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Under 12 lines...per line.....	16
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One column.....	9-00

The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

கையொப்பவிகிதம்.....	௫.௪
இலம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....	4-00
சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....	2-00
இல-ம். க-க்கு பிற்பணம்.....	6-00
சு-மாசத்துக்குப் பிற்பணம்.....	3-00
தபால்விலவு (இலம் க-க்கு).....	1-00
இந்தியாவாக்கு.....	1-00
விளம்பர விகிதம்	
12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
12-க்கு மேற்படும் வரி க-க்கு	10
கால் கொலத்துக்கு (28 வரி.)	300
அரைக்கொலத்துக்கு.....	5-00
முக்கால் கொலத்துக்கு.....	7-00
ஒருகலத்துக்கு.....	9-00

NOTICE.

THE LIFE OF PIUS IX

BY CHRISTOPHER BRITO
This work is now ready for sale at St Joseph's Catholic Press, Jaffna. Copies may also be had of Mr. A. R. Babapillai, New Chetty Street, Colombo and Mr. I. N. De Costa, Calpentin.
Price per copy.....50 cts.
Postage.....4 cts.

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 15 P. M.
AT ST. JAMES'	
Mass.	5 15 A. M.
"	6 30 A. M.
Benediction	5 30 P. M.

Wednesday 14th Inst.—Day of abstinence (embar day)

Telegraphic Summary.

Sir Guildford Molesworth on Bimetallism.

Brussels, November 30th. Sir Guildford Molesworth, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent here, expressed his concurrence with the views set forth by Archbishop Walsh in his recent letter. The Irish difficulty, he said, is largely due to the appreciation of gold, compelling farmers to earn more in order to pay their rents. In conclusion, Sir Guildford stated that bimetallism is the only remedy for the social and commercial evils from which the whole Empire is suffering. It would immediately relieve Indian finance and thus enable a reduction of taxation.

A. P. & O. Steamer sinks a warship.

London, December 1st. Advice has been received of a serious collision that has taken place off Iyo between the Japanese warship "Chishima" and the "Peninsular and Oriental" steamer "Ravenna", in which the former sank, seventy of those on board being drowned. The "Ravenna" was badly damaged, and her passengers had to be transferred to another steamer.

Reported betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May.

London, December 2nd. The report of the approaching betrothal of the Duke of York to the Princess May has been revived, and remains uncontradicted.

The Monetary Conference: No practical result probable.

Brussels, Dec. 1st. The Committee of Conference appointed to examine the proposals of M. Rothschild has completed its report, and there is good reason to believe that efforts to adjust differences on points of detail have failed, and that the report will be against the Rothschild scheme.

The prospects of any practical outcome of the conference are vanishing.

General Robert's Successor.

London, November 30th. Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of General Sir George White as successor to Lord Roberts.

Uganda.

London, December 1st. The Government have appointed Mr. Gerald Portal as the Special Commissioner who is to be despatched to Uganda to report on the situation there.

The Panama Canal scandal.

Paris, November 30th. The Committee of Enquiry into the Panama Canal scandal has traced a lot of suspicious cheques, amounting in all to four million francs, and this is believed to be a mere fraction of the total sum expended by the directors in corruption.

The Monetary Conference: The Report of the Committee.

Brussels, December 2nd.—The report of the Committee on M. de Rothschild's proposals declares them to be of the greatest interest, and worthy of full discussion. The Committee was composed of thirteen members and, on being questioned, seven declined to recommend the proposals to their respective Governments for adoption, whilst six members assented to them.

The Committee are almost unanimously in favour of the proposal of Moritz Levy for the gradual withdrawal of gold coins under 20 francs value and small bank notes. The report also contains declarations from the Indian, American, and Mexican delegates relative to future action.

More trouble in Egypt.

Cairo, December 2nd.—The Derwishes at Dongola, having been reinforced by some three hundred men, have started to attack the Egyptian post near Korosko. The stay of Osman Digma at Amet is regarded as an indication of the possible hostile movement of the Khalifa against Egypt.

Death of Jay Gould the Millionaire.

New York, December 2nd.—The death of Jay Gould took place to-day. His death, having been discounted, affected Wall Street less than was expected.

M. Boisson fails to form a Cabinet.

Paris, December 2nd.—M. Boisson has failed to form a cabinet, owing to the lack of united support from the Republican groups.

The Panama Canal Frauds.

Paris, Decr. 4th. The names on the cheques traced by the Panama Scandal Committee of enquiry are mostly dummies, concealing the real recipients.

Local &c.

The Revd. Fr. St. Geneys returned to St. Charles' yesterday from Colombo where he was the Preacher of the Annual Retreat to the Brothers of St. Joseph.

A Retreat for the boys of the Orphanage was during the same week conducted by the Revd. Fr. Gourdon.

The Rev. Fr. Roux, whose illness we announced lately, is slowly improving.

Training Schools. Sixty students from the Vernacular Training Schools in Jaffna were examined last week by Mr. Leembruggen and his assistants—32 at the Queen's House and 28 at Telipalai, Cor.

The Jaffna Railway.—The agitation initiated at the influential and representative public meeting held in Jaffna on the 14th November 1885 has so increased in volume and intensity during the seven years that have just passed as to remove all obstructions and to bear down all opposition. The question of railway extension to Jaffna having passed through the stage of speculation and discussion, has now entered upon that of action. The survey of the line has been taken up this week; a staff of surveyors has been engaged by Mr. Waring and the work will be vigorously prosecuted. The Members of the Jaffna Railway Committee have to be congratulated on the success that has attended their very praiseworthy and persistent efforts. It is a most melancholy circumstance that of the nineteen gentlemen who were originally on the Committee, five are no longer in the land of the living to enjoy the satisfaction, which would specially be theirs to-day, of having done a really great and lasting service to the poor people of the North. Foremost among those who have passed away is the Revd. Fr. M. A. Murphy O.M.I., who with the Revd. Fr. Lytton took the lead in the agitation and who drafted the first Railway Memorial to Government so ably that Mr. John Ferguson and other experts to whom it was referred for revision found nothing to alter and very little to add. I should also mention the names of the Revd. Mr. G. A. Gomes, Colonial Chaplain, the Revd. Mr. E. M. Griffith Church Missionary, Mr. John H. Toussaint, Merchant and Mr. Fredrick Mortimer, Coconut Planter.

The staff of surveyors, of whom I hope to be able to give a full list next week, consists of Messrs. Maine, Erskine, Mortimer and others. The survey commences simultaneously from both ends of the country to be traversed—viz. Kangesanturai and Kurenegalla; and perhaps also from Anuradhapura.

The first of the Surveyors named is Mr. B. A. Maine who belongs to the Indian Railway Department and who is now on furlough. The Ceylon Government, has been fortunate in securing his services, even for a time; for he is a Railway engineer of considerable experience not only in India but also in other parts of the world and has, I am informed, surveyed more than 700 miles of Indian railways.

Mr. Maine is to be stationed in Jaffna and is to have the direction of the survey from the North. He is provided with an elaborate map of the whole country about the proposed line. On Thursday last he was engaged in taking levels and in inspecting the fields beyond the F. N. S. Hospital. Most probably the large Railway Station for Jaffna will, as proposed by Mr. Waring during his first visit, be erected on some site between the F.N.S. Hospital and the land called Poomthottam more in my next. Cor.

Accident. A man angling in a part of the Jaffna lagoon where the water was above his depth, slipped from his seat and was drowned. His corpse was found off Kakkativu on the 6th. Inst.—Cor.

Mr. Waring who had arrived here on the 4th Inst. from Colombo, left for Vavuniya on the following Monday. He is, to meet H. E. the Governor on the 16th Inst. at Galle and return again to superintend the survey of the Jaffna line.

The Government Agent. Mr. Twynam returned to Jaffna on the 3rd. Inst. from Marichchukatty where he had gone to ship timber for the Chicago Exhibition.

Major Knolleys the Inspector General of Police is now on a visit here. He has inspected the local Police and Prison Departments. The chief object of his visit, we believe, is the organisation of a rural police force for the Northern Province.

Dr. Kinsey, the Principal Civil Medical Officer has come here on his annual visit of inspection. Besides the Jaffna jail, he has visited several of the dispensaries belonging to his department.

Mr. Horsburgh, Office Assistant at the local Kacheerri goes to Galle, and Mr. K. O. Murty, we learn, is to take his place here.

The Judicial appointments, we learn, have been confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of Mr. Layard as Attorney General, Mr. Withers as Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court and Mr. Browne as District Judge of Colombo.

The Railways in Ceylon.—The Railway News of the 5th November has the following:—It is stated that the Colonial Office will at an early date give its sanction to a large scheme of railway extension in Ceylon. The "commercial railways" which have been favourably reported upon and in some sort approved by the officials at home including the continuation of the existing lines to Matara 50 miles, the line to Jaffna 200 miles and another 50 miles of rails between Maduwachchi and Ramisseram is required to form a connection with the Indian Railway system.

Coach Irregularities. A traveller by the Central Road Coach writes:—Going to Colombo last week by this Coach, I had to experience much inconvenience. The Coach, as it is, is far from creditable. The animals employed on the line are for the most part unfit for service, and probably the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would find more work here than in Colombo. Travelling in this coach, has been to me, as in the case of others, a weariness of the flesh. The mails are now very irregularly delivered between Matale and Jaffna, in consequence of their arriving at their destination many hours after the usual time. It is all owing to the rain, say the proprietors of the Coach; but the rain, I must say, is far more sinned against than sinning in this matter. I have heard it said that the Post Master General has communicated to the proprietors his determination to cancel the contract, if the Coach business is not properly and efficiently managed; and it is to be hoped that he would hold on to his determination in the interests of the public. How well the Coach is kept in the South!

The Trincomalee Coach, run by the same proprietors, has been stopped, as the P. M. G. was dissatisfied with its working and the Mails are now conveyed as formerly by runners.

The contractors have contrived to keep the Jaffna and Matale Coach business all to themselves ever since it was started some twelve years ago—a circumstance which accounts for almost all the irregularities complained of by the public. If free competition and perhaps an increased subsidy were allowed and if the conditions of the contract were more stringent and more stringently enforced,

the transmission of the mails would be hastened and the convenience of the travelling public ensured.

Snipping notes. The two vessels of the Ceylon Steam Ship Company happened, for the first time, to call together at our port or rather off Mandaitia on the 4th Inst. The Lady Gordon landed five 1st. class, three 2nd. class and 125 deck passengers, besides 530 packages, and left north about early on the 5th. Inst. The Lady Hawlock brought to Jaffna Dr. W. R. Kinsey, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Major Knolleys, the Inspector General of Police, Mr. F. J. Waring, the Chief Resident Railway Engineer, Mr. A. H. Thomas, Mr. B. A. Maine and four deck passengers. She shipped a very large quantity of of salt (9,000, cwt.) for Hambantotte, employing a number of boats and coolies for the purpose. The freight agreed upon with Government is about Rs. 3,000. It appears that at Hambantotte the manufacture of salt has failed owing to the rains. The Parupatha Pakkila Lelshamy laden in bulk with 50 farges of paddy, arrived here from Batticaloa on the 5th. Inst.—Cor.

The Tamil Seat.—We have received the proceedings, neatly printed on a sheet, of the meeting held in the Royal College, Colombo, on the 16th Ultimo in favour of Mr. Senathi Raja.

Sessional Papers.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from Government of the following papers:—The Report on the Supply Bill for 1892, the Report on the proposed Graving Dock for Colombo and the Report on Flood Outlets for Colombo.

Mr. F. R. Ellis, the Inspector-General of Prisons, has returned to the Island on the expiration of his leave of absence which he spent partly in visiting the principal jails in England and Ireland and getting an insight into the prison systems obtaining there.

The subordinate Civil Service. Mr. E. A. Tissavasinghe, who lately passed the Law examination with very great credit and who has elected to practice his profession in Colombo has, we are glad to learn, received the nomination of His Excellency the Governor to compete for the Subordinate Civil Service Examination to be held in January next. It was about the time Mr. Tissavasinghe applied for nomination that the age limitation was reduced from 25 to 23. He has very little time for preparation; but we wish him every success.

Government notifications. Mr. G. A. Van Houten to be Assistant Superintendent of the Prison at Jaffna under section 8 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1890. Mr. C. E. Dumbleton to be Additional District Judge of Colombo.

Ceyloneese in the Straits. A Ceylon resident in the Straits writes as follows of the prospects of employment there in a private letter to a friend:—Singapore is now over-crowded with seekers for employment in the shape of Tamil youngsters from Jaffna and other parts of Ceylon as well as from India, who being used to subsist on rice and other chief necessities can afford to take up jobs for a mere song, even from dollars ten to dollars twenty per month, which will hardly cover our house rent and servants' wages. Besides, we have here an innumerable number of Chinese lads, born and bred in Singapore, who are taught to read and write English in the Raffles School, who grasp at situations in the Banks, Government Offices and Mercantile firms for a mere song.

The Solicitor General. The Queen has given directions for the appointment of Ponnampalam Rama Nathan Esqr. C. M. G. to be Solicitor-General for the Island of Ceylon.—O. Mail

Roman Catholic Lawyers. The year 1892 is somewhat remarkable in the annals of Roman Catholicism so far as it is connected with the administration of the Law. The Lord Major of London is a Roman Catholic, so is the Attorney General (Sir Charles Russell); and so is the Judge selected by Government to preside over the Evicted Tenants Commission. And on the opening of the Courts a number of Roman Catholic barristers attended High Mass as part of the day's proceedings.—Times.

Notice to Correspondent.—"Mullativu" crowded out, will appear in our next.

கோயில் தினம்.
மார்கழி மீ -வகை ஞாயிற்றுதிழமை
ஆசனக்கோயிலில்
பூ-மூசை காலே நுஇமணிக்கு
உ-ம் " எ " "
ந-ம் " சு " "
ஆசீவாதம் " ருவ " "
க-ந-புதன்சிறுமை சதர்காலமானப
டியால் இறைச்சி வலக்கு.
சந்தியோமைபோர்கோயிலில்
பூசை " ருவ " "
" சுஇ " "
ஆசீவாதம் " ருஇ " "

விளம்பரம்.

சிறீலசிம். கி.வருத்துத்தரையவர்களி
யந்தர்பு ஒன்பதாம் பத்திரதரின் சரித்திர
ம் அர்ச். குசுமாமுனிவர் அச்சுயந்திர
சாலையிற் விந்நிதந்தரு ஆயத்தமாயிருக்கிற
கொளம்பிப் புதுச்சேட்டித்தெருவிலி
ருக்கும் மெஸ். எ. ஆர். வாவாடபிள்ளையி
டத்திழை கற்பிட்டியில் மெஸ். யே.
என்.டி. கொலதாவிடத்திழை பெற்றுக்
கொள்ளலாம்.
சுருகொப்பிலிசை சதம் ரூ0
கிண்டபாலசெலவு " ச

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்

கஅகஉ-ம் ஹு மார்கழி மீ -க0ர்உ

LOCAL BOARD

ஊர்ச்சங்கம்.

நெல்வரி பாரவரியென்று நாமிட்
ட ஓலமேல்வரம் அரசாட்சியாருடை
பசெகினிலே மெள்ளப்புகுந்தபெ
ரும்புயான விளைவித்தன. அப்பா
வரி தொலைந்ததென்றாளு சந்தோ
ஷமாயிருக்கும்போது பய்யமெள்ள
ப்புதிய வரிக்கைப் புதுத்தி அரசாட்
சியார் நம்மைச்சொலிக்குள்ளாக்குகி
ன்றனர். இப்போது சுகாதாரவித்
சட்டமென்றொரு சட்டத்தை யுண்
டாக்கி நூற்றுக்கு நூறுவரிவைக்கமு
யின்றனர். சட்டநிரூபணசபைப் பி
ரத்திற்கும், பத்திரிகைகாரரும், சி
ற்சில ஓடிவர்க்கும் அச்சட்டமும் வ
ரியும் வேண்டியதில்லையென்று ஆட்
சேபனை சொல்லவும் அரசாட்சியார்
அவையொன்றையுப் கவனியாதா
மென்கே எடுப்பை நினைவேற்றிச்ச
பையிலே அச்சட்டத்தை யரங்கே
ற்றிவிட்டனர். வேண்டாவிடத்துவி
ருமபிள்ளைவர்க்காச்செலுத்துகின்ற
மையால் அதிராட்சியார்ஊர்ச்சங்க
க்கமல்லவேறாதோ நோக்கம்பற்றியி
ருக்கிறார்களெனவிளங்குகின்றது. எ
ல்லாவுகளிலும் சுத்துக்கேற்றவிதி
களெல்லாம் நன்றாய்க்கவனிக்கப்படு
வெருகின்றன. யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலேவி
சேஷமாய் ஏண்டாருடைய முயற்சி
யினாலும் கண்காணிப்பினாலும் தெ
ருக்கெல்லாம் மிக்க துப்புரவான
நிலையிலிருக்கின்றன. முற்கூறத்
முறை பொலிசு அதிகாரிகள வளவுக்
ள் கிணறுகளைச் சுற்றிப்பார்த்து அ
வைகளிலேயுள்ள குப்பைகூடங்களை
அவ்வளவுகாரரைக் கொண்டு அந்
தெருவினை என்மும் துப்புரவான நி
லைபரத்திலே வைப்பித்தவருகிறா
ம். யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலேவந்ததலவ
து அகத்தகங்களைக் காண்பது மிக
அரிமை. பலநாடுகாரங்களைப் பார்
த்தொடர்பு யாழ்ப்பாணத்தைப்
போல சுகமும் சுத்தமும்பா விட
ததைத் தாங்கு கண்டதல்லையென்
றுமக்குச்சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அ
ப்படியிருக்க, புதியசட்டமும் புதிய
வரியும் வேண்டியதென்ற அச்சுத்
மிருந்தாலல்லோ சுத்தமாகவேண்ட
டியது. தெருக்கெல்லாம் ஏண்டா
ர்ப்பாறுப்பிலே சுத்தமாக்கப்படுகின்
றன. வளவுகளெல்லாம் அதனைத்
செருத்தகாராலே சுத்தமாக்கப்படு
கின்றன. இனிப்புதியவரியும் சட்
டத்தாலும் செய்யப்பட்டவேண்டி யி
ருக்கும் வேண்டுகோலை ஒன்றுமி

ல்லையே! இல்லாதிருக்கவும் அரசா
ட்சியார் சட்டமும் வரியும் வைப்ப
து ஊர்த்துப்புரவு நோக்கியல்வ ரெ
ல்வரிக்குப் பதல்வரியாகட்டும், அந்
வரியை யிட்டிச் சம்பந்தமும் அந்
வரம் பார்த்துவந்த ஏண்டா உபவ
ணைகளுக்கும் காரியமாகட்டும் எ
ன்றநோக்கம்பற்றியே செய்வதாகத்
தோற்றுகின்றது. நெல்வரியை யழி
த்க்கினிலேசகாயம்பெற்றவர்களிட
டவர்களேயும், நகரியிலே யுள்ளவர்க
ள்வயல்விலங்கிலல்லாதவர்களாகவா
ல்லெல்வரியழிவினிலே அவர்களுக்குச்
சகாயம் வந்ததில்லை. அன்றியும் நெ
ல்லுக்குரிய வரியை யவர்களுக்கும்
யுத்துக்கொண்டே வருகின்றார்கள்.
இதற்குமுதியாகும் நெல்லைப்பாவணைப
ண்ணுதிருவர்கள் நகரியிலிருப்பவர்
களாலால் நெல்லுக்குள்ள இறக்கு
மத்துத் தீர்வையை யழித்தாலன்றி ய
யவர்களுக்கு அவ்விஷயத்திலே சகா
யமடர மாட்டாது. அத்தீர்வையுள்
ளவரையிலே அவர்கள் தானியவரி
யிற்றுத்து வருகிறவர்களையும், ஆகை
யால், அவ்வரியோடு, பொலிசுவரி
சுகாதாரவரி, தலைவரி, முதலியவரி
களைவைத்து நகரியிலிருப்பாரை நெரு
க்கிவைக்குள்ளாக்குவது அநீதியின்
றே. நகரியில் வசிப்பார் பாடுதலைபு
ளுத்தவரியாகி ஒன்றின்மேலொன்
றேயிவர்களை யதிகஷ்டத்துக்குள்
ளாக்கும் வரிகள் வருஷந்தோறும்
வரதுகொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

இவ்நகையிலே, நீர்கொளம்பு, க
ளுத்தமை, இரத்தினபுரி, குருணக்
கல், புத்தளம், மாத்தளம்? யாழ்ப்
பாணம், மட்டுக்குழப்பு, திரிகோண
மலை, மாத்தளை, கம்பளை, வதுளை
இவ்விடங்களிலே "லோக்கல்போட்"
என்று சொல்லப்படுகின்ற ஊர்ச்சங்கம்
வைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று முன்
அரசாட்சியார் பண்ணியிருந்த தீர்மா
னப்படி யாழ்ப்பாண மொழிந்த மற்
றையவிடங்களிலே வைக்கப்பட்டா
யிற்று. யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே ஊர்ச்ச
ங்கம் வைப்பது ஏண்டாருக்குச் ச
ம்மதியாயில்லை. ஏனெனில், யாழ்ப்பா
ணநகரிலும் நகர்ப்புறங்களிலும் வசி
ப்பவர்கள் ஊர்ச்சங்கத்தைத் தட்ட
த்தப்போதிய நிலைபரில்லாதவர்க
ளென்பதாலாம். ஊரின்நிலைபரத்தை
அறிந்த அவ்வாறவர் செய்து தக
முறையேயாம். அவ்வாறு ஊர்ச்சங்
கம் வைப்பதற்கு இத்தனைகாலங்க
ளாக எதிரிடைபண்ணிக் கொள்வி
ந்த ஏண்டார் இப்போது சடிதியி
லே மாறி ஊர்ச்சங்கம்வைப்பது நன்
றே என்பதைக் குறித்து ஆலோ
சனை பண்ணுபடி வருகிற கஉ-வச
கலரும் கோட்டுவீட்டிலே வரதுகூ
ட்டவேண்டுமென்று விளம்பரஞ்செய்
திருக்கின்றார். யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலேயு
ம் ஊர்ச்சங்கம் வைக்க விவிலித்
இப்போதுவருக்குள்ள நோக்கம்போ
த்தோற்றுக்கின்றது.

தல் போடுதற்குப் பலருடையதூண்
டிதடையதையும், அவர்கள் காட்டி
ய அருக்காணியையும், கடைசியாகத்
தேசாதிபதியிடமிருந்துத்திரும்புமா
கவுக்காவு பெற்றதைபு பலருபறி
ந்திருக்கலாம். அங்கே மீள்கடைக்கா
ர் முரணவந்தக்கரணத்தையும், க
லாதிபையும் அறிந்தார் மறந்துவிட
மாட்டார்கள். ஊர்விலே இவ்வகையா
சேலோகன் சுமட்டுகளுண்டாக்கு
வதற்கு ஊர்ச்சங்கம் நயந்தால், மற்
றும்படி அதனுலுப்போகும் வரமா
ட்டாதென்பதை யிப்போது சங்க
முள்ள ஊர்கள் காட்டுகின்றனர். ஊர்
ச்சங்கம் வேண்டாருமென் றால் பொலி
சுவரியும், சுகாதாரவரியும் இறுத்துவ
ருகிறதொவ்வனில் முறட்டி ஊள்ள
சாங்களைப்போல சுகாதாரவிதச்ச
ட்டமும் வரியுட வேண்டாமென்று
ற்கவேண்டியது. அல்லது சுகாதா
வரியுள்ள அளவுக்கு மீடல்யாகாண
சண்டா செபத்துப்பால் பொலிசு
வரியைக் குறைக்குமபடி வட்டமாக
னை ஏண்டாரைக் கிட்டிடிப்புப் பிடி
க்கலாம். இவையிரண்டிலொன்றே யி
ப்போதைக்குச் செய்யத்தக்கதென
நாமெண்ணுகின்றோம்.

The Tamil Seat- தமிழ்ப்பிரதிதி-
அப்புக்காத்து சிறீசேனாதிராசாவைத்தமி
ழ்ப்பிரதிதியாகத் தெரிந்த கட்டட்கள் இ
ற்றைவரையிலிருப்பதுகூட்டம்வைக்கப்
பட்ட விடங்களாவன.
பட்டணம், அனவெட்டி, தெல்லிப்ப
ழை, புத்தூர், ஊர்காவற்றுறை, காரைதி
வு, ஏழாலை, சில்லாலை, திரிகோணமலை,
மட்டுக்குழப்பு, புத்தளம், நீர்கொ
ளம்பு, அனூராபுரம், கொளம்பு, காலி,
வதுளை, தீரம்பக்களை, என்டி.

Mr. Lee-மெஸ். லீத்துரை-யாழ்
ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள நீதிபதியாயிருந்து வரும்
லீத்துரை இவ்வேலையிலேதான் நியமிக்க
ப்பவாரென்றும் மெஸ். கொலெலித்து
ரை காலி டிஸ்திரிக்ட்கோட்டிற்கு நியமிக்க
ப்பவாரென்றும் சத்தம் புண்கின்றது.

Mr. Edwin Muttusadai Rasaratna-
மெஸ். முத்துச்சடை இராசரத்தன்-
இவர் பண்டத்தெருப்பில் வசிக்கின்ற
மெஸ். முத்துச்சடையின் அரிய ஏகபத்திர
ரை, தற்போது மெசார். எர்கின்ஸ்
ஸ்பென்ஸ் கொம்பனித்தாரும், இவர்
தாய்மாமனுமகிய மெஸ். எஸ். தி. மு
த்தையாபிள்ளையின்-சீமேதாரவேலையாயி
ருக்கின்றார். அவரின் சீமே யிருவருச்சி
டெற்றப் பிரகாசிப்பாரென்று நம்புகின்
றோம்.

Mr. Horsbrough- உபஏசண்டர்-
நம்முடைய உபஏசண்டாரை மெஸ். ஹோ
ர்ஸ்பேர்க் சாலிக்குப் போகின்றனர். அ
வரிடமாக மெஸ். மேட்டியென்பவர் வரு
கின்றார்.

Dr. Kynsey-டக்டர் கின்சி-யாழ்
ப்பாணப் பகுதியிலுள்ள வைத்திய வி
சாரணைக்காக வைத்தியத்தலைமையாகிய
டக்டர் கின்சி வந்திருக்கின்றார்.

The Jaffna railway.-யாழ்ப்பாண
நெய்வேலி.-இந்தநெய்வேலியின் அளவு
காரியங்களைப்பார்த்துத் திட்டஞ்செய்வத
ற்காக இவ்நகரெய்வேலியின் தலைவா
கிய மெஸ். லேவெர்த் இங்கிலீஸ் யாழ்ப்
பாணம்வந்ததிருப்பினர். இரு அந்தக்
செய்யுமிருந்து அளவை நடத்தவிரப்பதா
லும் நெய்வேலிப்போக்குப்பாதை சமூபியாயி
ருப்பதாலும் அளவை யதிகெதியில் நடை
பெற்றமுடியுமென்பதற்குச் சந்தேகமில்
லை.

Salt export-உப்பு ஏற்றுமதி-இவ்
வரம் வந்த புண்க்கப்பல் ஏறக்குறைய
க000 அந்தக் கொண்டு உப்புயாழ்ப்
பாணத்திலிருந்து ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு அம்
பாத்தோட்டைக்குச் சென்றது. அம்பாட்
தோட்டை உப்பு விநியாயிடங்களுனா
ன்று. இவ்வருடம் மிகுந்தமழை வெள்
ளத்தினால் உப்பெல்லாம் கரைந்துபோயி
னவாம்.

Major Knolleys - மேஜர்நோல்ஸ்-இ
வ்நகையிலுள்ள பொலிசுப்பட்டாளத்திலே
வராகிய மேஜர் நோல்ஸ் யாழ்ப்பாணப்
பொலிசுப்பட்டாளத்தைப்பார்த்து விசார
ணைசெய்தபோதும்படி வந்திருக்கின்றார்.

The Bishop's portrait -மேற்பிர
ணியாண்டவரின் பிரதிமைப்படம்-மெ
ஸ். என்.கே. லோற்றன் சிறிதும் பெரி
துமான மாதிரிகளிலே நம்முடைய மேற்
பிரணியாண்டவருடைய படமெடுத்தி
ருக்கின்றனர். பெரிய மாதிரிப்பட்டமொ
ன்றை நமக்கு அனுப்பி வைத்ததாகக்
அவருக்கு வந்தனவு கூறுகின்றோம். ப
டங்கள் மிக்க தெளிவும் ஒளியுமானவை.
பெரிய படம் எடுக்காமலும், திற்படம்
நூ சதமாகவும், மேற்பிரணியாண்டவ
ரையுள் குருமாராயுள் கூட்டமாக வெடு
த்தபெரியபடம் கருபாட்டு சதமாகவும்
கொடுக்கப்படுக.

New Solicitor General-சொலித்
தர் ஜெனரல்-இராணியார் பொன்னம்ப
லம் இராணாதனை இவ்நகரைக்கு சொலித்
தர் ஜெனரலாக நியமிக்க அனுமதிக்கொ
டுத்தனரென்று இங்கிலாந்துப் பத்திரிகை
யொன்றுகூறுகின்றது.

Proctors and touts-தாணியாரும்
தாருத்தாணியாரும்-கொளும்பிலுள்ள சீ
ழ்த்தாணியார் தாருத்தாணியாராலே சம்
முடைய தொழிலுக்குத் தொல்லை வருகி

பொதுவர்த்தமாம்

Weather-காலநிலை - மழையில்லை.
நெய்யிலிகள் மோசம்போகின்றன. பனி
யுள் குளிருமுகிம்.

The price of paddy and rice- நெ
ல்லரிசிலை-மழைகுறைவாகிறதென்பார்
த்து தானியவிலையைச் செட்டிசேசுசு
ரான வியாபாரிகள் உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு
வருகிறார்கள். அரிசிக்கும் நெல்லுக்கும்வி
லாபாரோருவண்ண மேற்றமாகின்றது.
அரிசிரெல்லின் வியாபாரம் முற்றுவார்க
ள் பொறுப்பே யமர்ந்திருப்பதினால் அ
வர்கள் தம்மெண்ணத்துக்கு நீண்டதபடி
செய்கிறார்கள். இப்படியான வேளைகளி
லோளன் சதேச கொம்பனியார் இவ்வி
யாபாரத்தில் முயன்றால் இப்படி வா
ராதேபென்று யோசிக்க வேண்டிய யிருக்
கின்றது.

Our Government Agent. நம்மேச
ண்டர்-காட்டுநம்பார்ப்பதற்குமறிச்சுக்
கட்டிக்கு சென்ற நம்மேசண்டர் மறுப
டி யாழ்ப்பாணம்வந்துசேர்ந்தனர்.

An accidental death-அகாலமரண
ம்-நாவாந்தரையாணவர்இருவர்களுள்
சுளிக்கிழமை யிரவு மீன்பிடிக்க வள்ளமே
லிக்கடலிலிருக்கும்போது ஒருவன் ஏதொ
வகையாகத் தவறிவிழுந்துகடலுள் அமிழ்
ந்நிமிர்ந்தான். மூன்றாட் பிரதேதன் கண்
டெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

The Subordinate Civil Service.
சூப்பீசிலில் உத்தியோகம்-கிளர்ட்களின்
முன்னே கண்ணியத்துடன் தாணிப்பீட்
சையிலே யார்கேறிய மெஸ். எல். ஏ. தி

ஆசிகர கூட்டம் சமாப்தியாயிற்று.
இங்ங்னம்,
காட்டு,

THE Jaffna Catholic Guardian

DECEMBER 10TH.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

Ceylon, said to have been once the Granary of the East is, on the one hand, so small and limited and the East, on the other, is so vast and indefinite in extent, that the expression "Granary of the East" cannot but be regarded as an Oriental hyperbole. But the figure is justifiable so far as it conveys to the mind a vivid idea of the agricultural resources of the Island as developed in former times. The ancient irrigation system of Ceylon, so magnificent and comprehensive as to extort the admiration of the modern engineer, affords evidence irresistible, that the local production of grain must have at one time greatly exceeded the local consumption. In all probability there was then as much grain exported from the Island as is now imported into it.

Ceylon is prosperous indeed and eminently so, in many respects, under the British Government; but the chief element of its ancient prosperity to which we have referred, it has yet to regain. Is it ever likely to do so? In other words, is there any prospect, near or distant, of its again becoming a granary to the extent it once was, by producing enough and to spare of the staple food of its inhabitants?

This question will perhaps appear strange to many in Jaffna especially at this moment when, under the unscrupulous combination of the Nattucottai Chetties who monopolise our grain trade, the price of paddy and rice is rising so steadily as to create general alarm among the poorer classes. But the sober and the thoughtful among the community will view the question as one of the very highest importance, the satisfactory solution of which would place the prosperity of Ceylon on the firmest and most substantial basis.

We long for the day when Ceylon will again be able to raise all the grain required for local consumption; but till the return of that happy day, are the Jaffna people to fold their arms and submit to the exacting terms of the greedy chetties, who come amongst them as the purveyors of their food and raiment and slowly but surely and relentlessly drain them of their wealth? There ought to be a sufficient number of men of means and money in the place, who if they would only merge their differences and work honestly and harmoniously together, could out the Chetties from their monopoly of the local grain trade and perhaps find it the best investment for their united capital. The desire that such men should coalesce and make a good beginning has been often expressed and should now be renewed with special earnestness in view of the present scarcity. Even were such men to prove as exacting as the Chetties, there would be this decided advantage that whatever wealth might be amassed would be long to and remain in the country.

Those of the Jaffnese who are accounted wealthy, have not hitherto combined and put their capital together for purposes of trade on any large scale and the probability is that owing chiefly to the strong feeling of mutual mistrust which they cannot get over, they will not embark in the proposed grain trade, however desirable that may be. But they ought to set about the work of making two blades of corn grow where only one has been grown heretofore, or one at least where none has been grown for ages past. The

time has come we think when they should take the lead in selecting and acquiring for cultivation, according to their means, fine stretches of rich soil in those regions of North Ceylon which, in days gone by, waved with smiling corn. Mr. Waring with a large staff has commenced the survey of the railway line between Kurunegalla and Jaffna; and before long the line will be fully traced. On either side of the line for a distance of about 200 miles, there is an immense tract of land awaiting cultivation. We wish that the Jaffnese would have the start of others in the matter of selection, so that they may get into possession of the best sites. We feel every assurance that when the Jaffna railway is completed and the wild country through which it passes is brought under cultivation, Ceylon will be in a fair way of regaining the position, which it has lost, of being its own granary, if not the granary of the East.

Occasional.

A sum of about Rs. 400,000 was generally believed to be the annual cost of the collection of the grain taxes, but their abolition, contrary to all expectation, is now found to allow of a reduction of no more than Rs. 87,000 in the estimated expenditure on provincial administration for the coming year. The Sub-Committee on the Supply Bill for 1893, however, believe in the possibility of further reductions being made; and urge upon the Government the desirability of seizing every opportunity of revising the Provincial establishments so as to retain a staff strictly proportionate to the reduced duty which will in future devolve on the Government Agents' departments.

The volumes of the ordinances of Ceylon now extant are all found to be more or less old and inconvenient for reference, as not a few of the enactments contained in them have been repealed, since they were issued. It is therefore recommended that they should now be revised and a new edition published, from which such of them as have ceased to be law, should be excluded.

The Volunteer movement has spread from Province to Province and the Force has so increased of late that a sum of Rs 30,000 has been allowed for the ensuing year over and above the vote of past years.

A Dairy Farm has been started in connection with the Agricultural College in Colombo—an undertaking which, it has been urged, is so practical and useful as to be carefully watched by the Government. There is indeed a much greater demand for pure milk in Colombo than in any other part of the Island; but there are many parts in which dairy farms may be started with great advantage to the people. The systematic production of milk and its conversion into butter may give useful employment to many whose standing complaint is that they do not know how to employ themselves. The supply of pure milk available in Jaffna falls far short of the demand. What is sold as milk contains a very large proportion of water. The example set by the Colombo Agricultural College is well worth following and is sure to be a success in all large centres of population.

It is difficult to get a new idea into the head of a Jaffna man, but when he finds that it has been taken up and carried out with success, then he pursues it with a rage. An illustration of this is furnished by the cultivation of the tobacco plant and the preparation and manufacture of its leaves for the market. Fifty years ago the tobacco industry of the North was very little thought of, if not quite unknown. But at the present day tobacco cultivators and tobacco traders are so conspicuous that not to know them would argue oneself unknown. The one thing in fact which the Jaffnese now believe in, as the surest leverage

for raising a fortune is tobacco. But the tobacco business is now getting to be over-done; and of the very many engaged in it, a few only are able to realise their expectations.

Those who have tolerably large estates not far from the town, would do well to start dairy farms. These farms are bound to pay. The cattle now kept in some of the estates, may form the nucleus of the farms and under proper management, they may be made to yield at least twice as much as may be necessary for their maintenance.

Even the owner of a small garden, if he be a man of energy, may start a dairy farm, on a small scale; and if he takes care to keep his farm, the farm is sure to keep him in tolerable comfort and affluence. The scheme is well worth a trial where it has never been systematically tried and it is to be hoped that one at least may be found out of a population of nearly 300,000 to give it a fair trial.

Uplands.—Our contemporary the *Messenger* conveys an article headed "Are Protestants Christians?" with the following remarks.

"But there has quite recently been another manifestation of the same spirit. The Lotus Pond has been condemned as a site for a graving dock on the grounds that the existence of a graving dock there would be both morally and physically a nuisance to the Fort railway station and would be a discomfort and an inconvenience to railway travellers. That is true, but the Anglican Cathedral and St. Thomas's College are close to Uplands, and what would admittedly be a nuisance to the vicinity of the Lotus Pond could not be conducive to the improvement of a Cathedral and College. It is true that work in a graving dock is not usually done on Sundays, and that it is not often that there is public worship in a protestant church on any other day than a Sunday, but, for all that, a graving dock would be, to say the least of it, anything but a nice adjunct, even for a protestant church. At all events, the work of instruction in St. Thomas's College could not be suspended every time the work in the graving dock was in progress, and the noise and stench of a graving dock would not be conducive to the acquisition of knowledge nor would the conversation of men of the character of those who are usually employed about a dock be like to act beneficially on the morals of the scholars. Yet there are Church of England people who would apparently consider themselves more than compensated by the pleasure it would afford them to see us deprived of our property for the injury which a graving dock at Uplands would do to their own College and Cathedral. Surely such people have no just cause for complaint if their Christianity is called in question."

The Nestorians. Some details of the conversion of Simon, the Patriarch of the Nestorians, to the true faith are to hand. It is confidently expected that his eminent convert will issue a circular to his clerical brethren inviting them to follow his example; also a letter to Mgr. Andou, Archbishop of Ourimbah, acknowledging him as his representative in the diocese; and, finally, one to the Persian Government notifying his conversion, and safeguarding the interests of those who may be guided by his example. This adjuration is one of the most important events of the time.—*J. E. Correspondence.*

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves answerable for correspondents' opinions.

CAMBRIDGE VS. CALCUTTA.

To the Editor *J. C. Guardian*.
Sir,—Having come across the October number of the Jaffna Miscellany, I skipped over its pages till I came to the last article on "Examinations" which I took the trouble to read through. Any reader unacquainted with Jaffna and deriving his information solely from the article would be led to believe that no school in the North presents any pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The fact however is that St. Patrick's College has adhered manfully to the Cambridge programme, nothing daunted by the age limitation; while the three other Colleges in Jaffna—viz. those of the Church Missionaries, Americans and Wesleyans have retired from the field of competition recognised by the Government of Ceylon. The age limitation is in truth a great difficulty in Jaffna and although St. Patrick's has on this account been unable to present a large number of students in any given year, those whom it did present succeeded well, and notably so at the last examination. This fact ought not to have been suppressed by the writer and the suppression is significant enough to be understood in its proper light.

The writer concludes:—"The Cambridge examinations are intended for those who use English in their homes. There are many such in Colombo, but not elsewhere in Ceylon. For others we believe the Indian University examinations are more suited, as they are planned by experienced men purposely to meet the needs of those to whom English is not a mother tongue."

The above passage, methinks, was penned as an excuse for the withdrawal of the Protestant Colleges of Jaffna from the Cambridge examinations; but it must be observed that the excuse applies to a large class of places in and possibly out of Ceylon and amounts to a sweeping condemnation of the system which the Ceylon Government considers best for the Ceylonese. Who would undertake to say that with all that has been done for education for so many years, Jaffna is really unable to do as much as Kandy or Galle or the several minor stations which still follow the Cambridge programme, despite its obvious difficulties on the score of age? If the Calcutta standard is to be preferred to that of Cambridge, for the Ceylonese generally, the leading educationists should first come to an understanding on the matter and appeal to the Government with a view to its being recognised as the Standard, which at present it is not.

Yours truly
J. R.

Jaffna 8th December 1892.

"IT FEARS NEITHER ARMY NOR NAVY."

These things used to be called the wooden walls of England."

The scene was the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, in the summer of 1891. The speaker was a young man, and his auditor one of those lithe, bright haired girls one so often sees in this island.

"And aren't they the wooden walls of England, now?" she said, as a child might ask when Noah might be expected in Liverpool with his ark.

"Not exactly," replied her escort tenderly "they are rather out of style. Come, I'll show what sort of walls we have now," and he led her off in the direction of the beautiful models of the great steel ships of war.

The young fellow was right in assuming that this country had a big and powerful navy, but the chances of war decrease with the preparation made to meet it. Besides, the interests that would be put to hazard grow constantly larger and nations avoid fighting as long as possible.

This is a hopeful consideration, and if England had nothing to be afraid of beyond the danger of being attacked from abroad, we might sleep in peace. But there is an enemy against which neither army nor navy is of any avail. It defies the gunboats in the Channel and the redcoats on the shore, and kills more people than are ever likely to fall in battle.

If we could stop the ravages of this foe, we should soon be able to surprise our distant colonies with the arrival among them of a splendid class of our surplus population.

We allude, of course, to disease. Not to epidemics of cholera or influenza, but to diseases which are at work year in and year out, in every season, carrying off rich and poor alike. Unquestionably the worst of these is the one that attacks the digestive system, the one from which springs the majority of ailments, which go under various names, as, for example, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, consumption, the several fevers, and others which were formerly erroneously supposed to have distinct characters, and to require distinct treatment.

Now, however, the best medical authorities recognise these ailments as symptoms and outgrowths of indigestion and dyspepsia, and treat them accordingly. In illustration of what can be done, we cite a single case. A man named Edward Kelly, who resides at 27, St. Vincent Street, London Road, Liverpool, having previously had perfect health, experienced a dull pain in the right side, a bad taste in the mouth, furred tongue, loss of appetite, discoloured skin, unnatural languor and fatigue, and what he describes as a "sinking feeling," as though the supporting power were exhausted beneath him.

This was in 1887, and he bore it without obtaining relief from the usual medical treatment until April, 1890, when one day, when he was working in a bonded warehouse, he says, "a dreadful pain struck me in the back, and I had great trouble in getting through my work. Getting worse," he continues, "I went to a doctor, who said it was inflammation of the kidneys. He gave me medicine and attended me off and on for six months, but with no beneficial result. He said he could not understand how I could keep on with my work. Still, I did struggle on, though the disease was wearing me out. From a strong, able man, I became thin and weak, and was afraid I should have to give up my work. Last July, 1890, a Custom House officer recommended me to try an advertised preparation, entitled Mother Seigel's Syrup. I did so, and before I had finished the first bottle the pain left my back, and I began to digest; my foot and pain strength. By continuing to use this remedy I was soon as well as ever in my life. My master seeing what the Syrup had done for me, also took it for indigestion, with so much benefit that now he always keeps it by him. I have no interest whatever in testifying thus, and only speak of the medicine as I found it."

Mr. Kelly evidently had a narrow escape from Bright's disease, a malady very common among all classes in England, and one of the surest and most direct products of torpid liver, itself a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. We mention this case not to put money in anybody's pocket, but for the sake of the sufferers who need help—no matter what it comes from.