



World's Sunday School Convention

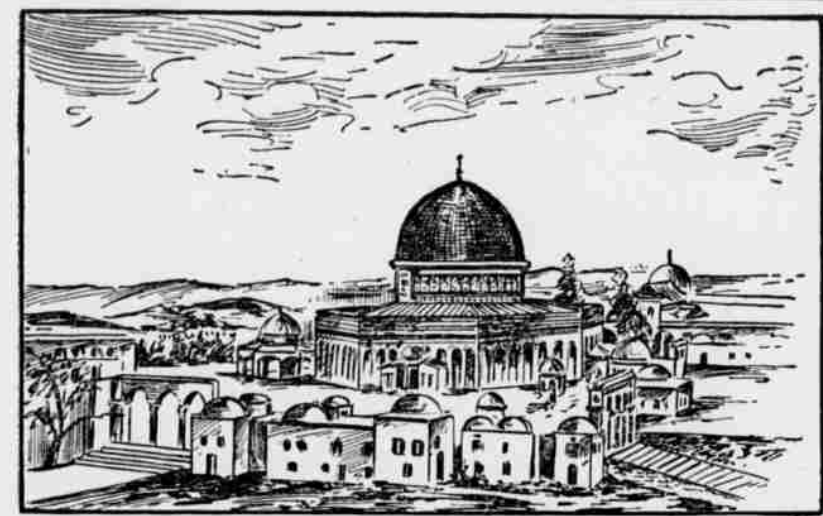
HELD IN THE HOLY CITY.

"Going to Jerusalem!" became the war cry of the Sunday school army of the world; when the idea of holding the world's fourth international convention in the Holy City was first suggested at the tenth meeting of the International Sunday school convention at Denver, Colo., in June, 1902. The late B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, was appointed chairman of the world's committee, but upon his death the members elected Edward K. Warren, of Three Oaks, Mich., to succeed him, with W. N. Hartshorn, A. B. McCrillis and F. C. Clark as associates, and these four accepted the labor neces-



from Scotland, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, France, Italy, Holland, and where Oriental representatives made powerful appeals for India and Japan. A still greater number recalled the third convention of July, 1898, again held at London under advanced and encouraging auspices. All these meetings had been notable, but that of Jerusalem seemed invested with interest far greater than that attaching to these former conclaves, as crystallizing the religious convictions of many peoples. It was a reverent journey, to a country where Christ had made His home, where they might trace the paths He trod, view scenes familiar to Him, hallowing His memory, vivifying His sufferings, and enlarging the conception of salvation through His atonement.

About everything that human skill



JERUSALEM—THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.

sary to carry the great project to a successful issue.

The most conspicuous line of preparation was the chartering of two large steamers—the Grosser Kurfuerst for the American and Canadian delegates and the Fuerst Bismarck for the British and European representatives. One uniform incentive prevailed to see Jerusalem, for centuries the center of the religious life and history of nations, from period to period and generation to generation maintaining its position, unique in the world, as the chief city of the country, where Christ was born, taught and died. An inspiration has always attended the innumerable crusades of the past for conquest, but the highest ideal seemed expressed in this peaceful pilgrim-

could devise was brought into requisition for the comfort and pleasure of the ship load of delegates that this continent sent to the little spot in the east, where three continents join. They had a musical director and an official photographer of their own, and the steamship company spared no pains to make the long sea voyage as joyous as possible. The run from New York to Gibraltar was marked by one call, that at the home of Christopher Columbus after 1473. Passing the frowning cliffs of Spain, the next port of call was Algiers on the African side of the Mediterranean. The ship ran into the harbor of Valetta, the capital of Malta, and thence through the archipelago to Greece. A Sunday service was held on Mars Hill. On through



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF CRUISE

age, representative of the convictions of many millions. So great was the pressure of American applications for transportation, that the original allotments as to delegates—such as New York, 28; Michigan, 19; Ohio, 31; Illinois, 32, etc., were modified, and bookings allowed, irrespective of the territory from which the applicants came.

The Grosser Kurfuerst sailed from New York in March with 800 delegates, 400 more to board ship at various European ports. The ardent picture was in every mind of passing a few days among the tents dotting the hill on which Christ was crucified. Many of the delegates had attended the three previous notable conventions of the body, had been at the first convention of July, 1890, at London, where 350 American representatives attended, at which the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen were prominent, and great honor shown to the delegates by the Lord Mayor and other dignitaries. Many, too, had been present at the second convention at St. Louis, in September, 1893, where delegates were welcomed

the Dardanelles, passing ancient Troy, the pilgrims proceeded through the sea of Marmora, arriving at the capital of the Ottoman empire, and devoting two full days to visiting Constantinople.

On the first day of April the company passed from the European to the Asiatic side, and gave twenty-four hours to Smyrna. Those having Damascus for an objective point, left the ship at Beyrout; those who had planned for a run through Galilee and Samaria, left at Caifa. Down the west coast of Palestine the Grosser Kurfuerst ran, until the pilgrims witnessed the dropping of the anchor at Jappa, from where delegates passed on to Jerusalem, to be present at the four days' session of the convention.

The convocation was in a measure one of the most unique in religious history, involving as it did a trip of seventy-one days, while the delegates present came from every quarter of the globe, and represented an aggregate membership of over 25,000,000 Sunday school workers. The actual

enrollment of delegates was 1,520, Church of England having most delegates, and Toronto receiving a majority of the votes as the point of meeting for the world's fifth convention.

IN THE PRESS BOX.

Where Professional Scorers and Reporters Keep Track of Game.

At the grounds where the professional clubs play baseball you may have noticed a small boxlike structure perched on the roof of the grand stand. Its position directly back of the home plate and on a line with the pitcher is the best possible for a view of the game, and if you are lucky enough to be invited up by some of those who have a right there, you will be surprised to find how much better you can watch what is going on than from a seat nearer the ground.

This little house with the wire netting over the front to guard against foul flies is called the press or scorers' box. The young men who sit there have need of every facility for observing the game, because afterward they must present an absolutely accurate record of it. If the contesting nines belong to an important league and play in a large city there will be an official scorer for each club, besides reporters from each of the daily newspapers. The scorers have to record every move of the game, and, when it is over, present to the managers of their clubs a complete set of figures, from which anybody who understands the sport can tell exactly what each player has done—how well or how poorly he has played.

Watch a scorer at work. Before him is an open book with the names of one club written down the left-hand side of one page and those of the opposing team inscribed on the page opposite. After each name is a line of checker-board squares, curiously marked off, and at the end of these on the right of each page are several perpendicular columns, headed A, B, R, I, B, S, B, S, H, P, O, A, and E, for the summary. These stand for, respectively, times at bat, runs, the times a player has reached first base, stolen bases, sacrifice hits, put-outs, assists and errors. The symbols used by professional scorers are comparatively few, and easy to remember, and anyone familiar with the game ought to be able to use them after half an hour's study, followed by a little practice.—St. Nicholas.

GOETHE AND PANAMA.

Poet's Prophecy in 1827 About the Great Canal.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Feb. 20, 1904, in an editorial states that the Panama Canal treaty has been ratified in Washington, and that thereby the legal basis for the construction of the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been created, and that the great work can be completed in a comparatively short time.

It is perhaps pertinent, the paper adds, to recall what Goethe said concerning these matters. During a conversation with Eckermann in 1827 with reference to Humboldt's travels, he said:

"This much is certain: If by a crosscut of this kind it could be accomplished that vessels with all sorts of cargoes and of every size could go through such a canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, quite incalculable results would follow for the entire civilized and uncivilized human race.

"I, however, would be surprised if the United States would miss the chance to get such a work into her hands. It is to be foreseen that this young State, with its decided tendency toward the West, will in thirty to forty years have also taken possession of, and will have populated, the large areas of land on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. It is furthermore to be foreseen that in this entire coast of the Pacific Ocean, where nature has already created the most roomy and safest harbors, in course of time very important commercial towns will carry on a large traffic between China and the East Indies with the United States. In such a case it would not only be desirable, but almost necessary, that merchant as well as war vessels should be able to have quicker connection with the western and eastern coasts of America. I therefore repeat that it is entirely indispensable for the United States to make a passage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and I am certain that she will accomplish it."—Consular Report.

No Lightning Rods for Them.

During a drouth in the government of Perm, Russia, last summer, a church official had a lightning rod put on his house. The peasants were greatly interested in it, but when they learned that it was used to divert the thunderbolts they got greatly excited and concluded that it had caused the drouth. They promptly proceeded to demolish it, and a rain happening to come along soon thereafter they were confirmed in their belief.

Casey—O! see there's bin another railroad wreck due to an open switch. Cassidy—Ay, 'tis a pity some wan don't invent a switch that'll stay shut when it's open.—Philadelphia Press.



Science AND Invention

The narcotic bomb of an Austrian surgeon can be fired from any gun, and is claimed to give off powerful narcotic gas enough to render two thousand men unconscious for several hours.

A discussion of the great dust storm of February, 1903, estimates that it covered twenty thousand square miles of England and Wales with a deposit of at least ten million tons. The dust seems to have been brought from Africa.

Human senses vary greatly in acuteness, so that, for instance, a few individuals hear the shrill cry of the bat, which is inaudible to most ears. It is more than probable that the senses of the lower animals vary even more, and that there are even kinds of perceptions unknown to us. W. Wesche F. R. M. S., reports the discovery on the femora of many flies of a curious organ that seems to represent some sense altogether unlike any known.

A remarkable suggestion, bearing upon the survival of organic life at extremely low temperature, was made in a paper by Professor Travers, of University College, of Bristol, read recently before the Royal Society in London. He said it was quite possible that if living organisms were cooled only to temperature at which physical changes, such as crystallization, take place with measurable velocity, the process would be fatal, whereas if they once were cooled to the temperature of liquid air no such change could take place in finite time, and the organism would survive.

Ancient time-keeping has received new light from two remarkable stones lately unearthed by the German explorers on the site of the old Ionic port of Miletus. These stones are the remains of calendars, of which one is shown to date from 100 A. D. The year was divided into twelve zodiacal signs, and against each month the motion of the remaining signs was given, with a note predicting the weather. On the left side were thirty holes, a wooden peg being moved forward one hole each day, thus giving the astronomical date. This new find has made clear the meaning of parapegma, or peg calendar, a name by which other stones have been rather mysteriously known.

The Indian fruit-cuckoo, which, like all members of the cuckoo family, lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, and thus avoids the trouble of hatching them, is said to exhibit most interesting strategy in dealing with crows, which are its enemies. Whereas the hen, an inconspicuous speckled gray bird, conceals herself in the foliage, the cock, remarkable for his brilliant black plumage and crimson eyes, places himself on a perch near a crow's nest, and makes a great noise. The crows immediately rush out to attack him, and he takes to flight with them in pursuit. The hen meanwhile slips into the nest and deposits an egg. Sometimes the crows get back before the egg is laid, and then the intruding hen cuckoo gets a trouncing.

Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens, acting on the theory that the metric system can only be made popular in this country by adopting its decimal plan while changing the present names of familiar weights and measures as little as possible, suggests the following changes: Let the yard be made equal to the meter; let the foot be made the fourth instead of third part of a yard, and let it have 10 instead of 12 inches; let the pound be made equal to half a kilogram; let the quart equal the liter; let the ton be 1,000 kilograms; let the pint, gallon, peck and bushel be defined in terms of the quart. Professor Stevens points out that in this way the inch would be shortened less than two per cent, but he admits that even this slight change would inconvenience mechanical engineers and machine manufacturers.

GOOD IN COLD WEATHER.

Winter Air Strengthens Heart and Lungs and Makes Blood Richer.

Cold, fresh air has special value because it stimulates the organs and all the functions of the body, says Good Health. It quickens the heart to the greatest activity, and increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood. Cold air also contains more oxygen to the cubic inch than does warm air. The volume of air is reduced one five-hundredth part for each degree of reduction in temperature. Consider the difference between a hot summer day with a temperature of 100 degrees and a winter day at 30 degrees. Even a moderately cold winter day marks a difference of seventy degrees. So the air has been reduced one-seventh of its volume, and in six breaths of cold air one gets as much oxygen as he would in seven breaths of warm air. Hence the body takes in one-seventh more oxygen in cold weather than in warm weather. This increased amount of

oxygen taken into the body is a matter of great consequence. This is why one feels better in cold than in warm air. A brisk walk on a cold, crisp winter morning creates a splendid appetite for breakfast for the same reason that the fire burns brighter on a cold winter night. When the fire burns with a particularly bright glow, people are wont to say: "Winter is coming. See how bright the fire burns!" This is due to the increased amount of oxygen in the air. The fire burns brighter and faster because it has one-seventh more fuel supplied.

So it is with the body—the vital fires burn brighter in cold weather. The whole tide of life moves with greater activity. Cold air aids in the elimination of the poisonous matters which are all the time forming within the body. When oxygen is not plentiful enough to make the vital fires burn sufficiently to consume the fuel and waste of the body, then much of the waste material is left behind in the form of imperfectly burned substances, which may be called cinders of the body: Uric acid is cinders.

As the result of sedentary habits, there is not sufficient oxygen taken into the lungs. The lungs do not expand as they ought to, so enough air is not taken in. Then the overheated air is diluted, and one must breathe seven times to get as much oxygen as he would get in breathing six times out of doors, and so, breathing only imperfectly and slowly, because he is not active, the amount of oxygen taken into the body is insufficient. One exercising vigorously in the cold air out of doors breathes more rapidly, obtains a larger supply of oxygen, and the rubbish of the body—the uric acid cinders—is burned up and the whole system is kept clear.

This is why cold air is so beneficial to nervous people. The oxygen in the air burns up the poisons which irritate the nerves, and the person is relieved.

THE "OVERS."

Charm Lingers about the Things We Have Used.

It was one o'clock, and Miriam knew from Hannah's disapproving tread in the dining room that luncheon was waiting, yet Miss Hildreth was still talking about the gild. Miriam's thoughts were far from the gild; she was thinking of the lovely untroubled serenity with which her mother would have solved the problem. Serenity was far beyond Miriam's achievement just then, but her mother's daughter could not fall to be hospitable. She marshaled all her forces and—

"Miss Hildreth, I should like very much to have you stay to luncheon with me, but I shall have to tell you what to expect. I am the only one at home this noon, and there will be only 'left-overs'—warmed-up potatoes and meat, and the muffs that were left over from breakfast, and cold pudding and apple turnover. Do you think you can stand it?"

Miss Hildreth's face lighted up with pleasure. "Oh, may I?" she asked. "If you knew what a treat it will be, after months of hotel fare, and how often I long for a home table—with left-overs—and home rooms, where things grow shabby and dear because they are lived in!"

Miriam looked at her guest in frank amazement. "And all my life," she exclaimed, "I've been sighing to be rich enough never to have a single 'over'—left-over, made-over, turned-over or warmed-over—again as long as I lived!"

It is a wish that many a weary housewife has echoed, and yet, after all, is there not something to be said on behalf of the "overs?" Who that has achieved a similar triumph does not appreciate Gail Hamilton's "mental exhilaration in the conversion of an old muslin gown into a new toilet-table cover?" Does it not often happen—not always, to be sure, but often—that a made-over gown pleases us more than a new one? As for the house, how instantly the charm of certain rooms we know would vanish if all the worn and shabby furnishings were replaced by new! Of course one does not want everything left over, nor things left over too long. Perhaps the question of the "overs" is another instance where desirability rests in the golden mean of the wise man's prayer: Give me neither poverty nor riches.—Youth's Companion.

A New Carpet Needed.

Willie—Ma, Seller & Co. are advertising some awful cheap carpets this week, ain't they?

Mother—They are, indeed, my son. They're real bargains; never were so cheap.

Willie—Yes, ma'am, I'm glad o' that, 'cause I jist spilled the ink all over the parlor floor.—Philadelphia Press.

Sure Enough.

McJigger—I wonder why young Rakeye doesn't settle down.

Thingumbob—Oh, I suppose that goes against the grain.

McJigger—What grain?

Thingumbob—Well, the "wild oats."—Philadelphia Press.

Don't think for a minute that any man is interested in your troubles—unless he is a lawyer.