICE.

The Tamil Fourth Reading Book is ready for sale.

Notice in Tamil of the "Guard of Honour" and Monthly Tickets in Tamil of the same either for children or for seculars can be had at the Jaffna St. Joseph's Catholic Press. Notice in Tamil per copy-3. cts. Monthly Tickets in Tamil per copy .15. cts. Postage for sending a copy of each . 2. cts

## Telegraphic Summary

### Death of Lord Tennyson.

London, October 6th.—Lord Tennyson died this morning at 9 a. m.

Lord Tennyson's end was most peaceful. The room in which he died was lighted only by moon-beams.

London, October 8th.—Lord Tennyson's remains will be interred at Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday, next to the grave of the Poet Browning.

### Exchange and the London Chamber of Commerce.

London, October 7th.—The China trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce has resolved to recommend the Council of the Chamber to urge the Government to adopt, in concert with Europe and America, means to lessen or remove the existing uncertainty in exchange between the silver and gold using countries.

### France and Dahomey.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that a French force, aided by six thousand friendly, has routed the Dahomeys, who were commanded by the King in person. The fighting was of the fiercest nature, and the French lost upwards of forty killed and wounded, while the Dahomeys lost some hundreds among them being many Amazons. The Dahomeys were armed with Krupp guns.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the Dahomeys attacked a French reconnaissance on the 9th instant which was repulsed with heavy loss. The French lost seven killed and twenty wounded.

### The Church Congress.

London, October 5th.—At the opening of the Church Congress at Folkestone the Primate made a speech in which he earnestly prayed that England would not abandon the Christian converts at Uganda to destruction.

### Irish Landlord's and Mr. Morley.

London, October 5th.—At a meeting of the Irish Landlord's Convention held at Dublin yesterday, a thorough and searching enquiry by the Commission appointed by Mr. Morley to enquire into the cases of the evicted tenants was demanded, including causes which led to evictions.

### Mr. Gladstone.

London, October 8th.—Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Freedom of the City of Liverpool which has been unanimously voted.

### Major Lugard and Uganda.

Major Lugard, in a letter to the Times, advocates the retention of Uganda on commercial, political, and philanthropic grounds. He questions Egypt and Uganda being closely allied since the holder of Uganda controls the headquarters of the Nile.

### The Liquidation of the O.B.C.

The liquidator of the New Oriental Bank notifies that he will be in a position to pay a dividend of four shillings in the pound by the middle of January, and hopes to follow it up by an additional good dividend three months later.

### The Sultan of Morocco.

Tangiers, October 8th.—The Sultan of Morocco has accorded the most cordial reception to the New French Ambassador.

### A Parnell Demonstration.

London, October 10th.—A procession of enormous dimensions took place yesterday at Dublin to Parnell's tomb at Glasnevin. Innumerable wreaths were deposited on the tomb, and everyone wore a sprig of ivy, the Parnell emblem.

### The American Presidential Campaign.

New York, October 9th.—The Presidential Campaign is being actively carried on, and the betting, which was hitherto in favor of Harrison, is now level, owing to various symptoms favouring Cleveland.

## 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 25 P. M.

AT ST. JAMES

Mass.	5 15 A. M.
Benediction	5 45 P. M.

## Local &c.

His Lordship Dr. Melizan returned to Jaffna on Tuesday last after an absence of seven months spent in pastoral visitations in the south western parts of the diocese.

The Weather during the last two weeks has been cool and pleasant, with occasional showers of rain. The tender paddy plants are thriving. The dew has set in. The burst of the North East Monsoon is, we believe, at hand.

**Anchylostomiasis or Anæmia** is a disease particularly prevalent among the Tamil coolies in the planting districts. We have received from the Principal Civil Medical Officer a leaflet on the subject, being a reprint, with additions and alterations, of a paper originally issued by him in 1886. Practical directions are given in the paper for the treatment of the disease.

On dit. The acting District Judge having intimated that Ellanganayaga Modr. the Interpreter of his Court should retire from the service, it is expected that he will send in his papers to Government—Cor.

**Mr. W. G. Haines.** After an absence of more than a year spent in Europe for the benefit of his health, Mr. Haines has returned to his duties as Assistant Collector of the Jaffna Customs. As Mr. Horsburgh has left for Colombo to stand the Civil Service Examination to be held there, Mr. Haines will act for him as Office Assistant at the Jaffna Kachcherri, in addition to his own duties.

**Mr W. A. G. Hood** who has been acting for Mr. Haines at the Jaffna Customs, goes to Chilaw as Police Magistrate of that district. Mr. Hood was very popular and much liked during his stay in Jaffna.

**Proctors' Examination** The full list of the candidates who have passed the last Proctor's examination is as follows:—Messrs (1) Tisseverasinghe, (2) Arasacularatna, (3) Thambyah (4) Perera, (5) Catheravelupilli, (6) Kadramen (7) Vanderstraaten and (8) C. B. Perera. The first, third, fifth and sixth are Tamils and the rest Sinhalese, so that there is an equal number of each nationality. Three of the Tamils are Jaffnese and one, Mr. Kadramen is a native of Batticaloa. Mr. Tisseverasinghe intends practising in Colombo and Messrs Tambyah and Catheravelupilli in Jaffna.

**Maintenance of Roads.** A sum of Rs.60,088 is provided in the estimates for next year for the maintenance of roads in the Northern Province.

**Mr Casie Chetty.** A local contemporary thinks that the acting Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavavagacherry stands a chance of getting an appointment in the Attorney General's Department. We think Mr. Casie Chetty is well fitted by education and judicial experience to be a Crown Counsel.

**A verification** of the Cash Balance and Stamps in the Jaffna Kachcherri was held on the 10th and 11th by Dr. Attygalle and Mr. Alwis, the Police Magistrate.

**A volunteer corps for Jaffna.** A fresh attempt has been made by Mr. Bellamy to form a corps of volunteers in Jaffna. A paper has been sent round for signatures and more than thirty, the number required by the Ordinance, have signified their willingness to enlist themselves in the voluntary army formed for the defence and protection of the Island. The probability now is that we may soon have a corps of volunteers. Cor.

**Sun Stroke.** It is with great regret that I have to record the sudden death by sunstroke on the 2nd inst. of J. H. Blanchard, the third son of Dr. Blanchard, our popular Medical Practitioner. The funeral was attended by all the leading Europeans and natives of the place. Cor.

**Small Pox.** A case of confluent Small Pox having been reported from Wadmirachi, the patient has been removed to the Hospital at Paluly. Cor.

The S. S. Lady Havelock anchored off Mandativu on Monday last at 4 A.M. and landed 318 packages, 65 deck passengers, and 5 Cabin passengers viz:—Mr. and Miss Haines, Mr. Wallace of the Batticotta College, Dr. Attygalle and Mr. M. S. Rajakariar. She steamed off the same evening taking Mr. Horsburgh and a few deck passengers and cargo consisting of tobacco, sundries and 1956 cwt. of salt.

The Captain of the Steamer issued to have taken the law in his own hands in connection with an incident which occurred when the cargo was transferred into the boats. A few packages of arecanuts dropped into the sea, as they were lowered into a boat. The findal of the boat was taken to task and brought to book for what was at best an accident. He was confined for some hours on board the Steamer, on refusing to grant a receipt for the packages which had dropped into the sea. I hear he has submitted the matter to the Government Agent and may take further action in the matter. Cor.

**Forty five villages** have been proclaimed as village forests under the Forest Ordinance of 1885 for the benefit of the people of the Western Province.

**An Ordinance**, now in its passage through the Legislative Council, has for its object the levying of a 10 cent duty on every 100 lbs of Ceylon tea exported beyond seas, in order to provide for the adequate representation of the Colony at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

**The Negombo Pearl Bank.** Captain Donnan has examined this bank with the disappointing result that the oysters there are small and immature and that their number cannot exceed 20,000.

**Conversion.** One of the most distinguished members of the English missions established in Persia, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the object of bringing the Nestorians under the pale of the Anglican communion has himself become a convert to the Catholic Church. The convert in question is the Revd. David Benjamin of Urmiah, Persia.

**To Colombo and back.**—Owing to want of space we have to hold over till next week this interesting sketch.

## CHILAW.

5th October 1892.

As the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, established here a year ago, seems to rest on a firm footing, it was thought advisable to establish another Confraternity—to wit: the Confraternity of the Most Holy Rosary. It is quite natural that, after having worked for Our Lord during the year that has run out, the Catholics of Chilaw should now think in a special way of Mary: for the Son must not be separated from the Mother.

The ceremony of the establishment of the Confraternity took place on Sunday, the 25th ult., a little before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. It opened with the singing of the *Veni Creator*, which over, the Diploma authorizing the establishment of the Confraternity was read, and a free translation of it given in Sinhalese. The Rev. Fr. Parish-Priest then pronounced the formula given in the Directory for the canonical establishment of the Most Holy Rosary. He next blessed in *globo* the Rosary beads of all those who desired to have indulgences applied to them. All thanks, then, to our dear Mother, Mary; we have one more title to her love and protection, as She, too, has one more title to our love and veneration.

Last Sunday, the 2nd inst., the feast of the Most Holy Rosary was celebrated with all possible solemnity. About 145 of the faithful received Holy Communion on Saturday and Sunday with the view of gaining the precious Indulgence, known as the *Pardon of the Rosary*. It was greatly edifying to see so many persons spend nearly the whole day, in

visiting the altar of the Confraternity, some of them visiting it as many as 60 times! What a treasure they must have gained for the dear souls in Purgatory!

We were not less edified by the devotion with which the members of the Confraternity recited aloud that evening the whole Rosary—15 Decades.

\* The persons who have given in their names for the new Confraternity already number 95.

All praise to the Sacred Heart of Jesus which has wrought so great an improvement in the piety of the Chilaw Catholics. For, surely this favour is to be attributed to the Sacred Heart; for "all Good things have come to us from this most amiable Heart."

## "OH, DON'T TOUCH ME! DON'T COME NEAR ME!"

THESE words were uttered with a howl—almost a yell. Yet the boy to whom they were addressed wasn't within ten feet of the howler, and wouldn't have come closer for his life. The scene was a big business office in New York, and the howler was the chief man in it. He owned the concern, and was very rich, and a decent fellow enough. But sometimes he would break out like that, and howl as though he had just discovered a fire in a powder mill. You could hear him from the basement to the roof. What was the matter with him? Temporary insanity? Not quite, but something nearly as bad. He had an acute attack of gout in his toe, and at those solemn crises he couldn't bear the sight of even a shadow moving in his direction. Ask somebody who has the gout how it feels. Fancy a blacksmith twisting your toe with hot pincers while a shoemaker is thrusting a Bradawl through your kneecap. That's a little like it.

Well, there are things not so bad as gout, yet they make us touchy enough. Here comes a man, for instance, who says, "Everything now was a trouble to me." What should he talk that way for? Why should everything have been a trouble to him? There is an old saying that while we can't keep the crows from flying, we needn't let them make nests in our hair. That's good sense. But it's easy to give advice and to quote proverbs. How does a person act who suffers from boils?

Now, the fountain of all feeling and pain is the nerves. An hour or two of toothache is a lesson on the nervous system. But there are diseases (or one disease anyhow) in which all the nerves in the body seem to tingle to every sight and sound. The mind is on the look-out for evil—the man is depressed and afraid. Every word means mischief, and every bush hides an enemy. So he thinks. He knows what Solomon meant when he said, "The grasshopper is a burden."

Mr. Michael McCormack is a railway messenger and lives in Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland. In June, 1890, he was taken ill. His mouth tasted foul and coppery, his stomach was sour and dead, and when he forced down a little food he felt so much distress and pain after it that he was sorry he hadn't let it alone and gone hungry. Besides there were pains wandering through his chest back, and sides, hurting him, biting here and there like ugly dogs loose in a town. His head swam with dizziness and he couldn't see his way out of him, and he would scarcely have exerted himself even if he had been suddenly promoted from the position of messenger to that of station-master of the biggest station on the railway.

"After a while," he goes on to say, a dull heavy pain struck me in the back, so I couldn't stoop over. What I suffered from this and the other things put together, I have no words to describe. I had six months of it, and it was like six years. In such a case a man takes medicine; all he is told about. This I did, without getting any good from them, and I got weaker and weaker. Everything was a trouble to me; I couldn't bear things I used to think nothing of.

In December, 1890, just before Christmas it was, I first heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup and was, I first had done in cases like mine. I got a what it had done in cases like mine. I got a bottle from Mr. Rogers' Drug Stores, and before I had used all of it I felt wonderfully better; and by keeping on with it a short time every pain and ache went out of me, and I was able to go about my work as well as ever I was in my life." These facts are vouched for by H. Rogers, Esq., Town Commissioner, Mullingar.

Now, what made messenger McCormack's nerves so sensitive, and his life so miserable for six months. Indigestion and dyspepsia; the same detestable malady that does the same ill to millions of others, men and women, of all sorts and conditions. Plenty of them will read this true and simple story, and their opinion is—founded on the best of proofs—that if they try the remedy which cured McCormack they will come out of it as happily as he did. But the sooner the better.



**கோயில் தினம்.**

ஐப்பசிமீ ௧௬-வது ரூயிற்றுகிழமை  
ஆசனக்கோயிலில்  
கூட-மூலசு காலம் இவ மணிக்கு  
உ-ம் " சுஇ "  
கூ-ம் " அஇ "  
ஆசிரவாதம்சாயந்தரம் ௫ "  
சந்தியோசுமையோர்கோயிலில்  
கூடம் மூலசு " இவ  
ஆசிரவாதம் " ௫௫ "

**விளம்பரம்.**

பேசுநாதரின் திருநிறுதய மகிமை  
கூப்பாளரின் விளம்பரங்களைவைத்  
துக்கட்டிய புத்தகமும், பிள்ளைரு  
க்கு அல்லது பெரியவர்களுக்கு உத  
விபுதான மாதாந்ததுணடுகள் வைத்  
துக்கட்டிய புத்தகமும் தமிழிலே  
அர்ச். குசைமாமுனி யச்சிபுத்திரசுர  
லையிலே கேட்டுப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள  
லாம்.

விளம்பரக்கொப்பி ஒன்று சதம் ௩  
மாதாந்ததுணடுக்கொப்பி ,, ,, ௧௫  
கொப்பி ஒன்று தபாற்செலவு ,, ௨

**விளம்பரம்.**

நாலாம்வாசினத் தமிழ்ப்பு  
த்தகம் விற்பனவுக்கு ஆயத்  
தமாயிருக்கிறது.

**யாழ்ப்பாணக்  
கத்தோலிக்குப்  
பாதுகாவலன்**  
கூட-மூலசு ஐப்பசிமீ ௧௫-வது  
சனிக்கிழமை

**PALMYRA FIBRE TRADE**  
பனந்தம்பு வியாபாரம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே பனந்தம்பு  
வியாபாரம் இரு வருஷங்களுக்கூட  
துவருகின்றது. அந்த வியாபாரத்  
திலே சனங்கள் தற்காலம் நயம்  
பெற்றுவந்தாலும் பிற்காலம் நடத்த  
தையாவக்கவேண்டியதாய்ப்பாக்கூ  
டும். இதைக்குறித்துஇராசநாதாவன  
த்தலைவராகிய டக்டர் ஹென்றி திரி  
மன் எனபவர் தம்முடைய நிப்போ  
ட்டிலே எழுதுவதாகவுது.

“அனேக மரங்களிலேபோலப் பனை  
மட்டையிலேபுத் தடிப்பான பெல  
த்ததும்புண்டு. கொளும்பிலுள்ள வி  
யாபாரக் கொம்பனியின் முயற்சியா  
லே இலங்கையின் வடபரிசுத்திலே  
பனந்தம்புகள் சேர்க்கப்படுகின்றன.  
இத்தம்புகள் பிறஷ் செய்வதற்காக  
ஏற்றப்படுகின்றன. யாழ்ப்பாணத்தி  
லும் அதனைச் சுற்றியுள்ள தீவுகளி  
லும் பனைமரங்கள் அநேகமாகவுண்டு.  
தீவுப்பகுதிகளிலே சனங்கள் அதிக  
மாய்த்தம்புத்துவருகிறார்கள். எ  
ழுமைதீவில்மாத்திரம் ஆறுமாசுக்கு  
கூடையிலே மூலாயிரம் ரூபாவுக்  
குத்தம்பு விலைப்பட்டது. இவ்வா  
றுபணவாசையாலே சனங்கள் பனை  
களின் வட்டுக்கையுமுறுத்துவிட அ  
த்தீவில்மாத்திரம் ஆயிரத்துக்குமே  
ற்பட்ட பனைகள் பட்டுப்போயின.  
பனையானது நெடுங்கால உபயோக  
த்துக்குரியதாகையால் அவைகள் ப  
ழுதுபோகாது தம்பு வியாபாரத்தி  
லால் சனங்கள் அடைந்தவருஞ்சகா  
யத்தையும் பெற்றுவரும்படி செய்த  
ல்வேண்டும்.

வடமாகாணசபை டிராக்டரிசு மெஸ்.  
துவனவந்தரை அரசாட்சியாருக்கெ  
ழுதிய கஅக்கம் (ஹு) நிப்போட்டி  
லே பனந்தம்பு வியாபாரத்தைக்கு  
றித்துச் சொல்லுவதாகவுது.

“இந்தவருடத்திலே பனந்தம்பு  
வியாபாரமென ஒருபுதிய முயற்சி  
தொடங்கியது. இம்முயற்சியினால்  
பெருந்தொகையானபணம் இந்தமா  
காணத்துக்குவந்தது. எழிய சனங்க  
ளும், நடுத்தரமானவர்களும், கொம்  
பனிகளின் ஏசன்களையும் இருந்தவ  
ர்களும், அதனாலே நன்மைபெற்ற  
ர்கள். சனங்கள் பனைமட்டையை உ

ரித்தெடுப்பார்கள். அவர்கள்மட்டை  
யையெடுக்கும் வகையினாலே மரத்  
த்குச்சுச் சேதம்வருகின்றது. இது  
லே எழுவைதீவில் ஆயிரம் மரங்க  
ள்பட்டனவென்று எனக்கு நிப்போ  
ட்டுவந்தது. அதனை நான் என்கண்  
ணைப்பாத்தே உணமையெனவறிந்  
துகொண்டேன். பனந்தம்பு வியா  
பாரத்திலே பனைகளெல்லாம் பட்  
டுப்போகின்றன வென்று கொள்ளா  
கொண்டையான முறைப்பாடுகள் வந்  
தன. ஆபிரிக்கசேத்திலே பனைபோ  
லும் ஒருவகைமரத்திலிருந்து தம்  
பெடுக்துவந்தார்கள். அதனாலே அந்  
குள்ள மரங்களுக்கெல்லாம் பற்றமுது  
கோயின. அவ்வாறு யாழ்ப்பாணத்  
திலே ஆறுலுமாகும்.

தொடக்கத்திலே பனந்தம்பு இறு  
த்தல் ௧௬ சதமாகிலைப்பட்டவெந்த  
து, பின்னர் ௧௧ சதமாக இறங்கி  
யது. சந்தைகளிலும் ஊர்களிலும் தம்  
பு விலைப்படுவதிலே சோனர் மு  
தலிய சில்லறை வியாபாரிகள் இறு  
த்தலொன்று ௬ சதம் ௧௬ சதமாக  
வாங்கி பரித்தித்ததறையிலும் யாழ்பா  
ணத்திலுமுள்ள பெரியவியாபாரிகளு  
க்குவிற்பார்கள்.

௧௮௯௬-ம் (ஹு)த்திலே ஏற்றுமதி  
யான தம்பின் அந்தர்க்கணக்காவது  
யாழ்ப்பாணம் ௧, ௧௬௨ ஊர்காவற்  
றுறை ௧௫௨ காங்கேசன்துறை ௩,  
௧௨௬ பரித்தித்தது ௩, ௮௦௬ இ  
வற்றின் பெறுமதியான விலைமதிப்பு  
௧, ௨௨, ௫௫௯ ரூபா. சில்லறை வியா  
பாரிகளின் குறைந்தவிலைக்குவாங்கி  
டிய விலைக்குவிற்பதிலே தம்படி  
க்கின்ற எழிய சனங்களின்கையிலே  
குறைந்த தொகைதான் போய்ச்சே  
ரும். ௧௮௯௬-ம் (ஹு) மதிப்பின்படி  
கூட, ௦௦௦ ரூபாவளையிலே எழிய ச  
னங்களுக்குத் தம்பு வியாபாரத்திலே  
வருமானம் வந்திருக்கலாமென்ப  
துத்தேசம்.

இவ்வாறு பனந்தம்பு வியாபாரத்  
திலேயே யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் வறியச  
னங்கள் நல்ல முயற்சியும் லாபமும்  
பெற்றுவருகிறார்கள். என்றாலுமி  
சிறு நயத்திலே பெரிய நஷ்டம்  
வருமேயென்பது பலருக்கு முள்ள  
மனவிசனமும் யோசனையுமாம். சன  
ங்கள் காயத்த மட்டையையடித்து  
ததுவெடுப்பதற்குப்பதலாகப்பச்சை  
மட்டையையும்வெட்டியெடுத்து தம்  
படிக்கிறார்கள். காயத்த மட்டையி  
லும் பார்க்க பச்சை மட்டையிலே  
தும்பெடுப்பதுலேசு. சிலர் வட்டோ  
டேயடித்துள்ள மட்டைகளையும் வெ  
ட்டி யெடுப்பதிலே பனைவட்டு  
ளெல்லாம் காயத்த பட்டுப்போகி  
ன்றன. பனைகள் வடலிகள்கொந்தமாயி  
ல்லாதவர்கள் அயலாருடையபனைகள்  
வடலிகளிலே தும்பெடுத்து அவர்களு  
க்கும்ஷட்டம்வருவிக்கிறார்கள்.

பனைமரத்தை யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின்  
பஞ்சந்தாங்கியென்பார்கள். அதுமே  
ய்யே. பனைமரம் பூப்பதால் காய்ப்ப  
தும் வருஷத்தி லொருமுறையேயா  
லுமும் அதன் பிரயோசனத்தைச்  
சனங்கள் வருஷத்தின் ௧௨ மாசுங்க  
ளிலேயும் அடிப்பவித்துக்கொண்டி  
வருகிறார்கள். டட்டாயிரம் பட்டாயிர  
ம அதாவது டட்டபின் ஆயிரவருஷமு  
ம்பட்டபின் ஆயிரவருஷமும், உபயோ  
கப்படுவதாகிய பனைமரத்தைப்போ  
லும்விசேஷமரமேயில்லை. அவ்வகை  
யானமரங்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுதி  
கமாயிருப்பதிலேதான் மழையற்று,  
தானியவிழைவற்றுக் குன்றித் குந்  
றி வருகின்ற யாழ்ப்பாணம்மொ  
டிய பஞ்சத்தின் வாய்ப்படாது  
ஒருவாறு தப்பிக்கொண்டு வருகி  
ன்றது.

இவ்வாறான அரிமரத்துக்கு யா  
ழ்ப்பாணத்திலே இருவகையாக அழி  
வுவருகின்றது. ஒன்று பனைமரவியா  
பாரத்திலுமும் மற்றது பனந்தம்பு  
வியாபாரத்திலுமும். மரவியாபார  
த்திலே இருவகையாவும் ஆயிரக்கண  
க்கான பனைகள் தறித்து இந்தியாவு  
க்கு ஏற்றப்படுகின்றன. தம்பு வி

யாபாரத்திலே பனைகள் படுகி  
ன்றன. ஆகையால் இருமுயற்சிகளும்நட்  
டமானமுயற்சிகளாகின்றன. பனைக்  
குமோசமின்றி மரவியாபாரம்நடத்த  
ல்கூடாது. ஆனால், தம்பு வியாபாரத்  
தைநடத்தலாம். ஆகையால் அரசாட்சி  
யாரும், பனைகளின் சொந்தக்காரரும்  
பனைகள்படாதபடி மட்டையுரிப்பத  
ற்குரிய வழிகளுக்கு மாதிரியிடங்  
கொடுக்கவேண்டியது. இதனால் தம்  
பு வியாபாரம்நடந்துவரும். பனைமரங்  
களுக்குச் சேதமாகா. மரவியாபாரத்தி  
லே அரசாட்சியார் தீர்வையைஏற்றிவி  
ட்டால் அவ்வியாபாரத்தோடேபனை  
ச்சேதமுக்குறைந்துவரும். இவ்வி  
ருவழிகளையும்சக்திபும் அனுசரித்தா  
லேதான் யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு நயமு  
ண்டாகும். இல்லாவிடிற் பிற்காலத்  
திலே அதிக கெடுதிகளுண்டாகுமெ  
ன்பதற்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை.

**நவீன வைத்தியம்.**

(முன் தொடர்பு.)

இம்மருந்தில், நம்மூரார், எளிதில் நம்பி  
க்கை வைக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்று நாமெ  
ன்னுவதால் இதை விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி  
இன்னுஞ் சிலபேசுகின்றோம்.

மருந்து உடலின் சக்திக்கு ஏற்றதாய்  
மாத்திரம் இருந்தல் போதாது. சந்தேபி  
ரையாசையை வருவித்தாலும் அதுமாற்  
றத்தக்கதாயிருந்தல்வேண்டும். அதாவது  
ஒருநேரைய மாற்ற வேறோர்நேரையப்  
பிறப்பித்தல் ஆகாது. சிலவகையான ச  
லையிடியை இரத்தம் குத்திவாங்குகிறதி  
லும் மாற்றலாம். ஆனால் இப்படிப் பெறுஞ்  
சகம், அதைப்பெற அனுபவித்த வேதனை  
க்குக்காணாது. சருணக மருந்திலோ இப்  
படிப்பட்டவையொன்று சம்பவியா.

இதை விளக்குதற்கு முன்னர்ச்செய்  
த்தபோல், இவ்வுரில் வழங்கும் மற்ற  
மருந்துகளோடு ஒத்துக்காட்டுவோம்.

ஒர்நேரைய மாற்றி, அவ்வளவு அல்லது  
அதிலுங்கூடியவேறோர் நேரைய நம்மூர்  
வைத்தியர் பிறப்பிக்கிறதமுண்டு. இதை  
என்பிக்க, எல்லாருக்குநீரித்ததும்எல்லாரு  
தும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படுவதுமான ஒருவி  
ஷயத்தைமாத்திரம் இவ்விடம் எடுத்துக்  
காட்டுவோம். அதுபேதிமருந்துன்னுலாம்  
ம். வயிடுபெதிப்பதிலே, உடல் சக்திமா  
கி கள்ளங்கள் நீங்கி, உள்ளோய் குறை  
ந்து வேறுநோய்கள் வராமல்விடுகிறதெ  
ன்பது பொதுவாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்  
டதொன்றாக. இது சரியானகொள்கைய  
ன்று. சீமையிலே அனேக வைத்திய ப  
ண்டிதர்கள் இது தவறென்று, சருணக  
வைத்தியருடன் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறா  
ர்கள். நாமெல்லாறு நம்மூரருக்குச் சொல்  
லத்துணிகின்றோம்.

எல்லா நஞ்சுவகைகளும் பேதிக்க, அ  
ல்லது சத்திக்கத்தக்கவையென்று பெரி  
யோர் சொதித்து அறிந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.  
ஆகையால் பேதிக்கிறதற்கு நியாயமென்  
னவென்றால் பேதிமருந்து உடலின் சக்தி  
க்குஅடக்கமானவையுமாம் அது நஞ்சாயிருக்  
கின்றமையாலும்உடல்அம்மருந்தைக் கீழே  
யெடுக்கிவிடுகின்றது. அல்லது மேற்கொண்டு  
உவாந்திக்கச்செய்கின்றது. இதனால் வைத்  
தியபண்டிதர் கூறகிறபடி இரத்தத்தில்  
நஞ்சு கூடுகிறது, உடலின் பெலன் கு  
றைகிறதுமொழிய வேறுநன்மையிலலை.

பிரதானமாக உணவின் வழியாக இர  
த்தத்திலே நஞ்சு, செல்லுகிறபடியால் நஞ்  
சுப்பதாந்தம் சமியப்படுத்துத் தக்கதாய்  
இரத்தத்திலுமும் நஞ்சு ஏறுகிறது. இப்படி  
யல்லாது பேதிமருந்து இரத்தத்தைச்சுத்  
திபண்ணுகிறதேயாலும், இரத்தமானது,  
ஒருநாளிலேயே பழுதாய்ப்போகாமல்நாளு  
க்கு நாள்பழுதுபட்டபடியால், நாளுக்கு  
நாள் பேதிக்க மருந்துபாவித்தக் கொண்  
டுவருதல் நலமெனலாமே. இதனை ஒருவ  
ரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்களே.

பேதிமருந்திலே உடலின் பெலன்  
கெடுகிறதென்று காட்டுதல் வல்லையல்ல.  
தெளிவுபெலனில்லாத தேய்த்தன்னீர்மு  
தலியபானவகைகள் சபாவத்தில் வயிற்  
றைக்கட்டுத் தன்மையுள்ளவை. ஆனால்  
பேதிமருந்து சாப்பிட்டவன் இவைகளை  
க்குடித்ததாலும் உடல் இவைகளையும் பே  
தித்துவிடுகின்றது. அல்லாமலும்பேதிமருந்  
து சாப்பிட்டவன்இவைகளைக் குடித்தால்  
உடனே இவைகளையும்பேதித்து விடு  
கின்றது. அல்லாமலும் பேதிமருந்து சாப்  
பிட்டவன் வழமைபோலச் சாப்பிட்டமாட்  
டாதிருப்பதும், சாப்பிட்டால் சமியாதி  
ருப்பதும் இரண்டு மூன்று நாளைக்குக்  
கழைகொண்டிருப்பதும் எல்லாருக்குக் தெ  
ரிந்த காரியம்.

ஆகையால் மருந்து சாப்பிட்டமூன், வயி  
டுபேதித்துச் சாப்பிட்டால் அம்மருந்  
து எல்லாந்த் தந்தையுமென்பதும், இத்  
தொடர், தவறுகின்றது.  
மூல வியாதிமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஒழுங்கா

ய், வயிற்றுலே போவதில்லை, அப்படிப்  
பட்டவர்கள், அடிக்கடி, பேதிக்க மருந்து  
வழங்குவதில், மூலவியாதியில்லா விடனும்  
அகத்தியம் அவ்வியாதி பிறக்குமென்று  
எழுதுபவைத்தியர் சொல்லுகின்றார்.

வயிற்றுலே, ஒழுங்காய்ப்போகாவிட்டால்,  
தன் தொழிலைச் செய்ய உடலுக்குப்  
பெலனில்லை யென்பது விளக்குகின்றது.  
அதற்கு நஞ்சுகொடுத்து உள்ன பெலனை  
யுங் குறைத்துவிடுகிறதிலும், உடல் தன்  
தொழிலைச் சரியாய்ச்செய்யுமென்று நம்ப  
லாமா?

பேதிமருந்திலே பொதுவாய் நன்மையி  
ல்லாவிடினும், சில சமயத்து வயிற்றுலே  
போகாமையால் தலைக்குத்து, எரிவு, உளை  
வு, பஞ்சி, முதலியவருகிறபடியால், பிர  
தானமாய், பரிசுரிக்கிடையாத இடத்து, இ  
வைகளைச் சாந்தியாகச், சொற்ப பேதிம  
ருந்துதன்னைலன்றற்கும்.

நாம் ருபித்தனவெல்லாம் சருணக மரு  
ந்தின்பாவனையில் அத்தாட்சிப்புகின்ற  
மையால் அதன் விசேஷமும் விளங்குகி  
ன்றது. (இன்னும்வரும்.)

**பொதுவர்த்தமானம்**

Weather.—காலநிலை—வெயில் உக்கிர  
ங்குறையு. சாயந்தரங்களிலே குளிரும்ப  
னியுமதிக்கம்.

Rain.—மழை—சிறுமழையுன்றிப்பெ  
ருமழை ஓரிடங்களிலுமில்லை. விதைமழை  
யெங்கும்பெய்தது. காலப்பித்தினாலும் வி  
தைப்புரடக்கின்றது.

Our Bishop.—நம்முடைய மேற்றிரா  
ணியாண்டவர்—சென்ற செவ்வாய்க்கிழ  
மை நம்முடைய மேற்றிராணியாண்டவர்  
நற்ககத்துடனே தம்முடைய மேற்றிராச  
னம் வந்து சேர்ந்தனர்.

Mr Haines.—மெஸ் ஹெயின்ஸ்தரை.  
ஒருவருவல்லிலே செனனதேசஞ் சென்  
நிருத்த யாழ்ப்பாண ரோகுத்தரையாகிய  
மெஸ்கெயின்ஸ்தரை நற்ககம்பெற்று தம்  
முடைய சகோதரியுடன் யாழ்ப்பாணம்வ  
ந்து சேர்ந்து பழைய உத்தியோகத்தைக்  
கைப்பற்றி நடத்துகின்றனர்.

Fuel supply.—விறகுவிந்நல்—யாழ்ப்  
பாணத்திலே விறகுவிந்நலிலே அதிக  
லாபம் வருகின்றது. சென்ற ௧௮௯௬-ம்  
௧௨,௬௬௬ ரூபாவுக்கு விறகு விலைப்பட்ட  
து. வருவாவருஷம் விற்கின்ற விற்பனை  
யேற்றமாய்க் கொண்டே வருகின்றது.

Mr W. H. Jackson.—மெஸ் W. எச்.  
யாச்சன்—இவர் மன்னாருபசெண்ட  
ராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். தற்போதுங்கு  
க்கும் மெஸ் பட்டண்டரை கொளும்புப்  
பொலிசு நீதிபதியாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டுப்  
போகின்றனர்.

Mr W. A. G. Hood.—மெஸ் கூட்ட  
ரை—யாழ்ப்பாணரோகுத்தரையாயிருக்கு  
மிவர் சலபத்துக்கும்மாறாவித்துக்கும் பொ  
லிசுநீதியாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்.

New works for the North.—புதியவே  
லைகள்—வடமாகாணத்திலே வருகிறவரு  
டஞ்செய்யப்பட்டதீர்மானித்த புதியவே  
லைகளும், அவைகளுக்காகக்கொடுக்கப்படு  
ம் பணத்தொகையுமாவன:

மன்னை தீவிலே ஒரு வெளிச்ச வீடு  
௮,௪௦௦ ரூபா.

பனியிலேஒருமருந்துச்சாலை,௭௨௦௫௫௫.  
கொழும்புத்தறையிலே ஒரு மடம்,௧,  
௬௮௦ ரூபா.

முல்லைத்தீவிலே கலிச்சன வீடு. ௧, ௦  
௦௦ ரூபா.

வவனியாலிலே கலிச்சனவீடு. ௧, ௦  
௦௦ ரூபா.

மன்னுரிலே கலிச்சனவீடு. ௧, ௦௦௦  
ரூபா.

காங்கேசன் துறையிலே வைத்தியருக்  
குவிடம் மருந்துச்சாலையு. ௬,௮௦௦ ரூபா.  
முல்லைத்தீவு வெளிச்ச வீடுபார்ப்போனு  
க்குவிட ௧, ௦௦௦ ரூபா.

New proctors.—புதியதரணிமாள்— இ  
ம்முறை நடத்தப்பட்டதரணிமாள் பரிசை  
யிலே அரங்கேறினார்களென்று சென்றப  
த்திரிகையிலே குறிக்கப்பட்டவர்களன்றி  
வண்ணார்பண்ணையிலிருக்கும் மெஸ். கதிர  
வேற்பிள்ளையும், மட்டக்களப்பிலிருக்கும்  
மெஸ். கதிராமனும் பின்னர் நடத்தப்  
பட்ட பரிசையிலே அரங்கேறினார்களெ  
னவரிகின்றோம்.

Railways.—ரெயில்வே—௧௮௯௬-ம்  
நிப்போட்டின்படி. அவ்வருடத்திலே வந்  
த ரெயில்வே வருமானம் ௪௪௨௬,௬௪௬  
ரூபா. இத்தொகை யதற்குமுந்திய ௧௮௯௦  
லு வருமானத்திலும் பார்க்க ௫,௬௬,௬௬௦  
ரூபா மேலதிகமாக வந்தது. அவ்வருட



த நமஸ்கரித் துமனரூடித் தத்தமபதிநர்.



THE  
**Jaffna Catholic Guardian**  
OCTOBER 15TH  
THE VANNI.

Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya together with the Karachi and Panakari divisions of Jaffna may be regarded as the Vanni of the Northern Province. All the irrigation works proposed for the improvement of the Province lie in these districts. Mr. Twynam has, in a special memorandum submitted in February last, urged the strong claims the people of the Northern Province have on Government for a liberal policy in the matter of irrigation, so vigorously pursued in most of the other Provinces. He has recommended the restoration of three tanks in the Panakari division of the Jaffna district, of the ancient channels leading into the Giant's Tank in the Mannar district, of fourteen tanks in the Vavuniya district and of four tanks in Mullaitivu district. The irrigation works which have been carried on in the Vanni in the past have been largely confined to the larger irrigation works in the Vanni, such as the Giant's Tank, the first and last being estimated by Mr. Parker to cost a million each and the second Rs. 95,000. These it would be obviously inexpedient to undertake at present, in the absence of a population on the spot, sufficiently numerous, to turn them to good account. They can well afford to wait till the railway to Jaffna becomes an accomplished fact. The steady restoration of the smaller tanks scattered up and down the Province should claim the immediate attention of the Government, as it is the one means of arresting the decay and preventing the extinction of the small groups of half-starved, sickly families living below them. In the Vavuniya district, old villages have been abandoned and new ones formed during the last decade; and these movements of the people, says Mr. Lee in his Census report, "are induced by the search for water for purposes of cultivation." It has been well observed by Mr. Short, the Assistant Agent of the Vanni, that in districts sparsely populated and purely agricultural, no scheme of improvement can be complete which does not include the systematic repair of all the village tanks. The variation in the density of population is greater in the Northern Province than in any other Province. The Northern divisions of the peninsula contain a very numerous and congested population, while the southern parts of the Province with more than three-fourths of its entire area are so thinly inhabited as to claim hardly more than a tenth of its total population. Thus, there are 2,334 inhabitants to a square mile in the Jaffna division, as against 28 in the Mannar district excluding Mannar Island and but 8 in the Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts. The administration of four of such districts as these was long confided to one Government Agent; and in spite of all the energy he could bring to bear upon his work, their decline and neglect were, in the nature of things, inevitable. In 1874 one of these districts, Newera Klawiya was formed into a new Province and another, Vavuniya was erected into a separate Assistant Agency with a special officer to devote his whole time and energy to its improvement. This arrangement was a good one and worked well; but it did not last long. Had it been allowed to continue up to the present day, the Vanni would in all probability be the scene of greater improvements, physical, social and moral, than it has witnessed during the last 18 years. It was under Sir James Longden's regime, we believe, that, in

pursuance of a short-sighted and erroneous policy of retrenchment, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya were again united, for purposes of administration, as a first class Agency carrying Rs. 9,000 per annum. It would be better by far that the two districts should be administered separately by two officers, each drawing say Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 than jointly by one drawing Rs. 9,000. Under the head of "plans for the improvement of the Mullaitivu district," Mr. Short repeats and emphasises what more than one of his predecessors has urged.

"One of the best plans of improving the district would, I think, be to give a separate Assistant Agent. True the population is small; but the amount of attention it gets under the present arrangement is smaller still. I find that last year I was in the district altogether 126 days of which 79 were spent in Mullaitivu and 47 on circuit in the Vavuniya district. A good deal of time is necessarily spent on the road between the two places, though the journey is not a very practicable one. To avoid waste of time, I tried last year making one journey do for two months, remaining the last portion of one month and the first part of the next at Mullaitivu. This saved time, but made rather long intervals between my visits. The district certainly requires and deserves more attention than it is possible to give it under existing arrangements."

The Government Agent of a Province is essentially or chiefly a collector of revenue and he was so styled in former days. An Assistant Agent in an outlying district is, in addition to this, a dispenser of justice; and when he is put in charge of two such districts as Mullaitivu and Vavuniya he finds that, what with collecting revenue and dispensing justice, he has absolutely no time left to initiate and much less to carry out administrative reforms, and material improvements. The principal duty of an officer stationed in the Vanni should be, not so much the collection of revenue, as the amelioration of its miserable inhabitants, whose life has been truly and impressively described as a living death. For this important purpose, he ought to be able to pay frequent visits to the various, small, scattered villages ensconced in thick jungle and devise means and measures to improve their sanitary condition and to increase their food resources, by opening up the country, by affording facilities for irrigation and by introducing new products and better methods of cultivation. If such a humane and philanthropic policy is to prevail—and it is by such a policy alone that the Vanni could be reclaimed and improved—it is obvious that Mr. Short's recommendation that Mullaitivu and Vavuniya should be placed under separate officers must be adopted.

#### A BANK FOR JAFFNA.

Jaffna has been so long accustomed to the facilities afforded by the Old O.B.C. and the New that its collapse is the cause of much inconvenience, especially to local traders and business agencies. The *Times of Ceylon* admits this; but in commenting on the application recently made by some of our leading merchants to the Manager of the National Bank in Colombo, with a view to secure the introduction of a branch of it into Jaffna, our contemporary patronizingly suggests that "those with whom the final decision rests would do far better for the institution they represent, if they kept out of the district." The reason assigned is that tobacco business is not over inviting for a bank and that the attendant risks would be intensified by its having to deal almost exclusively with the natives. The fact of the O.B.C. having been in operation here for about thirty years tells against and not in favour of the presumption that it was worked at a dead loss and there is no evidence that the people of Jaffna, as the *Times* remarks might lead one to believe, have been so unsuccessful or dishonest in their transactions as to defraud it of any large sums advanced to them. Our contemporary fears that the result of the liquidation of the O.B.C.

will hardly be so satisfactory to shareholders as to prompt the directors of other institutions to embark in the same business; but this is an objection which applies no more to Jaffna than to any other place where the O.B.C. was established. We think that Jaffna is now in a far better position to support a bank than it was some thirty years ago when the O.B.C. commenced operations here. During this long period the various local industries have received considerable developments; and partly from this circumstance and partly from the fact of large numbers of the Jaffnese being usefully employed in the Island, in India, Burmah and the Straits Settlements, there is perhaps twice as much wealth now in the district as there was early in the sixties. Besides the tobacco industry which is recovering from its temporary paralysis consequent on the arbitrary action of the Madras Government in imposing a most prohibitive import duty which has been removed, according to the *Mail*, by the praise-worthy interference of the Madras Government, Jaffna deals largely in Copperah, Timber etc. exports from it, and in Paddy, Rice, Cloth etc. imported into it; and a bank in facilitating transactions connected with the local trade cannot fail to find a satisfactory investment of its funds. There are besides private gentlemen, school managers, missionary bodies, guardians of minors, administrators, executors etc., in sufficient numbers, who would be ready to deposit their money and patronise a new bank, if opened. We therefore think the Directors of a banking institution would do well to establish a branch in Jaffna.

When the failure of the O.B.C. was announced, it was proposed that the natives of Ceylon should put all their spare capital together and start a bank of their own. The idea was poohpoohed at the time by our contemporary. He now suggests that a native bank should be established in Jaffna, which he considers the best place for it. Is he serious? He cannot be so, without rendering himself ridiculous. Ceylon seemed too small, in his opinion, for a native bank, a few months ago; but he now thinks that Jaffna is large enough for such a bank! It strikes us that he is simply indulging in a little banter at the expense of the people of Jaffna.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION IN JAFFNA

On the subject of higher education in Jaffna, Mr. Cull, the Director of Public Instruction makes the following pertinent remarks in his last report:—

The ambition of the Jaffna youth has been generally towards the attainment of a degree at some Indian University. The scheme of the Cambridge Local Examination or the London University has never met with acceptance, regrettably, I think, in the long run, and naturally perhaps looking at the immediate present. No provision is made for the vernacular in the Cambridge Local Examination and London Matriculation, while papers are possible in the vernacular in the Indian examinations. With the wide acceptance of these examinations in the other parts of the Island, the isolation from them of the Northern peninsula is, to my mind, regrettable. Such isolation practically excludes the intelligent youth of the north from all competition with his compeers of the rest of the Island.

The Protestant institutions in the North—Jaffna College under the Americans, St. John's College under the Church Missionary Society and the Central College under the Wesleyans—figure conspicuously by their absence in the long list of the 253 successful candidates at the Cambridge Local Examination of 1891. They have in fact withdrawn entirely from the recognised test of higher education in Ceylon, presumably because they have found it easier to get their pupils to pass the University examinations of Madras and Calcutta, though these are confessedly far less adapted than the Cambridge Local to the requirements of the Ceylonese youth. It should be noted that St. Patrick's, of which Mr. Cull has made special mention in his report, is the only College in the North which has been able to adhere to the Cambridge programme of studies and allow its students to come into competition with their compeers in the other educational centres of the Island.

#### BIRD'S EYE VIEWS.

(By some body.)

"INDEPENDENT" FAIRNESS.—In the *Independent* of the 6th Inst. as well as in other issues of the latest-born of the Colombo Protestant newspapers, there are to be seen—not to be read—certain Editorial notes on Irish affairs which, in spite of their being so utterly insipid, have still the advantage of advertising the amazing ignorance of the individual who perpetrated the writing of them. I should be sorry to advise busy people to read the *Independent's* notes on national or religious questions—so much lost time: nor do I quite see how to recommend the productions even for their style to those young persons whose hours of leisure are many. I should be so glad to find some body who could prove to me that the *Independent* is "a newspaper for the people" as it calls itself, but I do not find it difficult to realise that it is a newspaper for those who get their living by it.

GATHER'EM-UPS.—Among the curious specimens of literary cause and effect that adorn the *Independent* office, the "gent" with the scissors deserves special mention. How he manages from time to time to discover in European papers certain writings against Christian sentiment and belief is not so hard after all to imagine; but why he should elect to fill with such rubbish the space that could so easily be taken up with something worth reading is not quite clear unless on the supposition that he must be one of the intellectual vertebrata turned out by the "Royal". In the issue already referred to, a whole column is occupied with the pretended experiences of some fellow whose soul died for a few hours, but whose body didn't. Can't the "youth with the scissors on the staff of the paper for the people" try and give people the worth of their money and thereby honestly earn his own?

THE BAPTIST ORGAN-GRINDER MINUS THE MONKEY.—My sense of hearing still suffers somewhat from the screeching notes given out lately by the Baptist Organ. In the absence of the junior organist, the melodious gentleman of ancient times took to playing the modern air, "We won't be blown on Lincoln". Needless to say, the old gent's fingers were too stiff and he failed to please even those who used to listen to him formerly with delight. He was continually getting out of tune and out of time and instead of keeping to the music before him he now and then burst into old no-popery airs that have long since lost their charm for all but a few old-fashioned dames who like the old player have grown grey in their still enduring conceit and ignorance. Well the audience shook their heads and mysterious whisperings went round, and one good-natured old lady was heard to ejaculate: "The poor dear man! his head wants a little rest." And the compassionate audience were glad when the once famous organ grinder got over, and eased their nerves. I hear he is now harmless.

THROWING AWAY GOOD MONEY.—I can fancy people remaining subscribers to the *Independent* because it is cheap, but why they should subscribe for the *Observer* when they can have that comparatively excellent newspaper, the *Ceylon Times*, for the same price, outreaches my greatest stretch of imagination. I have wasted precious moments over the columns of the *Observer*, in unprofitable hunts after something worth reading. I have any how learnt to be wary and now-a-days extremely careful, lest I should get caught, to ask a convenient friend who has plenty of time and patience and who looks over the "old rag" for me whether he has met with anything therein "worth the trouble". The *Independent* when I get it at last is always sure to deposit me right in the middle of a dilemma. I feel on those occasions like the unfortunate carver who has a lean, ill-plucked and ill-cooked goose placed before him for dismemberment and who, while he vigorously wields his knife and the company as vigorously ply their teeth, so tough is it, is painfully uncertain whether his physical exertions are to be rewarded by the discovery of any stinging hidden within. It must be said however that the *Observer* and the *Independent* are useful in their way to shopkeepers and others who are wise enough to purchase them at so many cents a pound weight.

The *Corrispondenza Universale* agency of Rome, says that "the English Committee for the propagation of the Protestant faith in Italy have decided to withdraw £10,000 yearly from the sum destined for the Protestant missions in Italy" because of the very unsatisfactory results of the Propagation of the Protestant faith in Italy.

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