

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 54.

Jaffna, Thursday the 8th of November. 1894.

No. 23

RIGHTOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION: BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

## NOTICE.

The subscribers of the *Morning Star* who have not as yet sent in their dues are hereby reminded to remit the same at their earliest convenience.

## CALICUT TILES.

Supply expected in about a month. Orders now booked at current rates.

By WILLIAM MATHER

for Messrs. Walker Sons & Co.,

Agents for the Mercantile Mission, Calicut

## NOTICE.

The Jaffna Trading Company Limited undertake to cash Straits Settlements' Bills of Exchange, Drafts on Banks in Ceylon, on easy terms

M. Vytlingam.

Managing Director.

## BIRTH.

At Araly North on the 21st October the wife of Richard Mather clerk at Messrs. H. G. Swayne and Co. Lindula, of a daughter.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 636

In the matter of the goods and chattels and estate and property of Venayagar Sinnatamby, late of Sudumaly Deceased.  
Sinnatampillai widow of Venayagar Sinnatamby of Sudumaly Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Matinpillai wife of Valappillai Nanniyamby
2. Ponnappillai wife of Vyrattutty Sinnatamby
3. Parupattipillai widow of Vyravanadar Arumugam
4. Sinnappillai wife of Kadavallu Sinnatamby all of Sudumaly Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Sinnappillai, widow of Venayagar Sinnatamby of Sudumaly praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Venayagar Sinnatamby of Sudumaly coming on for disposal before F. G. de Livera Esquire, District Judge, on the 1st day of November 1894, in the presence of Mr. S. P. Lawton, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of November 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow and one of the heirs of the said intestate, and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of December 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

1st November 1894.

F. G. de LIVERA  
District Judge.

## Local and General.

—WEATHER The monsoon is not yet quite settled, the wind having been variable during the past two weeks. Although it is quite time for the north-east wind, since the 2nd inst. the south-west wind has been blowing with bright sky. It has not rained sufficiently, but with the turn of the monsoon more rain is likely to fall.

—REV. and MRS. TRIMMER. For the benefit of their health Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer have gone on visit to northern India leaving Jaffna on the 24th ultimo. They expect to return to Jaffna about the Christmas time.

—DR. HITCHCOCK. With the change of the monsoon, vessels call at the port of Mandative, and Dr. Hitchcock has been transferred to Mandative to do the duties of the health officer there. He is also acting for Dr. Johnson since last week who is on sick leave. Dr. Hitchcock is one of the successful students of the late Dr. Green, having great experience in the medical work. He is an able and kind doctor, much liked by the people.

—MR. L. C. WILLIAMS. B.A. We welcome home Mr. Louis Williams who arrived here on the 29th ultimo. Mr. Williams is a very successful and much-liked officer in the educational department in the Madras Presidency. He will spend the remainder of this year in Jaffna, we believe.

—REV. MR. FAUL. The Principal of St. John's College

Churchill is going to Kandy shortly and Rev. Mr. Carter will succeed him in Jaffna.

—CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS. We understand that the following changes have to be made in the clerical line by reason of the retirement of Mr. Workmaster. Head clerk of the Vavania Kacheheri. Mr. K. Tillampalam 4th clerk of the local Kacheheri, to go to Vavania, Mr. P. A. Mannens of the Colombo Kacheheri to succeed Mr. Tillampalam. Mr. W. C. Kathirintamby to go to Batticaloa to the Land Registrars' Office. Mr. Sapapathy to succeed Mr. K. Kathirintamby and Mr. Phillips of Vavania to succeed Mr. Sapapathy. Cor.—CEYLON STEAMERS. During this month "Lady Gordon" will leave Colombo south about on the 7th and 21st inst. and "Lady Havoc" north about on the 14th and 20th inst.

—OBITUARY. Our readers will learn with regret the sudden death of Mr. Rajabharat of Vanepay on the 29th inst. at his residence at Maratani. He was a long standing Marshall and acted as such during the Supreme Court sittings in Jaffna.

Rev. S. John died at his home at Oodoville on Monday the 5th inst. He became a teacher in the Training School of which he was one of the best pupils, and on its removal from Batticaloa to Telipally he was appointed the Headmaster, which position he held very creditably for a number of years. He was then called to the pastorate of the Mool church, and ministered to them until he had a stroke of paralysis some five years ago. Since that time he has not been able to do much though at one time he seemed to be gaining strength. While a teacher he prepared several books for use in vernacular schools. His funeral was attended Monday afternoon by a large number of his wife's circle of friends.

—CEYLON NEWS. Mr. P. W. Conolly has been appointed to act as the District Judge of Colombo. Mr. D. Brown who returned to the Island after a brief stay in England on leave has been appointed to the Supreme Court Bench as the 2nd Puisne Justice. The total revenue of Ceylon for the first nine months of the year is Rs. 14,198,016.944, being an increase of 907,811.433 over the corresponding period in 1893. The total amount realized for the "Lady Havoc" Hospital Fund is Rs. 41,996.86. Mr. H. W. Green, left for England on the 27th ultimo, and it is reported that he will not return to Ceylon.

—CHINA—JAPAN WAR. The Japanese appear to have the upper hand in the now continuing war, and there after to proceed to Peking its capital. But it is feared the snow which has already begun to fall earlier than for many years, will interfere in all war operations. It is shocking to read the terrible calamities which war produces. A brief description as found in one of the papers is herewith subjoined.

—THE "CHEN-YUEN'S" FIRST ENGAGEMENT. The following description of the decks of Admiral Ting's flagship "Chen-Yuen" after her fight (at the end of July) with the two Japanese cruisers "Naniwa" and "Yoshino" has been sent to us (Ceylon Graphic) by an officer of this British China Squadron at Chefoo.

The slaughter had been awful, blood and human remains being scattered over the deck and guns. Three of the five men working the 4 ton gun in the after turret were blown to pieces by a 6 inch shell from one of the "Naniwa's" quick-firing guns, and a fourth was shot down while attempting to leave the turret. The remaining gunner stuck to his post, and managed to load and fire three rounds at the "Yoshino" and the shell entered her engine room, and another blowing her fore bridge away she hauled off. The Chinese Admiral awarded the plucky gunner Rs. 1,000. One shell struck the "Chen-Yuen's" steel deck, and glancing off passed up through the conning tower and exploded, blowing the gunnery lieutenant to pieces and leaving his head hanging on one of the voice pipes. Huge fragments of armour and backing had been torn from her fastenings and carried aboard, crushing a number of poor wretches into shapeless masses even the upper part of the funnels being splashed with blood. An engineer officer (European) was sent for to repair the steam pipe of the steering engine, and tried to grope his way through the smoke of bursting shells and heaps of killed and wounded lying on the deck, when a shot struck his assistant and dismembered him, entering the engineer with blood. He nevertheless managed to reach the steering engine and repaired the pipe, for which he received a rather handsome reward from the Admiral. The engagement lasted about one and a quarter hours, when the Japanese hauled off and the "Chen-Yuen" made the best of her way to Wei-hai-wei their naval station, where she arrived the next day in just the same condition as she left the scene of action, no attempt having been made to wash away the blood or remove the dead bodies.

—THE KANDIAN EXILES. The descendants of the last king of Kandy who have been leading a life burdened with debts and privations rendered keenly by the remembrance of their exalted lineage, petitioned the Government for an augmentation of their pensions and other favours. This has been referred to a committee of the Legislative Council who recommend the gradual cessation of the pensions in the course of future generations, the granting of free education and boarding to the children to whom special encouragement is to be given if they qualify for positions under Government. Most of these exiles now reside in Tanjore receiving pensions as low as twenty pence per month. One of these has been practicing as a Vakkil or proctor in Negapatnam, and all keep

separate from the common people. They are still so sensible of their exalted rank that it is said none of them will permit of their portraits to be taken or allow the painting of the king to be copied and thus become subject to the vulgar gaze. The recommendations of the committee if adopted by the Government will be a severe disappointment to the exiles so patiently have they been waiting and representing their grievances.

—JAFFNA PROSPERITY. In spite of the failures of the harvest for the last few years and other circumstances these are unmistakable signs that the condition of the middle and lower classes have been steadily improving. It is more difficult to get a servant boy or girl, from the lower classes, who find enough to maintain them at home and even to educate them. But the clearest indication of prosperity, that money lenders are content with interest at 9 per cent which has never before gone below 12 per cent. Several have availed of the Savings Bank to deposit their funds at 2 or 3 per cent rather than keep it idle. One of the causes that led to this prosperity is the grain tax abolition, but the chief one is the thrift of the Jaffna man abroad.

—THE DISTRICT COURT, JAFFNA. It has been rumoured that Mr. Livera will return to his former post at Kaltura and Mr. H. Neville, Govt. Agent North Central Province, will act in the Jaffna Bench until a permanent Judge is appointed and it is also rumoured that Mr. Livera has written to the Government expressing his wish to remain in Jaffna till he is replaced by a permanent judge.

—CROWN PROCTOR. Mr. T. M. Tampoo has taken leave for two months and Mr. T. C. Changarapillai has been appointed to act for him for the months of November and December this year.

## THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SCHEDULES.

The draft of a proposed ordinance published in the Govt. Gazette of the 12th ultimo, deserves the strictest scrutiny of the Jaffna public. It proposes to regulate the sales of lands in the Jaffna Peninsula alone and annuls the system in vogue under ordinance No. 1 of 1892. The regulations are briefly the following. Every intending vendor of lands must give twenty one days notice of his sale to the registrar of lands fully describing the land to mark its identity, with a plan of the same attached to the notice. The notice must also have a stamp

of such notice by annexing to the notice a plan of the same in a conspicuous place in his office, and another of the same in a conspicuous place in the village where the land is situated. He shall besides keep a register of such notices in a book which will be called, "Land sale notice book." If no objection to sale is preferred within 21 days, the registrar shall issue to the vendor a certificate of publication, and which certificate shall be in force for 12 months from its date, in the which time the intended transfer should be completed. Any objection to the issue of the certificate by the registrar as aforesaid, must be preferred to him within the said period of 21 days. The registrar notified with such objections shall report the matter to the District Court, and pending the decision of the Court the certificate shall be withheld. But the above rules shall not apply to grants of land by the crown.

The above rules are objectionable in several particulars. We see no reason why the people of Jaffna should not sell their lands as is done in other Districts. Vesting in the Registrar of lands judicial power, to decide the rights of one and the want of right in another is objectionable. He is not a law officer, and the office was not intended to be filled by such persons versed in law. The proposed ordinance to be adopted in the transfer of lands are cumbersome, expensive and impracticable, though in theory they seem sound and commendable. The bill, we believe, will not be hurried in Council. There are in Jaffna sound and experienced lawyers, and we need not fear that the Council will legislate upon matters concerning Jaffna without taking and consulting the views of practicing lawyers. A Public meeting will be held on Saturday the 10th inst. in the District Court house to consider the provisions of the proposed ordinance.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND. Lord Rosebery in a speech at Bradford said that the Government would ask the House of Commons on an early day to pass a resolution affirming the privilege of the House of Commons against the irresponsible Second House of the Legislature, and that the House of Commons in the predominant legislative power of the United Kingdom. The resolution will represent the joint demand of the Government and the House of Commons for the revision of the British Constitution.

RUSSIA. The Czar, Alexander III died on the 1st inst. at the comparatively early age of 49. He was the second son of Alexander II and succeeded to the throne in 1881 on the assassination of his father by nihilist conspirators. In 1866 he married a daughter of the King of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales. The eldest son, Nicholas, who has recently been betrothed to Princess Alix of Hesse a grand daughter of Queen Victoria, succeeds to the throne, being 26 years of age. The second son, George is said to be on a diplomatic mission.

Profound consternation was felt throughout Russia when the Imperial ensign was seen lowered at half-mast. The Prince and Princess of Wales were on their way to Liya, where the Czar was staying, when they received the news of his death.

(சங்கீதம், உரு)

றி நாவாங்கினாக் கேள்வி. திருவையம்பலம் வலையா  
 குச்செலி, அந்நேரத்தைய இடத்திக்கு மேன், மண்  
 குறிசி. இவர்க் 25 தொடர்ந்து ஸ்ரீ சோழத்தி கப்பல  
 இப்போது கச்செல்லியிலுமாம். கெழும்பிலிருந்து யாழ்  
 மணியூறுகூடும். ஆம் றி சிங்கக் கோை கத்திரத்தயி மட்  
 யாபுத்திப்போக, யாழ்ப்பாணம் போனக்சோடிக்கு  
 சபாபிதிக் வருகலைய இடத்தைத் தெறையாக். இவர்க  
 இடத்திக்கு வலையாவிருந்து மேள பிலிபம் வஞ்சி





## METEOROLOG.

This is the science of meteors, which formerly meant any phenomena in the sky, including wind, rain, etc. At present the word meteors designates a kind of shooting stars, while meteorology is the science of the weather. The weather furnishes a subject for conversation more often than anything else, because nothing else concerns everyone so much. Some one has classified all people into the *weather-wise* and *otherwise*. There are very few that do not consider themselves as having more or less claim to belong to the first class. It is not difficult when a person gives attention to it, to become somewhat skillful in predicting what the weather will be, at least for two or three days to come. The lower animals feel coming changes and are affected by them, and there are many reliable signs in the sky. Such prediction is often of great benefit. In Europe and America the government meteorological departments publish predictions of the weather a day or two beforehand, and it is found to be of immense value especially in escaping storms. Telegraphic reports are received from all parts of the country at certain hours every day and these are compared. If the barometer is low in any district a storm is expected there, and it will probably move in the direction of least pressure. The large area of the United States with its varied conditions furnishes a good field for this prediction and an important one. In all the larger towns signals are displayed indicating probable changes of temperature, wind, rain, etc. The daily papers publish the same. There are daily telegraphic reports from all parts of Ceylon but, we are not aware of any attempt at prediction. The Indian government predicts the probable weather months beforehand, and with a good degree of success. We do not see why Ceylon should be so far behind.

The Government meteorological Report is at hand but as usual gives little matter that can be used for general information. One improvement is in giving the rainfall of the fifteen principal stations in separate diagrams one above another thus graphically representing each in a manner for easy comparison. The former method of representing it by differently colored parallel lines for each month was confusing.

Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Hambantota get nearly all their rain in the north monsoon. Ratnapura and Newera-Eliya get more in the south than the north, while Colombo, Galle, and Kandy get nearly as much from the one as the other. The relative raininess of the different places as well as of the respective months is also readily seen. The map of the island with the districts of differing rainfall differently shaded is also instructive. The influence of the direction of two monsoons in connection with the mountain ranges is easily traced. The 75 in. region makes a band nearly across the island from S.W. to N.E. with the mountains and wetter districts in its center and a band of 50 in. region on each side. There are 85 stations besides the 81 reported by the P. W. D. We do not see why there should be thus two sets, each ignoring the other. Of these 85 more than half, or 46, are above 1,000 feet, and not much less than half, or 38 above 3,000 ft. Only 9 are in the dry zone which gets below 60 inches of rain. Nearly one half get over 100, fourteen over 150 and two more than four times as much as Jaffna. The southwest wind comes from the Indian ocean laden with vapor, which is condensed into rain by the cool mountains. But it is not the highest that get the most. The coolness of the mountains is felt before they are reached, and Theberton at a height of 3,300 ft. gets 222 in., considerably more than twice as much as Newera-Eliya which is nearly twice as high on the same line. Sombawatta gets nearly the same (215 in.) though it is only 1,500 ft. high, because it is on the N.W. end of a spur of hills, and gets about twice as much as New Forest (340 ft) and Hope (5,000) which are on the same line for the S.W. wind, but reached later. These two lose also in the N.E. monsoon from another spur on the other side which drains the clouds though of less height.

If the Dept. would only discuss the statistics a little it might give us a large amount of interesting and profitable reading matter, whereas there is scarcely two pages of text out of forty of statistics. The remarks are made that there is a general decrease in air temperature, solar radiation, air pressure, and rainfall, with a few exceptions. But they might venture a guess at a few reasons, or a few comparisons. At most of

the observatories the rainfall was more than usual in March and November while August September and October had less than the average. As we sail at the time both these were due to cyclones; when the cyclones came near us we got excess of rain; when they went up the bay at some distance they took away the rain and on the whole the rain was deficient though it was near the year for maximum sunspots. But such exceptions only prove the rule.

The diminished air temperature and solar radiation are as we expected, but we should like some explanation as to why the heat of the sun's rays averaged 8 degs. less in Jaffna than in Colombo, and doubtless experts could give us the reason. They might also tell us why Trincomalee got 35 inch of rain in November, when Jaffna and Batticaloa each got only 137, also why Galle had only N. and N.E. wind in July while Hambantota on the same shore had mostly South West. We can understand how it is that Jaffna has the highest vapor tension, being almost surrounded by water.

It is no doubt due to the same cause that Jaffna has the highest barometer pressure of any station in Ceylon, the moisture in the air affecting the barometer, wholly independent of the weight of the air. Jaffna has a smaller proportion of clouded sky than any other station excepted Anundhapura though Mannar comes very close.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor on opening the Session of the Legislative Council on the 24th ultimo, made the usual address. He congratulated the Colony on continued progress, and pointed out the various directions in which there had been advance, but said that the fall of silver causing the military contribution to increase in rupees absorbed most of the increase of revenue. Proofs of increasing prosperity were noted in the increasing railway passenger traffic, the increased value of tolls, the greater circulation of money both the small silver and the five-rupee notes. He also mentioned "the larger yield of excise on home manufactured spirits." This last item might indicate that the people have more money to spend, but we should call it a very doubtful sign of prosperity. The use

of opium, which leads to great evil, and the increase of consumption should only be viewed with apprehension.

He attempts to show that crime is not on the increase in the Island as some have thought. The committee appointed to investigate the matter so report, and this is confirmed by the fact that the number in the prisons has gone on decreasing.

He discusses the railway at some length. He congratulates the country on the completion of the line to Kurunegala "which is not only itself beneficial, but which has a special importance in the fact that it forms the first section of a line which may I hope some day extend as far as Jaffna and bring Colombo and the South into communication with the yet undeveloped central region of the Island, and with the populous industrious districts of the North, and also bring into closer relations the military stations of Colombo and Trincomalee." He has here brought out just the reasons for this railway, the development of the central region, furnishing facilities for the north and easy transfer of troops between military stations. None of these objects would be met by the Indo-Ceylon railway except in a subsidiary way. The company that builds a line from Panbun to Colombo will naturally follow the coast. Branch lines to Jaffna and Trincomalee would not pay them, and would cost the Government nearly as much to build as to continue its present survey, and when done would not so well benefit the interior. The Governor says also that by such a line from India the two countries would be assimilated, and in the natural course of things Ceylon would eventually become absorbed in India. Such a union would probably make the cost of Government cheaper in Ceylon but it is doubtful if it would be better. There are advantages in a feeling of insularity and individuality, if not carried too far, which would be to some extent lost by such union, unless the other line were simultaneously developed as we hope it may be.

Matura, 23rd October, 1894.

Sir,  
Mr. Gooneratne, the Mudaliar of the four gravets of Matura and his Arachchis, have already commenced to appraise the lands, that are to be acquired for the Railway extension to Matura, and notice has been given to the land-owners to appear at the first House of Welligama,

on the 30th inst. to receive compensation, for the Pallana lands that are taken for the Railway extension to Matura on the 16th prox. The land-owners at Matura town will be paid at the Matura Govt. Rest House. The appraisal here is not quite satisfactory to the people, for the highest amount that is paid for a good-bearing coconut tree is Rs. 20. I hear the Headmen have received private instructions from their superiors not to appraise a good coconut tree for more than Rs. 20. Now this is not fair, for there are some very fruitful trees that are worth more than 50 or Rs. 60 each, and there are "Kora-poli" trees, or what are called fighting coconut-trees, which are worth more than Rs. 300 each such a tree, for each fruit is sold for Rs. 1 always. Active railway works will commence here about the middle of next month. From Galle down to Polatimodera, a distance of twenty-one miles, the Railway is about complete except the bridges. They are being put up now. There is a tunnel at Galle, about one mile or three-quarters of a mile distant from the Galle terminus. This tunnel is not complete as yet. These works would show our natives the superiority of European science, energy, and enterprise. I do not think our natives will be skillful enough to manufacture a locomotive steam engine for another half a century to come, much less to build an iron-clad man-of-war, or a twenty ton gun for the use of war. Native astrologers say, that as long as "Saturn is in libra" wars, epidemics and disasters to foreigners will not cause. They say, these troubles will last for two and a half years.

There is a perfectly white child or boy at "Naimeina" a village about three miles from Matura, both the parents are quite dark people. This boy is not what is called an "Albin" but a healthy boy of European colour. Our Agnostic friend thanks you sincerely and heartily for your invariable kindness to him, and begs to join to you the following few queries viz—May not the origin of European races in remote antiquity be like the spontaneous birth of this white child at "Naimeina" in the Matura district? Is it true that our Protosans are quietly and gradually creeping back towards Rome? Brahmins admit in their "Vedas" that there is a *fraternal principle* in nature, on this principle it is not reasonable that the Catholics adore or worship a female Divinity in the shape of "Virgin Mary" or mother of God and Queen of Heaven? Why are no miracles performed now in the 19th century though they were so common in the time of Moses? Why was pork prohibited as unclean food in the Mosaic law? But thought otherwise by the modern Europeans and Americans? X. Y. Z.

[The colors of the different races and peoples are due to their habits and the climates in which they live, e. g. Jews in Poland are nearly white, while in India they are nearly black, in both cases not by admixture. Those who live in hot climates especially if the atmosphere is moist, in successive generations become more dark. This change goes on more rapidly if they wear few clothes and are exposed constantly to the full blaze of the sun. On the other hand those who live in cold climates and cover the body with warm clothing and occupy artificially warmed houses become more white in successive generations. It is not safe to venture an opinion on such a case as we are referred to, as all the facts cannot be known. Alluvio are those whose coloring matter is defective. There are some in whom it is not wholly absent.]

There are many non-Romanist Christians, who were never really reformed from their errors. There is a constant stream of such into open Romanism. But the numbers of nominal Romanists becoming Protestants is very much greater than of those going the other way.

Nature ought not to be worshipped. But it is perhaps because the Romanist have overlooked in God the characteristics of sympathy, tenderness and self-sacrifice which are to be found in woman, that they have taken up the religion of Mary. But the Bible likens God to a Father as well as a Father. (Is. 66. 13.)

Oracles were divine acts performed by the agency of men to attest those messages from God. Because the message is complete, and there are no such messengers now, there are no oracles.

The pig is an animal which is peculiarly liable to disease, in a childhood state of the race, men were liable to get hard by this liability, and the safest way for them was prohibition. Nevertheless pork if healthy is good food and if proper precautions are taken may well be eaten. Of course there were also ceremonial reasons for the Jews. Ed. 31. 8.]

## THE WEEK OF PRAYER FOR Y. M. C. A.

## TOPICS PROPOSED;

Sunday, November 11th.

Thanksgiving: humiliation—

Ps. CIII. 1 Chron. XXIX. 10-25. 1 Peter V. 5-10

Monday, November 12th.

Restoration of Jerusalem—

Prayer that in all may be fulfilled our Saviour's promise—John VII. 38—Rom. XII. 2—Tim. II. Titus II. 11-15

Tuesday, November 13th.

Renewal of Brotherly Love.—1. In the midst of each Association.

Let this day be noted for a cessation of all division among brethren, for reconciliations, if need be, and a survey for decision in progress in brotherly love and intercourse. John XV. 12-17. 1 John II. and I.

Wednesday, November 14th.

Renewal of Brotherly Love.—2 Between the Association Prayer for isolated Associations, whose existence in the midst of hostile, ignorant or indifferent surroundings is a standing miracle. John XVII. 1 Cor. XII. 12-27

Thursday, November 15th.

Our new-born virgins of action—Prayer for all Committees, Commissions, Secretaries and Conductors of journals.

2 Tim. III. 14-IV. 8. Eph. VI. 10-18. Exod. XIX. 8-16. Friday, November 16th.

Our unconverted Youth—

1 Tim. IV. 12-16. Eph. VI. 19-20 Col. 1. 28-29 Acts; X. 37-38; Acts XXVI. 9-10 Acts. XXVI. 16-18; 2 Cor. V. 14-15

Saturday, November 17th.

The Kingdom of God is at hand.—Prayer for Sunday Schools, Junior Associations, and Temperance Societies; Matt. VI. 9-13;