GREAT REVIVAL MOVEMENT

Every Gain for Society Has Come Through a Religious Movement.

Text: "And in the last days I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh."

Every day brings interesting news from Wales. The whole principality is aflame. The little mountain kingdom has become a spectacle for the nations of all the earth. Three millions of people have determined to do the first thing first—straighten out their record and "get right with God." The movement seems to be genuine. Grocers say that old bills and accounts that have stood on the books for five years are being paid up. Now, debts like these have been outlawed, and when the revival restores accounts to the bookkeeper that have been placed beyond the pale by common law, something has happened to change the debtor.

Three millions of people are interested in the things of the soul. At twilight the schoolhouses and churches are lighted up and all the people begin to put on their decent garments and come together. Communities have been transformed. The public houses have been emptied, no more arrests on Sunday through drunkenness and brawling, the union men and the nonunion men have returned to brotherliness—no more poverty and intemperance.

A policeman in Cardiff told a London editor who had come up to Wales that the only occupation he had left was to tell the people the way to the churches, while a judge has announced that if the present meetings should continue the millennium would be made permanent and that all social ills would be cured. The movement, therefore, has

WORLD-WIDE ASPECTS

No well-read man will be surprised at the social influence of the Welsh revival. Every great gain for society has come through a religious uhovement. Long ago Mr. Gladstone commented on this fact. He told the house of commons that they must remember that legislators were simply registers of public sentiment—men who, recognized what society wished and put that recognition into forms of law. Back of all the political movements lies a religious impulse. For the "soul of all reform is the reform of the soul." In reviewing society's progress the golden steps on which we rise are steps dug by revival movements. By a great religious awakening Moses lifted the people to the recognition of one God. That gave the world theism. By a great religious revival Elijah lifted the Philistines out of their orgies into a worship of God as spirit and intellect. By a great revival movement Jesus Christ launched Christianity and the Sermon on the Mount. With an awakening of Florence and a stirring of Germany Savonarola and Luther brought in the new era.

The story of England's liberty and political institutions is the story of her revivals. The revival under Bede gave us the beginning of the political movement. The Cistercian revival gave the magna charta in the twelfth century. The revival under the friars gave the first parliament in the thirteenth century. Wickliffe's revival gave the peasants' revolt and the new land laws. Tyndal's revival brought the reformation. The great Puritan revival led to the founding of New England abroad and to the overthrow of King Charles and the doctrine of the divine right of kings at home. John Wesley's movement gave England the era of reform and the triumph of democracy. Historians like John Richard Green, in his "History of the English People," tell us that every one of England's political gains was achieved by religious leaders through these great national awakenings.

The philosophy of the revival is very simple. In the winter time flowers are raised in the conservatory. Each blossom is expanded by the hothouse atmosphere. But when the summer comes all is different. In May the south wind blows softly, but the south wind does not blow for one snowdrop and anemone but for all. The spirit of summer is a disinterested lover; to every sleeping seed she comes,

BIDDING IT AWAKE.

She calls every root forth to its best estate. Ten million sleepers waken. The whole land waves with grass and grain from sea to sea. The growth is in the air. Not otherwise is it for the nation.

In the fifteenth century art in Italy was a universal contagion. The whole life was charged with enthusiasm for the beautiful. When a great picture was completed the crowds lifted the artist to their shoulders and with shouts bore him through the streets. The youth who had the slightest germ of the beautiful within him was fired, strengthened and lifted to full power. Then the great impulse for discovery followed after Columbus. Twenty years ago the impulse of invention swept over the people of the earth. The church cannot claim a monopoly of the word "revival." There was revival of learning in the fourteenth century, a revival of fine arts in the fifteenth century, a revival of philosophy in the sixteenth century, a revival of patriotism and liberty in the eighteenth century, and now there is a revival of religion in the twentieth century.

Twenty years ago the tides of faith seemed to be ebbing away. Now the tides are coming like a flood. The scientists like Sir Oliver Lodge are becoming preachers. The philosophers are becoming seers and prophets. Men have discovered that the sins of the world are unbearable. Without the help of God they are unequal to their problems. The scientists affirm that their theories assume the presence of a world-mind. Students of events say that this world-mind is also a will who gives progress to history. Lovers of their kind find in the fatherhood of God the sanction for the brotherhood of man. If God is our father and all men are our brethren and the earth is the family house, why should not all live in peace and brotherhood? If all brothers loved each other there would be no more poverty, nor war, nor law courts, nor prisons. If men realized God in daily life they would change earth into a kind of heaven. All men are beginning to feel, therefore, that before we go any further we had better "get right with God," become good friends with Jesus Christ, straighten out the record and do unto others as we would have others do unto us. We cannot get the golden deeds out of leaden faith.

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THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAR. 5.

"Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles." Golden Text John vii., 46.

Verse 37. The Last Day.—The last or eighth day of the festival, which like the first day was a Sabbath and therefore a holy day (Lev. xxiii., 39).

The Great Day.—Great rejoicing being combined with sabbatical rest from all servile labor and secular employment. A day of "holy convocation, on which the usual ceremonies of the preceding days of the feast were discontinued." Known also as "the Day of the Great Hosanna," because with shouts of "Hosanna" a circuit was on that day made seven times round the great altar in the temple court, and "the Day of Willows and of Beating the Branches," because the dwelling in booths having been discontinued with the close of the preceding day, the leaves were shaken from the willow boughs and the palm branches beaten in pieces beside the altar on this eighth day.

If Any Man Thirst.—A not uncommon experience, especially among the poorer classes in Jerusalem at this season of the year, with only two perennial springs in the immediate vicinity of the city, no rain having fallen for seven whole months or more, and most of the cisterns being either dry or the water in them no longer fit to drink. Every morning during the seven days preceding a sacred libation of water from the fountain of Siloam had been poured out before the temple altar of burnt offering from a golden pitcher while the assembled multitude chanted, "With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." The absence of this usual ceremony on the eighth day, and the general scarcity of water in the city, would tend to make these words of Jesus all the more impressive.

38. As the Scripture Hath Said.—Not in any one definite passage, but in the general import of a number of passages, as, for example, Isa. Lv., 1; Joel iii., 18, and Zech. xiii., 1; xiv., 8.

From Within Him.—From his innermost heart or soul. In this sense the word belly, is frequently used in the Old Testament (comp. Job. xv., 35; Prov. xviii., 8).

Rivers of Living Water.—To the inhabitant of Palestine a symbol of an unlimited abundance of that which was most essential and precious. Living water like that from the spring of Siloam—ever fresh and inexhaustible—is in marked contrast with the water stored in cisterns.

But This Spake He of the Spirit.—A parenthetical explanation of the evangelist. John in writing many years after Pentecost, but he can never forget how on that day these words of Jesus were wonderfully fulfilled.

Because Jesus Was Not Yet Glorified.—Not yet ascended into glory, until which time the Spirit could not be given to the disciples as the Paraclete and representative of Christ in carrying on the work of his kingdom among men.

40. Some.—The numeral is left to be supplied in the original, as the italics of the text indicate.

These Words.—Some texts, though not the best, here read, this word or saying.

The Prophet.—The prophet referred to in Deut. xviii., 15.

41. Others said, . . . some said.—Both verbs are in the imperfect tense, denoting repeated action: Others kept on saying, . . . some kept on saying.

Doth the Christ Come Out of Galilee.—John does not stop to correct the mistaken inference that Jesus came from Galilee (was born there). He presupposes that his readers are well acquainted with the facts in the case.

Of the Seed of David.—"Jehovah hath sworn unto David in truth: . . . Of the fruit of the body will I set upon thy throne" (Psa. cxxxii., 11). "Behold, the days come, saith Jehovah, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and he shall reign as King" Jer. xxiii., 5).

From Bethlehem.—"But thou, Bethlehem Ephrathah, which art little to be among the thousands of Judah, out of thee shall one come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth are from of old, from everlasting" (Mic. v., 2).

The Village Where David Was.—In 1 Sam. xvi., 1-13 will be found the account of Samuel's visit to Bethlehem and of his there anointing David the shepherd boy to be king over Israel. "Now David was the son of that Ephrathite, of Bethlehem-judah, whose name was Jesse."

43. A Division.—Greek "schisma," a rent, a dissension; from which comes our word "schism" (comp. also John ix., 16; 1 Cor. i., 10; xi., 18). In Matt. ix., 16 and Mark ii., 21 the same Greek word is used in its original sense of physical serving: "a worse rent is made."

44. And Some.—Of the multitude, not of the officers mentioned in the next verse, would have taken him and carried him on their own responsibility before the Sanhedrin, the tribunal before which all religious pretenders were summoned.

45. The Officers Therefore.—Those sent out by the chief priests and Pharisees for the special purpose of taking him (verse 32).

Chief Priests and Pharisees.—Members of the Sanhedrin, which seems to have been in session at the time awaiting the return of the officers to apprehend Jesus.

Why did Ye not Bring Him?—To put a stop to the rapidly increasing popularity of this rabbi from Galilee seemed of more importance to them than their other duties even on this great feast day—a remarkable tribute to the personality and influence of Jesus.

46. Never Man so Spake.—A remarkable testimony to give before men themselves teachers and public speakers of distinction, and one which must have increased the hatred of these men for Jesus. John doubtless recorded only a small of what Jesus actually said on this occasion.

DALAI LAMA THERE.

Chinese Troops and 200,000 People Greet Him.

A correspondent of the Warsaw Gazette, writing from Urga, the capital of Mongolia, says that the Dalai Lama of Thibet has arrived, with a suite of several thousand persons. His baggage and that of his suite was carried by 200 camels. The people of Urga had been expecting his arrival, and, notwithstanding the severe frost, the Chinese troops and 200,000 citizens went out of town for several miles to meet him. His arrival was announced to the rest of the population by a salvo of artillery, and he took up his quarters in a palace specially prepared for him, where all the holy men and teachers of Urga usually hold their meeting and which contains the most famous Buddhist Temples. Many thousand of pilgrims are arriving from all parts of Mongolia, from the country beyond Lake Baikal, and from the Asktrakham steppes, to do him homage. Among them is Dorjiyeff, the chief Lama of Eastern Siberia, who has obtained the permission of the Russian authorities to join the pilgrims. Although the etiquette of the Dalai Lama's court forbids him to receive Europeans, he has given a long audience to the Russian official sent to him by the Consul. Various reports are current among the Mongols and Butyats as to the Dalai Lama's plans for the future. Some say that he will proceed to the Koose Lake, where is the chief temple of the Lamas in the trans-Baikal, others that he is going to St. Petersburg.

ANIMALS AT PLAY.

Polar bears enjoy a bath for the sake of cleanliness as well as for swimming and hunting. At a certain zoological garden, when the polar bear's bath was being filled with fresh water, it would stand with its mouth open, letting the water run through its jaws, and when the bath was full would play all kinds of tricks, revelling in the water. One of its antics was to float on its back in the water, and then catch hold of its heels with its forepaws, and roll over in a ball. It would also turn over backward on the edge, and fall in with a resounding splash.

Monkeys never wash or bathe, though they have, as a rule, every chance to do so. Possibly experience has taught them to be afraid of crocodiles, which are pretty generally distributed on monkey-haunted rivers. It is said that a number of Indian monkeys watched a party of Europeans in a boat, who washed their hands and brushed their teeth. Next day the monkeys were seen to come to the river-side and go through the form of washing their hands and of brushing their teeth with bits of stick.

The tiger will sit with only its head out of the water on a blazing hot day in an Indian jungle. Sir Samuel Baker, after "beating" for a tiger the greater part of the day, found and shot one in this position.

DISHES AS HAMMERS.

Cups and saucers, and other domestic ware, in appearance resembling china, but entirely free from the fragility of the latter, are now being produced in Belgium. It is stated that dishes made of the new material can, without breaking, be thrown about on stone floors, and even in an emergency utilized as hammers to drive nails with.

A new match-making machine is capable of producing 50,000 boxes of matches in ten hours.

Impecunious Lover—"Be mine, Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel." Wealthy Maiden—"Yes, I suppose so. Nothing to eat, and less to wear. No, thank you."

Guest—"Ah! Then you are a musician. What instrument do you play?" Musician—"The first fiddle." His Wife (emphatically)—"But only in the orchestra!"

The Home

WHERE'S MOTHER?

Bursting in from school or play,
This is what the children say:
Trooping, crowding, big or small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by—
"Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain
This same question comes again:
From the boy with sparkling eyes,
Bearing home his earliest prize;
From the bronzed and bearded son
Perils past and honors won—
"Where's mother?"

Mother with untiring hands
At the post of duty stands;
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone.
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by—
"Where's mother?"

LEFT OVERS.

The care and disposition of leftovers is an important and telling factor of domestic economy; so easily can a woman prove the truth of the gibe that a woman can throw out a teaspoon faster than a man can put in with a shovel.

In the present unsettled condition of domestic service, it is rare to find a servant whose personal interest in her temporary employer's affairs goes any further than the matter of her own wages and evenings out. "Waste not, want not," is applied nowhere and means nothing to the majority of cooks, peripatetic and not "standing on the ceremony of going," but "going at once." Therefore, the sour milk is thrown out, cut bread accumulates and molds, cold cereals and the various odds and ends of cooked and uncooked meats and vegetables heap up the garbage box.

The mistress must bear these things in mind, supervise the gathering up of the "fragments that are left," give orders as to their disposal, and see to it that these orders are carried out.

The woman who cooks in person for her household has here a broad field for the exercise and development of any special talent she may possess along this line—a field for delightful creative work, where one may feel the thrill of the artist in her fingers as truly as the pianist or the painter of pictures. Also she has her rewards. She sits at the table and hears the praise of muffins or pancakes sung on every side. She knows they owe a large part of their construction to a nourishing morning's mush, patties filled with remnants of Sunday's roast chicken, and a pudding contrived of sponge cake, like the "porridge in the pot"—nine days old.

Through her practice with "leftovers" a woman comes to a full realization of the importance of keeping up the pantry supplies along the line of condiments, sauces and seasonings of various kinds, vinegars flavored with mint, tarragon, garlic, etc., are most useful. Catsups, capers, olives, herbs, and flavoring oil or extracts are the greatest help in dressing cold viands for a second presentation.

Salad dressing is an all-the-year round indispensable, for a salad supplies an extra course for a meal, in an unexpected company-crisis with slight expense of time and trouble, provided the dressing is ready for use. Bare is the pantry, low the larder, which does not show forth the wherewithal for a salad—that delightful improvisation from "leftovers."

The care of dripping is not known at all in many households. The surplus fat from meats, skimmings from soups, etc., make quite an accumulation in the winter, even in small families. Clarified drippings are much more wholesome than lard. By the aid of a can of lye, and according to the directions thereon, the saved up fats, otherwise thrown away, may be converted into excellent hard soap.

Instead of throwing away the cold coffee, it may be stiffened with gelatine, strained and molded, and when turned out and served with sweetened whipped cream, furnishes a dessert acceptable to most palates.

The juice of canned fruit may also make the basis of gelatine puddings, or thickened with a little corn starch, may be served warm with hot steamed or baked puddings. A rich fruit syrup is like honey, a delicious accompaniment to hot griddle cakes and waffles.

Dry bits of cheese can be used to advantage in many other ways, besides the well-known methods of preparing baked macaroni. In sandwiches, or crackers, grated over rice or scalloped potatoes, it suits the taste of many. It may be mixed with salad dressing, after it is grated, formed into small balls, and served with the salad.

Small bits of cold meat, or a saucerful of canned peas, left from dinner, make a heartier dish of the breakfast omelet, by adding when the eggs are set in the pan, and then folding over. Let the mistress daily inspect her pantry shelves and ice-box, if she is conscientious in her endeavor to administer wisely and well the affairs of her household.

The following recipes will be found useful and economical. From various odds and ends of previous meals, they provide dishes good enough to set before a king and for which grace may be said with truly thankful hearts:

Ham Salad.—Take one cup cold boiled ham which has been chopped with a little of the fat, mix with an equal quantity of cut celery, line a dish with lettuce, fill with the mixture, and pour over a mayonnaise dressing; sprinkle with capers.

Ham Patties—One pint cooked ham chopped fine, mix with an equal amount of bread crumbs wet with milk, fill this into buttered gem pans, break one egg on top of each, sprinkle with bits of butter and pepper, bake until brown.

Potato Puff.—Add to two teacups cold, mashed potatoes, one-half cup milk, pinch salt, tablespoon butter, two tablespoons flour, and two eggs, beaten to a froth. Mix thoroughly, put into a buttered pudding dish, spread the top with butter, and bake a golden brown. The success of the puff depends upon having the eggs beaten exceedingly light.

Bread Omelette.—Crumble a cup of stale bread crumbs, and soak them in half a teacupful of hot water. Beat smooth, add teaspoon of butter and half teaspoon of salt, then five well-beaten eggs. Butter a shallow pudding dish, pour in the mixture, and bake about ten minutes. Serve at once, in the same dish, sending it to table with a napkin pinned around it. Grated cheese is a nice addition, if relished.

Jelly Pudding.—Soak one pint breadcrumbs in one quart milk, add yolks of three eggs, rind and juice of one lemon, two cups of sugar; bake, and when cool, spread the top thickly with currant jelly, and cover with a meringue of the egg whites. Eat cold, with cream whipped or plain.

THE FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.

Home dressmakers who have trouble in fitting themselves are advised by a practical modiste to buy one and one-half yards of strong lining and cut a perfectly fitting bodice pattern to come five or six inches below the waist line. Baste and stitch it as if for an ordinary dress. Instead of hooks and eyes, sew together down the front, then stuff the lining firmly with sawdust, shaping it as the worker proceeds. Sew a lining across the bottom so as to stand on a table; add a stock collar at neck, and a piece of lining across the top. The model is useful for draping and trimming blouses, also for fitting collars and yokes.

Innumerable little hints are given by this same dressmaker which are valuable to one who isn't entirely proficient in the art of sewing, and hasn't the experience of older house-keepers to guide her. For instance, before sewing on buttons, lay the button on the garment, so that the thread will be on the right side. This leaves it under the button and prevents it from being ironed and torn away.

Before you begin sewing on a large button, if a man's coat button, or something the same size, so that the threads go over the pin. After sewing is completed, draw out the pin, draw the button forward and round the thread, wind the thread tightly round the button. This makes a shank to sustain the rubbing and wear of the button hole, and presents a much better appearance when the garment is buttoned up.

When sewing black cotton materials, such as Italian cloth, sateen and black prints, always use silk, as the black sewing cotton turns rusty with wear and washing, and spoils the appearance of the article on which it is used.

Another admirable suggestion which many professional dressmakers are not aware of is that it always best to thread the needle before cutting the cotton to insure threading the right end, otherwise it may tangle. Cut your cotton, do not bite or break it. Use the right size needle, and suitable cotton for your material.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Zinc best cleaned with hot, soapy water, then polished with kerosene and coal ash.

When boiling rice add some lemon juice to the water, as it causes the rice to separate nicely and makes it white.

When making coffee scatter a pinch of salt over the grits. This will bring out the flavor in a very pleasing way.

Always dry your collars by the fire till stiff, and you will find that the starch will then stand properly.

When washing an egg be sure that the basin, knife, etc., are perfectly dry, and then you will have no difficulty in beating it to a froth.

When you have fried fish dry it in front of the fire, on sheets of cooking paper, before serving. This will remove any superfluous fat.

To clean a frozen pipe pour down it hot water, to which plenty of salt has been added. This will do the work more rapidly than water alone.

An inexpensive table-cover can be made of checked paper with a frilled edge, the centre being ornamented with sprigs of holly leaves.

To take stains out of an umbrella, dissolve some rock ammonia in a little boiling water and rub the spots gently with it, using a piece of dark cloth in preference to flannel.

Clean pineapples quickly as follows: Place the fruit in a floured cloth. Tie the ends of the cloth and shake about well for five minutes, when the stalks will be found to have fallen off and the fruit will be clean and ready for pudding.

LOVER'S SACRIFICE.

A Russian, suffering from a weak chest, was obliged to grow a very long beard. Unfortunately, he fell in love with a damsel who refused to marry him unless he became clean-shaven. Anxious to please her, he agreed to the sacrifice, and the wedding took place. The next day he caught cold and died of pneumonia.

Miss Jane—"What sort of a chap is Jack Hungerss?" Miss Swift—"Well, he is what might be termed an oscillatory kleptomaniac."

A HOUSE OF WONDERS

OCCURRENCES ON AN ENGLISH FARM.

Dinner Plates Change From Shelves and Tubs Empty Themselves.

Mr. White, occupant of the "bewitched" farm at Binbrook, Lincolnshire, England, gave a London Express representative recently an account of the most recent extraordinary occurrences. His story was corroborated by his wife, children, mother and servants.

When Mrs. White saw bottles toppling over one by one and falling from a shelf to break on the tiled floor, she called her husband and the servants, and they also watched the completion of the astonishing spectacle.

Two dozen bottles leisurely went to destruction in this way. Some of them contained paraffin and the others oil.

A dead rabbit hung in the dairy mysteriously transported itself to another room, where it was found lying beside a beer barrel.

STRANGE PHENOMENA.

In the dairy three strings of homemade sausages were hung on a line, but refused to remain there, and after being hung for the third time they fell and broke in small pieces.

A dozen large dinner plates moved from a high shelf and were deposited, unbroken in a large earthenware dish. Another dish of milk for cream overturned, and a large pot of cream ready for the churn performed a similar feat.

When the family were having tea, water poured into the kitchen from under the storehouse door until the floor was completely flooded. Investigation showed that a large flat-bottomed tub had emptied itself.

"The tub had only been half full of water," said Mr. White, "but more water came into the house than would have filled it. When it all came from we cannot tell. I am not superstitious, but I am puzzled about these happenings. If I had not seen some of them I would not believe that they occurred."

OTHER MARVELS.

"I saw three large bottles of tins which were on a shelf fall to the floor, together with a chine of bacon and three hams which had been thoroughly dried."

Up to date Mr. White has lost 200 fowls killed in a most remarkable manner. Their necks from the ear to the breast were skinned and the windpipe pulled out. This has been going on continuously, though the fowl house has been watched night and day. Mr. White has now only two dozen fowls on the farm.

Offers to "lay the witch" have been received from all over the country, and Mr. White has accepted the help of Mr. John Dunn, of Grimsby.

BULLOCK FOUGHT FOUR LIONS

Little Incident of Commerce and Life in Central Africa.

Supplying the Lancashire cotton mills with cotton from British Central Africa would seem, from the following incident related by the Daily Mail correspondent at Blantyre, Central Africa, to be attended with some difficulty.

Four waggons from Blantyre, returning from Ukatu, on the shores of Lake Nyassa, after unloading cotton there, camped at night in a cotton clearing. During the night four lions stampeded the draught oxen and finally surrounded, and one bull at the head of a gallant band fought fiercely, and by its courage brought back ten other oxen to its help. The native drivers themselves unable to drive the lions went away for help.

The cattle boys were gone about three hours, and were amazed to find on their return that the bull, though terribly lacerated, was still on its feet, and fighting furiously to the last. Shortly after their return the brave animal died! The natives succeeded, by yelling, driving off the lions with fire brands and old guns.

On the following evening Fraser, the agent of the African Lakes Corporation, determined to kill the lion and wounded the lion, which, however, made their escape and were found dead in the bush next morning. This Mr. Fraser bagged three lions in a single night.

AN UNDERGROUND CITY.

To read of an inhabited underground city seems strange, yet such a place does exist in Galicia, Austrian Poland, and has a population, too, of 10,000 men, women, and children. It is called the City of the Salt Mines, and has a town-hall and church. This latter has several statues, all of which are carved from rock salt.

SCIENTIFIC NURSING.

An ingenious Swiss mechanic claims to have invented an automatic baby-nurse. The apparatus is attached to a cradle. If the baby cries, sing waves cause electrical arrangements to operate a phonograph which sings a lullaby, while simultaneously clockwork is released and rocks the cradle. When the crying ceases the wire fails to vibrate and the cradle stops rocking.

Husband—"Wake up, wake up! The house is on fire, Marian! We can't get out!" Wife (sleepily)—"Oh, save my new bonnet, John!" Husband (distractedly)—"I will. It cost more than anything else in the house."

His First Battle

"So you are one of the fruits?" the sergeant [illegible] come just at the right [illegible] shall see a great battle [illegible] are two days older."

Ito Komatsu took the knapsack, and the hard tack were handed him without a word. All the other [illegible] were singing and [illegible]

"Are you brave or cowardly?" he had asked [illegible] your nerves strong enough for the test? Is your [illegible] enough to conquer you and keep you where [illegible] or will you be called a coward by your comrades after the battle?"

The first shot fired [illegible] of the artillery [illegible] of thousands of [illegible] feel as if the world [illegible] an end.

"Keep quiet! [illegible] you recruit. What [illegible] matter with you?" [illegible] It was the [illegible] who gave Komatsu [illegible] back. The recruit [illegible] cap in the [illegible] air! but it was [illegible] him. He saw [illegible] and laugh, [illegible] acking, and [illegible] self down, [illegible] and bustles [illegible] match remained [illegible] and waiting for [illegible]

"Fall down [illegible] shouted a [illegible] paid [illegible]

[illegible]

ALCOHOL AND SHOOTING.

A remarkable series of experiments has been carried out in the Swiss army to test the effects of alcohol on rifle marksmanship. A number of 300 men was selected, and, engine from [illegible] weal and woe, immediately the practice to long intervals administered to the men under [illegible] calculated to test the effects of liquor on the nerve and muscle. The result, even a moderate quantity affect injuriously the eye and hand, and the experiment as a whole, were stated to be greatly in favor of total abstinence.

JAPANESE KNOTS.

The Japanese have no use for [illegible] tacks, or hooks and eyes. Cord serves every purpose of sewing, and furnishes artistic pastime seemingly without end. Japanese have hundreds of knots. Some are as old as the time when history was recorded by a people who, just as it was in Confucius's time before writing was invented. There are dozens of knots in art and ceremonial usage. Every Japanese child can tie at least a few, there are the blossom, cherry blossom, chrysanthemum, and pine-tree knots. There are Fujiyama knots and stork knots, the "obi" knot which is easy to tie, the "gentleman's," and many others.

GIGANTIC GOLDFISH.

A goldfish of extraordinary proportions was taken by Mr. Butterwell, of Workington, Cumberland, England, [illegible] upon his farm. The fish, which he liberated in the pond [illegible] ago weighed 1lb. 6 oz. [illegible] been dispatched to a [illegible]