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Under 12 lines...per line.....	16
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Three fourths of a column.....	7-00
One column.....	9-00

The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

VOL. XVII.

JAFFNA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 19TH 1892

NO. 46

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

TO-MORROW

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Mass	5 30. A. M.
"	7 00 A. M.
"	9 00 A. M.
Benediction	5 00 P. M.

AT ST. JAMES

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

Telegraphic Summary

The Presidential election.

New York, November 9th. Mr. Cleveland's election is largely assured by the immense gains of the Democratic party.

New York, November 9th. It is expected that the Democratic majority in the House of representatives will probably exceed one hundred, but in the Senate their majority is expected to be a small one.

The Lord Mayor's dinner.

London, November 10th. At the Guildhall banquet last night, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of State for War, made a speech in which he especially praised the efficiency of our army in India. Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, said our relations with Foreign Powers were friendly. The question of Uganda would, he said, receive the close attention of the Government which its importance demands. With regard to the Pamirs question, negotiations with Russia were now proceeding, and his lordship believed that a friendly settlement was possible by the delimitation of the Indian frontier.

Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

London, November 10th. The death is announced of the Duke of Marlborough. His Grace was found dead in his bed at Blenheim, the cause of death being heart disease.

The fighting in Dahomey.

Paris, November 10th. According to latest official French despatches the French forces have captured the sacred Dahomeyan city of Kana, after hard fighting in which the French lost fifty-three in killed and wounded.

Deficit in the Prussian Budget.

Berlin, November 9th. The speech from the throne announced a deficit of forty-two million marks.

Congress and the McKinley Tariff.

New York, November 11th. It is considered highly probable that there will be an extra session of Congress for the purpose of dealing with the Tariff question directly after Mr. Cleveland's instalment as President. Indiana State has gone over to the Democrats, and it is believed that Ohio will do likewise. It is now probable that the Democrats will control both houses for the first time since the Civil War between North and South.

The search for Osman Digma.

Suakin, November 11th. Colonel Kitchener has arrived here, and Major Benson, in command of a force of cavalry and camelry, has gone in search of Osman Digma.

Mr. Dillon and the landlords.

London, November 12th. At a meeting of the Convention in aid of the evicted tenants held at Castlebar yesterday, Mr. Dillon said that, failing a reduction of rents, their tenants would be unable to exist, and he therefore advocated treating landlords as they were treated in 1880, though he said war and disturbance were undesirable.

The Commission on evicted tenants.

London, November 12th. The Commission for enquiring into the cases of evicted tenants is now visiting estates in various districts, and studying the conditions of the tenancy. The withdrawal of two of the Irish members from the Commission is continued, and it is reported that a third follows, which will then leave only two members.

The Government and Uganda.

London, November 12th. It is understood that Government has decided to retain Uganda, at a cost of thirty to forty thousand pounds.

Russian troops threatened by Chinese.

London, November 12th. It is stated that one thousand Chinese troops at present threaten one hundred and sixty-five of Yanoff's Russians, who are encamped near the Marghab, and that a relief expedition, including artillery, is being organised at Ferghana.

The Reconstruction of the C. M. B.

London, November 10th. A final report of Committee of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank states that a large proportion of the shareholders support the reconstruction scheme, and that subscriptions for the new capital are coming in in a most satisfactory manner. Of thirty thousand A shares, it is now

proposed that for the first issue only fifteen thousand be made, and the remainder reserved for future issue as silver capital in India and the East. The enquiry of the Committee shows that reconstruction is far preferable to liquidation.

Uganda and Home Rule

London, November 11th. Lord Salisbury, in a speech made at the banquet given by Nonconformist Unionists at the Hotel Metropole last night, treated the Government not to abandon Uganda. His Lordship said that, if we hold our position in that quarter, Germany will adhere to hers, and then it is absolutely certain that we shall kill the slave trade; otherwise, others who are not similarly minded will step in and take England's place. His Lordship then referred to the conceit and infatuation of Gladstone in his Irish Policy, and said that the Unionists have an overwhelming majority of opinion in England. He strongly condemned the manner in which Mr. Justice Mathews was conducting the Evicted Tenants Commission.

Deputation on the Opium Traffic

London, November 11th. A Deputation, headed by Sir Joseph Pease, waited on Lord Kimberley yesterday, and urged His Lordship to restrict the opium traffic in India and Barmah. Lord Kimberley admitted that the trade in the drug was obnoxious and evil, and said that the Indian Government was already restricting it, but did not see its way to dispense with the revenue derived from it.

The Indian Government, he said, saw serious practical difficulties in stopping the traffic in Lower Barmah. His Lordship, in conclusion said he believed that alcohol in Great Britain had proved a greater curse than opium in India.

The Monetary Conference.

The American delegates to the Monetary Conference have been instructed to secure agreement with the majority of the great financial powers for an extension of the international use of silver as money. The Spanish delegates have received instructions to advocate the rehabilitation of silver.

Mr. Morley's Commission Collapsing.

The Evicted Tenants Commission is apparently collapsing. The two Irish members are reported to have withdrawn, objecting to Mr. Mathews' procedure.

Demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

London, November 14th. A great demonstration took place in Trafalgar Square yesterday, which was attended by upwards of fifty thousand people, to commemorate the Bloody Sunday of 1887. The proceedings passed off quietly. Messrs. John Burns, Keir Hardie, and others made orations, and counselled their hearers to abstain from violence. A resolution was then passed claiming the unrestricted right of meeting in Trafalgar Square, and the control of the police by the County Council. The speakers also urged Government, to start public works for the unemployed.

Local &c.

The Weather during the week, has been for the most part, cool, cloudy and rainy—all in fact that our farmers could desire. There have been copious downpours. The paddy plants in all parts of the peninsula are thriving under the effects of the refreshing showers we have had.

The Annual Retreat. As announced in our last, the Retreat in connection with St. Patrick's College commenced on Wednesday last, the Revd. Father Gourdon being the preacher. Besides the students and teachers of the College and a number of vernacular Schoolmasters, and other Mission employees, many of the Catholics of the town are taking part in the Retreat; and the morning and evening exercises have been well attended during the last three days. The Retreat closes on Sunday the 20th Inst. His Lordship the Bishop will celebrate Mass at 7 A.M. and administer Confirmation to those who have been prepared for it during the Retreat. At 4 P.M. a sermon will be preached, followed by the Renewal of Baptismal Vows and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

P.W.D. Mr. C. Arunasalam, Draughtsman in the Provincial Engineer's Office, Jaffna has been successful in the recent examination for admission into the Public Works Department. He will be appointed a Head Overseer on the occurrence of a vacancy. He is a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Armstrong, District Engineer.

A Rupee per Sheet. A correspondent writes:—With reference to the remarks I made in your last, allow me to say that what I then said has been amply confirmed by what I have since heard and seen.

The local agitation in connection with the Tamil seat in Council, has created a very novel, though temporary employment for certain busybodies. The supporters of one of the candidates for legislative honours having proposed to pay one Rupee for every sheet filled with signatures, there are now about a dozen persons at least going about from house to house and village to village with a pile of printed forms and asking anybody and everybody whom they meet, to set their signatures. Already a whole ream of paper has been exhausted in this way. It is easy to understand how very strong the temptation is for the Signature-receivers to resort to forgery; and who would undertake to say that the temptation is faithfully resisted?

A sheet ought to suffice for signatures and this properly filled would fairly represent the respectability, wealth, and intelligence of a community. Five hundred sheets on the other hand would best represent the "great unwashed" and their profound ignorance.

The Clerks of Jaffna have not joined in the general Memorial of the Clerks forwarded through His Excellency the Governor to the Home authorities. I have seen a special Memorial which they have prepared for presentation to the Governor. What was there to stand in the way of the Jaffna Clerks joining in the general prayer addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by all the other members of the Clerical Establishment of the Island? There is certainly some truth in the observation which you made lately that Jaffna has many peculiarities physical, social and political and I think I have instanced another.

Umpurperi. There are a number of illicit distilleries in this village for making arrack from the astringent bark of the Vale Tree (*Acacia Leucophloea*). A man was fined 10 Rupees the other day for selling the Vale arrack.

Mr. E. W. Senathi Rajah. From a letter appearing in the *Times*, it appears that Mr. Senathi Rajah is about to take an action for libel against Mr. Muttucomar.

Demand for Cocoanuts. There is very great demand for cocoanuts just now and the price for them has gone up considerably and landed proprietors of cocoanut estates are reaping a rich harvest. The price of copperah has also risen considerably and the natives who bring it to Grand Pass by boats from the Negombo and Chillaw districts are making a lot of money.

The Clerk's Memorial submitted to H. E. the Governor has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Haputale line of railway commenced 34 years ago will be opened to traffic, it is said, six months hence.

Lord Hawke's team has been in Colombo for some days, playing with the Colombo Club. The Banks closed on Monday and Tuesday last at 1 P.M. to enable their clerks to witness the play. The team proceeds to Bombay to play against the Parsees on the 22nd Inst and two following days and against the Presidency Club on the 26th and two following days.

The Right Hon. Henry Mathews. The Home Secretary under the late Conservative administration is now on a visit to Colombo. The *Times* to hand has the following as to his movements while in the Island. "He will visit St. Peter's where is erected a tablet in memory of his father who was a Judge of this Island. He will then be driven by Capt. Pirie to Mutwal House where he was born. He has accepted an invitation to dine with His Excellency at Queen's House. He also hopes to visit Kandy."

Dr. Trimen Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradenya has received the sanction of the Government to publish his work on the *Flora of Ceylon*, which will consist of two volumes octavo with an atlas of 100 coloured plates drawn by Sinhalese artists employed in the gardens.

Major-General La Tonche has taken his departure to Europe after a service of 43 years in the East without a break.

கையொப்பவிகிதம் . ரூ.ச
 ஹம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....4-00
 சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்...2-00
 ஹம்-ம- க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....6-00
 சு-மாசத்துக்கு பிற்பணம்...3-00
 தபால்சிலவு { இலங்கைக்கு...1-00
 { இந்தியாவுக்கு...1-00

விளம்பர விகிதம்

12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
12-க்குமேற்படும் வரி க-க்கு	10
கரல் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)	300
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு.....	5-00
முக்காற் கொலத்துக்கு.....	7-00
ஒருகலத்துக்கு.....	9-00

Professor Sejanika has been sent out by the German Government to investigate the origin of the Ceylon races—a matter he is, we should think, little likely to solve in the month he has allowed himself. He is at present staying in the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo and talks of starting after a big game in the Eastern Province shortly. *C. Times.*

IT IS THREE THOUSAND MILES LONG

We allude to the Great Mississippi River in America. For hundreds of miles of it course it is yellow with the earth which this swift current has brought from its banks. Probably the Mississippi bears constantly in solution ground enough to make many a rich farm though the amount is, of course, greater at times of flood. Thus, for drinking, and even for washing, the water of the Mississippi must first be purified.

It is the same with anything which either for appearance or utility is in some way thrown out of character. For instance, the food in our body is a river. From the heart to the extremities it is of a bright red colour, but on its return through the veins it is dark and sluggish. The reason is that when it starts from the heart it has just been purified, and when it comes back it is loaded with all sorts of refuse matter it has picked up in its journey. In other words, the blood—which is only food fully digested—carries life on its red current and brings away disease and death on its dark one.

Speaking of her own condition at a period about six years since, a woman writes that her skin gradually became first yellow and then of a saffron colour. Connected with this she experienced several symptoms of illness. She had more or less pain at the sides and considerable difficulty in breathing. Her appetite, previously good, began to fail, and after eating comparatively little there was much distress in the region of the stomach. There was an attendant loss of energy, both of mind and body, and she felt tired, languid, and weak.

Now we must observe that in case of natural fatigue from labour or any exertion, rest is an unfailing remedy. Sleep and relaxation renew our powers. But there is a kind of fatigue which rest does not relieve—for which the Angel of Sleep bears no healing in his wings. What vile counterfeits is it?

She adds: "I finally took to my bed and was visited by a doctor, who said my liver was wrong, and that I had jaundice. He gave me medicine, but as it had no good effect he advised me to go to the hospital. As I objected to this, he said I might try a change of air and see what that would do for me. I gave up my place and went to my home at Fairford, in Gloucestershire. Failing to obtain any benefit from the change, I consulted another physician, who attended me for some time, but I grew no better. Whatever I did I could not recover my strength, and my friends thought I was in a decline."

"I did not eat enough to feed a bird, and began to despair of ever recovering my health. With many ups and downs in the way of feeling, and of fear and hope, I lingered along until July, 1890 when an acquaintance recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Indeed, so much was I impressed with what was said about the medicine that I sent my niece four miles to procure a bottle of it. After taking the contents I felt better. A weight seemed to be lifted from my chest, my relish for food returned, and by degrees I found myself in every way stronger. I will conclude by saying that after having used two bottles more of the Syrup I was able to return to Birmingham quite well, and have had no signs of the ailment since. It is only just to mention that I feel better now than I have done for many years, and had I sooner known of Mother Seigel's Syrup I should have avoided an amount of suffering and misery which it saddens me even to look back upon."

The lady referred to is Miss Sarah Hawkers of the "Lion Inn," Longmore Street, Birmingham. That yellow or saffron color of the blood was caused by the failure of the blood and by the failure of the liver to secrete, or take away, the bile from the blood. Remaining in the blood it was carried to all parts of the body, and necessarily showed itself through the skin in the ghastly hue she names.

Understand, please, that the bile, useful to help to move the bowels, is a poison when in the blood. The entire malady of biliousness in all its forms is a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia, the source of most of our aches, pains, and diseases. It is no new thing to say that the success of Mother Seigel's Syrup in reviving the torpid digestion, stimulating the liver, and thus purifying the blood, sets it apart from all other medicines as an article to be relied upon when the use of ordinary drugs has been followed only by disappointment. The blood holds the secret of life.

கோயில் தினம்.

கார்த்திகை மீ ௨௦-௨௧ ராசியிற் றுகிழமை
ஆசனக் கோயிலில்
கூ-ம் பூசை காலே ௧௧ மணிக்கு
௨-ம் " ௭ "
௩-ம் " ௯ "
ஆசீர்வாதம் " ௧௧ "
சந்தியோமையோர் கோயிலில்
பூசை " ௧௨ மணிக்கு
ஆசீர்வாதம் " ௧௩ மணிக்கு
௨௦-௨௧ காலே ஞானஒடுக்கம் முடிபு.

விளம்பரம்.

பேசுநாதரின் திருநிருதய மகிமை
கூப்பாளரின் விளம்பரங்கள்வைத்
துக்கட்டிய புத்தகமும், பிள்ளைகளு
க்கு அல்லது பெரியவர்களுக்கு உத
வியதான மாதாந்தணுதிகள் வைத்
துக்கட்டிய புத்தகமும் தமிழிலே
அர்ச்சுனசாமமுனிவரின் சிவந்திரசாலை
யிலேகேட்டுப்பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.
விளம்பரக்கொப்பி ஒன்றுசதம் ௩
மாதாந்தணுதிகொப்பி, " ௧௧
கொப்பி ஒன்று தபாற்செலவு " ௨

யாழ்ப்பாணக்

கத்தோலிக்குப்
பாதுகாவலன்

௧௮௯௨-ம் ஆண்டு கார்த்திகை ௧௯௨௨

தலைவரி.

தலைவரியைக்குறித்து டக்டர் அர்
தோனில் சட்டநிரூபணசபையிலே
நன்றாகப் பேசியிருக்கின்றார். அவ
ரெடுத்தவிஷயம் அங்கேருதபோ
னாகலத்தம் அநருடைய முயற்சி
பெரிதும்விக்கப்பட்டதக்கே. தே
சாதிபதிமுதலிய ஐரோப்பியர் சதே
சிகளுடைய ஏழியை, வறுமை, நில
பரம், தன்மை, கருத்து முதலியவ
ற்றை உள்ளபடி அறிந்துகொள்ளு
தல் கூடாது. டக்டர் அர்தோனில்
சதேசியானமையால் எல்லாவற்றை
யும் அனுபவத்திலே கண்டறிந்து உ
ணர்ந்து வெளிப்படுத்தியிருக்கின்றார்.

தலைவரிப்பணியிற் கவகையில்லா
தசனங்கள் எவ்வளவோ உண்டே.
ஒரு ரூபாதானையென்று தேசாதிப
திமுதலிய பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்
நினைக்கலாம். அது அவர்களுக்குப்
பெரிய காரியமாக இருக்கமாட்டாது.
என்று. ஏழியசனங்களின்மட்டிலே பா
ர்த்தாலோ அது பெருந்தொகைக்குச்
சமர்னமாகின்றது. இல்லாவிடில் இவ்
வளவுதொகைவிறுந்துகொள்விப்படு
மா? "பத்துக்கொண்டு பட்டைக்காக
காதவா பதினைந்துகொண்டு பரதே
சம்போவாராம்" என்றபடி ஒரு ரூ
பா இறுக்க விபலாதவர்கள் பத்து
ரூபா இறுக்க இயலுமா? பத்து ரூபா
இறுக்க அல்லது ஒருமாசு மறியலு
ழியஞ்செய்ய வருமென்பதை நன்க
றிந்தும் தொடக்கத்திலே ஒரு ரூபா
இறுக்கமென்றுப்பதற்கு ஒரு ரியாய்
வெண்டிமே! அதற்கு என்ன ரியா
யத்தைச்சொல்லலாம். இயலாமை
யன்றி வேறென்ன! இயலாமைக்கு
ரியாயமென்ன! அதற்குரியாயம் வறு
மைமையன்றிவேறென்றுமில்லை, யா
ழ்ப்பாணத்திலேயும் பலவிதங்களில்
லே பலர் இந்தத் தலைவரிப்பணத்து
க்காகத் தமையப் பணக்காரருக்குக்
கட்டிக்கொடுத்து அவர்கள் சொல்லு
முழியத்தைச் செய்துவருவது அறி
வோம்.

இலங்கையிலே ஒருவன் வறுமை
யாயிருக்கப்பாது! இருந்தாலு
கிறியினால் குற்றமாகின்றது. வறு
மையிலேதான் ஒருவன் தலைவரிப்
பணியிற் காதுவிடுகின்றான். அதன
லே கிறியினால் குற்றத்துக்குள்ளாக
வேண்டி யிருக்கின்றது.

அரசாட்சியாருக்கு இறுக்கவேண்
டியவரி ஒருவரைக்கடனேயாம். ஊ
ரவனுக்குக் கடன்கொடுக்கவேண்டி
யிருந்தால் அக்கடன் சிவில் கடனாக

ன்றது. அரசாட்சியாருடைய கட
னாவெனில் கிறியினால் கடனாகின்ற
து. ஆகையால் டக்டர் அர்தோனில்
பேசியவாறு அரசாட்சியாருக்கு இறு
க்கவேண்டிய தலைவரிக்கடனானது சி
வில்கடன்போலக்கொள்ளவும் சிவில்
கடன்போல அறவாக்கவும்பட்ட வே
ண்டியதென்பதற்கு மயக்கமில்லை.
சிவில்கடன்போல அறவாக்குவதிலே
அதிக்கோலிகளுண்டாகின்றன. அ
தெரிந்ததே ஒருமுறைநில் அறவாக்க
க்கூடியவழியென்றதுகண்டு இதனைச்
செய்தார். இவ்வழியும் பரம் ஏழை
களம்மட்டிலே ஒன்றுதான் செய்ய மாட்
டாது.

தலைவரிப்பணியிற் கவகையில்லா
தவரம்பியற்கூடங்களிலேஅடைக்கப்
படுகிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு செய்யப்ப
டுகிறதற்கு அவர்கள்புரிந்த தீட்சைய
ல்தானென்ன! குருடனைப்பிடித்து
இராசசிவிய முழியென்று கேட்டவா
று வறியவனைப்பிடித்து பணியிற்
என்றால் இறுப்பாது! இதுவிஷயத்
திலே அரசாட்சியார் செய்கை விளை
யானிடத்திலே அறுப்பதுபோலிருக்
கின்றது. கடன்கொடுத்தவனைமீ
ந்து கடன்கேட்கின்றது. கடன்
வாங்காதவன்கடனாகியிருக்கின்றான். த
ன்பாட்டிலே ஒன்றுதான்செய்யாதிருக்
கிறவன் குற்றவாளியாகின்றான். து
றவஞ்செய்யாத சத்தவாளியும் குற்ற
வாளியும் ஒன்றுதான் மறியற்கூடத்தி
லே மடைக்கவும் நடத்தவும் வேலை
செய்விக்கவும் படுகிறார்கள். குற்ற
வாளிக்கும் சத்தவாளிக்கும் பதே
மேயில்லை. இத்தெருக்கட்டளைச்ச
ட்டத்திலே பலதீமைகளும் கள்ள
வழக்குகள் முண்டாகின்றனவென்
பது சுப்பிரீம்கோட்டாலும் மற்றமு
ள்ள நீதித்தலங்களாலும் பலமுறை
யும் உலகத்துக்கு வெளிப்பாயின. ஆ
கையால் டக்டர் அர்தோனில் பேசி
யபடி இச்சட்டமானது அவசியம்
திருத்தப்படவேண்டியதென்பதற்கு
சந்தேகமில்லை.

The road tax.- தலைவரி.— செ
ன்ற ௧௮-௨௨ சட்டநிரூபணசபையி
லே தலைவரியைக்குறித்துப் பேசப்ப
ட்டவற்றின் பொழிப்பை நம்மிஷ்ட
ராயியுமபடி இதனடியிலே தருகின்
றோம்.

டக்டர் அர்தோனில் பேசியது.—
(௧) இலங்கையெங்கும் ஒரேவிதமாக
தலைவரியை ஒரு ரூபாவாகக் குறை
க்கவேண்டியது. (௨) இந்திஷுக்கு
வருகின்ற கூலிச்சனங்கள் முதலி
யோர் சகலரும் ஆள்விதம் ஒருரூபா
தலைவரி யிருக்கவேண்டியது. (௩)
அரசாட்சியார் இந்தத் தலைவரியை
இப்போது நடத்திவருவதுபோலவே
கிறியினலாகவல்ல சிவில் கடன்போ
ல அறவாக்கிவரவேண்டியது. தொ
டக்கத்திலே தலைவரி இரண்டுகிள
இப்போது ௧ ரூபா ௧௦ சதமாயிற்று.
இப்பட்டணப்பகுதியிலே ௨ ரூபா
வாயிற்று. இவ்வரியை அறவாக்கு
வதற்குப் பலவழிகள்செய்தும் ஒன்
றும் வாய்க்கவில்லை. கூலிவேலைசெ
ய்யுஞ் சனங்களே இவ்வரியால் அதிக
கஷ்டமனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். நாட்டுப்
புறங்களிலேயுள்ள கூலிக்காரன் நா
ளொன்றுக்கு ௨௫ சதம் உழைப்பான்
அவனையும் அவனுடைய சமுசாரத்
தையுந் தாருகுவது அவ்வளவுதான்.
அவன் தலைவரிப்பணத்தின்மீதும்
தெருவிலே ஆறுநாள்க்கு வேலைசெ
ய்கிறதானால் அதற்குமுந்தி அவன்
தனக்கும் தன்னுடைய சமுசாரத்
தாக்கும் வேண்டிய உணவைச் சம்
பாதிக்கவேண்டியவனு யிருக்கிறான்.
தெருவேலைமாதிரிமன்றி நகரசபை
யுக்கு ஒரிறுநாள் வேலைசெய்யவேண்
டியவனுயிருக்கிறான். எல்லாநகர
ட்டுகளாகின்றன. அத்தனை நா
ட்களுக்குமாக அவன் தனக்குத் தன்
குடும்பத்துக்கும் போசனஞ் சம்பா
தித்துக்கொள்வதென்பது! ஐசுவரிய
வான்கள், வர்த்தகர், வியாபாரிகள்,
உத்தியோகஸ்தர் முதலிய நன் நிலை

பரமுடையவர்கள் தம்முடைய தின
உழைப்பில் எத்தனைபோ ஒரு சிறு
பங்குமாதிரிப் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். நா
ட்டவனாவெனில் தான் நடந்த பா
வியாத தெருவை முறைக்குமுறை
வந்து பழுதுபார்க்கும்படி கேட்கப்
படுகிறான். தலைவரி அறவாக்குகிற
வகையைப் பார்த்தால் எழியவனு
ள்ளவன் அவவரியைச் செலுத்து
வதற்கான வழிகளில் உதவியைவதை
விட்டு தடைபட்டுவதாயிருக்கின்
றது. குறித்த தவணைக்குள்ளே ௧
ரூபா ௧௦ சதமிற்குக்காவிரல் அத்தொ
கை இரட்டித்து அந்தத்தொகையா
கின்றது. ௧ ரூபா ௧௦ சதம் இறுக்க
இயலாக எழைமனுஷன் இந்தப்பெ
ருந்தொகையை இறுப்பதென்பது! கூ
டாதொகையால் அந்த ஏழைமனு
ஷன் கிறியினால் குற்றஞ்செய்தவன்
போல விறுத்திலே பிடிக்கப்படுகிறா
ன். இந்தவழி அந்தமனுஷனிடத்தி
லே சிறுதொகைப்பணம் வாங்கவ்
லப் பொய்தொகையும் கள்ளரின் வே
லையும் வாங்குதற்கே செய்யப்பட்ட
தாக விளங்குகின்றது. இல்லாவி
டில் பணமும் வேலைநாட்களும் இர
ட்டித்து வைக்கப்பட்டமாட்டா. கட
னிற்குக் இயலாதவரிடத்திலே கடன்
தொகையை உயர்த்துவாருண்டா? த
ன்னுருக்குச் சம்பமாயுள்ள தெருவி
லே வேலைசெய்யவேண்டிய நாட்ட
வனைப் பட்டணத்துக்குக் கொண்டி
வந்து அடைக்கலமா? இது தேசா
திபதியவர்கள் சிந்திக்கவேண்டிய ஒரு
விஷயம்.

நேரே அறவாக்கப்படுகிற வரிகள்
நெருக்கிடையிலாதவையும் இறுக்
கச் சுபலமான வழிகளுள்ளவையுமா
யிருக்கவேண்டியன. பணம் கொடு
ப்பது அல்லது வேலைசெய்வது இர
ண்டொன்று இஷ்டத்துக்கு விட்
டிருக்கின்றமையால் அப்படியே கா
லத்தையும் இஷ்டத்துக்கு விடவே
ண்டியது. ஊரவன் தனக்கு இயன்
ந்தொகைப் பணத்தைக்கொடுத்த
சொச்சத்துக்கு வேலைசெய்யட்டும்.
ஒரு ரூபா கொடுக்கிறதானால் ௨௫ ச
தம் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மூன்றுநாள்
வேலைசெய்வான். அல்லது எரு ச
தம் கொடுத்துவிட்டு ஒருநாள் வேலை
செய்வான் அல்லது ௧௦ சதம் கொ
டுத்துவிட்டு இரண்டுநாள் வேலை
செய்வான். அவன் தன்னுடைய
நிலைபாத்துக் கேற்றபடி செய்துகொ
ள்ளவான். இது தெருவிலே வேலை
யுஞ்செய்து தன்னையுந் தன்னுடைய
சமுசாரத்தையுந் தாருகுகின்ற நாட்
டவனுக்குச் சகமாகும். ஒருவன் த
னக்குப் பதலாக வேறொருவனைத்
தெருவிலே வேலைசெய்யும்படி அனு
ப்பினாலென்ன? ஒருவனுக்குக் கீழ்
வயசான பிள்ளைகளுந்தால் ஒருவ
னை அல்லது இரண்டுபேரைத் தெ
ருவேலை செய்யும்படி அனுப்பிவிட்டு
பிதாவானவன் தன்னுடைய குடும்
பப் பாடுபற்றப்பப் பார்க்கலாமே.
ஒருவன் தெருவுக்குத் தான் கொடு
க்கவேண்டிய பணத்துக்களவான்
தொகைக்கல்லுக்கொடுத்தாலென்ன?
ஒருவன் தன்னுடைய மாடுகளைவிட்
டு ஒருநாள் இரண்டுநாள்க்கு உருளை
யை இழுப்பித்தாலென்ன? இவ்வாறு
வேறுதேசங்களில் நடத்தப்பட்டு வ
ருகின்றதே.

ஏழைச்சனங்களிலே இந்தத் தெ
ருக்கட்டளைச்சட்டம் எவ்வளவுதொ
க்கமுடையதாயிருக்கின்றது. ஒரு
முறை ஒரு ஏழைமனுஷன் தலைவரிப்
பண மிராமையிலே விறுத்தில் பிடி
த்தடைக்கப்பட்டான். அடைத்த
பின் இரட்டித்த தொகைக்கொடுத்தால்
ன்றி விடுதலைபாக்குவதில்லையென்று
சொன்னார்கள். அவனுடையமனைவி
அப்பஞ்சுசுட்டுவென்றுப்பிழைக்கிறவன்.
அவன் ஊரிலேபோய் இரந்து மூன்று
ரூபாவாங்கித் தன்னுடைய புருஷனை
மறியவாலே விடும்படி கொடுத்து
கேட்க பத்துரூபா கொடுத்தாலன்
றி விடுதலைசெய்வதில்லையென்றுசொ
ன்னார்கள்.

இலங்கைக்கு வருகின்ற தமிழ்ச் கூலிச்
சனங்களும் தலைவரியிற் கவகையுடையது.
கதேசிகளாயுள்ள கூலிச்சனங்கள் விறுத்து
வரும்போது அவர்கள் இறுக்காமலிருப்ப
தற்கு ரியாயமென்ன! கதேசிகளாயுள்ள
கூலிக்காரன் பணங்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் அல்
வது தெருவிலே வேலைசெய்யவேண்டும்.
வடகரையிலிருந்துவரும் கூலிச்சனங்கள்
வைகளிலிருந்து விலகுவதற்கு உரிமை
யென்ன? இப்பொழுது இலங்கையிலே
தேய் வேளாண்மை பலிதப்பட்டுக்கொ
ண்டிருக்கின்றமையால் கூலிச்சனங்களின்
தொகையும் வரவர அதிகப்பட்டுக்கொண்
டே வருகின்றது. ௧௮௯௦-ம் ஆண்டு
௦௦௦ பேர் வந்திருந்தார்கள். ௧௮௯௬-ம்
ஆண்டு ௨௦,௦௦௦ பேரேயாம். இவர்களே
வடகரையிலிருந்துவரும் அறவாக்குவதற்
குத் தொல்லைப்படவும் பணஞ்செலவிட்
வும் வேண்டியதில்லை. அவர்கள் ஏறத்
துறையிலே சகமாக அறவாக்கிக்கொண்
ளலாம்.

தலைவரிப்பணக் கடனிற்குக்காதிருந்தால்
அதனை யரசாட்சியார் ஒரு கிறியினலுந்
றமாக எடுக்கிறார்கள். அது ஒருசரியான
செய்கையென்று. முப்பதிலட்சக் குடிசை
முள்ள இத்திலே ௧௮௮௬-ம் ஆண்டுத்
தம் ௧௮௯௬ ஆண்டுக்கு மிடையிலே ௪,
௭௬,௬௪௪ விறுந்துகள் தலைவரிப்பணமிறு
க்காமையிலே விட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.
ஒருவன் இறுக்கவேண்டிய ௧ ரூபா ௧௦
சதத்தைத் தற்போதுள்ள வெள்ளிலைப்ப
டி இங்கிலிஷ் நாணயமாகப்பார்த்தால் ஒரு
சிலின் ௬ பைன்சியாம். இந்த ஒருசிலி
ன் ஆறுபைன்சியாக இரண்டியுடைய பிர
சைசுள்ள ஒருவனை விறுத்தவிட்டப்பிடி
த்து, கைவிலக்கிட்டு, நாட்டிலிருந்து பட்
ட்டணத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து, மறியல்
ட்டிலடைத்து, மறியற்காரருக்குரியவுடை
துப்பித்து, கடினவழியுஞ்செய்வித்து, க
ல்லுகளுடைபிடித்து இவ்வாறு பாதகங்கள்
புரிந்த குற்றவாளிகளபோலப் பாலிப்பது
நீதியோ? சீர்கெடுத்துள்ள இக்காலத்துக்கு
ஒத்ததோ? இவ்வாறு மறியலிலே ஒரு
வன் அவ்விடத்தில்தானே இறுக்கச்சம்ப
வித்தால் அது அவனுடைய குடும்பத்துக்கு
மரணமும் கிரீப்பக்கியமுமாக மாதவால்
இவ்விதமான நெருக்கிடையைய அதிலொ
விலே நீலித்திசெய்ய யோசிக்கவேண்
டியது.

சங். பணபொக்கே சிறுக்கப்பேசி இதுவி
ஷயத்திலே திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டுவே
ண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்.

சங். மிச்செல் வேளாண்மைக்காரருக்
குச் சகாயமாக நெல்லி யழிக்கப்பட்டது.
வடகரையாலே வருகின்ற கூலிச்சனங்
களுக்குத் தலைவரி வைக்கிறதானால் கூலி
ச்சனவரத்துக்குறையும். அத்தனாலே தேய்
ப்பயிருக்குப் பக்கம்விளையுமென்று சொ
ன்னார்.

இராமநாதர், சுவேதமனம், கிறின்லிங்
டன், சினவரத்தினு, கெல்லி இவர்களால்
லோரும் டக்டர் அர்தோனில் பேசியவ
ற்றை மறுத்துப்பேசினமையால் அவரோ
டுத்தவிஷயம் வாயாமல் போயிற்று.

பொதுவர்த்தமானம்

Rain.—மழை—இவ்வாரத்திலே நல்ல
மழைபொழிந்தது.இன்னும்மழைபெய்யும்
போலிருக்கின்றது. நெய்யிற்குக்குப்
பெருவெள்ளம் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றது. இ
ன்னும் பெருமழையும் பெருவெள்ளமு
மில்லை.

The spiritual retreat.— ஞான ஒடுக்
கம்.— சென்றவாறு மறியலித்தபடி அர்ச்
பத்திரியார் கல்லூரி மாணுக்கருக்கும் உ
பாத்திரமாருக்கும் சென்ற புதன்கிழமை சா
யந்தார்தொடக்கமாகப் போதிக்கப்பட்டு
வருகின்றது. கல்லூரியார் மாத்திரமன்றி
பட்டணத்திலுள்ள கிறிஸ்தவர்களும் பலர்
சொந்து ஞானக்கருத்தியங்களை நடத்தி
வருகின்றார்கள். ஞான ஒடுக்கத்திலே சேர்
ந்திருக்கிற கிறிஸ்தவர்களின் தொகை மு
ன்னாட்களிலும்குறைக்க அதிகமாயிருப்ப
தைக் காண்பது சந்தோஷம். ஞாயிற்றுக்
கிழமை சாயந்தரம் ஞானஸ்தான வாக்கு
த்தத்தம் புதுப்பிக்கப்படும்.

Some hints for young men.— வாலிப
ருக்குப்புத்தி.— காலம் மாறாமற் மனுஷ
ரும் மாறுகிறார்கள். வயசு செல்லச்செல்
லப் புத்தியும் அனுபவம் மதிப்புகளென்
து. வாலியருக்குள்ள புத்தியனுபவத்தி
யும்பார்க்க வயோதிபருக் கதிசுபுத்தியனு

THE Jaffna Catholic Guardian NOVEMBER 19TH.

THE ROAD TAX.

At the sitting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th. Inst, the Road Tax was again made the subject of a motion by Dr. Anthonisz, the Burgher representative, who proposed (1) that the tax should be reduced to a uniform rate throughout the Island (2) that the Indian and other migrating labourers exempted from it should be made to pay it and (3) that it should be collected as a civil debt from all the defaulters who are now dealt with as criminal offenders.

We think Dr. Anthonisz motion was ill-timed, ill-considered and ill-supported. We say ill-timed, because he ought to have known that, just after the abolition of the paddy tax, the Government would be quite unprepared to entertain any proposal having for its object the further reduction of taxation; ill-considered, because he failed not only to consult his unofficial colleagues, but to see his own way through the question; and ill-supported, because his seconder Mr. Panabokke and his supporter Mr. Abdul Rahiman, strangely enough, voted against him, leaving him quite alone, when a division was taken.

Dr. Anthonisz greatly weakened a good cause by his unseasonable and unskilful advocacy. There was not a word said by any of his colleagues against the Road Tax which it ought to have been his endeavour to have made the butt of attack in the discussion that took place. It was the weak points in his motion and in the speech he made in support of it, that were assailed. The motion was thus lost, even without eliciting any expression of opinion as to the injustice of the tax and the hardship it entails on the poor.

Of the three parts of his motion, Dr. Anthonisz should have omitted the first as inexpedient, in view of the price of labour varying in different districts and the second as difficult to carry out, though admittedly just in principle. The third was decidedly the best part of his motion; and if he had confined himself to urging the justice of recovering the road tax from all defaulters as a civil debt, he would have found himself, though single-handed, to have the advantage over all his opponents, in point of argument. The road tax is as bad and indefensible as the paddy tax; and we feel sure that eventually it will be abolished. If in the meantime any successful attempt is to be made to lighten its incidence and its hardship on the poorer classes, it is by recovering it as a civil debt. Possibly if it were dealt with as a civil debt, its payment may be delayed, and a certain proportion of it may not be paid at all. This would however be better by far than subjecting the poor and penniless to a criminal prosecution and to penal servitude.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Report of the Registrar-General on the Vital Statistics of Ceylon for the 2nd. quarter of 1892 is published in the *Gazette* of the 10th. Inst. The estimated population of the Island on the last day of the Quarter was 3,092,770, as against 3,057,720, on the last day of the preceding quarter, showing an increase of 34,052, of which 3,734 or 8 per cent was due to excess of births over deaths and 31,303 or 92 per cent to the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. The tide of Indian coolie immigration is steadily rising and this is due to the development and success of tea cultivation.

There were 3,324 marriages registered during the quarter. Of these 2,849 were first marriages and 475 re-marriages. Of those re-married, there were 12 men and 31 women who had been previously divorced. The tendency to divorce seems

to be on the increase among non-Catholic communities in the Island by whom marriage is regarded merely as a civil contract.

The birth-rate during the second quarter of the year was greater than the average of the ten second quarters in the decade 1881-90; while the death-rate, though less than in the immediately preceding quarter, was higher than the average. There were 23,062 births and 19,328 deaths registered.

The general health of the population during the 2nd. quarter, though better than during the first quarter of the year, is reported to be worse than the average. Mr. Arunachalam now gives, for the first time, information as to the health of the sub-divisions of the districts of the Island. The following remarks refer to Mannar, which has acquired an unenviable notoriety as the most unhealthy district of the Island.

As usual, the Mannar District in the Northern Province heads the unhealthy districts of the Island. The death-rate in this district was exceptionally high (87.3) during the last quarter, and far exceeded the rate of any previous quarter since 1881. It has mounted even higher this quarter to 89.7 almost double the normal rate for the period in the decade 1881-90 (46.8). Nearly half the deaths in the district, or 262 out of a total of 537 deaths, resulted from cholera, while fever caused 113 deaths; compared with the last quarter, the number of deaths from fever has diminished by a half, but cholera has nearly increased by the same proportion (from 149 to 262 deaths). If the cholera mortality be excluded, the death-rate of this quarter would fall to the usual level of 45.2 per 1000. The Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts show a death-rate of 45.2, 19 per cent in excess of the mean rate for the quarter in the decade 1881-90 (37.9) but 50 per cent lower than the death-rate of Mannar for this quarter.

Physically and politically Mannar is ill-favoured. Its physical drawbacks ought to entitle it to specially favourable treatment at the hands of an enlightened and liberal Government. But as if one terrible scourge in the shape of malarial fever which reigns rampant throughout the district were not sufficient to prey upon its inhabitants, another terrible scourge in the shape of epidemic cholera imported by the Indian coolie is let loose upon them. If coolie immigration through the district cannot be stopped, without jeopardising an industry the advancement of which is held to be of far more account than the lives of its inhabitants and if they have to put up with it at any cost, they may well urge, as in fact they have but too often done, the urgent need of provision being made to place within their reach an adequate supply of wholesome water. During the dry season of the year, the water supply in Mannar Island and especially in the town is deplorably defective and unwholesome; and the special references to the fearfully insanitary condition of the district which the Registrar-General is compelled to make, quarter after quarter, cannot for ever be ignored by a Government with any claim to be called humane and paternal. The circumstances of the people of Mannar are such as to justify liberal expenditure being incurred for providing them with a good and an abundant supply of water for domestic purposes.

Our space forbids our noticing the state of the public health in other districts. Mr. Arunachalam refers to *anchylostomiasis* or *beri beri*—a disease imported into the Island from the Indian Province of Assam—as causing much havoc among the coolie population in the planting districts. Dr. Kynsey lately issued a leaflet on this new disease, which is due to minute parasites in the intestines. Mr. Arunachalam makes the following sensible observation with regard to the memorandum by the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

"It remains to be seen how far the measures recommended by him will avail against so subtle and dangerous a foe. Perhaps in this case, as in the case of cholera, no more effective prophylactic measure can be taken than the early completion of the railway to the Northern Province which would reduce the opportunities now existing in abundance for the propagation of the disease by the immigrant coolie in his long and weary walk from Mannar to the present railway terminus at Matale."

THE SANITARY RATE.

The Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council consisting of Messrs Tompler, Swettenham, Williams, RamaNathan, Grinton and Kelly have submitted their report on the "Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain localities". It is a disappointing document, showing that the officials have had it all their own way and that even Mr. Rama Nathan who vehemently opposed the Bill as a most unnecessary and vexatious piece of legislation has had to give in, now that he is or rather is soon to be a Government servant.

The amendments suggested are for the most part unimportant. One recommendation is that a Schedule be attached to the Bill, enumerating the towns or villages which may, by Proclamation, be brought under its operation. Another is

that the Board of Health may be empowered to dispense with the provision of places for the deposit of night soil &c where such places have been provided. A third is that clause 26 should be so worded that the Board may regard as its own property only such refuse as is collected under its authority. The most important amendment is the omission of clause 10 which declares it to be unlawful without previous notice to the Board to erect any range of huts, sheds or buildings for any purpose whatever or to add any huts etc to any range of huts etc. already existing when this Ordinance comes into operation. Our readers will find all the more obnoxious clauses of the Bill summarised in our issue of the 23rd July last. The Sub-Committee think that they should all be retained except the 10th. Clauses 11, 14, 15, 18, and 24 are quite as likely to be vexatious in their operation as Clause 10, the suppression of which is made at the instance perhaps of Mr. Kelly and in favour of the coolies employed in the planting districts, though there are many others circumstanced similarly as the coolies who will be benefited by the concession.

The Jaffna people have good reason to view with alarm the passing of this Bill, which seems to be a foregone conclusion with the Government and which, we suppose, is to be introduced as the thin end of the wedge, paving the way for the gradual introduction of a general land tax. As we have remarked on a previous occasion there are 20 towns or villages with a population of over 3000 souls in the Jaffna district, while in all the other districts of the island there are only eleven or half the number. If the obnoxious Bill becomes law, the Jaffna peninsula will probably be the greatest sufferer. Those in Jaffna who have to pay the Police-tax know how hard it presses on them. The Sanitary Rate is a tax nearly as high and levied on the same lines as the Police-tax. In the town and gravets of Jaffna the Police assessment tax plus the Sanitary Rate would become a most oppressive land tax; and in addition to paying it the people would find themselves harassed in various ways by the operation of the Bill. Jaffna should protest quite as much as or even more than Moratuwa.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Dr. Barnardo is ceaseless in advertising himself and his homes all over the world. Last year he received no less than £131,000. Protestants may look upon him and write him up as a great philanthropist. But it may not be known to all Catholics that Dr. Barnardo has made use of his homes for the purpose of perverting the Catholic children he succeeds in enticing into them. An appeal has appeared in the Protestant dailies in Colombo, the object of which is to induce the tea growers of the Island to make a gift of tea on behalf of the "homes." It is to be hoped that no Catholic will allow himself to be so duped by the appeals published as to make a gift of any kind to an institution which though, ostensibly philanthropic, has been set up mainly for purposes of Protestant proselytism. The following from the *Scotman* of Edinburgh will amply repay perusal.

Dr. Barnardo is a person who has made it his business to exploit the benevolent instincts of the British public. Charity is his professional occupation, and by all accounts he does a roaring trade. Wise in his generation, he has taken full advantage of self-advertisement in pushing his wares, and his "Homes" compete with the patent medicines and soaps of the day as the most befooled and bepraised things under the sun. He lauds in the superlative degree, and with the lavish aid of italics and capital letters, his own good deeds and his own conspicuous virtues, his powers of organisation, and his rectitude of soul. It is, perhaps, natural that so excellent a man should be exposed to misunderstanding and to blame. This has been Dr. Barnardo's fate. His zeal for the salvage of the destitute has brought him into conflict with the Civil Courts. In his eagerness to increase his "little family" of 4,000 or 5,000 boys and girls, he has been found invading parental rights and duties and breaking the law; and sometimes the children whom he has "snatched" disappear, and are never heard of, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. The press, including journals of all sections and opinions, have criticised and found fault with the spirit and the methods of Dr. Barnardo's work. They have shown that his statements are frequently not worthy of trust, and that even taking his facts and figures as they are given, he has done tenfold more harm in the way of stopping the springs of charity, and starving and deranging local organisations, which were doing sound work, than he has done good in relieving the destitute. A more serious accusation against him is that he has employed the money committed for purely humanitarian uses to his hands, for purposes of proselytising; and it has been made abundantly good out of Dr. Barnardo's own mouth. He meets those charges in his paper by the calm assumption that all his motives and methods are above reproach, and that his critics, among whom are men of the highest character and the most thorough experience in organising and directing charitable work, are swayed by the basest feelings of envy, malice, and religious and political anti-

mosity. The one thing outside of himself in which Dr. Barnardo appears to have faith is the credulousness and soft-heartedness of the section of the public among whom he is constantly sending round the hat, when one comes to them with a tale of distress, well larded with pious phrases on his lips. The hat does not come back empty; and last year he boasts that he gathered in no less a sum than £131,000, or some £21,000 more than in the preceding year, in which the income had been the highest previously recorded. Yet he makes it out to be among the peculiar merits of himself and his system that the chronic condition of his institution is to have an empty purse and an overdrawn bank account. London, it is well known is too narrow a field for the enterprise of Dr. Barnardo. He has always spread his net wide for the capture of subscriptions, and lately he has undertaken to extend also his "salvage operations."

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

THE TAMIL SEAT IN COUNCIL.

The leading paper of Jaffna, the "Patriot" has given some of the names of prominent men amongst the Tamil community. As some of the distinguished gentlemen are not anxious for legislative honours, we have only to mention the names of the three Barristers Messrs. Sathupathy, Senathi Rajah and Tiagaraja. If Mr. Coomaraswamy's nomination will not be a desirable one, as the Editor of the "Observer" remarks, owing to the strong arguments adduced against making the Tamil seat in Council, the hereditary possession of one family, then the nomination of Mr. Senathi Rajah or Mr. Tiagaraja will equally be undesirable, as the one is married to a niece of Mr. Coomaraswamy and the other is his brother-in-law.

Mr. Advocate Sathupathy of Cambridge University is the leading Lawyer and Notary Public of Puttalam. He is a gentleman of independent means amongst the Jaffness. His nomination will no doubt give great satisfaction to the majority of the people of Jaffna, Puttalam, Colombo and other places. Election generally goes by influence. It is possible for any person of ordinary influence to collect the signatures of at least fifteen or twenty thousand men and to convene a few public meetings in the Tamil Districts.

The public feeling, as it is expressed by means of one-sided correspondents, has not been the guide in recent times for the appointment of Council members. Messrs RamaNathan, Sineviratne and Dr. Anthonisz were not supported by the leading and influential people of the Island, as were Messrs B. B. O. Obeyesekere and Dornhorst. The leading papers like the "Observer" in Colombo and the "Patriot" in Jaffna, are the chief authorities in this matter, because they as a rule mention facts without any partiality or favour, in the interest of the community. About the qualifications of Mr. Senathi Rajah, the papers and their correspondents have already discussed. About Mr. Sathupathy no man who knows him will attempt to say any unkind word. He is a member and fellow of several societies of Great Britain and Ireland and chiefly liked for his unassuming ways.

TRUTH.

SURVEYORS AS UDAYARS.

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

Sir, The question of reducing the number of Udayars in the Jaffna District and giving them a fixed pay has engaged the attention of the authorities for sometime past. That a large reduction will have to be made goes without saying. It is only a question of time.

From time immemorial the Udayars have played an important part in the details of the administration of the Province. Their duties have been of an undefined character; but the most important functions attached to their office have been the collection of grain taxes, the execution of writs and the granting of publication schedules or extracts from the *Thombo* Registers. As time went on, a depression in the moral tone and integrity of the Udayars was observed and their depression assumed such alarming proportions as to render the so-called schedules of the Udayars valueless, the execution of writs questionable and the collection of grain taxes a most iniquitous and high-handed proceeding. The granting of schedules and the levying of grain taxes have been found to be so objectionable that their death-knell has been rung, leaving the Udayars to vegetate upon whatever they may manage to get from the execution of writs.

Udayars have now become a useless class of officers and their *Thombos* have lost all their value. They can therefore be easily dispensed with. As to the only business they have now got to do—viz. the execution of writs—it can be satisfactorily and advantageously discharged by the Licensed Surveyors of whom there is a sufficient number in the place. If the fiscal here will, as is done in some of the other Provinces, fix a moderate scale of charges for the diagrams required by him and allow half of the fees recoverable for sales, to the surveyors, instead of to the Udayars as is the case at present, the only work for which the Udayars are now retained will be far more efficiently done without making the Government incur any additional expense. Much of the trouble and loss to which people are put to in getting lands seized, sold, pointed out to the surveyors and surveyed will also be obviated. If this suggestion were adopted, great relief would be afforded to the public and the temptations to concoct false cases would be greatly reduced.

Yours truly

J.

16th. Novr. 1892.

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