Nervous Diseases

CURED BY

Munyon's Nerve Cure.

"I believe that more than 90 per cent. of business failures can be traced to ill-health."—Munyon.

Nervous disorders, especially among women, are becoming alarmingly prevalent. In their train are found insomnia, melancholia, neuralgia, epilepsy and insanity. I feel proud to think that in my Nerve Cure I have supplied a perfect boon to suffering humanity, and one that will live in the hearts and lives of the people long after I am gone. If you are troubled with nervousness, if you cannot sleep, if you feel irritable, if you feel weak and exhausted, I most earnestly ask you to try my Nerve Cure.—Munyon.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Nerve Cure, 25c a vial. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure relieves stomach distress instantly. Price 25c. Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c. Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U.S.A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given. 15B

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successful farmers of your acquaintance. If you are a small farmer, it is easy to find men in your vicinity who make a thousand dollars or more from their little thirty or fifty acre farms. If you are accomplishing nothing except annually growing a little older, make a change of some sort. Groans and lamentations will afford no satisfactory relief, nor will sitting around the corner grocery every evening find fault with the Government make your lives any broader or more satisfactory. You must think out for your own financial salvation, not with fear and trembling, but with determination to conquer your own prejudices and break through the wall of habit within which you have become incrusted. If you see those around you occupying farms but the size of your own who are doing better than you do, ask yourself if there is not something wrong with the man or manner, instead of the business. Exercise your gumption. Think! Think! Think!

FARM NOTES.

Because he can no longer do hard work the farmer sometimes moves into the farm town. Few are contented in town. The old farm is the only place that seems like home. He has learned to love the rural life during the many years of hard labor spent in making it a desirable place to live. Among familiar surroundings, performing a few of the many accustomed tasks, resting under the shade of trees he has planted and cherished, enjoying their various fruits, the old farmer will flourish out and will not need to journey further to find happiness during the declining years.

A branch of farming which increases the general fertility of the farm while paying a living profit is worth more than another which steadily decreases the productivity of the soil. Robbing the land to meet present profit is an unwise investment. Sooner or later we pay for it, and sometimes dearly. Some of all branches of farming stand in this respect. It can be conducted so that the farm land will steadily degenerate until the place is on the verge of ruin and abandonment, or it can be made to improve in soil year by year.

An acre of grass land, according to experiments, gives off not less than 20 quarts of water in twenty-four hours, and an acre of sunflowers would give a relatively great quantity. In facts, swamps have been reclaimed and malarial marshes purified innocuous by planting sunflowers or eucalyptus trees, which act as great pumpers of water, and exert other influences counteracting baneful conditions of air, soil and water.

A clover crop when well grown contains much of the mineral foods in the soil, and the phosphoric acid, potash, and lime, but for the cheapest fertilizers we pay, while the nitrogen, which is gathered by clover, even where the roots decay in the soil, is more than anything else, if we have to buy it in chemicals. There is no way to buy the cheaper fertilizer than to grow clover to enrich the soil, the most economical way of doing it. Investigations at various experiment stations indicate that it requires about three pounds of potash to equal one pound of hay, and horses standing idle in the barn, or even those may be used to some extent, where refuse ones can be had cheap.

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

A hotel which advertises home comforts does not always specify the kind of home.

By a true word is spoken in season and many a false statement is made in deadly earnest.

A man who fights to preserve peace may be inconsistent, but he is sometimes effective.

A jackass is not generally credited with too much wisdom, but he can make a tremendous noise with his head.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper, but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

CONSECRATE YOUR PEN.

Many an Opportunity is Wasted for Gospel Letter Writing.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Daniel vi, 8, "Now, O king, establish the decree, and sign the writing, that it be not changed."

King Darius was about to be caught in a trap. The jealous state officers, who had long been plotting against the young prime minister, had at last found a way in which they thought they could destroy him. "Aha!" they chuckled. "We will make the king sign this young upstart's death warrant. He will not know that he is doing it. We shall lay upon our royal master's vanity and ask him to send forth a public letter and sign it, so that the decree cannot be changed."

This public letter, or proclamation, was a singular document. It was dexterously devised to exalt the king's supremacy and was well calculated to please an oriental despot by making him appear to his subjects as the exclusive source of all good. It prohibited every subject making any request of God or man, save to the king only, for a period of thirty days. These plotters knew that Daniel was in the habit of praying to God every day, and they were sure that he would continue to do so in spite of the king's proclamation. He would thus become an offender against the law and would incur the penalty, which was to be cast into the den of the lions. "Now," they would say when the king signed the paper, "we shall destroy that prime minister. We could not do it by the sword, but we shall do it by the king's impulsive pen." Their plot operated as they expected, and Daniel was thrown into the den of lions. We know how the king lamented signing the letter, but how powerless he was to recall his signature.

How many people have had similar cause for regret! How often words written under a hasty impulse have recoiled on the writer! Spoken words may be forgotten, but written words do not change. They may be used to condemn the writer long years after they were written; aye, after he himself is dead.

Never write an important letter until you have had plenty of time to think it over. Foolish would be that lawyer who would quickly give a decision upon any important matter. After hearing all the statements of his client the wise lawyer says: "Wait until to-morrow, or next week, and I will tell you what I believe you ought to do. I do not wish to answer you without consideration. I wish to think this matter over carefully." A prominent lawyer of the west once told me that when he was preparing a case for court he spent one half his time thinking of the arguments which his opponent might present and then a great part of the other half planning how to refute them. And yet the strange fact is that men and women often, in the moments of greatest mental excitement, will sit down and dash off a letter upon the most important of subjects, without giving the brain time to cool or the ballast of judgment to settle down in the right equilibrium they will hastily commit words to paper which will decide their whole earthly and perhaps their heavenly destiny.

HAD HE STOPPED TO THINK.

Do you suppose King Darius would have sent forth that decree, or public letter, which condemned his premier, Daniel, to the lions' den if he had stopped to think? Supposing the king after he had written that public decree had placed it under his pillow and slept upon it, what would have been the result? Would he not naturally have scented a fatal conspiracy in that request? And, my brother, if you had only waited one or two days before you sent that important letter which did you so much harm would you have sent it? Would you not have destroyed it?

Never write an important letter which you would not be willing to the whole world to see. Many statements that are perfectly proper and rightly understood by those who know us will not be rightly construed if placed before the eyes of the world at large. There are many thoughts that I might write to a friend or a brother which would be entirely misinterpreted if read by an enemy or a stranger. It is very important that one should never write a letter which would be capable of misconstruction if that letter should ever fall into the hands of a bitter foe.

FRIEND AGAINST FRIEND.

My father used to impress this thought upon me by the recollections of an awful night which he passed in an ordeal of indescribable horrors. A very near and dear relative of his was his intimate associate for many years. They were to each other as intimate as brothers. They confided in each other everything. Time passed on, and there was a rupture. The friendship was broken. What did that relative do? He immediately took all the letters which my father had written and handed them over to the newspapers for publication. The night that my father heard of the despicable act, as he has often told me, was the most awful night of his whole life. He knew that he had done no wrong, but he was afraid that in a confidential correspondence of many years he might have written something which in the eyes of the world might be impradent. All that night he tramped the floor. When the first ray of daylight told that the dawn was near, he went out to buy the morning newspaper which contained the published private correspondence. He read these published letters in the street. When he returned, the first words he said to mother were: "Thank God, there is nothing compromising that I have written! Thank God! Thank God!" That is not the only illustration which might be given where a friend has turned upon a friend. Then, my brother, to either friend or foe alike, never write anything which may some day not be able to stand the test of the public print.

Never write a letter with a vengeful pen, dipped into an ink well filled with hatred. When one has been unjustly attacked, it is very easy for an injured man to say: "I wish I could see that man. I wish I could give him a good piece of my mind. I wish I could tell him in plain, blunt language what I think of him and his actions. As I cannot see him, I will just sit down and write him a letter." Then he hastily sits down and writes a Demosthenian philippic. Vituperations and denunciations, contemptuous excoriation, stinging ironies, bitter epigrams and whole verbal avalanches of invective are gathered together upon the letter sheet at the pen's touch. Then he rushes away to the post office and buys a special delivery stamp. He pounds it upon the envelope with a blow that sounds like a foundry in full blast. Then he goes home, saying to himself: "There, I have relieved myself of that matter. I have told that man just what I think of him and his actions. If he should ever repeat the offence, I shall not only write to him another letter, but I shall expose his actions to his employers, his wife, children and to the public at large."

THE REVENGEFUL LETTER.

Now, my friend, in one sense it may ease your mind to write a revengeful letter, but what good does such a letter do? Does it make your enemy feel any kinder or more gentle to you? Does such a letter ever make a man feel any kinder or more gentle to the great world at large? Have you made him a better man? Have you made yourself a better man also? In fact, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred does not such a letter damage your neighbor and also do more damage to the sender than it does to the man to whom the letter is sent? I once read of an eastern tyrant who wanted to destroy an enemy. He invited this enemy to sup with him. While they sat at meat he had the waiter bring in two glasses of wine, the one poisoned and the other not. But when the king offered to his guest a cup he (the king) by mistook and drank the poisoned cup. Like the king, is it not always the case when a man writes a purely revengeful letter that he is hurt more in the sending than the enemy is in the receiving? Did not the officers of state prepare their own death warrant when they persuaded Darius to send forth the public decree by which they hoped to destroy the prime minister?

Many have studied the effect of letter writing in a political sense. We know the power of Samuel Adams' pen in fomenting Revolutionary strife. We know that Alexander Hamilton's pen, by the power of public letter writing, defeated Aaron Burr for the gubernatorial chair of New York State and caused him to challenge Hamilton to a deadly duel. We know how George Washington by letter writing after his retirement from the presidential chair practically directed national legislation. We know how the famous "Letters of Junius," written against the British ministry, mightily changed the reading upon the pages of English history. And if we are able to study the influence of letter writing in a literary and political sense can we not study its influence in a spiritual sense?

LETTERS FROM A MOTHER.

Let us first see the spiritual influence of letter writing in your own life. Strange to say, you do not remember much about your mother's life. I mean as you sit there, you have forgotten exactly how she looked and the tone of her voice. She has been dead many years. Then you have forgotten to a great extent her words of advice in the home, but you have never forgotten her letters. Somehow, after you left home, the words which she wrote to you made a far greater impression than the words which she spoke. If I should go into your home and ask for your most valuable collection of papers you would in all probability show me a collection of old yellow letters. They were written by her hand. You have read them over and over again. Some of those letters are stained as though the children had spattered water upon them. They are stained with your tears as well as perhaps hers. The gospel advice in those with hers. The gospel advice in those letters which you were able to read in the quietude of your own room is to-day the sweetest lesson that your mother ever taught. What has been true in reference to your life is also true in mine. The greatest lesson that my father taught me was not by the lip, but with the pen. Though I had lived with him for eighteen years he never so overwhelmingly affected me as on the day I left for college. He placed in my hand a letter. He told me to read it in the train. In this letter, on one half sheet of paper, he wrote these words: "In college you will find two groups: Group the first, boys who go to college because their fathers send them there. Boys who drink and smoke and who cheat at their examinations. Failure. Group the second, boys who go to college to prepare for life's struggle; boys who study hard and go to church and the prayer meeting, especially the prayer meeting. Success. Them that honor me, I will honor. And they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." That was all he wrote, but those written words, far more than any spoken words my father ever uttered, burned themselves into my innermost being. That letter of his illustrated the power of a spiritual pen, wielded in a Christian home.

INFLUENCE OF A GOSPEL PEN.

Oh, the infinite influence of a gospel pen! Infinite in reference to time! Some of us have seen the Assyrian histories written upon the slabs of burnt brick by pens thousands upon thousands of years ago. We have seen leaves of grass upon which the Greeks used to engrave their laws, and the shoulder blades of a dead sheep's skeleton upon which the ancient Arabs used to write poetry. The sides of the Egyptian obelisks are covered with hieroglyphics of the ancients. The first pen wielded by man was a chisel, and the first leaf was a sheet of solid rock. But, though such writings may last hundreds and thousands of years, yet they will not last as long as the gospel words written upon the human heart by a gospel pen. Such words shall last long after this earth is dead and our souls have passed cycles of eternity in heaven. Infinite in reference to wonders accomplished! In our national museums some of us have seen pens worth a thousand times more than their weight in gold. They are the pens that have been held in the hands of presidents and kings—pens of peace or of war, pens of liberation or enslavement, pens which decided the material advancement or retardment of nations. But the sacred pen of gospel letter writing may be even greater in its far-reaching results. It may be the means for the liberation of immortal souls from sin, for their coronation in the heavenly redemption.

Thus, in closing, I would impress upon you all the influence of a consecrated pen. May you learn to use for God aright that pen which as a schoolboy you once held in your chubby fingers when it would sputter and twist and try to squirm out of your hands. Use aright that pen by which as a young man you used to record the secrets of your heart when the old, old story of love became a new story to you in the springtime. Learn to use aright for Christ that same pen with which you have again and again written a name upon a black bordered envelope. Use aright that pen with which you made a last will and testament, and use aright that pen with which you can win immortal souls to Jesus Christ in the gospel invitation of private correspondence.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 17.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxiv., 10-16. Golden Text, Ps. xxiii., 4.

10-13. Neither can they prove the things whereof they now accuse me.

Five days after Paul had been placed under the care of Felix, the governor at Caesarea, the high priest and the elders and an orator named Tertullus arrived from Jerusalem, and, Paul being brought forth, the orator delivered his accusation, and the Jews assented to it. Paul being permitted to speak for himself, denies their accusations and says that they can prove nothing. It is the common story of things laid to our charge that we know not — the perversity of false witness (Ps. xxxv, xi). The Spirit, through Peter, reminds us that it is cause for thanksgiving if for conscience toward God we endure grief suffering wrongfully, that if when we do well and suffer for it we take it patiently, God is well pleased and that it is better, if the will of God be so, that we suffer for well doing than for evil doing (I Pet. ii, 19, 20; iii, 17).

14. But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets.

It was his custom to expound and testify the kingdom of God and persuade people concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets (Acts xxviii, 23). It was the custom of the Lord Jesus to begin at Moses and all the prophets and expound in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and to assert that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses and in the prophets and in the psalms concerning Him (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). There is no one to follow fully but the Lord Jesus, and there is no better example of one who followed Him fully than the apostle Paul.

15. And have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust.

When Paul was rescued from the mob by the chief captain and on the next day brought before the council, part Sadducees and part Pharisees, it was the topic of the resurrection which so stirred them that it seemed as if they would tear Paul in pieces had not the chief captain taken him by force from among them (chapter xxii, 6, 10). It was the same night, in the castle, that the Lord appeared to him and assured him that as he had testified at Jerusalem so he must testify at Rome (xxiii, 11), thus indorsing his testimony and asking for more of it. All who now believe God believe in the resurrection of the dead, but not all believers accept the plain teaching of I Thess. iv, 16, 17; I Cor. xv, 23, 24; Rev. xx, 5, 6; Luke xiv, 14; xx, 35, and other passages concerning the resurrection.

16. And herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men.

His aim is plainly stated in such words as these: "According to my earnest expectation and my hope that in nothing I shall be ashamed;" "Not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts;" "Ye are witnesses, and God, also, how holily and justly and unblamably we behaved ourselves among you that believe" (Phil. i, 20; I Thess. ii, 4, 10). The Lord Jesus and His approval were more to Paul than the presence or approval of the greatest of earth's great ones. The result of Paul's speech was that Felix said he would wait until he had heard the chief captain's version of the affair, and he gave him in charge of a centurion, with orders to let him have liberty and also the fellowship and ministry of his acquaintances (verses 22 and 23.)

24-26. And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come Felix trembled and answered: Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.

This was in one of his many talks with Felix and on an occasion when his wife, Drusilla, a Jewess, was present also. The words of our Lord Jesus in John xvi, 8, and often confounded with these words concerning Paul, but our Lord in his words does not mention judgment to come. That which Paul set before Felix concerning righteousness may be easily inferred from Rom. iii, 19, 24; x, 1-10; Tit. iii, 5; Phil. iii, 7-9. He would doubtless set forth our sinfulness by nature and practice, our need of righteousness to enable us to appear before God, God's abundant provision for that need in Christ Jesus, and His free offer of it to every repentant sinner. That which he taught concerning temperance we may infer from Tit. ii, 12; iii, 8; II Cor. iv, 14, 15; Rom. iv, 11-14. He would show that when we become righteous in Christ by His finished work then we are to renounce self and sin and the world and live wholly unto God, who so freely justifies the penitent sinner; that as disciples of Christ we are to deny self and take up the cross daily and follow Him (Matt. xvi, 24). Concerning judgment to come He would probably speak as he did to the Athenians in Acts xvii, 30, 31. He might dwell upon the mighty words of Eccl. xii, 14, and set forth the matter as in Rom. xiv, 7-12; II Cor. v, 9, 10. He would make it clear, no doubt, that all who will not receive Christ and His righteousness are abiding under the wrath of God and already condemned (John iii, 18, 36), and if they die thus can never be redeemed (John viii, 21-24), but will finally come before the great white throne and be sent into the lake of fire (Rev. xx, 11-15), while if saved in Christ the judgment for sin is past, but there will be a judgment of works and rewards for service at the judgment seat of Christ (John v, 24; Isa. xliii, 25; Rev. xxii, 12).

EAR "DONT'S."

Never apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

Never put anything in the ear for the relief of toothache.

Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleansing the ear.

Never strike or box a child's ear. This has been known to rupture the drumhead, and cause deafness.

Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpin, pencil-point, or anything of that nature.

Never put milk, fat, or any oily substance in the ear for the relief of pain, for it soon becomes rancid and tends to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose best.

A $2,000,000 LAW SUIT.

Italy seems to hold the record of late years for expensive law. Signor Antona Traversa, a merchant of Milan, died three years ago, leaving behind him a fortune of $3,000,000 and a will which displeased certain of his heirs. They disputed it, and the more they did so the more heirs came to the fore. Eventually when the case was called for trial, no fewer than 105 lawyers were found to have been briefed to represent the various litigants. So great were their expenses that when all was settled $2,000,000 was divided among them in fees, while the heirs had to be content with the remaining $1,000,000.

A NEW MEANING.

The reading lesson was droning on its most unhappy way in the school room, and when Willie Smith's turn came to spell out his paragraph he stumbled over the word "heirloom." The kindly teacher put him right as to the pronunciation of the word, when up shot Tommy Johnson's hand.

"Pup-please, teacher, what is the meaning of 'heirloom?'" inquired that hopeful and somewhat inquisitive youth.

"Oh, Tommy," was the reply, "I am glad to see you take such an interest in your lesson. 'Heirloom' means something that is handed down from father to son — in other words, 'a relic.'"

"Oh," replied Tommy thoughtfully, "that's the funniest name ever I heard for a pair of trousers!"

The Broker — "Don't you find it easier to shave some men than others?" The Barber — "Yes; don't you?"

"Why don't you praise your wife's pastry now and then, and cheer her up?" "I'm afraid to try. Every time I say anything is particularly good it turns out to be something that was purchased at the confectioner's."

FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen. Hygiene and Other Notes for the Housekeeper.

HOUSEKEEPING HELPS.

A good housekeeper is as proud of a neat and attractive kitchen as she is of a handsomely furnished parlor. To insure this, system is as necessary as strength, for kitchen work is not drudgery unless you make it so. The woman who never has any dishwater hot, allows the rice kettle to dry and the fire to go out when she needs it most, and does many other things of the same kind, makes the work much harder than it should be. Some housekeepers can find anything they want at a moment's notice, while others must take a search for the simplest article every time it is needed.

The arrangement of the shelves in the pantry and kitchen may have much to do with making the work easier. Things that are needed most should occupy the shelves that are easily reached, and all groceries put into boxes or cans that are plainly labeled. If all the materials for bread or cake baking are put close to the flour bin, it will save many a step. A coffee mill that is fastened to the wall, having a receptacle above to hold two pounds of coffee, and a cup below into which it falls when it is ground, is very convenient.

A bracket lamp with a reflector that may be fastened to the wall or window frame, costs only a few cents, and is much better than having to carry a lamp about when it is needed. A clock that can be relied upon to give the correct time should occupy a conspicuous place. Hang a pair of scissors where you can be sure to have them when you need them.

Many kinds of provisions are cheaper when bought in quantities, and there is always a comfort in having a supply at hand. Soap may be bought by the box, and the longer it is kept the better it will be. Starch will keep indefinitely. Borax is a very useful article, and a box of it should be found on the shelves of every kitchen or pantry. It is good for softening hard water either for the toilet or laundry. Use it liberally about the kitchen sink, and it will thoroughly cleanse it and remove all disagreeable odor. Scatter powdered borax about the closets if you are troubled with ants or roaches, and they will disappear in a few days.

There are many tasks that may be performed while sitting down if one has an old office stool in the kitchen. If you have a high chair for which you have no further use, the top may be sawed off, making a stool of it. Paring vegetables, ironing and wiping dishes are not tiresome tasks when one sits down to do them.—E. J. C.

PIES AND CAKES.

Of course, it is understood that no one factor of our lives passes out to leave a void unfilled and unreliable, so it is not to be thought that the retirement of pie and cake has left us without recourse to sweets of their nature. To be very candid, the pie and cake spirit still lives with us, and we do obey it after our fashion, says the Epicure.

Although it is true that the pie to be quartered or cut into fifths or sixths has no longer a place on the correct table, it has left a direct inheritance in the shape of tarts or tartlets, as you will. They are daintier and prettier in the serving, and are capable of more elaboration by way of whipped cream and other gilding than were the out-and-out pies. Thus it comes about that we have retained the good things that lived in pies, while doing away with the qualities that make them seem inelegant.

Much the same state of things exists with regard to cake. The essence of the cake still abides with us, but it has been refined and sublimated, so to speak, and the result is punch cakes, petit fours, and the like. Between ourselves, these are just rich pound cake, sponge cake, or chocolate cake baked in tiny tins, or cut from a large loaf in fancy shapes, hearts, rounds and the like, dipped then in rich, delicious icing, topped by a piece of walnut, a cherry or any crystallized fruit. And they are really as much like bonbons when done as they are like cake. For the icing which covers them is quite like the creamy mixture, in texture and color, of which bon-bons are made.

But, along with these tricks in the evolution of pie and cake we are earning a great deal about other sweets. There are jellies, for instance. In our grandmother's time the making of lemon and wine jellies consumed a good half day with the strainings that were necessary to have them clear. Now we have a purified, clarified, rarified sort of gelatine that almost turns into the jelly we want if we but express a wish in its presence, so little manipulation is necessary to their preparation.

SOME SPRING DISHES.

Asparagus in Rice Cups. — Boil a bunch of asparagus until done in salted water, drain dry and cut into tiny pieces. In a double boiler turn the asparagus water and make a sauce of 2 level tablespoons each of butter and flour. Let it come to a boil, then add pepper, and just before taking from the fire, the beaten whites of two eggs, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Pour into rice cups and serve immediately. The cups are made like this. Press hot boiled rice firmly into low flaring cups and remove the centers when cold; slip from the cups, then brush both inside and outside with slightly beaten egg yolks and fine cracker crumbs. Arrange in frying basket and immerse in hot fat. Serve hot.

Spinach. — Wash in several [illegible] Cook without any water [illegible] double boiler until done. As [illegible] tender chop fine. Season [illegible] pepper and salt. Shape [illegible] low mould and when cold [illegible] platter. With the bottom [illegible] teacup make depressions [illegible] here in which drop poaches [illegible] over with powdered parsley [illegible] serve very hot with cream [illegible]

[illegible]'s Omelet. — Cut the tops [illegible] dozen stalks of cold boiled [illegible] and chop fine. Separate [illegible] eggs. Beat the yolks until [illegible] whites to a stiff froth. [illegible] white sauce by melting 2 [illegible] butter in a saucepan, [illegible] tablespoons flour, and when [illegible] stir in one cup milk. [illegible] with salt and pepper. [illegible] asparagus and a few [illegible] lemon juice. Beat the mixture [illegible] light, and then mix in the [illegible] eggs. Turn into a buttered [illegible] and as soon as the [illegible] set and slightly brown, [illegible] in the oven for a short [illegible] on a hot platter and do [illegible]

[illegible] SEHOLD TOOLS.

[illegible] unprovided with hammer [illegible] driver and brad awl [illegible] action. The house in [illegible] tools have to be searched [illegible] for improvement. On the [illegible] behind pantry, cellar, [illegible] door may be found an out [illegible] near at hand spot for [illegible] between two stout nails two [illegible] you can hang the head [illegible] hammer. Inch wide strips [illegible] man's leather shoe can [illegible] to the door casing by [illegible] large tack at each end to [illegible] of loop behind which [illegible] driver and brad awl can [illegible] Have the leather strips [illegible] inches long; nail one end, [illegible] tool to see how much [illegible] be needed to hold it [illegible] ing more than half [illegible] the door-casing will accommodate four or five tools, one [illegible] her.

[illegible] AW EGG FOR TONIC.

[illegible] is an excellent tonic [illegible] strengthening. If prepared [illegible] following way, it is relished [illegible] us drink. Put the yolk [illegible] into a dish with a teaspoon [illegible] of orange or lemon juice [illegible] lightly together with a [illegible] the whites on a plate [illegible] inch of salt; then, with [illegible] bladed knife, beat it to a [illegible] froth. Now, as lightly as possible [illegible] together in the dish, [illegible] carefully transfer it to a clean [illegible] which it will nearly fill if [illegible] made. It must not stand [illegible] place, as it soon becomes [illegible] and loses its snowy look. [illegible] juice may be used in place [illegible] lemon.

[illegible] HAPPY WIVES.

[illegible] of Cambodia Has Solved [illegible] the Problem.

[illegible] King of Cambodia has solved [illegible] problem of how to be happy [illegible] married. It is to be always [illegible] presence of one's wife or her [illegible] be more or less awkward [illegible] King of Cambodia to be [illegible] in the presence of his wife, [illegible] 8,000 of her. A man [illegible] 8,000 wives always tagging [illegible] would be handicapped [illegible] he went travelling he would [illegible] to carter fifteen or twenty [illegible] and nobody would [illegible] inviting him to dinner. [illegible] all on a moonlight night [illegible] the King of Cambodia, [illegible] wives were with him, like [illegible] St. Patrick's day parade, [illegible] saying: "Dear wife, [illegible] you a new hat?" would [illegible] tumult of excited shouting [illegible] be heard from Pehang to [illegible] So the King of Cambodia [illegible] contented himself with [illegible] his 8,000 wives photographed [illegible] the pictures hung on [illegible] his palace. Needless to [illegible] the walls have quite disappeared [illegible] insight. Whichever way [illegible] turns he sees pictures of [illegible] the right of him, wives [illegible] him."

[illegible] ordered the papering of [illegible] walls with the photographs [illegible] wives, thinking to do [illegible] what would please them [illegible] the incident has caused [illegible] throughout Cambodia [illegible] the first place, the photographers [illegible] to make numberless [illegible] each one of the 8,000 [illegible] satisfied that her picture [illegible] beautiful than that of any [illegible] Then when this was [illegible] there was great difficulty [illegible] the pictures. Each [illegible] her picture to hang in [illegible] the gilded throneroom [illegible] The queens who found [illegible] out in the royal bil[illegible] or downstairs in the royal [illegible] made a terrible uproar [illegible] to sue for divorce. [illegible] they had done this it [illegible] kept the courts of Cambodia [illegible] for years to come, and [illegible] hastily to order the [illegible] painters to make a different [illegible] part of the pictures.

[illegible] XPLANATION.

[illegible] time ago a wholesale firm [illegible] the following from one of [illegible] customers: "Please tell [illegible] the Price of O good [illegible] no member of the firm [illegible] employees could tell [illegible] meant by a "charrage," [illegible] letter was returned to the [illegible] with a kind note asking for [illegible] the word "charrage." [illegible] came the following explanation: [illegible] Cirs — The letter was [illegible] clurk, me Being Buzzy, [illegible] that his ignorantz [illegible] you so much Trubble. [illegible] new boy and spelled the [illegible] It is 'Karridge' instead [illegible] "charrage." Please excuse [illegible] and let me know what [illegible] 2 hoarse kovered family [illegible] will cost."