A FOUNDATION OF TRUTH

Against Every Temptation the Youth Should Stand for Honesty.

A preacher from Brooklyn, N.Y., the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis [illegible] from the following text:—"Thou shalt not tell lies one to another." Leviticus xix. 11.

"It is a striking fact that the lower orders of animals and men live by [illegible] treachery and deceit. All [illegible] creep and crawl practice [illegible]. The spider's web is spun out [illegible] for unsuspecting flies. The [illegible] lies on its track and by pre- [illegible] capes. The wolf, more cun- [illegible] leaps from its hiding place [illegible] young fawn as it stoops [illegible]. Not otherwise is it with [illegible] lower orders of men named, [illegible] gamblers and all whose [illegible] trade is the passion of their [illegible]. Deceit is the protection [illegible] petty criminal. Indeed, the [illegible] lowest would in its rank and [illegible] made up of those whose stock [illegible] is some form of fraud. Dante [illegible] that the realm that lies just [illegible] the world of hard work and [illegible] industry is the realm of lies. [illegible] realm of deceit is the realm of [illegible] vagrancy and human wreck- [illegible].

"The great world of industry [illegible] has journeyed away from [illegible] and fraud. The factory, the [illegible] and the bank are founded on [illegible] remnants of the era of lies [illegible]. Just as our earth shows here [illegible] a pocket of fire, named

VESUVIUS OR MONT PELEE,

[illegible] centuries of an age when the [illegible] was a ball of flame. Modern [illegible] would break down utter- [illegible] men were to return to the an- [illegible] era of lying. What if the pre- [illegible] of the bank had to end each [illegible] with running the bookkeeper [illegible]. What if the merchant tossed [illegible] night lest his clerks were hand- [illegible] in lying reports of the stock? [illegible] if every manufacturer had to [illegible] with a scourge above the [illegible] and spinner?

"Now and then a man has succeed- [illegible] for the hour by a skillful lie, but [illegible] forth every merchant is a detec- [illegible] on the liar's track. The history [illegible] the great firm of to-day is the [illegible] of an honest trade-mark. The [illegible] theory of the trade-mark for [illegible] packing of sugar or coffee is that [illegible] people can depend upon the [illegible] fairness of the packers. What is [illegible] sells a certain grade of wool- [illegible] cotton cloth? The mere fact [illegible] the people of the country have [illegible] covered that this manufacturer [illegible] weaves lying threads or sells [illegible] under the name of wool or [illegible].

"The merchant's capital is his [illegible] ity expressed in goods.

"Any way of truth also is the way [illegible] prosperity and wealth. Honesty [illegible] forces prosperity. Many years [illegible] I knew a youth who has since [illegible] risen to high position. His father [illegible] was a farmer who lived several miles [illegible] from a growing city. One morning [illegible] the boy of 18 wakened to find his [illegible] father dead and the family [illegible].

DEPENDENT UPON HIM.

After much thought he turned the little farm into a dairy. From the beginning he had the idea that if he had healthy cows and never told lies, and sold good milk, and if he purified his milk and aerated it, it would be appreciated by the mothers of little children, and so the time would come when his honesty would give him the trade. For two years the boy struggled for his footing. The second spring some kind of distemper broke out among his herd of cows. He did not know but it might prove serious. Now to tell his customers the truth was to lose his trade and see his competitors gain it. After a sleepless night he went into a printing office and brought out a little circular explaining the situation to his customers, saying he could not honestly sell them milk. In a single fortnight his trade was gone. But a leading physician in the town, whose practice was among children, appreciated the boy's hatred of lies. One day this doctor wrote an article advising all the mothers in the city to guard against impure milk during the heated summer months and told the story of this boy's honesty. The physician said that the youth spent money to keep the milk clean and sweet, and that he had a right to charge more.

THEN THE REWARD CAME.

For years the boy sold his milk for 6 cents a quart as opposed to the other men who had 5. At 30 the man went from the dairy into a most prosperous business in the city. Now the history of his great success is the history of his hatred of lies and his love of truth in the inner part.

Macchiavelli exempted the diplomatist from the law of truth. He urged that the spy must lie, the lover use deceit, the gamster show courage when he had a poor hand, and the diplomatist say one thing when he meant another. For that reason, when John Milton became foreign secretary to Oliver Cromwell he always won out in diplomatic matters because he always told the truth, while the diplomats thought he was lying.

Society still believes in custom-house lies and in diplomatic lies, but every form of lying is a form of failure. Character leaks away through a lie as the liquor in the cask is wasted by the wormholes. Against every temptation the youth should stand for the truth. Honesty turns the politician into the statesman. A name for honesty is better than great riches for the financier. Better than beauty for woman is this praise: "She always speaks the truth." Young man, if you build your life on lies you build on sand. Fraud is a bubble that soon bursts. Truth is a foundation of rock that shall not be removed.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 16

Lesson III. The Supper at Bethany. Golden Text Mark xiv., 8.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

The anointing of Jesus by Mary of Bethany is the last recorded event in the life of our Lord preceding the crowded scenes of passion week. It occurred on the evening preceding the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, and is recorded by three of the four evangelists (Matt. xxvi., 6-13; Mark xiv., 3-9; John xi., 55 to xii., 11). Several weeks had intervened since the raising of Lazarus, during which time Jesus had retired with his disciples to "a city called Ephraim," several hours' journey northeast of Jerusalem. Departing thence he had crossed the Jordan, proceeded southward, recrossing at Jericho through which city he passed accompanied by a great caravan of pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem for the great annual celebration of the passover. Much of that which transpired by the way on this last journey of Jesus to the national capital is recorded in the synoptic gospels (Matt. xix., 3 to 20, 34; Mark x., 2-32; Luke xviii., 31 to xix., 28). These passages include mention of the following important and familiar persons and events: The ten lepers healed; the Pharisee and the publican; Christ blessing little children; the rich young ruler; the ambitious request of James and John; the blind men near Jericho healed; and the visit to Zaccheus.

1. Six Days Before the Passover—on the eighth of Nisan, since the passover festivities began on the fifteenth. It is generally accepted that the year was A. D. 30, in which case the eighth of Nisan fell on Friday, March 31, that is, began at six o'clock p. m. of that day, and was the Sabbath. We are to think of Jesus as arriving at Bethany before the Sabbath commenced, or early enough not to have traveled more than the lawful distance on the Sabbath itself. The feast probably occupied twenty-four hours later, after the close of the Sabbath, on Saturday evening.

Bethany—To be identified with the modern "Azariyeh" or "Lazariyeh," the place of Lazarus, on the eastern slope of Mount Olivet, about two miles from Jerusalem. A place in which on account of its lovely situation many invalids congregated, giving to the place the name "house of misery." The village to-day contains "about forty poor houses inhabited by Moslems."

2. They—Clearly referring to a larger company than the little family consisting of Lazarus and his two sisters. Since the raising of Lazarus no doubt there were many in Bethany who believe on Jesus and would be glad to publicly do him honor.

A supper there—In Bethany, though not in the home of Lazarus. Matthew and Mark both explicitly state that it was in the house of Simon, who had been a leper. We infer that this man had been healed by Jesus on some former occasion, and that therefore he would have a special and prominent part in the reception tendered the Master.

3. A pound—A weight equivalent to our pound (troy) of twelve ounces.

Ointment of pure nard—The Greek phrase is very rare, occurring only here and in Mark xiv., 3. Its meaning, therefore, is not quite certain. It may mean (1) "genuine (pure) nard" as distinguished from adulterated nard, which was cheaper and more common; or (2) "drinkable (liquid) nard," and ointments were sometimes drunk mixed with wine; or (3) "Pistic nard," in which case "Pistic" is to be taken as a proper adjective derived from the name of the place from which the ointment was obtained, though no such place now appears to be known. All of these meanings find support in the analysis of the Greek phrase. Of the three, the first is to be preferred. The nard itself was an aromatic oil extracted from an East Indian plant, the Nardostachys Jatamansi, and was, as the evangelist explains, very precious (comp. verse 5 below).

The feet—Matthew and Mark both mention only an anointing of the head, which doubtless preceded this bathing of the feet with the remaining or greater portion of the precious liquid.

Odor—The fragrance.

4. Judas Iscariot—The treasurer of the apostolic company who would most naturally be interested in money values more than the others. Concerning him we know (1) of his call (Matt x., 4; Mark iii., 19; Luke vi., 16); (2) that Jesus early foretold his treachery (John vi., 70, 71); (3) that he betrayed Jesus (Matt. xxvi., 14-49; (4) of his subsequent remorse and suicide (Matt. xxvii., 3-5).

5. Three hundred shillings—Literally, three hundred denarii. The denarius was a Roman silver coin the value of which seems to have varied greatly from time to time. Probably about seventy-two dollars would be a fair equivalent in our money, which was a fabulous sum for one of moderate circumstances to squander in this way.

He was a thief—A personal recollection of John, who had doubtless suspected the traitor long before his true character was openly revealed.

Bag—Or box.

Took away—The Greek verb sometimes means "to make away with," "to steal," which is doubtless John's intended use here.

7. To keep it against the day of my burying—Perhaps better as in the marginal rendering, it was that she might keep it, etc.

10. Chief Priests took counsel—So remarkable had been the demonstration in honor of Jesus at Bethany that it attracted the attention and determined opposition of the authorities at Jerusalem.

THE ONLY PAWNED CITY.

Swedish Town Has Recently Become German.

Wismar, a port of 18,000 people on the Baltic, situated in the German duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, but belonging legally to Sweden, has recently become a German city. It was pledged to King Gustavus IV. for a loan of $1,000,000, and the King of Sweden having failed to redeem it within the century, it has passed to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whose ancestor the money was borrowed.

In the early part of the eighteenth century Denmark, the most powerful enemy of Sweden, after the destruction of the Hanseatic League, a kind of trade union established by certain German cities for safety and commercial purposes, captured Wismar and razed the fortifications. Afterward peace was declared, and the city reverted to Sweden, but with the provision that she should not rebuild the fortifications. The place thus lost its strength and importance, and became, instead, an element of weakness to the Swedes. Its great sea trade was ruined and its inland trade lost.

Under these circumstances it was not surprising that the Swedes tired at last of their white elephant. So in the reign of the incompetent and extravagant Gustavus IV., with territory lost to the French in one war, with Finland lost to Russia, with defeat in a war against Norway, the Swedes seized an opportunity to relieve themselves of the burden of possession.

The direct opportunity was given by the cancelation by Gustavus of his engagement to the daughter of Duke Frederick Franz I. That person not unnaturally resented the insult and threatened dire things. Finally his threats crystalized into a demand for an enormous indemnity. The money had to be raised at once. The Duchy of Mecklenburg advanced 1,258,000 reichsthaler and took Wismar, Neukloster and the Island of Poel as security.

Under the conditions of the loan the City of Wismar and the two Government districts were to remain in pledge for one hundred years. At the end of the one hundred years Sweden would claim and obtain the pledged city and land by paying back the original loan, with 3 per cent. compound interest. A further provision, however, of the loan was that, should Sweden fail to take any notice whatever of the expiration of the time, the contract would become renewed automatically for another one hundred years. The sum which Sweden would have had to pay, if she wished to claim Wismar and the two Government districts is figured as amounting to $27,000,000, and this alone, quite apart from considerations of policy, operated doubtless as a bar against the assertion of her rights.

Thus we see that, while immediate business transaction dates back but about one hundred years, any diplomatic squabbles over the city now would have to revert to the surrenders, and armistices of the Thirty Years' War (1618-48). And the fact that Wismar heretofore really was Swedish territory explains why Germany has not fortified the port, which is considered the finest harbor site of the entire Baltic coast.

THE DUKE'S PAYMENT.

When Sir William Allan, the eminent historical painter, had finished his picture entitled "The Battle of Waterloo," from the French Side, which the Duke of Wellington agreed to purchase, the artist called upon the Duke one day by appointment to receive the money. He was ushered into the study of Apsley House, where the Duke proceeded at once to pay him.

Taking up a roll of notes, the Duke began to put them down in a slow and deliberate manner, counting the amount as he did so. Viz., "One hundred pounds, two hundred pounds," etc. This was tedious work and Sir William at last contrived to blurt out in his Scotch manner that his Grace should not take all that trouble—a cheque would do.

But the Duke went on: "Five hundred pounds, six hundred pounds."

The artist, thinking the Duke had not heard him, raised his voice louder and louder at each hundred, exclaiming:

"A cheque will do—a cheque will do."

"Eleven hundred pounds," said the Duke.

"A cheque will do, your Grace."

"Twelve hundred pounds."

"A cheque, really a cheque will do!" repeated Sir William once more.

"No," the Duke thundered at last, "a cheque will not do. Do you suppose I am going to let my bankers know I have been such a fool as to pay £1,200 for a picture? Why, they'd think me mad. I wish you good morning, Sir William!"

TELEGRAPHING PHOTOGRAPHS.

Professor Korn, of Munich, has presented a report to the Bavarian Academy of Sciences stating that he has perfected a system of transmitting photographs, sketches and facsimiles of signatures over ordinary telegraph wires. Any photograph, he says, can be transmitted over a wire 1,000 miles long in twenty minutes.

The Home

SOME DAINTY DISHES.

An Orange Drink is a good change from lemonade. Put one ounce of cream of tartar, six ounces of loaf sugar, and four and a half ounces of orange peel into a large basin. Pour over these three quarts of boiling water, strain, and allow it to get perfectly cold before serving.

Cream Cakes—Take one pound of sifted dry flour, a teaspoonful of baking-powder, and a pinch of salt. Mix with sufficient sour cream to make into a dough. Form into flat cakes, and bake on a griddle on the top of the stove. Add currants, and sugar to taste.

Devilled Sauce is very fashionable just now with chops, steaks, etc. Mince two shallots, fry in half ounce of butter till a golden color, add half a pint of brown gravy, a tablespoonful of mixed mustard, a dessertspoonful of Worcester sauce, and a good pinch of red pepper. Stir until the sauce boils, strain it and pass through a fine strainer, add a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, and serve.

Stewed Steak.—Cut one pound and a half of beef steak into nice pieces, put it into a stewpan, cover with stock or water, and when it simmers add three onions, a carrot, a turnip, a stick of celery, and two tomatoes cut into pieces, let simmer for an hour and a half, thicken the liquor with flour, add caramel coloring to make a rich brown, season with pepper and salt, and serve. Any other vegetables, parsnips, mushrooms, etc. may be added if liked.

Holiday Mould.—Take a teacupful of jam, the same quantity of bread-crumbs, flour, and suet. Mix all thoroughly together. Dissolve a small teaspoonful of carbonate of soda in a little warm milk and add it to the other ingredients. Throw in two ounces of stoned and chopped raisins and set all in a greased mould. Cover very carefully with buttered paper and steam for three hours. Turn out to serve, and dust caster sugar over.

A Good Sponge Cake.—Take a teacupful of dry pastry flour and pass it through a sieve, add to it the same quantity of caster sugar. Work into these ingredients the yolks of three eggs, and beat for ten minutes in a good, steady oven. The baking is the most difficult point in sponge-cake making, so would advise your using a rather flat tin for your first two or three attempts, and do not bang the oven door or open it often.

Cocoanut Ice.—Put one pound of the best lump sugar, pounded, into a sauce-pan, and over it pour half a pint of water. Let this stand for half an hour, and then place on the stove, and allow it to cook for five or six minutes. Remove the scum, and boil the sugar until it is thick and white; then stir into it a quarter of a pound of fresh cocoanut, finely grated. Stir unceasingly until it rises in a mass in the pan. Then spread it as quickly as possible over sheets of paper which have been dried before the fire. Remove the paper before the ice is quite cold and let it dry.

Chutney.—The necessary ingredients are half a pound of garlic, half a pound of green ginger, one pound of sweet almonds, two pounds of stoned raisins (weighed after stoning), one pound of mustard seed, a quarter of a pound of dried red chillies, eight pounds of finely chopped, unripe, juicy, baking apples, and six quarts of vinegar. Previous to blending these, soak the ginger in the vinegar for ten days. Pound all the ingredients separately in a mortar and moisten with vinegar. When thoroughly pounded mix all in a stone jar and stew in a large panful of water over a slow fire for a day. If not quite soft cook again the next day. When cold place in glass bottles for use.

Thickening with Cornstarch.—When cornstarch is used to thicken boiled custards, cake fillings, or other combinations where sugar is used, it is much the quicker and better way to mix the sugar and cornstarch dry. They may be quickly blended till no lumps remain. We all know that the milk to be thickened must be close to the boiling point, and many of us know the weary waiting for the actual bubbling after the cold water has been added. But add the sugar and cornstarch evenly in a bowl, dip out a large spoonful or two of the hot milk and stir all smooth, and you may return all to the hot milk and see its temperature lowered so very little that all will boil with but a few moments' stirring. Chocolate, when used as a flavoring, can be grated into the dry sugar, blended to an even tint by a little stirring, at waste and washing of dishes avoided.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

A Clove or Garlic introduced into the knuckle end of a leg of mutton will be found a great improvement by those who like its flavor.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to squeeze the juice of a lemon and an orange into a cup, add hot water, and drink at once.

The Importance of Boiling Milk.—This process is no doubt tedious to many housekeepers, but it need only be done once a day. Take in the morning the necessary milk for the day and scald it in a double boiler, and you will be surprised how easy it is. Disease germs live in milk more freely than in other liquids.

A Linseed Poultice should be applied next to the skin. The oil from the meal containing healing properties.

In cutting fresh bread heat the blade of the bread-knife by laying first one side and then another across the hot stove.

To take grease out of leather apply the white of an egg to the spot and dry in the sun. Repeat the application till the stain is removed.

For brushing a silk petticoat use a pad covered with velvet instead of a brush. A brush wears the silk and the velvet pad does not, though it removes the dust just as well.

After baking a cake always let it remain in the tin for about five minutes to give it time to settle, and then turn out carefully on to a sieve.

To restore the ivory handles of knives to a good color get some fine sand paper and rub the ivory handles with it, and they will become white.

To remove rust from knives, take a little paraffin and some emery powder, rub this on to the knives, and after a couple of hours scour them with a raw potato cut in half. After a few cleanings the rust marks should have quite disappeared.

Scouring drops for cleaning the collars of coats, etc., are excellent if made from this recipe: Mix one teaspoonful of essential oil of lemon with a wineglassful of spirits of turpentine. Keep in a bottle tightly corked. Drop a little on a flannel, and well rub the greasy parts.

Celery can be kept fresh a long while by rolling it in brown paper, sprinkled with water, then in a damp cloth and stored in a cool, dark place. Before preparing for table, the stored celery should be plunged into cold water and allowed to stand for an hour. It will then be as crisp as if just dug.

Treatment of Bruises.—A bruise should be immediately bathed with very hot water to prevent swelling and lessen discoloration. If the bruise be serious, a cloth wrung from hot oil should be applied, changing when cool, or a cloth moistened with arnica be bound about the bruise.

Persons with Delicate Feet should give them a brisk rubbing daily with cold salt and water. Those who suffer from perspiration of the feet should wash them daily with soap and water, then sponge them with tepid alum water for a few minutes. This will take off any unpleasant odor and harden the skin.

TWO COLLEGE RECIPES.

Coffee Cake—One cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup strong hot coffee, 1 cup chopped pork, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, salt, cloves, cinnamon and lemon, 5 cups of flour (or less). Pour the hot coffee over the pork. Bake about an hour in moderate oven.

Coffee Souffle—Take 1½ cups coffee, ½ cup milk, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 eggs, ½ teaspoon vanillin, 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin. Mix coffee, milk gelatin, half the sugar; heat in double boiler. Add remaining sugar, salt and yolks of eggs slightly beaten; cook until mixture thickens. Remove from range and add beaten whites and vanilla. Mold, chill and serve with cream.

TOO WARMLY WELCOMED.

He was sprucely dressed, and no sooner had he pulled the bell than the door opened.

"I've called——" began the young man.

"Oh, yes, of course," broke in the matronly lady who had opened the door. "Come this way, please. I'm delighted to see you." And she led the way into the tastefully-decorated drawing-room.

In utter bewilderment the young man allowed the servant to remove his overcoat, stick, and hat before he found his tongue.

"Excuse me, madam," he said, "but I'm afraid there's some mis—"

"Oh, no, not at all! Mary has told me all about you. She said—"

"But, madam," stammered the young man, jumping to his feet, "I—I—er—don't know Mary."

"What?" fairly screamed madam. "Aren't you Mary's young man?"

"No, madam. I'm the tax collector, and I've called for—"

But madam did not wait to hear any more, and a few moments later the young man found himself on the footpath outside, so dazed that he scarce knew where he was.

TOWN LIFE AND COMPLEXION.

At the Cambridge meeting of the British Association some singular facts were presented about the influence of disease and of town life on the prevailing complexion of the population of England. Dr. F. C. Shrubsall said that blonds are found to suffer more than brunettes from rheumatic disorders, but less from tuberculosis. Blonds also suffer more from disease in childhood, and consequently their number in proportion to the brunettes diminishes in the crowded areas of cities. Mr. Henry Balfour said that it appeared that town life, by encouraging a brunette population, is altering the inherited characteristics of the English nation at the expense of the traits which the people owe to their blond ancestry.

THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Miss Fluffy—"I made quite an impression at the reception, didn't I? Everybody seemed to be talking about me!"

Candid Friend—"They talked still more about you after you had gone!"

A nervous young man was introduced to an elderly gentleman at a party, and wishing to make a good impression said: "I have just been talking to your daughter, sir, and find her very charming." "That lady is my wife," was the curt reply of the elderly party, who was newly wed. "How stupid of me to make such a mistake!" hurriedly responded the young man. "I might have known she was your wife by her strong resemblance to you."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Convocation of Oxford University unanimously accepted the offer of Mr. Alfred Beit to endow a chair of colonial history.

Out of 232,411,784 tons of coal produced in this country last year 46,255,547 tons, apart from coke and patent fuel, left this country.

At King Edward's command, Mr. Cope, A.R.A., is working upon a magnificent portrait of the German Emperor in field marshal's uniform.

The Duke of Portland has presented to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington the skeleton of his famous Donovan, winner of the Derby and St. Leger in 1889.

Messrs. Salmon & Gluckstein and Messrs. A. I. Jones & Co., who have tobacco shops in all parts of London, have decided to close all their establishments on Sundays.

Music in London parks last year cost £11,564, or about £9 for each concert. Halfpenny programmes realized £460, while £949 was paid in halfpennies for chairs.

The Manx House of Keys has passed a bill for the abolition of the public houses, and a bill to prohibit the crying of newspapers on Sunday has been read a second time.

The estimated market value of Suez Canal shares held by the Government is £28,910,000.

A sum of £19,868, out of £35,000 required, has been contributed towards the cost of the proposed secondary day school for boys in Westminister, as a memorial to Cardinal Vaughan.

Lord Brassey has entered his famous auxiliary yacht Sunbeam for the race across the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to the Lizard, for which the German Emperor is presenting a cup next May.

Experiments in telepathy will perhaps lead to as great a revolution in human relations as telegraphy has made in social intercourse," says Mme. Sarah Grand in a letter to Tunbridge Wells correspondent.

Transatlantic bookings for the spring and summer are particularly heavy, and there is every indication of a large fo-rush of Americans. The Hamburg-Dover-New York route the advance bookings already reach 30,000.

From the Princess of Wales the principal of the Church Army organization for providing work for wives of men who are in jail has received an order for a large quantity of fine needlework to be executed by these poor women.

"Only Cabinet Ministers and fools address meetings for an hour," said the Duke of Marlborough after speaking for an hour at a Conservative meeting near Windsor, "I am not a Cabinet Minister," he added, and down amid laughter.

A MODERN MYST.

Evan Roberts, the Welsh Revival Preacher.

Evan Roberts, the leader in the great Welsh revival now in progress is an unique personality. While not in the least degree sensational in methods, he has all the mysticism of the middle ages.

Recently he was completely silent for a period lasting seven days. His experience in connection with this season are related by himself.

One evening he was starting for a service when a voice said: "I must go."

"I felt some pressure on my spirit," said the young preacher. "I went back into the room and sat on a chair. Twice again the voice said to me, 'Don't go to-night,' said on and then: 'You are to be silent seven days.'"

From that evening until the end of the seven days the revivalist spoke to no one. During the silence Mr. Roberts made many entries in a small memorandum book, and some of the extracts are of great interest.

The first item in the book was an instruction to Miss Annie Davies, one of the revivalist's singing assistants:

"There is no person except yourself to see me for the next seven days—not even my father and mother. I am not ill."

Another entry refers to a Divine voice, which spoke to him. "It was not an impression," he wrote, "but a voice."

On the third day Mr. Roberts recorded that about 11.30 "the sound of the name of 'Jesus! Jesus! Jesus!' came to me, and I was ready to jump for joy.

"I am going to be what God wants me to be," was an entry on the fourth day, while on the seventh day the revivalist wrote in Welsh: "I have been near to God this afternoon—so very near as to make me sweat."

In the evening of the same day, after having recorded a desire to go to Palestine, he wrote: "I have a mind to shout three cheers for Jesus."

"You remember I said I would like to go to Palestine, but that I should have no money to go," he wrote on the sixth day.

"Well, a lady has written to-day offering to give me £20 towards one of the delightful trips to Palestine. Bielch!"

A GREAT ARMY.

The Postmaster-General of Great Britain has a staff under his control nearly equal to the standing British Army. The postal system keeps busy from 170,000 to 180,000 men and women, and is among the most profitable businesses in England; with an outlay of nearly 000,000 it makes a profit of $20,000,000.

All trees are evergreen in the tropics.

YOUTHFUL REVIVALISTS

PREACHERS IN SHORT FROCKS AND KNICKERBOCKERS.

Many Boys Are Doing Effective Evangelistic Work in England.

The work that is being done in Wales by Mr. Evan Roberts and several other evangelists, who are either still in their teens or have recently emerged from them, reminds one of the prominent part boys have played in revival work in recent years, says London Tit-Bits.

Cornwall has been roused to religious fervor from end to end by a slight, fragile boy with an almost childish face, who was a familiar figure in the pulpit when he was but fifteen years old, and whose years now number only eighteen. Master Nicholas—for that is the youth's name—has a gift of persuasive eloquence, a clear, musical voice, and a facility of effective gesture which are rare among adult and practised preachers; and it is little wonder that wherever he goes crowds flock to hear him, and are roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Scotland has its boy revivalist in Colin Livingstone, an earnest, thoughtful-looking youth of seventeen, who has done much excellent and stirring work in connection with Hallelujah Mission, and who has also appeared in London pulpits. Not long ago, too, a twelve-year-old boy, Willie Powell, was creating a sensation in Wales by his

POWERFUL PREACHING.

Willie is described as "possessed of a massive and well-formed cranium; he has a pleasant countenance and very winning ways, and he speaks without notes of any sort. He has a very clear and distinct utterance, and is deliberate in his manner." This boy in knickerbockers was undoubtedly to a certain extent the pioneer of the revival which is to-day sweeping so irresistibly over Wales.

A still more youthful evangelist is Lennie Dennis, a boy of ten, who not long ago was preaching to packed and deeply-moved congregations in the north of London, and who a little later caused a great sensation among the holiday crowds in the Isle of Man. It is said that he preached his first sermon when he was barely four years old, and since that early debut has conducted revival services in four continents, even carrying his Gospel message to Egypt and Jerusalem.

Fred Mattson, known to fame as the "Staffordshire boy-preacher," has, we believe, still to see his seventeenth birthday, although it is some years since he announced his first text from a pulpit. It is a remarkable feature of this boy's preaching that he rarely prepares his sermons, and does not even select his text until he is actually face to face

WITH HIS CONGREGATION.

In spite of this lack of preparation his sermons are said to be powerful in their appeal both to the intellect and the emotions.

In Willie Barling Croydon has produced an evangelist of considerable promise, who has already done excellent work in many parts of England. He is a pleasant-faced, good-looking boy of about sixteen, with eyes eloquent of the religious enthusiasm which fires him. Dulwich is proud of Mr. Thomas Riddle, whose pulpit career began ten years ago, when he was a child of eight and some time before he began business life as an errand-boy earning a few shillings a week. Mr. Riddle is not only a preacher of eloquence and power, but a capital organizer. In addition to founding the Dulwich Congregational Temple he has started a large number of most energetic agencies, including a Bible school, a social guild, an open air mission, etc., which he conducts himself. He has conducted services in many parts of the country; but perhaps his most effective work has been done in the neighborhood of the Victoria Docks, where he has reaped a rich harvest of converts.

North Carolina boasts the youngest ordained clergyman in the world in the Rev. Henry Banta, who was but twelve years old when he was elected pastor of the Church of Shallotte.

WORDS BY WIRTOGRAPH.

This is an age of inventions. Every day one sees the triumphal progress of science, and what is a luxury to-day becomes commonplace in the passing of twenty-four hours. The telegraph wire, on the eve of having its fate sealed, has had a new lease of life granted it by the Pollak-Virag instrument, which hails from Austro-Hungary, and has acquitted itself honorably in severe tests in England. The new system which it introduces is so fast that it really is a long way ahead of the age, and unless inventors in other spheres of science put their shoulders to the wheel, the new invention will undergo the remarkable experience of having to wait for a more advanced age. By means of cylinders, electric waves, and photography, wirtograph transmits messages at the rate of 40,000 words per hour—not only transmits but produces the messages written in a legible hand. We often hear of fluent speakers, but the orator will have to be very full of tongue to compete with wirtograph, with its average of eleven words per second.

NEW DYSPEPSIA CURE.

A Parisian physician has founded a "mirth cure" for dyspepsia and receives a large fee for treating patients. He puts a number of them around a room and makes them grin at each other. All look so foolish that in time they get laughing heartily, and are made to keep it up for two hours a day. Two weeks of this treatment is said to cure the worst case of dyspepsia.