

who appealed to parents to discourage their children in playing marbles for keeps, for, as Allan Flitcraft added, the secret of the whole wrong of gambling is getting "something for nothing." Jesse Holmes, Baltimore, said that if we would teach our children the wrong in this principle of gambling we need not fear their being led astray in their little innocent games.

Older people were warned to be watchful in all their dealings and doings in life, to live consistently with their teachings, as Joel Borton expressed it, "O! Consistency! thou art a jewel!"

The following telegram was directed to be sent to the chairman of the House Committee at Washington:

"The Philanthropic Conference of the Religious Society of Friends, numbering some 2,000 individuals, from nearly twenty States, respectfully urge prompt and favorable action upon the Senate Anti-lottery Bill, now pending in the House."

The subject of "Prison Reform" was opened by Edward Stabler, Jr., Superintendent, followed by a paper on "Prison Reform, its Present Aspect," by Mariana W. Chapman, Brooklyn.

The subject was further treated by Rebecca J. Broomell's paper entitled "The Reformatory Phase of Prisons and Asylums from a Civil Service Standpoint."

It was felt that a greater consideration was given to the financial part of prisons than to the comfort and elevation of the prisoners. They are regarded too much as places of safety and punishment rather than reformatory institutions, instructing the inmates in something higher.

A protest was given against allowing card-playing and gambling in prisons.

Employing matrons in police stations was highly recommended.

The afternoon session opened by the report on "Capital Punishment," by John L. Thomas, Superintendent, in which he showed the need of greater zeal among Friends to promote public sentiment against the death penalty.

Papers bearing on the same subject, written by Adaline O. Waters and Wm. P. Sisson, were left for publication, the authors not being present and time so limited.

It was thought imprisonment for life was a better punishment for murder than capital punishment. The worst use you can put a man to is to kill him, the best use is to give him a chance.

Lydia Price said, "I am often surprised at the quiet attitude we appear to take in respect to the death penalty. We should keep in view two objects when dealing with criminals—1. Protection of society. 2. Reformation of the criminal. For we should love the offender but hate the crime, and should therefore try to do all in our power to reform him."

An appeal from Baltimore Yearly Meeting Committee for the purification of the press was presented. It appealed to individuals to watch the papers that came into their homes and to be active in advising the editors as to these unsuitable publications.

The taking of "Sunday Editions" of daily papers was denounced, for although the work of publishing is mostly done on the previous day, it generally contains a greater amount of unprofitable reading than any of the other six days' issues. It also has a tendency to so absorb the attention of many men that they prefer its too often harmful entertainment to more educating and elevating reading. The perusal of these so takes their attention that they sometimes even neglect their meetings.

Superintendent Asa Engle's report on "Peace and Arbitration" was read by the secretary, followed by a paper on "International Arbitration" by Sarah Waln, N. J., and another on "Peace" by David Ferris, Del.

Lydia H. Price spoke. Allan Flitcraft said, "In olden times it was love your friends and hate your enemies, but now it is love all mankind."

The report of the Executive Committee was given.

A feeling remembrance was read of