

|  persecution kept up by the Sabbath Association through an insaine folly drove the Business Men's Association to secure Se arrest ot Hoover, one of the spies of the Sabbuth As. sociation, for doing secular buniness on Sunday. He was convicted in the lower court, but appealed to the Court of Quarter Sessions, No. A, and defended his action in buying affrmed the decision already given and aesessed the cost of appeal upon Hoover. The official opinion of Judge Martin is given on another page. The cutting comment of the Ledger given here will be interesting to our readers <br> The Blue Law prosecutors have cause to be discouraged in their efforts to cleanse the city from the awful blight of Sunday caind and the Sunday cigar. The Magistrate before whom the procession of suspected shopkeepers icệ, inoffensive looking foreigners, scarcely any of whom betray by appearances the abandoned character which comports with nickel from a spy on Sunday-the Magistrate is showing sigus of waning zeal, if not of disgust. The Grand Jury has denounced the Mugistrate as a persecution. Another work of 'protecting', the Sabbath bought a cigar on that day, soliciting a dealer to, and participating with him in, the offense for conviction. And, finally, a Judge of Quarter Sensions, reviewing this Magistrate's action, has affirmed it in a decision which reviews the worldly empleynent or business within the meaning "f the ntatute to sell'a cigar on Surbusiness to buy a cigar, even for the godly purpose of temptiug a dealer to commit the offense of s lling it. <br> Judge Martin appears to be a man learned not only in the civil but in the canon law yet all his impressive learning, ranging as it does from the Mosaic logivatation down through the Justiuian code, the Roman jurisprudeuce and that of the Saxions and the aptly reciting acts of Constantine, Carlemagne, E•helstan, Ethelred, Canute, Gromwell and the C carleses, of the councils of May- ence and Rneiins-all this abysmal profundity of learniuy is unable to cite any support for the idea that the occupation of a spying informer is a work of charity or necessity. <br> Advance sheets of a magazine, Physical Culture, have come to our table, in which appears an ar ticle containing the scientific rec ords and results of experiments M. D., and Loren G. Waite, of Westerly, R. 1. Taken in connection with various reports made under the direction of the Uuited States government within the last two years, this article is of donble interest, and of no little scientitic value. Grnerally the matter of food is determined more by habit <br>  | and efforts. The extremely high priee of ani- mal foods, for several years past, the difl. culty of beeping and serving thene in connec. tion with the work of the governments as well as the scientiftc tendencies of our time, have led the gevernment to make extenளive and thoroughly ecientifc experiments. The experiments and results reported by Dr. and Mr. Waite, although upon a smallef scale, are in-general accord with the results secured through the experiments of the government. We have no purpose to become the adrocate of any system of foods or living, but it is part of the work of every newspaper to call attention to well established scientifc facts, especially when those facts have direct bearing upon the general'health and welfare of the community. Probably the most practical point-attained thus far, is in showing that nut foods may take the place of animal food and secure equally desirable, if not more desirable results, in point of health, strength, desire to avail tremsel ves of this knowledge must be left with each to decide, but the question of the results attained are of sufficient value to justify thought and investigation on the part of every one. <br> PF* <br> The Iroquale with the detailo of the lamiliar Thenter Horror. $\quad$ the Iroquois Theater, in Chicago. <br> There is no need that we recount the facts in the case, but there is need that every newspaper and every individual in the land shall so consider the afiftir as to telp in the creation of a public opinion that will make a similar catastrophe impossible. Although the building was new, it is evident that criminal carelessness existed concerning many things. The primary source of this criminality lies far back in that common atlightly, disregards obligations, and is willing to "take the chances." This tendency to divine auth has its inception in disregard for ivdifference toward human authority, and leads men to exalt their personal interests and opinions without regard to divine or phere of lawlessness, out of which comes ruin: We shall be glad if one-half that is now promised, when Cnicago sits under the shadow of this great calamity, shall be accomplinhed by way of making public buildings of all kinds more nearly safe; but above all else is needed that change of attitude in general public lesseess, and give in its place a spirit of obedience to law, and regard for individual rigbts and the general good. We cannot dwell upon the terribleness of the accident, nor the depth of the sorrow-all the deeper because hopeless, and because it might have been averted-but we do join in the demand for the cultivation of the spirit of obedience, first, toward God and divine law, and second, towards human rights and human law, that will make such horrors unknown hereaiter. <br> TROLLEY SLEEPING CARS. <br> The growth of the trolley car service is phenomenal. From various reliable sources, opening of the jenr 1904. The Holland Palave Car Company, of In. | dianapolis. has recelived the frat of the sleep ing care which it han had built at Wilmington, Del. The car cost $\$ 20,000$, and his ten compartmente, with upper and lower berths, It is possible to ventilate each compartment seppossibe to ventiate each compartment sep- arately, and the electriclights in the compartmentsare ingtalled solthat they can be raised and lowered at will. The dressing-rooms have tails being provided, such as electric cigarlighters in the men's rooms and electric haircurlers in the women's rooms. The cars are so arranged that when made up for day travel they are chair parlor cars. At night partitions are placed, roll-curtains brought up from brass slots in the floor, and ten com partments, each with a single lower and upper berth are inade. Each car carries 600 horea-power motors, and is capable of mak horse-power motors, and is capable of mak- ing 65 or $70^{\circ}$ miles an hour. It is figured that the car can leave the Indianapolis or Columbus terminal at 11 oclock at night and arrive at the opposite terminal at 6 the following morning. The Holland Company already has a contract for 24 sleépers, part of which will be combination diners and sleeners. In New Jersey it has come about that one of the great steam railroad corporations, whose lines traverse the state, is now York and Philadelphia, and it is expected that a through express-train service by trol- ley will be inaugurated next summer. For night runs like that spoken of above, with sleepers which are an improvement over the service would Wagner, the success of such a service would be certain. <br> sabbath-keeping undenominational. The following letter is its own explanation: Dr. Lewis:-In writing and epeaking you have frequently alluded to the fact that the Bible Sabbath is $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> While much might be said in answer to the above inquiry, comparatively little is needed. First, there is a difference between sectarianDenominationalism is justifled and is necessary because specific truths or phases of truth which are neglected or obscured, need specific defeuse and unfolding. Fur people to organize for such a purpose and to maintain that purpose is jutifuble and desishle. Whils in such cases the denomination stands to represent the specific truth, that truth is nominational peculiarity. For example, peculiar forms of dress and speech are a denominational pdeuliarity of the Quakers, but that distinguishing feature of their creed which they describe as "TheInner Light" is a form of the universal doctrine of the work and guidance of the Holy Spirit. Suventh-day Baptistestand as the specific representatives of the Bible Sabbath and of Sabbath Reform from that stand point. But the sabbath is an institu- tation for all times, belonging to all men, and the obligation to observe it is co-equal with the institution. It it not, therefore, a denominatlonal or mectarian peculiarity, but an uni. |
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JAn. 18, 1004.]
THE SABBATH RECORDER.
37





Paganiam surviving in Christianity, 1892
The Catholicization of Protestaitien on th rotestant, 1897.
Sudies in Subbath Reform, 1898.
Suift Svift
1899:
Intter
Lettera to Young Preachers and their Hear
ers, 1900 . The $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{o}}$ bbath of Curist, 1900, and
Millions of pages of tracts.
The following names Tepresent those who have contributed most largely to our publi-
cations, eitiber as editors or authore, during
the entry cations, either as editors or authors, during
the century. whose close we are now celebrat-


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seventh day baptist publications. Our publications have embraced two genera
classes:

1. Those designed to be finaucially self-sus-
taining.
taining.
2. Those supported largely by contrib
tions from the people of the denomination. The princippe publications intended to be self supporting have been the SAbsate Re
corder. the Helpiug Hand, Lessou Leaves,
and the Sabbath V Vsitor.
Tne following have been the main denomina The following have bent the m
tional publications since 1872 :
The SABBith Recormer the entire time
with a Sabbath Reform edition from 1898 to with a Sabbath
December 1901
The Sabbath.school Journal, 1874
The Bible Sheholar
The Outlook (under various titles), 1882
3. Boodechapper (by assistance) since 1882
Dur Sabbath Visitor, $1882-1902$.
 The Sabbath Chronicle, 1883.
The Missionary Reporter, 1883-85.
S Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly, 1884 .
Biblical Toechin
Biblical Teachings Concerning, the Sabbe
and the Sunday, 1884 and 1888 .
and the Sunday, 1884 and 1888.
The Light of Howe, $1885-90$.
Evangelii Harold, 1885-40.
Evangelii Budbarare, 1890-1902
TTe Helpine Hand, 1885-1902
The EHElping Hand, $1885-1902$.
A Critical History of the Sabbath and
Sunday, 1886.
Soventh-day Baptist Handhook, 1887.
Seventh day Baptist Handho
Sobbath Commentary, 1888 .
The Sabbath Outpost 1888.
The Sabbath Outpost 1888 .
A Critical History of Suaday Lepislatio
Eduth le Irrael, 1888-90.
Pectiar Ptople, 1889-98.
Peculiar Prople, 1889-9
Procenings of the Seventh-day Baptist
Cuncil, 1890.
Jubilee papers,

| Jubilee papers, 1892, |
| :--- |
| Sabbath Reform Library, |

Cat he compilation of the catalogue of publi-
cations wich forms a part of this bistoric
record wory volumbe record, very valuable help of that found io io Rev
Stephen Burdick's most exectlent S'ephen Burdick's most excellent article o
"Our Publications" in the "Jutuilee papers,
published in 189 " published in 1892, the catal, queu being so a
curate and complete up to that date, much of it has been incorporated in full in
this ons this history, for which the author of this
paper desires to wake grateful acknowledge.
nent: Addonda have been ment: Addend
1892 to 1902.
unable to accept pastorate A brief note from Brother O D Sherman,
under date of January 8, 19(4, is at hand,
which is it the circumstances were more favorable and the circumstancesi were more favorabie a ay
that the Virginia churches might have the
benefit of the pastoral serviess which they have sought from Brother Sherman: Our
readers will j) in in the hope that his health readers will in in the hope that
may be speedily and fully restored.
Brote
$\qquad$





for the extérmination of the "piano pest
 uee of the piano and orther noioy musical ins
utruments at all times and places has asstrumentr at all times and places has as-
sumed alluost the phase of a crusade. The latest and most characteristic discasaion of
the prohlem is a deternined protest mude by
Siegmund Auerharh, a leading physician of
Siegmund Auerharh, a leading physicican of
Fraukfort.on-the-Main, in the supplement of
the Munich Allgemeine Ziitung, the oldeat
 of the protest in this journal is eiknificant.in:-
dicating then dicating that the learned world of the Fath-
orland is taking the matter erio translate and quiote the following: "The protest of thinkers against the piano
pest is not new, nor have the proter peen the meanest amor have men. Both Gotentants
boethe
and Schopenhauer have virtually and Schopentauer have virtually cursed the
evil habitof their thoughtless neighbors that avil habit of their thoughtless neighbors that
interfered with their work and comfort, and
yett, comparä̀tively speaking, their fufferings yet, eomparätively speaking, their sufferings
must have been mall compared with that of
most modern mean most modern men. Scill more recently the litterateur, M. Lessing. wrote a Beries of ar-
ticles in the Nord and Sud, in which he voiced ticles in the Nord and Sud, in which he voiced
the protest of nervous poople againgt this
evil. It it is well known to what trouble Mrs. Carlyle went to osve her husband from mo-
leastation of this kind, and how lestatiougt peace at a bigh price from the dis.
ner bought terting street rabble in Florence. The ques-
tion itself bas a history which prominent tion ifself has a history which promiuent
men have helped to make. "The question has both a medical and a
legal side. The ffifet of such noise on the tiuely strung verves of the thinkers and wri-
ters is very daugerous, and an a phyviciau I ters is very dangerous, and au a physiciau. I
can tetaify to this danger. Piano players
have no right to endanger the health of their have no right to endanker the health of their
yeighbors, and this beiug the caes, it it the
right and the duty of states and goverumente to protect their people aygiust the penst.
There are regulations that forbid crying out wares on the atreets, that reyulate the nout
that may be made by hucksters and others; 'why should there not be regulatious
to protect powe formen oprotect prople from the piano hammerer?
Sust tow this is to be doue it will be the buisivess of our lawwakers to determine. But
oue way that determiue that those who by their callings or y choice are bound to use the piano or the
oud muxical instrumeuts hours and hours
each day should be compelled to live in each day should be compelled to live in cer-
tain quarters of the city,or in certain squares adin quarters of the city, or in certain squares
in a street, or in certain sections of squares,
just as in the rairond just as in the railroad trains there are certain
parts and portions where smoking is allowed and others where it is forbidden. In this way
there would be unmusical places where other people could live undisturbed and be sure
that the vest moving-day would not bring the unwelcome piano iuto the new neighbor-
hood. But both medical and legal consideraod. But both medical and legal consider-
ations call for an extermination of the 'piano
pest.' "-Literary Digest. resolutions of respect.
$\qquad$

 ia generous Christian character and logal wervice in this
furreh and $e$ emmunity. May the example of our brother's liee be to us all a
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I find that G , makes up to one often by
nward power and peace for what we loop in the way
sionary.

| Missions. <br> By O. U. Whitroid, Cor. Secretary, Wenterly, R. I. <br> The fret volume of the Seventh-day Baptist Pulpit closed with the January number. The twelve numbers will make bound, together in good style, a fine volume of sermons of Sev-enth-day Baptist ministers, both deceased and living. The sermons are excellentsome from the ablest and strongest of our preachers of the past-and some from the able and strong preachers of to-day. It seems to us that every Seventh-day Baptist family would want a volume of these, sermons. These sermons- were published in a monthly magazine form for the benefit of isolated and lone Sabbath-keepers who could have a sermon from one of our own ministers to read each Sabbath of the month with the appropriate Scripture reading. These ser- mons are sent to them free, and also to pastorless churches for use in Sabbath services. When two or three Seventh-day Baptist families live near each other and have no church privileges on the Subbath, they can get together, have Scripture reading, singing, prayer, a sermon read, and such a service followed by a Sabbath-school. Any lone Sab-bath-keeping family can have a Sabbath service in its home by the use of the Pulpit. Many words of appreciation and commenda- tion have been received by the committee who have in charge the editing and publication of the Pulpit. It is sent to about 200 lone Sabbath-keepers, and to about 50 of our small churches. There are 156 subreribers for the Pulpit and from them is about all the income that is received for its publication. It is not paying for itself and is largely a missionary tffort. We ought to have more subscribers. Will not the pastors of our churches speak a good word for The Yulpit aud recommend to their congregation to subscribe for it. It is at the cheap price of 50 cents a year. We ofught to have at least the part ot all our pastors and churches to increase the number of subscribers. A MID-OCEAN MESSAGE, <br> Mrs. D. H. Davis, as it was deemed necessary by the whole mission, has returned to the homeland with her son Alfred because of his poor health. This interesting letter written on her way home will be read with much interest by the readers of the Recorder: STEsamsaip Sibeara, Dec. $2 火, 1903$. <br> $M_{y}$ dear Mrs. Whittord: Your kind letter of Oct. 12 reached me in Shanghai, while I was so busy preparing for this journey. We are now on our last stage, having left Honolulu yesterday evening. On the whole it has been a very comfortable trip thus far. We had one severe storm after leaving Yokohama, but our ship is so large and steady that we suffered very little. One poor steward was thrown by the waves, having his leg broken, and there were a few orher minor accidents, but when the officera tell us we are very fortunate in being on this "big" ship we hold no controversy. <br> As Mr. Davis will have informed you ere this, we left Shanghai Dec. 5. There was bers of the or gratitude in leaving the memmatter of healith is of course very important every where but especially so in China, where there are so few workers and so much depends |
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| until Mise Burdick could return, and 1 cer tainly did not willingly yield to the, ircam of my retura to the homeland at this time Alfred has not improved on the journey, as had hoped, though on the whole am sure he is better. What it will seem wise to do when w reach California, I do not know, but am sur providence will direct. | sity, so made some inquiries, saying ancestors were all Seventh-day Bapt Maisoons, Lanphears, etc, and that his grandfathers were Seventh-day Baptists isters, though as I understand; his fat came to California in the early days and always kept First-day. This gentleman lo like the New England people. |
| :---: | :---: |
| The first week of our journey we had three stops, of a day each, in Japan. In Nagasaki, two nights and a day from Shanghai, where we-have spent several summer holidays, it was a pleasure to meet our old friend, Dr | is still at the head |
|  | fully oright-man |
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| Suganuma, an American lady who married a Japanese and has a large practice among foreigners, as well as a daily clinic for Japa |  |
|  |  |
| foreigners, as well as a daily clinic for Japanese. In Kobi, two days later, we called on old acquaintances at the American Board Mission at the same house where twenty-four |  |
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| years ugo we found "Grandmá Gulick," one |  |
|  |  |
| other two days and we were in Yokohama, where we had two days. The firstwas spent roing by "rail" up to Tokio, the capital |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| in going by "rail" up to Tokio, the capital of Japan. -We were in company with some |  |
| train*we went with jiurickshas from about nine or half-past in the morning until after one in the afternoon, going to one part of the |  |
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|  |  |
| city to call on some of their friends. We were disappointed to find they had returned to the |  |
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| United States. We were then directed to the Adventist Mission, where I wished to call, but |  |
| found they had moved to quite another part. We then took our course around by the In- |  |
|  |  |
| perial Palace, but though the park and sur roundings were very lovely we somehow felt thut uur "riohte" had been somewhat re |  |
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| that uur "rights" had been somewhat restricted in not being able to even see the |  |
| palace because of the high walls. The coun try just there is rolling, making it very en- |  |
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| chanting, with the beautiful foliage and grand old trees. Iuclosed you will find a tiny pic of the sacred bridge which ozly the |  |
|  |  |
| ture of the sacred bridge which only the Emperor is allowed to cross. So much for the |  |
| yet superstitious Japan. She hascome a long |  |
|  |  |
| I suppose on these lines is little more conservative than Old Eagland. The Capitol build- |  |
|  |  |
| ioge at Tokioure fine. However, leaving these |  |
| we went several mies call it, yet city all the way to where our Methodist friends have a large echool or sechools- |  |
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| Theological; Collegiate, Academic-for boys, and at the same place one for over two hun- |  |
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| dred girls. They have an enormous estate, bought years ayo when property was cheap. |  |
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| We first called at Dr. Sopers', where they gave |  |
|  |  |
| us a nice lunch; then went over the girls school, called a moment at the President's |  |
| home, into our ricksbas, and "quickly back four miles to take the train for Yokohama |  |
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| After riding over eleven miles with one Coolie, can appreciate better than ever the superior |  |
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| physical strength of the Japanese as compared with the Chinese, and the cause is not far to see-opium, the curse of China. |  |
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| Reaching the station at Yokohama it wasanother good hall mile in ricksha, and it |  |
|  |  |
| being quite dark we were very glad to ind a steam launch waiting at the wharf and some |  |
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| steam launch waising ar the wharf the dock. |  |
| One, a Mr. Maxson, 1 think from Washington, has been out in Manila, P. I., two |  |
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| yeare in the United States Civil Service. He heard us one day speaking of Alfred Univer- |  |



## Woman's Work.

$\frac{\text { Mbe. Hzsky M. Maxbon: Editor Praingeld N J J. }}{\text { SAINT AND HERO. }}$







TiE Children's Court and the probation of acer are proving as great a beneetit in the way
of upliftiug youthful eriminals sas the friends ho so strongly advocated the movement Could desire.
When a boy or girl is arrested in a city
where the Children's Court and the probation where the Children's Court and the probation
offier exist, the child is not brought to jus-
tie with the berdita offiter exist, the child is not brought to jus
tive witi the bardoued criminalis,
sepat hat
bepate hearing and iu most cases he is com separte hearne and in most cases he is com
mitted to the care of the probation offtcer
In this way child In this way children are not sent to reforma-
tories, but have their liberty on condition that they report reagilary to to the probation
otficer concerning their whereabouts, occupa otficer concerning their whereabouts, occupa
tion and geueral welfare.
 boys and girls were paroled in the Children',
Court in New York, many of whom would
have been sent to juil or reformaturies uuder have been sent to juil or reformatories unde
the old plan. The moral ffect of the systen is a good one, and steady employenent and
giod behavior is now frrquently reported in good behavior is now frrquently reported in
the eates of booss who were formerly way ward aud unmanageabie. Putting a boy on his
houor is often a moral brace, and many of these youthful ofifen
come useful citizens.
Leaving out entirely the moral fifect of the
system on the boys and giris, the movement ystem on the boys and girls, the movemen
is also a suceess from a fiuaucial stand point is also a success from a fiuaucial stand point
The anuual eost of eupporting a boy or girl
in almost any of the reformatory institutions in almost any of the reformatory institutions
is about a hondred dollars a year, so that is about a hundred dollars a year, so that
under this present arraugement somethīig
like seventy thousand dollares has been saved int the city of New York alone, to say nothing
of what the children themselves have learued during the ctime that they would have beel prisoned according to the old regim
Thi war in South Africa brought about a
nost remarkable misesionary movement. The Boer prisoners taken by the English were put
into camp ií South Arrica, in Ceylon, in In. into camp ii South Africa, in Ceylon, in In
dia, In the Bermudas and other British poseessions. Among these prisoners were
leaders in the Boer Church, who set about leaders in the Buer Church, who set about
guarding the young people aghainst the de
moraliztion of the prison camp by organiz. guarding the young people againet the de-
moralization of the prison camp by organiz-
ing them into a church. A relinious a awaken-

 pored of, remains only to be an element on
danger.-Science of Health. TimRe is almavs a something:

 If it wesn't tof fomething left in or left out,



 And if it's uut one thing-it's wol the

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.
Com an address issued by ex:Guveruor Alva Addums of
Colorado.
The women of Colorado regard the ballot
as a more serious obligation than the aver age man. The first year after suffrage was
granted, more books on political economy granted, more books on political economy
were bought and read by women than men have purchased'and studied in all the year
of State history. Already women are bette versed in parliamentary law and in the ab
stract problems of citizensbip and stract problems of citizensbip and govern-
ment than are their huubands aud fathers
Woman Woman studies her civic daties-man believes
that he is born to rule and boss, that, like man-he makes assurance $a$ apubstitute fo wisdom. Woman does not agree with man
that stateemanship is the one business that requires neither training nor experience.
The men have placed their religion, their
omes, and the education of their chidren homes, and the education of their children in
control of their wives ; this responsibilit gives woman a heart interest in political af
fairs. Upon all moral questions the affection and virtue, the wife and mother love, are
safer guides to good laws and pure yovery ment than the am
selfishness of man
If evil has come from equal, suffrage I can-
not mee it, but I can see in it the germ of great possibilitites for good. in feew the perm of great
peptics are pessimisistic - 29461 men dyepeptics are pessimistic - 29461 men voted
against saffrage ten years ago; a few of those may not navire yet reformed.
The only
The only active opposition is from a few
profeesional politicians who find that the quofessional politicians who find that the
qualifled candidates for offlce have ben
loubled without any increase in offres, and Soubled without any increase in offles, and
those lawless elements who feel instinctively
hat in woman then hat in woman thes bave an un relenting toe
The cause should be loved for the enemies it has made. No fair man cau say that suffrage has been a failure. Every just man realizes
that the priestess of the freside altur needs
the ballot to protect the sacred intereats in the ballot to protect the sacred interests' in
trusted to her. Every priviloge aranted
woman fortififes the menhood on the porfect civiliisation depends opon the
and joint reign of man and woman.
 and no harm to home or to woman; there
are only six women in the penitentiary and
six bundred men The siveetnens of woman has not bten lost, The : iweetnens of woman has not bten lost,
her character beas not been tainted, her nature
has not changed. The man who patented the bas not changed. The man who patented the
bahy incubator has gone into bankruptey.
Colorado Colorado manhood has given to woman
hose symbols of liberty; the ballot and the those symbols on liherty; the ballot and the
lathen-ke, and after ten yearr. they have no
regrets, and would not take them backif they

## $\stackrel{\text { regre }}{\text { eoll }}$

##  <br> $\bigcirc \quad-\quad$ a mile hat io kind and flirill $M$ Croekett.

Our so-called self-made men are in some danger of overdiling their praise of theme
vantage of having been born
van vantage of baving ben born poor. The
truth of the matter is that there is no advantage whatever in po verty except that
which comes from the stimulus of neeessity to which comes from the stimulus of neeessity to
the exprtion of all of ones's powers. But the
trouble is that tho the exertion of all of one's powers. But the
trouble is that those powers are frequinantly so
overexerted and overstrained that the man is overexerted and overstrained that the man is
lesse of a man than he might have been if he
had had more less of a man that he might have been if he
hid had more favorable conditions. We have
known miny known many students, obliged by their pove por
erty to live on the narrowest margins, who erty to live on the narrowest margins, who
have been made hopeless invalids. We have known of maideht and abess invalidis. Wrave boys have
lose their hearts by the multiplication of difo lose their hearts by the multipiciaction of diff-
culties. If it is suchia very good thing to be culties. If it it suchia very good thing to be
born poor and have to make your own way, what is the force of the appeeal to ocontribute
money for the support of schools and col money for the support of schools and col-
leges? No oollege papy ite way from term
bills. It contributes several hundred dollars a year out of its endowment funds or from the gifts of its friends for every student it has.
If the struggle against poverty is such a pood thing. why hold forth specialt yd advant a a good
ther for
students and schola students and scholarships for the especially
needy? Why not make every one pay for what he gets. Men are spoiled by poverty as
well as by weealth. The middle way is the
safest. A child has a right to be well safest. A child has a right to be well born,
and a boy or girl should not be thrown out
and and a boy or girl should not be thrown out
on the world without some kind of capital,
coming through inheritance. The children of coming through inheritance. The children of
the vicious and the unsuceessful, who, of course, are poor, have
race of life.-Advance.
our return to nature.
The future historian of American life and
manners for the closing decadee of the nineteenth aidd the beginange of the twentieth
century will hind an interesting theme in the renaissance of natural history, or the return to nature, which marks a distinct epoch.
If a desire for country life has followed the In A desire for country life has followed the
congestion of pouplation in cities, the increase in wealth, and the wonderful improve-
mente in transportation, there has also ments in transportation, there has also
grown up in America a genuine emppathy for
animals and an intelligent desire for knowledge in every department of out-door nature.
This awakening bas been attended by re This awarening has been attended by re-
newed interest in the relation of living beings to one another and to their sarroundings, as
well as by the interest in the habits behavior and intelligence of animale on the part of
both layman and specialist.- The Centary.

History and Biography

The elders and messengere from the differ-
ent churches of the Sabbatarian order composing the General Meeting, holden in Piscataway, New Jerseg, Oct. 224,1804 to the
churches of the same faith and order seat churches of the same faith and order. scat-
tered up and down throughout the United tered up add down throughout the Gited
States of America, we send greeting. Grace
and peace be bultiplied unto you. May the and peace be multiplied unto you. Mat. the
love of God the Fither, the faith of Jesus
Christ the Son, Sand the comfort and comCrist to Son Sond and the comfort and com-
munion of the Holy Spirit be with you. munion of the Holy Spirit be with you
Amen.
Beloved brethren, since it hath pleased Beloved brethren, since it hath pleased
God, in his providence, to favor us with an
other opportunity of meeting to together, to to other opportunity of meeting together, to
worship and adore his great name, and to see worship and adure his great name, and to see
and hear from each other, we deem it expe-
dient to contine our dient to continue our usuall custom of ad dressing you by way of letter
When we consider the are
When we consider the great and manifol
blessings that are continually poured out
upon us, that we, in this nation, have the
libert oo meeting together, as a peoppe, to
worship God in that way that seemeth right worship God in that way that seemeth right
unto us, and none to make us afraid, it becometh us to call upon our souls and all
that is within us to blens and praise the Lord for his goodness to us who are so unworthy
of these favors at his haud. And when we consider the love of God in the great work
of redemption wrought out by our Lord and of redernption wrought out by our Lord and
Savior Jesus Chriet, and the extensiveness and freeness thereoi; that it is without money
and withoüt price, that salvation is exand withooit price, that salvation is. ex
tended to all nations of the earth; and that the way of life and salvation throuph a cru-
cifled Savior is preached so extensively to all cifled Savior is preached so extensively to alil
that believe and obey the gospep; and we still
hope that the Lord is carrying oo his work hope that the Lord is carrying on his wor
in the hearts of his people, to spread th gospel of our Lord and Savior to the remot
est parts of our land, we have reason to
thank and adore his great and holy name for his goodness to the children of men; that he early yges of eternity he had thought
mercy concerining us and in these latter merey conceruing u8; and in these latter
days he hath fultilled thbe promise which wae
made to our fathers, in that he hath raised made to our fathers, in, that te hath raised
up. Jesus Irom the dead, who hath ascended ap Jesus rom the dead, whe hath ascended
to the majesty on high, ever to be an advocate for his people, and toor purify unto him-
self a peculiar people, zealous of good work-
 and seeing we have io great encouragement
to come unto him, it becometh us to give all
diligance to mate diligenee to mate our calling and election
sure, kuowing that it is God who worketh in sure, kuowing that it is God who worketh in
us of his good pleasure, and hath piven
us assurance that he will cast off none that us assurance that he will ceas off none that
cometh unto him in obedience to his com-
mande, and accept. of iff and salvation mands, and accept. of lift and salvation
through taith in his Son. LLet ul lay anide
every weight and the sin that easily bestrtof and press towefrd the mark for the prize
of the high calling of God in Chriat Jesuas our
Lord. GENERXL CONEERENCE-FOURTH SESSION, Bors. (Continued from last week.)

- Voted, that there be a comm

| The elders and messengers from the differ ent churches of the Subbatarian order, com- posing the Geueral Meeting, holden in Piscataway, New Jersey, Oct. 22. 1,1804 to the churches of the same froug aod order. scat- tered up and down throughout the United States of A merica, we send greeting. Grace and peace be multiplied unto you. May the love of God the Father, the faith of Jesus Christ the Son, and the comfort and com- munion of the Holy Spirit be with you. A cuen. <br> Beloved brethren, since it hath pleased God, in his providence, to favor us with an- other opportunity of meeting together, to worship and adore his great name, and to see and hear fróm each other, we deem it expedient to continue our usual custom of ad- <br> When you by way of letter. <br> blessings that are the great and manifold upon us, that we, in thie nation, have the liberty of meeting together, as a people, to worship God in that way that seemeth right cometh us to call upon our souls and all that is within us to bless and praise the Lord for his goodness to us who are so unworthy of these favors at his haud. And when we cousider the love of God in the great work of redemption wrought out by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and the extensiveness and freeness thereoi; that it is without money and without price, that salvation is extended to all nations of the earth; and that cifled Savior is preached so extensively to ali that believe and obey the gospel; and we still hope that the Lord is carrying on his work gospel of our Lord and Savior to the remot est parts of our land, we have reason to thank and adore his great and holy name for his goodness to the children of men ; that in the early ages of eternity he had thought of days he hath fulfilled the promise which was made to our fathers, in that he hath raised to the majesty on high, ever to be an advocate for his people, and to purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works; and seeing we have so great encouragement to come unto him, it becometh us to give all diligence to make our calling and election sure, kuowing that it is God who worketh in us of his good pleasure, and hath given us assurance that he will cast off none that cometh unto him in obedience to his commande, and accept of life and salvation through faith in his Son. Let us lay aside every weight and the sin that easily best ty ue, and press towird the mark for the prize |
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| orde |
| tion |
| pray | tion are not in mo lively and active a situa-

praver and wibb, let us be instant in prayer and supplication to God for the out-
pouring of bis Spirit, that all who have
named named the name of Jesus maty, feel the spirit
and the power of religion, that they see the
beanty of holiness, as it shines in the beauty of holiness, as it shines in the face of
Jesuas Christ, and let their light Bo shine that
others may take knowledge that they thave others may take knowledge that they hat
been with Jesus, and plorify their Father
vho is in in teaven. And now, dearly beloved who is in beaven. And now, dearly beloved
we would commend you too God and to the
word of hisegrace. Make tit the man of your
cungel to eree if these thinge counsel to eee if these things are so or not.
And may the God of all krace comfort you yon
in every good word and work for Christ's in every good
sake. A men.
N. $\cdot$ B - It
N.: B-It is also recommended that a
nembers who remove to au anconvenient
distance from their own church, that they
put theinelves under the watchere put thenselves under the watcheare of the
church or churches nearest to them of th oume order. We, likewise, inform you
our neneral Mpeeting will be beld
Hopkinton State of Rhode day before the second Sabbath in Septembe
next, 1805, to begin at ten o'clock, forenoon said day.. $A$ statement of our minutes wit
that of our churches will accompany this Done by order and in behalf of the General


THE WORLDS WEALTH AND INDEBTEDNESS.
"Arear, population, commerce, revenue, expenditures, indebted eoss, currency, and stocks
of money of the principal countries of the
world," is the title of a statement just issued through the Bureau of Statistics. The state-
ment includes all countries and colonies for Chich statistics of commerce and the other
conditions above mentioned are available
and thua presente and thus preespts an approximately comple
picture of commercial and financial condition
broughout the entire civilid throughout the entire civilized world.
The total exports of the conntrieen and colon.
ies included are stated at $\$ 10278610.000$
and the total imports at $\$ 11.525755000$ making the aggregate commerce $\$ 21,804$ 391,000 . For most of the countries the figur
stated relate to the year 1902 , in feem casee
they are for 1901, and in someceasef for 1903 the aggregate of the world's com merce at th present time may therefore be set down, in
ound figures, as 22 billionsof dollars. While presumably; all exports become, in turn, im
ports, the stated value of these imports ex eeds by more than one billion dollars th
tataed value of the merchandise in questio When stated as exports.
The population of the countries and colon
ief included in this tatement is ${ }^{\text {given at }}$ at $1^{\circ}$
 square miles. This. Aligure of population
the eountries included in the toble eseems t
justify an estimate of 1 . uatily an estimate of $1.600,000,000$ as th at the present time.
The total revenue, for the lateet avaiiable
dnte, of the countries and colonies included in the litt tis cet down at $\$ 7.85+301000$ and
the total expenditures the lirt is set down at $\$ 7854,301000$ and
the total expenditures at $\$ 7,939,540,000$,

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The total indebtednems of the countriesname
is given at $\$ 34.389,604970$; but as thestate ge iven at $\$ 34,389,604$ 970; but ast hestate
ment does not iuclude the indebtedness of certain minor colonies and divisions, the tota
national indebtedniess of the world at the pres nt time may eaflly be put, in round term
at $3 \bar{z}$ billions of dollars. The interest charg on the public debt of the
given at $\$ 1{ }^{2} 416397448$.
The largest imports of any single nation
re thozo the United Kingdom. $\$ 2751416$,-
 lands fourt $h, \$ 867,308,000$, and France fifth,
8818046000. 8888046000 .
Gold is
otated
Gold is stated as the standard of currency
in all of the countries named, except Bolivia, Guatemala, Houduras, Nicaragua, San Sulvador, China, French East Indiee, M-xico, Para-
gavy, and certaiu German colovies, guay, and certain German colonies. These
ten countries whose standard of currency is
given as iilver show a total commerce of $\$ 631194000$, out of total commere of $\$ 22$,
000.000 .000 or slightly less than 3 per cent of the graud toral.
The debt of the United States is stated. at \$925 011637 . That of the Gurman Einpire
\$6988 849400 . and of the German Stater \$2 687,621000 Five European countriesFrauce, the Uutied Kiuydom, Germany. Ital.
and spain-show an aggregate indebtedneess of over 11 billioion of dollard, thus forming
one-half of the total indeted nessof the world. ne per capita debt. as stated in the order nonwealth of Australia. \$277.79; Portugal \$151 02; France. $\$ 150$ 31; Uruguav. $\$ 132$
$81 ;$ Honduras. $\$ 2419$ : Suain, $\$ 11072$


## self-supporting students.

 clearlyPost.
Ther

## erme, aerge aed is. <br> | tion |
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| $16,-$ |

The most hopeful characteristic of the
merican colleges is the sell-supporting tudent. It has been said that any boy in
his country who wants an eduaction can
eet it, if he wants it bad enough. The truth this country who wants an education can
get it if if wantsit bad enough. The truth
of this is being demonstrated now more

There is common complaint that the poor
boy's chances to get ahead in the world are ot what they used to be. This is not borre
out by the facts in any department of life. Since the beginning young men bave worked
heir way through colleges. Pooerty hem Since the begi
their way th.
been no bar.
The growth
he report of the secretary of Columbia Co ege committee on employment of "tudente during the past aummer earned $\$ 31.401$, an
ncrease of $\$ 13.000$ over their earnuiugs for corease of \$1
What the wage-earning student loses from
Whe college courese he met the college courese, , he makesu un in in practicical
pplication of his talents to the real work pplication of his falents to the real work of
iffe. He is better prepared, perhaps, to step
to his chosen




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colleges. Poverty



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Young People＇s Work． Lestre C．RasDoupr，Editor，Altred，N．Y．
Sombone said to me last night that she
wished the SABBATH REcorder would pubfiet more personal news，enpecially in regard to more persoonal vews，enpecialy in regard to
our ministers and leaders．Now I am inclined
to think that this is a good sugeestion，and to think that this in a good sugergesion，and
that it can be adpapted to the use of this de－
partment But pou must help．Send on tait tit can be alapted
partment．But ．．ou
your items of interest．
What kind of items are wanted？Well，
bere is a sample．With the beginning of here is a a ample．With the beginning of the
new year at Alfred，Miss Susie Burdick turned
 latter is the wife（f Starr A．Burdick．She
graduated from Alfred last June．Her father is Irving Saunders of Rochester：Her mother was a Bonham from Shiloh．The mother and
four daughters have been staunch and cheer－ ful Stbbath－keepers for vears in a large city， faith from ass！ aith．
Wild someone arise and explain why it it
that our strongest homes are those of lone Sabbath－keepers，and why our these workere
Sare those from the smal charces are those from the small churches？Is thiis
really the case，and if so，what is the reason？
The editor has a theory，but he would like to hear yours．
Did you say that you mised the editorials
lately？Well，glad of that．Thank you．One reason is that，alung with many ther duties，
a newo one has arisen，to prepare for the trip a new one has arisen，to prepare for the erip
next Murch to the World＇s Sund ay－echool convention in Jerualeam and to the countries
of the Mediterranean．This is to occupy ser．
enty－one days，but another mouth will prob－ enty－one days，but another mouth will prob
ably be added for a trip across Europe
including Italy Swizeriand Paris the erlands and London．$\$ \mathrm{It}$ is unex pected an undeserved，and at first it seemed like a reami，but as the time draws near，and kind
loving friends inform me that the berth loving friends inform me that the berth
bought and paid for，and as I study all I cail regarding the countries which we are to visit，
it is coming to seem very real that the dream of my life is to be realized．With，deep grati－
tude to God for all his goodness，the editor wishes you all a Happy．New Year．
znow that your former president，now Pas
or Suanders of Shiloh，and Pastor Witter of or Saunders of Shiloh，and Pastor Witter
Salem，who has also many friends among you，are to take the same trip．We expect to
be eeatmates at table，companions in distress at the rail＂looking for land，＂and comrade
of the whole，long，happy journey．Will ọom one please invent an adequate name for
this combination ？Whent President Allen Dhis combination？When President Allen
Dr．Lewis，George H．Babcock and Charlee
Putter wet Otter went abroad，they formed the＂Cra Club．＂Last year Presidents，Gardiner and
Davis were the＂Prex party．＂Let there be no levity when you name this trium virate． embers of the party hurt for perhaps wor can prevail upon each one to writea letletter for
bis department once in three weeks．So watce
 months．By the way，what would you like
na to find out for vou over in Palestine and Egypt？Start a question box．
Now，I take it that this is the yongg pe
ple＇s department，and that it covers all mat


## Children＇s Page．

## CONSOLATION．






| Is a bore to the man with the finte |
| :--- |
| ＂And I myealif have often thought |


＂But einee they will not the very beet way

$\frac{\text { BLUSH Roses．}}{\text {（ }}$
 gold－bowed ones would have seemed an px－
travagance；and did her hair up in a tight
little knob because it could be done quickly little knob because it could be done quiekl．
soo，and there was nobody to tell her that it
was unbecoming．And she walked was unbecoming．And she walked very fast
and straight whein she went on errands，and and straight when she went on errands，an
nobody stopped her for a chat，because she
looked as if she would resent suche an inter $\frac{\text { ruption．To most people she was either for }}{\text { bidding or uninturesting．But most people }}$ had not seen her in her garden． Passing Miss Retecea＇s story－and－a．hal
house，spick and span in its coot of white
paint，you never would have suspected the paint，you never would bave suspected the
presence of that gardeu ；for in front was only a narrow，grass covered embank ment with a
small fowering quince on one side of th small flowering quince on one side of the
frout door，and on the other an aged syringa－
bush．But ouce behind the honse，something from the country eeened to havee eliperd int
the widst of this New England eity．Apple the widst of this New England city．Apple
treese and pear－trees dappled the grass with
their shadows their shandows；，grape vevine clambered loving
ly over unsightly wall or shed，and a line o ly over unsightly wall or shed，and a line of
phlox marched beside the one garden path In a corner where most of the day the sun． light fell foll and warm was a clump of rose
buishes－blush－rose bushes－that had bloomed for forty yearis or more．．Mise Rebecea＇s fath
er and mother had set them out aud tended er and mother had set them out and tende
them in their lifetime，and now Miss Rebece
pruned and watched over them，Eech pruned and watcted over them．Euch year
they flled the air with their fragrance，and in Cue season were gathered by Mise．Rehece
due
and borne proudly to her church pestry to and borne proudly to her church vestry to bo
used as decoration for its June festival．It
was her one vanity－to it primis by and fee was her one vanity－to sit primly by and fee
thiat on the many tables，with their paotlees
totlect tabielothe and shining silver，
other tlowers so beautiful as hers．
To this end she weeded and watered and
fought bugg and light，and recklesse o
twinges in her back coazed the buabes with twinge har her back，coaxed the bushes，with
beguiling tonch to do their utmost．And for one day，when the tender pink of her flower
shone out from bowl and vase，she bore shone out from bowl and vase，she bore a
exaltant spirit，a thrilling sense of publio im
portance．
It was
It was nearing the time now of this annua
roee：gathering delight，and Miss Rebecca a work in her front jard felt her mind concerned
have．The season had been one most
ly to rees Iy to roese．Never had there been more bude
never hart the buabee been more vigorous o
free from blemieb．She paused a momen free from blemieb．She paused a momen
while she allowed anticipation to have it while she allowed anticipation to have
way with her．Into the pause there came the
Bound of a gate－latch being ilitred S．Se to tre towatr the noise and sew a acantily clad fif
ure wedgirg through the partly Now，Mise Rebecea was not used to having Now，Mise Rebecca was not used to having
small ifureses scantily clad or otherwise，open
her gatess unbiddeu．She had waged a sharp her gates unbidden．She had waged a sharp
but decisive war but decisive war against that－vory thing
many years beforeeand the fame of thad not
wholly died out All newcomers on the street Wholly died out．All neweomers on the street
were cautioned against letting their children ask her for flowers or fruit．The children who
dieregarded warningsaclimbed over the back disregarded warnings climbed over the back
fence at．．night，and alt the next day lived in
terror of Mise Rebeceats avencing presence． Mis Rebeca straigigened up，scowled over
her glasses，and groped round in her miud her glasees；and groped round in her mind
for the old phrase she bad been accustowed
to find effettiven to find effective on such occasions．It．Was a
＂Run away，little boy，＂＂uttered in so severe
a tone that seldom was anything else neces－ a tone that seldom was anything else eneces
sary．But the phrase had lain uuneed for a
long time，and it failed in this instane to long time，and the little boy had yholiy wrig－ gled himself in and was standing beside her．
He was quite dirty as to his hands and face

＂Yu＂＇s got nice flowers，＂he said，pointing
to the quince．bush ；＂Ilikes nice flow，＂ Miss Rebecca relaxed her frown in pure amazement．＂Little boys mustu＇t come in
to people＇s yards without being arked，＂she
neard heard herself say；＂don＇t you know hat
The sile wavered ucertainly on the round
face．＂I likes nice．flowers．＂There was race．＂I likes niee flowers．＂There was
pause，then the s．ile thone out apain bril．
liantly．＂You give litle boy a nice flower？＂ －Mise Rebecca tried to sumuon some other arraugement of words that should express se－
verity，but failed．Here was something that verity，but
didn＇t feer
ringatbush．
＂Well，＂，she said，＂rlll pive you one piece， She broke off ast alarge right awayay and held it out
to him．He took it in one chubby hand；but
and the other he reached up to her
＂．Phank you，＂he gurgled
you．＂
If the house had stood on end or the sy－ nnga－bush gone walking down thestreet，Mis
Rebeca could hardly have been more us－ tondided．$\Delta$ child wanted to kise her！It was the frrst time in all her life that such a thing
had happened；but she dropped her sickle，
and atooping awk wardy，offered her cheek to be hugged against．a very wet kiss． ＂Vat＇s a
come again．＂
He trunded
Come again＂，
He trunded off，and Miss Rebecca still in a aze went slowly on with her work．
The birds sang－blithely from the
The birds sang－blithely from the elms，the
soft wind dallied with the grass，the bumble－
Soft wind dallied with the grass，the bumble
beve buzzed about the flowerg．It was a very
lovely day，thought Mise Rebecca． Sosely daza，thoutht Mise Rebecca．
By degrees Bhe got back to
By degreess ohe got back to her normal
state of mind，and when she went in to get her solitary dinner she eoneld weyt with to some－
thing of self．disdain－＂What nonsensel？ thing of self．disdain－＂What nonsengel＂，
But the next morang she mas out in her
yard long before her usual time，digeiug up
 gate－latch clicked， Miss Rebece looked up．There stood the
mall boy，and with him another small boy． They both came in－boy number two hank－
ing back and looking ready to run．That was the old remembered ready to to rude of children；
it was what Mise Rebece was ecustomid but somehow it it quave her are accustomed to to sen it．
Would boy number one be affected by it？ pparenty not，for he came straight on ＂This little boy likes niieq flowers，too，＂he
＂nounced．＂We＇s come for some．＂ Without a word Miss Rebeccan went to her Without a word Miss Rebecca went to her
syringa－bush and stripped off an armulo
boseom for aech．And of her own accord sylogams for each．
bhe knelt for $a$ kiss．
＂What is your name？＂she remembered to call as they went out of the yard．
＂Tommy，＂
Jimmy，＂，said boy number twor
The nex ane，and The next day saw pretty much the Bame
ene in Miss Rebecca＇s door－yard，and the scene in Miss Rebecca＇s door－yard，and the
next and the next and the next，only with
eact new day，the procession．headed by Tom each new day，the procession．headed by Tom－
my；was larger than the day before．Miss
Rbecea gave and gave and Rebecea gave and qave and qate．She in－
ished the syringas and plundered the quince ished the eyringas and plundered the quince－
bush untili one omorning she woke to the fact
that the blossoms were almost gone bush unti one moruing she woke to the fact
that the blossoms कere almost qone．Anoth－
er visit and she would have given her last er visit and she would have given her last
spray，even of buds．And then the click of
别 no more．
The day suddenly seemed less bright and Then she thought of her roses．They were
blooming now iu all their beauty．But her peses were for the charthestival．It was im－ possible to think of their going elsewh
No，Tommy could not tave her roses． She gave the last of the quince blossoms to the outstretched hauds，and worked the rest of the day with dull peraistence．It wae the
last she should see of Tommy，she was sure of that．Sill，when the morning came again
she took her sickle aud made a pretense of cutting the grase．＇She triumed the edges to cutting the grass．she ren and the edges
the smaliest spear of green，and let no dande lion or plantain leaf escape her；but no Tom－
myे came． my came．
So it went
So it went on for two long mornings．
On the third day Miss Rebeca put on second best hat and dress and stoon on hereso－
utely at her front door．She would iro and see the committee about her roses；；perhaps she would go round by way of some or thoose
back streets；ehe could just as well as not back streets；ehe could just as well as not，
and she hadndit been round that way for
隹 ages；there was no knowing what changes
had taken place． ages；there was
She peered over her glasses in the direction
of thie back streets，and her heart gave a of the back streets，and her heart gave a
thud，for there，trudging toward her，alone，
almost at her gate，was Tommy lmost at her gate，was Tomamy．
＂Ain＇t you got just one more．
＂Ain＇t you got just one more nice flower？＂
Mreeted her．＂I＇s come for one more．＂ he greeted her．＂l＇s come for one more．＂，＂
Miss Rebeca sat down abrupt／反 on the top
＂Tommy，＂she comīanded，＂come here．＂
Tommy，＂，she commander marched up to her．
＂Yougo orf and get all the other little boys
you can fiud，and the little cirls，and come ou can fild，and the little girls，and come back here quick，and there＇ll be some more
niek flower；do you understand，dear，all the
nice flowers yon cen carr？＂）
 more flowers, anid, there were the roses. She
would beg some for the festival or oby some, or get them somehow, but Tommy should
have hers.
abed have hers. ©
She wated at the side gate for the sinall
rabble that gathered at Tommy's summons and when they came led them into the guard ed region. And while they rifted her bushe
and elimbed her trees and trampled her grase she sat bliesfully by watching the havoc. Th rrom her eyes. And when the laden an
stumbling ctildren went out, she drew Tom my to her side. She held him tight while she
siaid bordy. as one who might bave known
child ren all her life, ""Theréll be apples and pears and the by and by be apples an et them, won't you?" "Yes,". said Tommy, serenely; "IT", come, he emudged a kise on the side of Miss Rebe
ca's nose and trudged of a
A nelase and trudged off Rebeca's breast.
"I shouldnt
"I ghouldn't wonder," she sighed, "if the next thing 'd be putting up a sign, ' Waited
-B.ysdo cimb over my back fences and hel themselves to ay gra ges. " "The Outlook.




 OLD EGYP:UAF NECKLACES. ental iowelry of great interest was opened
lately at the National Arts Clab in West
Chirty-fourth street, says the New Yort Thirty-fourth street, says the Nei York
Tribue.
Among the particularly interesting piece日 A mong the particularly interesting pieces posed entirely of simall iruits and iowers.
These were made only ine place, Tele-l-
Amarna, under one King, Kuu-en-Aten. The Amarna, under one King, Khu-en: Aten. The
necklace is over 2,000 years old. These ex qecklace is over 2,000 years old. These
quisite little flowe and fruits are of glazed potterर्रु, and were cast in molds. Perrap
the prettiest thing about them is the fa the prettiest thing about trem is the iad so perfectly that it has been worked out an
deatif $\rightarrow$ by Percy $\mathrm{N} \geqslant$ whary, by means wreaths, carvings and other repre sentations of the fauna of ancient Egypt.
The necklace is composed of large, irreg ar shaped, flat beads, opaque, and of a ris orange-pink color. They are very rare, and
date from $1562-1228$ R. C. A famous neeklace which was buyght in London is in th arm of a little close fringe composed of red alternating. A handsome gold bulla form he pendant. This necklacee was found Asinoe, and, says Mrs. Pier, "is charming
ear." One very valuable etring of beads of lapis lazuli, blue paste and gold. It honght to be from a royal tomb.
The earliest beads were mand in the form

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

a woro thar liveo

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { receut illuegs. She was watcoing the rakin } \\
& \text { of leaves from the grass, and as the ma }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of leaves from the grass, and as the mar } \\
& \text { passed near her with his rake she aroused } \\
& \text { herself from her langour to say: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { passed near her with his rake } \\
& \text { herself frou her langour to say } \\
& \text { " You keep the lawn looking }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He was only the hired man, a stranger in } \\
& \text { strange land, and this was but one of aseor }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { strane land, and this was but one of a seol } \\
& \text { of ducies that he was paid for doing. Pro } \\
& \text { ably no one had ever thought of praisin }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { him before, and he had no answer ready. } \\
& \text { A week later the gente invalid wats gortic } \\
& \text { slipped away suddenly out of encircling }
\end{aligned}
$$ among the mouruersist the wag ouly driver he family carriage which carried some of the

riends, but to one of thess with whom friends, but to one of these with whom h he
found himself alone he told of the kind com mendation, the last words he had heard the
girl speakk, and added, with voice growing
huaky "Avk :
"As long as

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "As long as I stay there the lav lave } \\
& \text { eept as Mus Heler liked to eee it.," } \\
& \text { The little word had left a legacy }
\end{aligned}
$$ ess and awaken

nd faithufliuess.
The art of eayin.
The art of saying appropriate words in
indly lady way is oue that never goes out
ashion, never ceases to please, and is withis
the reach of the bumblest.
THE AMERICAN BIBLE sOCIEEY IN NEED OF The Baard of Managers of the A merican Bible
Sciety at the close of the present fiscal year March 31,1904 , will have so far expeuded $t$ auds at its disposal that, unless large con
ributions are reecived in the meanwhile, it will be imperative upon it to seriously cur-
ciil its work, and it may even be comple in some fields to discontinue the distributio last year have fatlen about $\$ 50,000$ belo The falling off has ben yeares
rease in gifts from legacies. The permanen rust funds in, the hands of the Society, whict
mount to $\$ 52,12072$ amount to $\$ 522,120$ 72. yield an income only
sofflient to carry on the present mork of the
Society for a few weeks. The only other ih-come-bearing property. of the Society is the
Bible House, which was given for the especial purpose of making a home for the Society's
work. The rentals of the portion not
used by the Socety are applied to the
cost of adiministration, thereby in large used by the Society are applied to th
cost of admininistration, theroby in larg
measure relieving the benevolent fund meanure relie
 home and abroad, but thene, of course, yield
no income. The regular gitts from the
churches and individuals must be very great-
 Iy increased, and large epeciat pift m must be
received before April 1.1904, or the work of
tha American Bible Society, at home and ha American Bible Society, at home an
broad, will be seriously curtailed, to the in jury of the
churches.
All funds for the American Bible Society
hould be sent directly to Mr. William ahould be sent, directly to Mr. William
Eolke. Treasurer, Bible House, Aetor Place
Vew York the heavenly attracion No, we need a apiritual power to lift ue to
the plane of holy ilivin. Oue is reminded of the bridge conpany that had long tried to
 they found inbeded in the channel an old .wa
ter main of solidid ion which they could not
nemove. They hitched tuig boats to it, and remove. They hitched tug boats to it, an
bcomotives, and pulled and straiued unti the locomotives were derailed, the engine
rooke down, but the obstruction would no lift. At last a man came along and offtred
lo lift it at a very small price. His contract was gladly accepted. He inimply Mist two big
nud-scows, put some beams across then ad-scows, put some beams across then,
connected the two and then anchored them
right over the othatruction in the river. The ight over the obastruction in the river. The
he took a powerful chain cable, fastened it to the water main below seaurely, and waited
intil the tide was low and theu he firmly at dotil the tide was tow and then he frmply at-
tached the upper end of it to the beams that
connected the two scows. Then he went and connected the two scows. Then he, went and
sit on the bank and folded his arms and Leughed. The tide began to rise slowly but
vexitlessly, the chains tightened and pulled resiridesesily, the chains tightened and pulled
and creaked with the strain, the mighty
scows shook a little and were pulled under scows shook a little and were palled under
water a few feet and then stop water a few feet and then stopped siukiug
but the tide rose on and pulled, and pulled but the tide rose on and pulled, and palled
and pulled at those mighty chaine until sud
denly there was a crash, the water lea ped danly there was a crask, the water leaped
high in the air, the chain relaxed, the seows oose, and lo, the watermain was torn from it oundation and was hanging. by the cable.
oun higher force of a heavenly attraction he The higher force of a heavealy attra
lifted the impossible barrier.
The German idea that the place for women
in the house and not in the church, led $r$ re The German idea that the place yor women
in the house and not in the church, led re-
ently to a curious complication, which the eatly to a curious complication, which the
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph reports. In
smaill town in Pennsylvania there is a smale preacher. One afternoon she was pre paring her sermon for the following Sunday,
hen she heard a timid knock at the parson hen she heard a timid knock at the parson
ge door. Sue answered it herself, and found bashful young German standing on the
app. He was a stranger, but the ininiste ep. He was a stranger, but the ministe
reeted him pleasantly, and asked him what greeted him pleasantly, and asked him what
"Deyen.
"Day der minister lifed jin dis house, "Yees? sir."
Yees,
Yese.
All
Vell, $I$ I vant to kit marriet. All right ; I can marry you."
The German jammed his hat on' his head, The German jammed his hat on' his head,
turned and hurried down the walk.
"Whe is the matter?" called the parson "What is the matter?" called the parson-
ase after him. a Ater him.
"You kits
back. "I do

##   <br> the easy voke.

It is botter to oobey Curist's command men than to set ourselves againgt them. For i
we will take his will for our law, and meekly
aesuine the geke of loyal and loving obedi assuine the yoke of loyal and loving obedi
ence: to him. the door into an earthly para ence:to him, the door into an earthly para-
dise is thrown pon to us. His yoke is easy not becaure its preseriptions and provisione
lower the standard of righteonsne-s and mor
 and it is always blessed to do that which th
beloved derires. When "I will" and "I ought" cover exactly the same ground, then there it
no kind of pressure. from the yoke. Christ' yoke is easy because, too, he pives the powe
to obey his comuandme yok is easy hecauke, too, he eives te power
to obey his commandments. His burden in
such a burden (asi It thiuk one of the old fathers put it) as sails are to a sbip or wings to a bird. They add to the weight, but they car
ry that which carries them. So Chrites col ry that which carries them. So Christ's yoke
bears the man that bears it. It is easy, ton. because "in," and not only after or for "in keeping of it there is great reward;" "eeing gruaus with the hi, hest good and brigning
along with it the purest blessiug: Instead o along with it the purest blessiug: Instend
that yoke, what has the world to offer, o What do we get to dominate us, if we cast on
Chist? Self, the old anarich self, and that in
misery. To be eelf.ruled is to beself.destroyed the power of slence.
When one person says hard things to an-
other the most powerful weapon thelatter has other the most powerful weapon the latter has
is absolute silence. The most contremptuous answer has not the strength of simply saying
nothing. To be completely ignored is the largely into the composition of most mortale that its needs must be recognized. When a gossip brings a tale of somebody's frailty or
dowufall and shows it to be told for love of spreading the story or delight in another's
misfortune, there is no rebike so keenly felt as dignitied and sober silence. Busides it it you but ask a question or acquiesce in the least you are quite sure to be reported as
having originated the story. To all there come days filled with petty
trials and crosses. The man in business, the woman in her household, way toilltemper and snap at thosee about
you. Go into a room or some place alone Say a little prayer. R. lix. the muscles. Think
of the mountains, the sea, or bring to mind some treasured memory. Stay in the silenct
for fifteen minutes. Thore is a mangic in it. the same, but quiet strength is yours to meet


 Mial, but an an axcellent virtue.-The Fither
Matthew Herald.
Thev must upward atill and onward, when
They muet upward otill, and onward, who
would teop abreate of Truth.-Llowell.

Durine a opertiod of ar arricultumitr. in the West almost all the farms in a northeru
county of county of Michigan were under wortgaye,
At oue farm, says the Chicago Journal, a man who was in the neighborbood on busi
ness fuund the owner lookiuy particilarly nesobled.
"What's the matter?" he asked, sympa "What's the matter?" he avked, eympa
hetically. "Can't you raise your mortyage "It's worse that that, mister," replied the "Cer, wearity.
"Cops a failure?
N see,"
"Sickness or death in in
"Worse thin that",
Worse thà that." the family? Then it must be a calamity, indeed.
 word for two hours tryast. Yes, sir, you can gut it down as an a awfol c.lamity",
"Well, but what is it? Can't you tell? "Yes, There was a mortgage on my farm, and I was feeliug as big as any onf of my ailiguors and taking things, exsy, when my
wite got a legzey of six huadred dollars.
Stranger, can you guess what she did with Stranger, ca
that money?
"Shedidn"
"Shedidn't lose it?
No, sir. She jost paid that mortgage
bought two hosses and a plow, and this
horning I was bounced a moraing I was bouncedd ant of my own cabiir
because I wouldn't peel off my coat and gro to
 ity-a calamity that's landed me on the out-
side, and between $m y$ pride and her spunk

NÓt Gingerbread this time
A good old local preacher was on his waỳ
of fultill a preaching appoint
orent at à Wes. leyan chapel about four miles from his home,
when he was overtuken by a deluying shower of rain. He sought shelter against a high nedge, and for so
ume bis journey.
The rain having ceased, he hastened on, and
arrived at the chapel twenty minutes late Entering the porch, he found that a prayer
meeting was in progress this neeting was in progress, this having been
started on the supposition that the wet started on the supposition that the wet
weather had kept the preacher from his ap-
pointment: point ment:
He listened
He listened to the prayer that was being
offered, and was not a little amused to hear the suppliant say:
$\cdots 0 \mathrm{~L}$ rd, bless
(is not) which ought of here but edu't (is not). If he is afeared bread;, therefore, o Lord, make en ovver apain."
At the
preacher
preacher came forward, ascended the pulpit and taking off his wet coat, conducted the
service with his usual vigor. $\frac{\text { PIETY BY PRoXY. }}{\text { Prve with his usual vigor: }}$
A certain man would never go to a place of
worship. When he heard the bells rung fur service he would say to his wife, "G , you to
church and pray for yourself and me," Oue night he dreamed that both he and his wire were dend, and that they knocked to
gether at heaven's gute for entrance; but the
angel ' angel who acted as porter siff red the wife
ontror in. but kppt the humband out ayain
"She is gone in both for herself and thee,"
 pilot the way throud
tation-J. Alexaude

DEATHS.







"With them the bleaged angele












 He mas born in Brokekeld, N. Y., Dee. 22. 1825, the
on of Blier and Sophia Witter S.unders. He was mar-














 iec was cunduct
rove and York.

## Sabbath School.



## 



Lesson v. J. Jesubs calles rour disciples.

For Sobatathdop, January 30, 1004














 oviuxs





















##  



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 Wt betoditwinw whit

Our Reading Room.
 visit, whieh we prizs more than any other or
like obaraceter. Church and society matter






 point the preesent incumbent wishes to soy
that the ation taken in presentiog his res. ignation is due, not to andy unpleasantraese
or misunderstandiog between him and the church, or any or its imembers, but to
belefer that the time has coome when the
fire fare of the church and community , and tha
interesestso t the eause for which we stand, cai be beterer suberved bya change in the pastor
atafe and it it h his sinecere deesire that the Holy
Sol

 young peopile, some of whom are not yet
gathered into the old, and hence the fleld turnimbese a a opotut opportunity for an earnost,
conseerated pastor:
It was the privilege



the journay must be made by privato con-
vegance no
no delegates trom eitber of the threo other churchese were present. The mem.
berbsip of the Murquette church is small, but
tut
 Sabbath, and on First.day the interest wao
of $a$ hixh order. Bro. Jestese Hutching, of Mit ton colloge, was preseut and added mach
to the suceess of the meetings. He preached twiee, gave an addreses at the Sabbuth trehool
hour Sabbath afternoon, alld for the most

 nate. This theld is now without minisisterial aid,
 place at an early day.

diit not fall below the reeord of of former yearrs,
It was greatly evioged by both young and
old. Several social katherings of tamide

New Year's. Theee are among the inciadents
which eerre to totrongthen the iee of kidurred
 heart to heart, ast the yearg do by.
In material hiuge the past year
In matiorial haing the pasko sear has been,



 It chn templitet,
othe locelity, but tually deciided to to remain,
The


 His practie is extending.



 of the inhabitants hereabout are of that
claese) will have but litite, if any, difficuty ity in amply providing for their comfort ; but the
poor, who are omnipreseut, mutst suffer imore
or or less before the return of spring, if this
severe cold temperature is to continue, as the severe cold temperature is to continue, as the
present outlook seems to predict.
J. Ban. 5 . 1904 . present outto
Jan. 5, 1904.
Boulder, Colo-Thinking
$\overline{\text { Thinking }}$
interest to the members of our denomiuational
household to hear again from the little sister church far out aerross the plaino, in this city
eustled cosily at the foot of the mibt Rockies, I bid business cares aside long suough to tell you that, under the providen-
ial care of our common Father, we live move and thrive. Sitting by an an, open wive
dow ou this, the 8th of January, with office dooros open, and streat-spriukkerss going past
in full operation, I have bena thing in full operation, I have been thinking of you
in the Extat crowding to your rousing fires,
hermometer $50^{\circ}$ beto thermometer $50^{\circ}$ below $z$ zso-as we hear-
vainly endeavoring to iz ep warm. We nat
irally ask why so ocreat a differe arally ask why so great a differexice in tem-
perature? The day on which the papers re. ported $50^{\circ}$ below in Un whica and Trop, N. Y.,
was $40^{\circ}$ and it was $40^{\circ}$ above here- $90^{\circ}$ differeuce in
temperature! "When it it worm and sunay here, we read of blizztrds and terrible cold
no further east than Iowa and Wisconsin Up to this time we have had no severe weath.
er. We, therefore,
these $\mathbf{t}$ the conculusion that than oue. They are not ouly a thing of beauty and $\rho$
gold, silver. co
exert a wonderful influance upon the climate
We cond
good place in which to to tay Colorado a good place in which to stay. Come out,
brethren, and get warm. You will frod a
warm church, warm hearts and warm friends warm church, wa
to receive you.
Church ward
Churchward and denominationally, we
are trying to oustain our colore. The Week
of Prayer has just closed. We have had some onthysiastic union cosed. We have had some
entinge. The Seventh.
day Baptist pastor was akked to lead one day Baptist
service. The
to church, service. The
to church,
to mo rather

 ainment at the church, a tree for the children. and a lunch following. The anuual
New Year's dinner of the church and society New Year's dinuer of the church and aociety
was siven by'the Lutiea' Society in the basewas xiven by, the Luries' Society in the base-
ment of the charch. About sixty were fed,
and a very enijoyable titue was hid and a very enjoyable titue was had.. It it a a
pleasure to mention the addition to our Bociety, reeently, of $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{S}$ P Podter's' family and
M.O. Potter's family, from North M.O. Potter's family, fom North Looip, Neb.
They have eettled here permaneutly, and will hey have eetlled here permaneutly, and will
nake quite au addition to our society.
 Reading Room oolumn, we wish all our dear
brethren and sisters a prosperoins New Year, temporally and spirituallys.
F. o. Buindick
Jax. 10. 1904.
Our stones of stumbliug are God's whet-
tones.- - Harriet A. Fellows. Special Notices.

 ram for the meting :


 4. Sababat alternoon at 3 o'lock: "A Knowledge
the Word of Gra in the Memberabip of the Churches."


















## The SabBath RECORDER.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. H. L. <br> Though 1 stand on the desolate sands Wuen storms bide the face of the ocean And salt-ladtn Hleet blinds me ; And salt-ladtn Heet blinds me; Though brightest hopes an <br> Like ships thrunt ashore, tattered and broken, <br> Though all cherished plans fall in ruin <br> And burning endeavor turns to ashes of fail Though sorrow clouds cover the skies Uutil nountide is smothered by midnight And stark Desolation howls out of the blacknens, Yet I will trust him. |  |  |
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| into transitions, and often through. them into permanent changes, without being clearly conscious of what is going on, until |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| it is too late to modify or avoid the general result. If the transition is towards better things and higher attainments, this obliv- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| iousneess to the progress of changes does nowork evil. Bat transitions tend to sults so much easier than to good, that the usual danger is in favor of evil. Struggle and unusual effiort are necessary to attaia |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| cies, and the signs of the times, so that men |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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| attention, effort, care and courage, so great aud constant, that he must mark every step of the transition from lower to higher places |  |  |
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| riences which make for destiny are more frequent than we are apt to realize. There are |  |  |
| days which determine eternities. There are hours that make or unmake years, and one minute of an hour often determines the resulte which crowd many subsequent hours. |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| solinavolval or intended evil acts and wórds |  |  |
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