

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—The newest and oddest fad in hat trimmings seen at the late Horse Show is the strings, which made their reappearance recently, beginning with the black velvet ribbons, changing suddenly to white chiffon and now seen in all colors. Some of the handsomest



THE FAVORITE BONNET WITH STRINGS SEEN AT THE HORSE SHOW.

are of turquoise blue chiffon or gauze, the bright rose color, the deep purple or the opaline tints, especially in green, which blends so well with any hat.

These ties are really streamers as well as ties, and are very long, with handsomely trimmed ends. Many wearers allow them to hang down the front of the gown in straight and grace-

in a graceful double box-pleat ornamented with black silk buttons and flaring out effectively at the hem of the skirt. The corsage fastens under the left arm. With this frock is worn a toque in white cloth, having a brim of black fox and draped with a scarf of white gauze with long, fringed ends.

Zibeline continues to hold its own as a dress material. In the first sketch in the large cut we have a costume in pastel green zibeline, trimmed with narrow borders of black astrakan and velvet of precisely the same shade as the cloth. The long, pointed tunic, of cloth, has an edging of the astrakan as has the underskirt of the velvet, stitched vertically. Taken all in all, this frock exhibits a notable number of the newest notions in dress.

Many stitings adorn the frock shown in the last cut of the large group, and as they follow a spreading, scalloped design they have almost the effect of row upon row of narrow braiding. The underskirt has a deep band of plain stitching as a hem finish; the tunic is bordered with scalloped stitching, while upon the jacket every edge and a goodly portion of the loose, double-breasted front the stitching appears.

In contrast to the straight-backed coat is the chic little velvet Eton jacket pictured in the large cut. It is light-fitting and double-breasted, and it boasts the highest of high collars. Broad, pointed revers of fox give character to the jacket front, the collar being far-lined also. Both sleeves and body of the jacket are heavily stitiched in a spreading scroll pattern of white silk cord. Accompanying this jacket is a toque in black velvet, stitiched in white to correspond with the Eton's trimming, and having a large white plume at one side.

How to Use Satchet.

It is always in good taste to use satchet for the clothing, provided one



—GREEN ZIBELINE. —BISSO CLOTH. —EMERODIZED VELVET.



—IN VIOLET CLOTH. —ETON JACKET IN VELVET. —WITH MANY STITCHINGS.

ful folds, but the fad is to tie them under the chin. This is not becoming to all round faces, however, and the possessor of such a face preserves the fashionable fad of the tied bow by draping the strings over to one side of the corsage, leaving loops falling loosely, and then fastening the bow to the shoulder or at any height on the corsage which is most becoming to her style of beauty.

use the right sort. Violet, heliotrope, rose and clover are right. Sandalwood is too violent, but a little can be used provided discretion is shown. Stronger odors are tabooed.

Dainty sachets are made of bits of wide ribbon. Several of these strung on baby ribbon are nice to hang over the hooks in one's closet.

Child's Frock of Tartan Silk.—This is one of the old new-fashioned tartan silks, once more in vogue for use for party frocks. The little dress is made with almost severe simplicity,



A PARTY DRESS.

for its only trimming is a folded belt of velvet and some narrow yellow lace edging the frills on neck and sleeves,

THE SHEPHERD'S LIFE.

DANGERS AND HARDSHIPS ENDURED ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

Summer or Winter It is a Round of Unceasing Toil—Victims of the Recent Blizzard—The Shearing Season—Marvellously Intelligent Dogs.

People who put on heavy woollens have little idea of the dangers faced by the men who make it possible for them to have these garments to wear. Only a week or two ago the dispatches told of the heavy loss of life in the blizzards which swept over Northern Montana. Many sheep herders were caught out in these terrible storms, and perished rather than desert the flocks they were hired to tend. One of them, William Graham, after trying hard through a fearful night to get his herd into camp, came back to his tent about midnight, exhausted. Thoroughly conscious of what his fate would be were he to venture out again, he wrote a note, telling of his condition and his determination to return again into the night and seek his sheep. When the blizzard had abated in force the searchers found him stretched upon the snow, dead. One of his dogs had stayed to guard his master's body, and the other had gone in search of the herd. Many other pitiable tales of suffering are told, and still many more never will reach the ears of Eastern folk.

For the greater part of the year the life of the sheep herder on the plains is one of monotonous, hard, ceaseless toil. In Kansas rain seldom falls, and in summer, even, day follows day in a constant succession of cloudless blue sky and fervent sunshine. The shepherd has nothing to look at, therefore, but sky and earth, blending vaguely in the distant horizon, his flock forming the only object which diversifies the prospect. He hears no sound except the plaintive bleating of his sheep, and the only things to interest him are the insupportable gamboles of his lambs and the readiness with which the ewes pick out their own offspring merely by the ability to distinguish the cry of their own young, even though it be among the bleating of 500 others.

When "the scab" breaks out among the flock every sheep must be sheared, washed and anointed with some medicament to destroy the disorder. When the sheep-shearing season arrives the shepherds, who have led such lonely lives all the rest of the year, find themselves in the midst of a crowd. Men in all of the railroad towns in the vicinity of sheep-raising districts who make a business of shearing the animals come out to the ranches in great companies. Camps are formed and the lonely corrals are transformed into bustling, humming villages. Nothing has been found as yet which will do the work of shearing a sheep so well and satisfactorily as the old-fashioned shears which were in use in the days when the masters painted their first pictures and the poets sang their first songs of beautiful shepherdesses and handsome shepherds provided with crooks and pipes.

Sheep shearers are paid for their work at a certain rate for every sheep they shear, so they work rapidly. On every sheep ranch is a large, long wooden building, the wool shed, in which are openings communicating with the pens where the sheep are kept while shearing is in progress. A shearer goes into one of the pens, seizes a sheep by one of its hind legs, drags it into the wool shed through one of the openings made for the purpose, and with a deftness as swift in its results as the "presto, change!" of the magician, transforms the creature from a thickly covered, woolly sheep into a shorn, naked-looking, chilled and quaking spectre, which, permitted to escape from the hands of him who despoiled it so ruthlessly of its fleece, runs through a door at the opposite side of the wool shed and again resumes its nibbling rambles over the prairie.

An important functionary at this time is the tar boy, a lad with a bucket of tar and a brush. While there is nothing whatever which the most fanatical advocate of kindness to dumb creatures could construe as cruelty in the shearing of sheep, nevertheless, even the most careful shearer occasionally smears the fleecy with his shears. When such an accident happens he yells "Tar!" With his brush the lad smears a little tar over the nipped place, for nothing is so healing to wounds on a sheep's back as pine tar.

A first-class shearer on a Western ranch will shear from eighty to 100 sheep between sunrise and sunset. Experts frequently shear 125 in a day, but the average for shearer is somewhere between fifty and sixty a day. One of the diversions of shearing time is a fight between rams. Many of these creatures, notwithstanding their timidity in the presence of other animals, are extremely pugnacious toward one another, and quarrels among them are frequent, the principal cause being a rivalry for a particular ewe's favor. When a challenge has been issued and accepted the rivals back away ten or twelve paces from each other and then both lower their heads and make for each other in a straight line with a force and speed which one would hardly credit to them. Bang! go the two heads. But the crashing blow does not seem to have the slightest effect on either of them. Again they run back several paces and advance with the velocity of an avalanche. Again their heads go crashing and smashing together, and again neither apparently is any the worse for the concussion. This process is repeated more times than is necessary to recount, until the shepherds, weary of the sport, stampede the duellists.

There are many magnificent shepherd dogs on the sheep ranches. The intelligence of these animals is simply marvelous. At night the shepherds ride out on their ponies, accompanied by the dogs, and drive the sheep into the corral or inclosure, the dogs being the chief factors in this work. Through the day the shepherd lounges about on a small knoll which commands a view of the sheep. His faithful dogs are always with him and should their sharp eyes detect that a sheep inclines to stray too far from its fellows, the dogs of their own accord rush out and drive it in. Sometimes a prairie wolf will make so bold as to rise from a hiding place and

seize a lamb. Then shepherd, pony and dog have an exciting sprint over the country, although the chase usually is fruitless, for nothing in the shape of horses has the speed or endurance of a prairie wolf. When alone sheep make some effort to protect themselves against predatory animals. They form themselves into a circle and strive to present a determined front; but should the enemy persevere they soon scamper away.

Many sections of the West are adapted to sheep raising, and to little else. There is unlimited pasture on the great plains and prairies. Sheep flourish best in the dry atmosphere of the far Western States. More and more men are going in for sheep raising every year, and already the capital invested is enormous. The large number of brokers here in New York who handle domestic wool exclusively illustrates the wonderful expansion of sheep raising in this country within the last few years.

The sheep raisers get a great deal of their stock from Mexico. Few persons not interested in the sheep industry have the slightest idea of how greatly we are indebted to the sister republic for the replenishing of our flocks. Hundreds of thousands of sheep are driven into the United States every year from the land of the Montezumas, most of them going to the far Western States. Sheep are bred extensively in several Southern States, but the scope of the Southern industry compared with that of the West is insignificant. Nor do the Southern breeders make much of an attempt to improve the character of their flocks. Western breeders, however, devote much thought and care to the improvement of the different breeds, and every year they strive to bring forth a better quality of lambs. The opportunities offered by sheep raising have made many Western ranchmen extremely rich. In Kansas alone are six sheep raisers who count their accumulations in seven figures. It is said that the United States cannot produce woolen fabrics equal in quality to those made abroad. But we have just as good machinery and facilities here and our workmen are more intelligent, so it would seem that we should equal, if not surpass, the fabric makers on the other side. The trouble, however, lies in the fact that we have not been able to produce as yet as good a quality of wool. The sheep-raising industry in Europe has existed from time immemorial almost, while in the United States it is still in its infancy. Little or no attention has been paid by our sheep raisers in the past to improving the breeds, but this error is being corrected now.

The sheep in the West are far different in appearance from those in the East. Their legs are longer, their noses taper more and the wool is much thicker upon their backs and sides. —New York Press.

CURIOUS FACTS.
A boat 2000 years old has been discovered in excavating near Brussels, Belgium.

A polite Chinaman considers it a breach of etiquette to wear spectacles in company.

Mexican dollars are current all over China, and when they cannot be had black silver, uncoined, is used.

The boots worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at his coronation were sold the other day near Altkirch, Alsace, for about \$6.

Germany still clings to the ponderous keys of the middle ages, and keys weighing from an ounce upward have to be "carted" around.

Judge J. C. Tennyson, of Pellham, Ga., has on exhibition in a local store a potato grown on his farm the past season which measures nearly three feet in length.

A valuable cow is possessed by John Milton, of Gardiner, Me. It is usually milked three times a day, and recently gave, in one day, thirty-four and a half quarts of milk.

An electric organ played in an English church possesses 64,500 miles of wire. The action of the organ is so rapid that it would "repeat," if necessary, sixty times per second.

A Saracen constructed the first table of sines, another explained the nature of twilight and showed the importance of allowing for atmospheric refraction in astronomical observations.

After a recent tornado in Australia thousands of water snakes were found on the beach in one place, while in another the beach was entirely washed away, leaving nothing but bare rocks.

There are "peroxide" horses in New York City. Horses suitable for carriage work, save that they do not quite match in color, are now "chemically blondined" to the tint desired in a very few minutes.

A great gas holder has just been completed for the corporation of Birmingham, England, which is 254 feet in diameter and 160 feet high when extended to its full height. Its storage capacity is 8,250,000 cubic feet.

It is one of the peculiarities of the laws of Denmark that the crown must be worn by a Christian and a Frederick alternately. The system originated with Christian II., who reigned from 1513 to 1523, and was succeeded by Frederick I.

The Parliament Building in Wellington, New Zealand, is the largest wooden structure in the world. In Wellington and some other New Zealand towns almost every house is constructed of wood. Large churches and important business premises are built of the same material.

A Club of Amazons.
The latest woman's club is to be formed of the nineteenth century Amazons. That is the newest bulletin from London, and as that smoky town is responsible for the birth of the club the rumor is weighted with truth. The first rule of membership of the new club is that every woman must be six feet in height.

Amazonian proportions will obtain in the club-house. The building is to be of mammoth size, the suites of rooms to spread out in vast distances. Nowhere will the gigantic size of the fittings so strike the eye as in the gymnasium. This is to be unique, with every modern apparatus for the development of the human form. Horizontal bars, rings and vertical ropes, trapeze and all, will be one-tenth larger than those used by athletes of ordinary proportions.

IMPRESSIONS OF GUAM.

WHAT'S TO BE SEEN IN OUR NEW PACIFIC ISLAND.

The First Sight is Disappointing, But It Has Good Points Which Grow on You—The Native Soldiers—it is Strategically Very Important.

Concerning Guam, our new possession in the Ladrone Islands, a correspondent of the New York Sun who went thither in the U. S. S. Yosemite writes as follows:

The first sight of Guam was rather disappointing. There were several rain squalls on the horizon, and in reply to the questioner, the lookout picked out the blackest looking squall, and said: "That's Guam, sir!" As the squall deepened, the island developed into a bold mountainous range, not altogether tropical in aspect. Instead of the thick forests and heavy foliage of the Philippine mountains, the hills in Guam are rather barren looking, the trees are clustered together, while the red clay soil shows through in patches here and there. As the ship approached nearer, the lowlands came into view, and the thick groves of coconut trees, mangoes, and bananas proved that the reports of the fertility of the island are not without foundation.

The harbor of San Luis de Apra is by far the best of any in the whole Ladrone group, being sheltered in all weather except southwest gales. On entering, the ship pressed close to Oroto Peninsula, a high promontory forming the southern boundary of the harbor, and then swinging to the northward, she anchored under the lee of Cabras Island, which forms the northern shelter. Extending in a circular direction from the end of Cabras Island is a coral reef bare at low water, and coming within a ship's length of Oroto Point, giving the harbor the shape of a horseshoe. Occasionally, during the wet season, a swell rolls over the barrier reef, but for the greater part of the year the harbor is quiet and smooth. One serious drawback to the harbor lies in the difficulty of landing cargo, owing to the coral growth which extends out for more than a mile from the shore. A pier could readily be built, but the easiest and cheapest solution of the problem is to send out from the United States several small wooden stern-wheel steamers, drawing only a few inches of water, and thus capable of passing over the inner reef at all stages of the tide.

Around the shores of the harbor are several towns, Souray, San Luis de Apra and Piti. The last named is the port of entry for the island, and consists of two stone buildings and about a dozen native huts. The first sight of the town was not interesting, for the place is on low land, and just now in the rainy season, is mostly under water.

A few minutes sufficed to take in the sights, consisting of natives, water buffaloes and dogs, and then through the kind offices of the principal inhabitant, a Mr. Wilson, the party obtained a carriage and drove up to Agaña, the capital of the island. The road is about four miles long, and has been an excellent one, but at present it is sadly in need of repair. It winds in and out among cocoanut groves, over overhanging cliffs, crosses several little mountain streams, and just before reaching the city gives a splendid view of Agaña Bay, the whole northern half of the island, and the mighty Pacific Ocean. Before judging Agaña one must consider the point of view. Looking at it with the knowledge that Spain has been here several centuries, one wonders that there is so little. Realizing that the large majority of the natives are only semicivilized, the place presents a very creditable appearance. The streets are regularly laid out, and are clean, the houses are whitewashed and neat in appearance, and there are no street loafers or beggars hanging around. The better class, that is the foreigners and half castes, live in stone houses, with the inevitable red tiled roof. The natives live in frame houses with thatched roofs.

The point of interest in the town is the plaza, on which are situated the palace, the barracks and the cathedral. These are quite respectable looking buildings from the outside, but on close inspection the palace and barracks were found to be in a filthy condition, with no attempt at sanitation, and with the dirt of years left undisturbed. Before the Americans occupy these buildings there will have to be a thorough house cleaning from top to bottom, and a plentiful distribution of disinfecting material. The cathedral is solidly built, with no pretense at ornamentation. Within, two things struck the visitor as strange, an organ, and a sign requesting the congregation not to bring their dogs into church.

The town boasts of two distilleries, where la tuba is made. This is made by fermenting and distilling the sap of the cocoanut tree, and it is said that it can give points to Jersey lightning. The natives take to it kindly, however. All the stone buildings have thick walls and heavy ironwood rafters supporting the roof. They are built in this manner to withstand the earthquake shocks, which are frequent occurrence, though rarely severe. Typhoons occasionally visit the island, but do little harm beyond blowing down a few trees and knocking down some of the native huts. Outside of Agaña the native huts are built of palmleaf thatching, with bamboo beams and rafters. In a heavy gale these huts go down like a house of cards; a few hours after the gale the houses are up again and nobody is the worse for the experience.

The population of Agaña is estimated at about 7000 souls, of whom the better class, who are also the controlling class, number about 100. Since the place was captured by the Charleston in June, 1898, there have been several acting Governors appointed who have kept law and order in the island, but have allowed public works and buildings to fall into disrepair. They are not altogether to blame, for during the past year they have been in a state of uncertainty. There have been rumors on the island that Guam was to be returned to Spain, and no man cared to be overzealous in his loyalty to the United States for fear that he would suffer for it if Spain resumed her rule. Their doubts are now set at rest by the arrival of Gov-

ernor Leary and the promulgation of his proclamation. The people are glad to be under American rule, and already arches are going up in the streets and committees are being formed to welcome the Governor when he takes up his official residence in Agaña.

The natives are peaceful and gentle in disposition. The Filipino convicts, sent here from Manila, seem to be the only disturbing element on the island. These Filipinos tried to inaugurate a revolution last March, but the plot was nipped in the bud by the naval officer in charge here at the time. There are several schools on the island, but education is not general. The native is indolent, and he can see no benefit in education. He works if he pleases, and after a few days knocks off with money enough to keep him the rest of the year. It costs him nothing to build his house, and if he is out of work and out of funds there are the breadfruit trees, the coconuts and the bananas growing wild. Why should he disturb his siesta? In the past there was an additional reason why he should not work; he was taxed heavily for everything he owned.

When the natives cultivate the fields, they rarely live on the land they till. Instead they prefer to group themselves in little villages, of which there are a number scattered about the island. When it comes harvesting time, all the men assemble on one plantation, build a hut, and live and work together gathering in the crop. When they have finished, the whole body of them move to the next plantation. It is also an occasion for merry-making, in which the tuba plays an important part. There is rarely any disorder, but when necessary to quell a disturbance the force is furnished by a company of native artillery, the only military force on the island between the evacuation by the Spanish troops and the arrival of the Yosemite. Every one unites in praising these native soldiers. Their behavior is excellent, and their appearance is surprisingly neat and military.

Guam is an island of great possibilities. Strategically, it is important in being a link in the chain between San Francisco and Manila. Commercially, it may be important, but at present little is known of its resources, as the island has never been developed. It is known, however, that the land is extremely fertile—coffee, coconuts, lemons, limes, corn, sugar cane, all grow with but little attention further than the planting. Few other vegetables or cereals have been tried, but there is little doubt that the experiments to be undertaken will prove that the productivity of the land is general. Cattle of the water buffalo variety thrive well, but horses do not. In fact there are only twenty-two horses on the whole island, and they are owned only by the wealthy class. It is not an uncommon sight to see a native astraddle of a buffalo, galloping unconcernedly along the muddy paths. Goats, pigs and deer roam wild all over the island.

Copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, is the principal article of export. The other products are raised for home consumption only. It is not known what minerals there are in the island, because nobody has ever tried to find out. Building material is plentiful; lime is made by burning the coral in a kiln, and this, mixed with the broken coral stone, can be shaped or plastered, and becomes hard when exposed to the air. This is the material used for the walls of the houses. For the roadbeds the coral is mixed with the red clay, and when smoothed down hardens and becomes like a cemented road.

There are several kinds of lumber, the most valuable being the ironwood. This is used in the floors of the houses, the rafters, etc. It is exceedingly hard and heavy, and resists all insects, even the teredo when used for piles in the wharves. Some of the inhabitants say that the floors in their houses are more than one hundred years old, and there appears no necessity for removal. The workwood of a house is "longer to complete than the man's hair." There are no sawmills, and every plank must be cut out by hand. In fact, the native idea of architecture and of agriculture are of the most primitive order. A saw and a hatchet for the first, the fork of a tree as a plow and a machete for farming are his idea of tools, and with these he works patiently away to the end. If it is not finished to-day, no matter to-morrow will do; time is no matter to him.

The climate of Guam is fairly pleasant, and very healthful. The island is situated in latitude thirteen degrees twenty-three minutes north and longitude 144 degrees forty minutes east, and is beyond the reach of the monsoons, and within the tradewind belt. As the island is only thirty miles long and less than ten miles wide, the influence of the trade wind is felt throughout its area, and the heat of the tropical sun is tempered thereby. Fevers are almost unknown, and there are few of the tropical diseases here. Unfortunately there are a few cases of leprosy. The lepers were confined in a hospital, but when the Spaniards evacuated the island, the lepers were released and are now scattered and hidden about the island. One of the first duties of the medical officer will be to corral and segregate these unfortunates. The rainy season lasts from May to October, and during this time it rains hard, giving a gloomy aspect to everything. Once the rainy season has passed, for the remaining months of the year it is bright, pleasant weather, with cold, bracing nights.

Eventually Guam will have trade communications, a cable will be laid, and the people will be in touch with the world, but at present greater isolation could hardly be imagined. There is no commercial route which includes the island, and communication is dependent upon an occasional army transport or a man-of-war stopping in the harbor. It comes hardest on the pioneers on the Yosemite, marooned, as one officer laughingly expressed it, but there is a cheery spirit and an eager desire to work on the part of all to do their share in the development of our country.

The richest acre of land in the world is that near Lionsar, in Thibet, on which grows the sacred tree of Thibet.

THE SABBATH

INTERNATIONAL FOR DE

Subject: Keeping the Sabbath

15-92—Golden City, N. Y. These days of the Sabbath are being broken in many places. The people are being led away from the Sabbath, and the Sabbath is being broken. The Sabbath is being broken in many places. The people are being led away from the Sabbath, and the Sabbath is being broken.

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