CHLOROFORMING CARROTS

STRANGE METHODS EMPLOYED BY GARDENERS.

Electricity Exercises a Great Effect Upon the Growth of All Plants.

Plants of all kinds need nitrogen to enable them to grow. It is the most vital element of plant food, and so far as the soil is concerned, one of the scarcest. And yet the atmosphere over each acre of land contains the enormous store of 38,000 tons of nitrogen gas.

For years past scientists have been experimenting, trying to find an economical and practical method of drawing on this store of nitrogen for the benefit of the crops.

It has been found that there exist a certain species of bacteria which are capable to gather this nitrogen. Ten millions of these tiny organisms can be contained in a lady's thimble, yet a million million are enough to fertilize an acre.

Experts have lately succeeded in producing cultures of these bacteria, and they are already being put on the market for the benefit of farmers. They come by post thoroughly dried and packed in absorbent cotton wool. They are revived by immersion in tepid water, and then, after being placed in a suitable preparation, they multiply enormously, and are ready for the farmer to scatter over his fields.

Up-to-date farmers all the world over have given up their old rule of thumb methods, and are employing all the resources of modern science.

A recent number of a well-known agricultural journal particulars were given of a number of experiments made to ascertain the effects of various anæsthetics on plants. Both

ETHER AND CHLOROFORM

were used, and the plants were pushed forward and blossomed earlier than under ordinary conditions.

At the beginning of winter the plants were confined in closed spaces and subjected to the vapors of ether and chloroform. They were found to shed their leaves within forty-eight hours. They were then exposed to the open air for two days, after which they received a second anæsthetic bath, which lasted for a period of two days. After this they were placed in a forcing-house, and the blossoms which would ordinarily not have appeared until late in the year, came in February.

In each experiment, Mons. Leclerc, chloroformed some azaleas for eight hours. Seventeen days later they were in full bloom. Other plants, which had been grown under normal conditions, but not exposed to chloroform vapor, did not open until a fortnight later. Carnations treated by the same process produced equally good results.

Professor Burgess, of the Washington Agricultural Department, has been trying the experiment of putting certain plants on rigid diet. His subjects have been chiefly leguminous plants, such as beans and the like, as

CLOVERS AND VETCHES.

Carefully sterilizing the earth in which the seeds were sown he fed the plants on distilled water, with potassium, dud nitrogen, which were remarkably good, the plants in some cases treble the size.

Electricity exercises a great influence on the growth of all plants to a certain extent. If wire nets be placed over beds of growing plants to cut off atmospheric electricity, it is found that the crops produced and the yield decreased. The plants uncovered were fifty per cent. larger, and bore more fruit.

It has been found that with most plants it pays to increase artificially the vital supplies of electricity. For instance, alternate plates of copper and zinc in the ground and connected with charged wires have been greatly benefited.

Certain crops, for instance, are injured by seventy-five per cent. and yet strawberries not only bear heavily but ripen more quickly.

Tobacco, too, was found greatly benefited, but root crops, such as turnips and carrots, on the other hand,

UNDERGO SLIGHT AFFECTION.

Crops electrically treated need a very large amount of water, and the electricity should be supplied at night, when unshaded, although it invariably does harm to growing plants or trees, but when a powerful arc lamp was used and shaded with an orange colored globe, flowers were found to bloom more quickly than those grown under its influence.

Seeds electrically treated before sowing invariably give more and larger plants than those planted without such treatment.

Seeds of foreign plants, such as cotton, will very rarely germinate in our climates like our own. But if they are treated with electricity for a few hours daily for eight days and then planted at once while the plants are found to sprout quickly. Electricity also will drive weeds from the ground.

Electricity is not within the scope of every amateur gardener; but all can improve their flowers in pot, in summer weather by underground wiring.

Mr. John Grant, its great advocate, pretty declares that it is foolish to pour water on the surface of sunbaked soil. He advocates sharpened lengths of hollow bamboo. The points are pushed into the ground and the water poured through them. Thus the hard surface is penetrated and the moisture beneath reinforced.

CHINESE SOLDIERS.

Soldiers are despised in China. They belong chiefly to the coolie classes. The German officers engaged some time ago by the Chinese government found that their most important task was to overcome the soldiers' own feelings that they were a lower order of being than other Chinamen.

INTEGRITY OF THE HOME

Advice Which May Help to Dispel the Clouds Which Overhang Some Households.

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

A sermon from Los Angeles, Cal., by Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage from the following text:—Col. iii. 25, "Husbands, love your wives."

Startling facts about Paul's morality have always vividly impressed me. The one the estimate of Paul's moral personality formed by the saints in the Corinthian church who used sit under his ministry and knew him well. Paul himself tells us that they said, "his bodily presence is weak and his speech contemptible." Chrysostom, according to Albert Barnes, declared that Paul's stature was low, his back was crooked, and his head bald." According to Nicephorus, Paul was a little man with curvature of the spine and a pale countenance, long and troubled, and with a head like Julius Caesar, noted for its scarcity of hair. Whether these descriptions are true we know not; but it is little to be feared that the Corinthians would think ill of him as they did, and writers so near his own time as Chrysostom and Nicephorus would have described him, if this intellectual and spiritual giant had possessed an imposing personality. And through the Pauline writings, flashes of speech bristle with the metaphors of the athlete's arena. The runner, the fighter, the gladiator, the athlete with the beast of Ephesus, all have their inspirations and gospel teachings.

The second fact, which stands side by side with the first, about the personality of Paul is this: Paul was a married man. It has been contended that Paul was a member of the sanhedrin and, if so, must have been married, the expression in Acts xxvi. 10, which the theory of his membership based, is vague and may be accounted to no more than the voice of a witness. On the other hand, his argument in I. Cor. vii. 5, clearly implies that Barnabas were unmarried. This condition, however, by no means indicates that he was deficient in the affectionate side of his nature. His letters show that he loved his children in the faith and that other men give to their offspring and that he was an affectionate, warm hearted man. He taught parents that they should love their children and children that they should care for their parents, wives that they should honor their husbands and husbands that they should love their wives. It is evidence to this last commandment that I would speak to-day.

MARITAL AFFECTION.

There is a special reason at this time for showing the need of a husband's being truly devoted and loving to his wife, because there seems to be a popular theory abroad that the old fashioned idea of a family home is dead and gone forever. But instead of believing that the old fashioned idea of love should be done away with, I believe that, like the flower beds which used to be planted in our ancestors' front yards, they should be cultivated more and Marital affection may be one of the choicest, finest most beautiful things in life. The Holy Book declares that "whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing." It is no part of my purpose to tell young men how they should proceed in trying to win the affections of the girl they desire to wed. My design rather is to persuade men to show their wives the same deference, the same love and devotion, that characterized those before the twain stood at the marriage altar, hearing and saying the solemn words which made them one flesh.

The true wife's value above rubies, as King Solomon says, is her husband's business equal in heart power. She helps him, in a financial way, in the battle of life; therefore, if her husband, she has a right to the same rewards for her labors he has for his. It was one of some cynics to remark that the finest, most beautiful and clinging vine, a barnacle, human leech sucking out the blood of her masculine Polygnotus, the great painter, painted her 426 B. C. a leprous legged beast in "The Furies," devouring all the flesh of her husband, while he toils and moans, weaving out his life in a rope of straw. But this idea of the true wife. The wife is a consumer as man is a producer as man is a producer.

BEHIND THE THRONE.

It says the masculine egotism is not the breadwinner of the family. It is the husband, as a lawyer, wins fees in the court, as a physician, gains from patients; as a soldier, in his country's battles; as a legislator, makes laws, which the male sex enforces; he is the merchant, who sells the goods; he is the mechanic, who manufactures the rails. Man, man, everywhere is the breadwinner. We hear that man tills the fields, and controls the money markets, and sits upon the judicial bench and the professional chairs." Is that a true picture? 'Tis true, man is the visible breadwinner. But when we are looking for the driving force that produces results in society do we make the mistake of supposing that there is no power but what you see?

I was taught the obligations which a true husband owes to a true wife some years ago by an eastern minister whose I consider one of the greatest pulpit geniuses of his age. I was about to be married, and was talking with him, when he gave to me this characteristic advice: "Always love your wife. But more than that, always learn to respect and follow her judgment, because she can be your best adviser. When I was a young man I started out with some success. I knew I could speak, and I could also write. And often often when I would write something I thought very fine I would take it down to my wife and read it. Sometimes she would look up from her sewing and say, 'John, I don't say that.' With that I would throw down my manuscript and stalk up and down the room in disgust. 'Why do you say that?' I would ask. 'Do you know how to preach? Are you a better judge of preaching than myself? Haven't I spent four years in college and three years in the seminary? What business have you to tell me what to do? You are nothing but a woman anyway.' But after a long experience I found that my wife's judgment could always be depended upon. When I followed her judgment I always came out right, and when I followed my own against hers I always came out wrong. And, though I am now an old man and one of much experience, yet whenever I am in doubt about anything I have ever written I always go to her. And when she says, 'John, don't say that,' I take my pen and scratch out the whole page. My success is due in a great measure to my wife's judgment and not to my own."

SUSAN TALMAGE'S INFLUENCE.

Men, husbands, friends, how are we going to repay our wives for all the sacrifices they have made for us? "Oh," some husband says, "I do my full duty to my wife. I provide for her a good home. I give her all the money she needs." You do? Oh, that is very kind. As far as I can make out you give your wife nothing but her own property. She earns her support, just as you do, and she has a right to at least one-half of your income. If from a mere cold-blooded standpoint you had to hire a housekeeper to do the work she does, you would have to pay far more for her wages than your wife ever spends for clothes and entertainment. "Then if that be the case, and it is the case," some man says, "how am I to pay my wife unless I pay her in money?" Why, give her the same rewards the apostle has commanded in the words of my text. Did Paul ever speak of money in reference to the husband's duty to his wife? No, he takes that for granted. He says, "Husbands, love your wives." But that is not all. He gives his commandment in the superlative sense, "Husbands, love your wives even as Christ also loved the church and gave himself for it." Ah, could there be any sweeter or more devoted or more intense measure for a husband's affections than that? It is love the true wife longs for, as it is love the true husband in the home should long for. Not money so much as love, intense, devoted, loyal, self-sacrificing love. Husbands, pay your wives for their sacrifices of life in the golden coin of minted love.

MARRIAGE'S PROMISSORY NOTE

This swindle in reference to promised affections which a husband sometimes practices upon a wife is the most contemptible because in one sense the wife is absolutely helpless after the perpetration of the fraud. Say what you will, argue as you may, talk glowingly and poetically and grandiloquently about woman's opportunities, a wife's opportunities have always been and nearly always will be circumscribed by the four walls of her home. The husband has his outside business relationships. He has his mercantile friends as well as his store friends. He meets men on the street, in the cars, in the office, behind the counter. He can get away and does get away from the home. But for the most part the wife is anchored to the kitchen, the bedroom and the nursery of home by the children. Therefore if he fails her and defrauds her of his promised love she is absolutely helpless and must suffer more than he can realize. She has practically no redress, for she has given up her all for him. If, however, on account of her husband's neglect a wife turns her back upon him and goes forth to meet the world as an independent woman, then the world itself will turn its back upon her. Just before I began my Chicago pastorate a very prominent Pittsburg lady who was divorced said to me: "On account of the neglect and the inhumanities of a brutal husband, for the protection of myself and children, I got a legal separation. But if I had it all to do over again I would bear any injustice and suffer every brutality rather than get a divorce. The outside world does not look into the causes of a family disruption, but heartless people will always look upon a divorced wife as on one who has a black mark upon her brow." Oh, ye faithless, unloving husbands, will you not be honest to yourselves and honest to your wives and pay the promissory note of love which you made when the minister pronounced you and your wife one "until death do you part?"

BROKEN HEARTED WIVES.

In the death knell of a husband's love I also hear the sobs of the broken heart of a mother as well as of a wife. The great dramatist wrote, "Oh, sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" Many a mother has learned this by bitter experience, through her husband's conduct. The love that the child naturally feels for the mother withers and dies under the poison that comes from witnessing the father's contempt for the mother. Little likely is a child to reverence the mother after hearing the blame and vituperation hurled at her by her husband. If a brutal father systematically continues to find fault with his wife, if he neglects her and ridicules her and sneers at her, he sets an example which his children are only prone to follow. His estimate of their mother, often coarsely and bluntly expressed, is likely to become theirs, and their natural affection for her turns to indifference and ingratitude. Oh, my friends, who are husbands and fathers, you know how sanctifying and purifying is the influence that has come to you from your mothers' graves. Your love and reverence for your mother has kept you in many an hour of temptation. Let your children have the same beneficent influence. Never by look or thought or word weaken the influence your wife may have over your children. When you are untrue to your wives, you are untrue to your children.

RESPECT AND DEFERENCE.

How shall we love our wives? By giving them a few silly compliments? Oh, no! Not that. A wife is quick to detect insincerity in such inanities. But you can show her your respect and deference. You can prove to her by your pleasure in her society, by the little attentions that when you were a lover came naturally to you and by your preference for her over younger women that your heart is still in her keeping. The little presents, the consideration of her tastes and the desire to give her pleasure which used to characterize your treatment of her would delight her better now than ever before and would bring to her weary face the glad smile of tender affection. Husbands, love your wives. We should love them in making them one with us in all our thoughts and hopes and joys. We should love them so that the brightest hope of our love would be to lighten their burdens and to always have them by our sides. We should love and continue to love them even as Christ loves the church, when, in the canticles, we read his beautiful blessing upon it: "As the lily among the thorns, so is my love among the daughters. As the apple tree among the trees of the woods, so is my beloved." O husband, do you love your wife as Christ loves His church bride.

WHERE CZARS ARE CROWNED.

All the czars of Russia have been crowned in the famous Kremlin in Moscow, and in the treasury there are the thrones of all the emperors of the past, as well as the historic jewels and the choicest plate now owned by the Russian crown. There are $600,000,000 worth of gold and silver and precious stones in that treasury, and there are basins of gold there as big as a baby's bathtub, and two card tables of solid silver.

THE MOON.

From recent photographs, the craters and craterlets of the moon are estimated to number more than two hundred thousand, but less than a million. White patches in some craters and the bright lines radiating in some cases hundreds of miles are thought by Prof. Pickering to be due to snow, and the less conspicuous lunar canals, which gradually appear, increase and fade away in the lunar day, are attributed by the same authority to vegetation. A thin atmosphere of carbonic acid and water vapor may feed the plants.

DANGEROUS.

He—We had better hurry, Miss Gwen. There's a thunderstorm coming.

She—Oh, I'm not afraid. Are you?

He—Not for myself. But you forget how attractive you are!

MEANT TO KEEP FAITH.

A sharp practitioner was negotiating for a horse. The price was $100.

"I'll pay you $75 on account, and owe you the rest," he proposed.

His offer was accepted, and he got the horse. Some time after, the seller asked him to pay the balance.

"No, no," he replied, "that would be a breach of contract. I was to pay you $75 and owe you the rest. If I paid you I should no longer owe it."

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

The Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery.

FAMILY LIFE IN FRANCE.

Family life in France has greatly improved in recent decades. It is less customary than formerly to have daughters brought up entirely in convents or to send the children to live with their nurse in her country home.

Mrs. Villadom—"Why do you want to call on the Borems to-night?" Mr. Villadom—"Because if we don't they're certain to come over here. It will be easier to go home when we're tired of them than to ask them to go home."

Master Max Durewski, the latest "wonderchild," who has recently been exciting the admiration of the musical world, is not only claimed to be the youngest conductor in the world, but has attained but the age of eight years. He is also one of the increasing band of composers. A valse of his composition "Le Reve," said to have been conceived in his fifth year. Before he knew a single note, has already made its appearance, and he is now reported to have completed a "march."

FOR THE HOME

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

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

Strawberry Sauce.—Rub half cup of butter and one cup of sugar to a cream; add the beaten white of an egg and one cup of strawberries thoroughly mashed.

Plain Strawberry Shortcake.—Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with a quart of flour, add half a teaspoonful of salt and thick sweet cream to make a soft dough. Divide into three portions, roll out, rub over the top of the first layer and second layer with butter, cover with the third, and bake. Divide and cover each layer with sweetened strawberries.

Boiled Salad Dressing.—Beat three eggs very light, stir in a cup of vinegar, a tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, a dash of paprika and a small teaspoonful of French mustard. Beat hard, turn into a saucepan and stir steadily until the mixture begins to boil, then add a teaspoonful of butter. When this melts remove the dressing from the fire, beat hard for several minutes, then set away to get very cold. It will keep in the ice-chest for some days.

Strawberry Pudding.—Make one pint of pineapple jelly and three-fourths of a quart of strawberry jelly for these, using canned fruit, juice and gelatine. Decorate bottom of mould with crystalled fruit and blanched almonds, placing a thin layer of strawberry jelly in the bottom and chilling on ice; then add more, and when firm place a layer of halved strawberries; then pour over a layer of pineapple jelly, adding the pineapple pulp as it begins to become firm, alternate these layers until the mould is filled; then set in a cold place over night. When ready to serve, dip into hot water a minute, then place a lace-paper doily over the top, pressing down into the jelly, and invert onto a cold plate, when the pudding will slip out unbroken. Garnish with a few choice berries and foliage. If the latter cannot be secured, use rose foliage.

Fresh Fish Cakes.—Have ready mashed potato, either hot or cold, and to two cups of this allow two tablespoonfuls of butter and one egg. Put with the potato an equal quantity of flake fish—baked or boiled—and mix thoroughly. If there is no fish sauce with which to moisten the mixture and it seems too stiff, soften it with a very little milk. Form into cakes, fry slices of bacon in their own fat, and after taking them out fry the cakes in the fat that is left in the pan. Keep the bacon hot while the cakes are cooking, and serve it on the same dish with the fish cake.

Chocolate Bread Pudding.—Put into a bowl two cupfuls of stale breadcrumbs and pour over them one quart of scalded milk. While it is cooling put two squares of chocolate in a saucepan and melt it over hot water. When the bread and milk are cool mix with them two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, two eggs slightly beaten, the chocolate, one saltspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a buttered tin an hour in a moderately hot oven. It is to be eaten cold with cream.

Canned-Corn Patties.—Take one can of best sweet corn and chop fine in a chopping-tray. Add two beaten eggs, to which has been added two tablespoonfuls of milk, a tablespoonful of salt, a half tablespoonful of pepper and two even tablespoonfuls of flour. Beat well and fry on a griddle in a tablespoonful of mixed lard and butter, dropping one spoonful for each patty. Fry brown on both sides and serve hot.

USEFUL HINTS.

Now when linoleum is used in so many rooms other than the hall, and comes in such pretty, warm patterns, it might be well to learn of a few things that help to preserve its freshness. A coat of floor varnish—the ordinary will not do—applied occasionally, saves the wear very much. The water that gets in at the cracks and joints causes unsightly wells and ridges, besides rotting the precious floor covering, and to remedy this the seams of the newly-laid linoleum should be cemented, so that no water can permeate. In this way the appearance is improved as well as the durability increased.

To preserve the toilets that form so dainty an addition to the toilette, the wearer should place them when not worn, in slightly salted water, the receptacle being in turn kept in a closely covered vessel, a pail with cover answering every purpose.

In laundering lace curtains, just take a pair at a time, lay the wrong sides together, bringing the points and figures together. Baste the front and bottom edges together with rather short but loose stitches, pulling the points and pattern into place carefully. Then put the curtains to soak in cold water for a few minutes. Next soak for several hours in tepid soapsuds, wash in fresh suds, but do not rub. Rinse in boiling water, and let stand awhile to steam and whiten. Rinse again, put through thin starch, to which add bluing if desired, but some prefer a cream shade. Put through wringer, spread on sheets stretched on the floor pulling to the required length, draw out the points and pin to the carpet. It is better that two people should do this together, as it is most desirable to have the curtains drawn straight. Let sunshine and air into the room, and if desired iron where the pattern seems to require it. Some people never pin the curtains, merely stretch into shape, but the kind of curtain will decide this point. When dry rip the pairs apart and when hung will look as good as new.

THINGS NOT TO DO.

To make remarks about the food at dinner.

To talk about things which only interest yourself.

To contradict your friends when they are speaking.

To grumble about your home and relatives to outsiders.

To say smart things which may hurt one's feelings.

To dress slubbily in the morning because no one will see you.

To be rude to those who serve you, either in shop or home.

To think first of your own pleasure when you are giving a party.

To refuse ungraciously when somebody wished to do you a favor.

To behave in a street car or train as if no one else had a right to be there.

To speak disrespectfully of any one older than yourself.

ABOUT YOUR HUSBAND.

If he is honest, honor him.

When you marry him, love him.

After you marry him, study him.

If he is traitorous, watch him.

If he is generous, appreciate him.

If he is selfish, shame him.

When he is sad, cheer him.

When he is cross, amuse him.

When he is talkative, listen to him.

When he is quarrelsome, ignore him.

If he is progressive, spur him.

If he is slothful, spur him.

If he is noble, praise him.

If he is ignoble, shield him.

If he is confidential, encourage him.

If he is secretive, trust him.

If he is jealous, cure him.

If he is indifferent, pique him.

If he cares naught for pleasure, coax him.

If he favors society, accompany him.

If he does you a favor, thank him.

When he deserves it, kiss him.

Let him think how well you understand him; but never let him know that you "manage" him.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

In artificially fed children the bottles should be boiled daily, and the tubes and other rubber parts should be soaked for one hour in water containing 25 per cent. of pure glycerin.

REMEDY FOR SCALDS.

Burns and scalds are most likely to happen in the kitchen, so a remedy should always be at hand there, for it cannot be too quickly applied. It is called "carron oil," and is made by shaking together equal parts of lime water and linseed oil in a bottle. Apply to the injured part on lint, or soft linen, and cover with cotton wool to exclude the air.

TO REMOVE SCORCH MARKS.

To remove scorch marks, take an onion, then squeeze out the juice and mix it with an ounce of fuller's earth, a wineglassful of vinegar and a small quantity of shredded soap. Heat together till the soap has melted, leave till cold and then apply to the scorched linen. Let it dry on and then wash in the usual way.

SORRY HE SPOKE.

Mr. Wilkins, wandering aimlessly down the street, met his old friend Peatly. "Hello, Peatly!" he called, cheerily. "Where have you been this long time?"

"Serving on a jury," said Peatly.

"Well, I can sympathize with you," said Mr. Wilkins. "It must have been a good deal of a bore. Isn't it curious by the way, that they always seem to want ignoramuses on a jury nowadays? They never take anybody that—that, of course, I mean as a general thing—for they do once in a while get a man of intelligence—I'm not speaking of you, of course—I don't know whether you get exactly what I am driving at or not, but—but—the fact is, I—that's a mighty fine stick-pin you're wearing, old man. Where'd you get it?"

NUMBER OF COWS IN EUROPE.

A German journalist has just published the following figures, as representing the number of cows in the principal countries of continental Europe, with the estimated production of butter and cheese in metric tons: Russia, 10,000,000 cows, 350,000 tons produce; Germany 8,950,000 cows, 300,000 tons; Austria, 6,000,000 cows, 170,000 tons; France, 5,000,000 cows, 145,000 tons; Belgium, 800,000 cows, 60,000 tons; Switzerland, 800,000 cows, 70,000 tons; Denmark, 1,050,000 cows, 60,000 tons.

LARGEST MAP.

The largest map in the world is the Ordnance Survey map of England, containing over 103,000 streets and costing $1,000,000 a year for twenty years. The scale varies from ten feet to one-eighth of an inch to the mile. The details are so minute that maps having a scale of twenty-five inches show every hedge, fence, wall, building, and even every isolated tree in the country. The plans show, not only the exact shape of every building, but every porch, area, door-step, lamp-post, railway, and fire-plug.

DIAMONDS.

The annual production of diamonds is worth, in the rough, about $36,000,000, of which the De Beers mine furnishes 95 per cent. The cost of cutting, which is done principally in Amsterdam, and the profits of the English syndicate, bring the value of the diamonds up to $41,000,000. The United States takes nearly half the world's diamonds with a 25 per cent. duty added to their cost.

Countess Tolstoi, the wife of the great reformer, is a cultivated Jewish lady, speaking French, English and German almost as fluently as her native tongue. She prepares all the Count's books for the press, for it is said that she is the only person who can read her famous husband's handwriting.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 5.

Text of the Lesson, Quarterly Review, Golden Text, Phil. ii.

Lesson I.—Jesus and Tyre and Sidon (Mark vii. 24-37). Golden Text, Heb. xi. 6. "But without faith it is impossible to please him." A demon possessed girl and dumb man the great events of this lesson. Text refers mainly to the great faith cannot not associate of this woman with the great faith of the centurion (Luke vii. 10) and contrast it with the faith of the disciples (Matt. xvi. 8). Lesson II.—Peter confesses the Christ (Mark viii. 27-38). Golden Text Matt. xvi. 16, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." The Old Testament teaching Messiah, and the suffering Lord expounded. The disciples perplexed ones after "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things?" He spoke of His sufferings Publicly, showing the Scriptures, said he. Lesson III.—The transfigured (Mark ix. 2-13). Golden Text, Mark ix. 7, "A voice out of the cloud saying, This is my beloved Son. Hear Him." Hear as we by faith see the glory of His kingdom can we endure the daily conflict with denial of self and the powers of darkness. Like Abraham and Moses and Christ Himself we must be occupied with the glory (Heb. xii. 2; Rom. viii. 10, 26; xii. 2). Lesson IV.—The seventy (Luke x. 1-20). Golden Text, Luke x. 2, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth labors." His harvest. His face They went forth to prepare His way. They went forth preaching peace, as lambs among wolves. Wolves still in the evil days abound. He will go on. His way and we are kept. Lesson V.—Prayer (Luke xi. 1-13). Golden Text, Luke xi. 9, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Trust Him to be strong to know Him here. His will, Lesson VI.—Forgiveness (Luke vii. 36-50). Golden Text, Luke vii. 48, "Thy sins are forgiven." Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching." When we turn to God, become redeemed, forgiveness, blood, we serve the living and true God, wait for His Son from heaven (Rev. i. 9, 10). Lesson VII.—The prodigal son (Luke xv. 11-32). Golden Text, Luke xv. 18, "I will arise and go to my father." Let us return to God, the chapter must be read as a whole to set forth the love of God, the Holy Spirit's work in us, the waywardness of the lost, the fishermen, the wonderful love of God, fully seen in the coming of Christ, God's word to us. Lesson VIII.—Humility (Luke xiv. 1-14). Golden Text, "Whosoever humbleth himself shall be exalted." Lesson IX.—The Son of man (Luke xviii. 31-43). Golden Text, Luke xviii. 31, "Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and the Son of man shall be delivered unto the chief priests." Lesson X.—Lessons in Giving (Luke xvi. 1-13). Golden Text, Luke xvi. 9, "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness." Lesson XI.—Christ and the Sabbath (Luke xiii. 10-17). Golden Text, Luke xiii. 16, "Ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath?" Lesson XII.—Christ's Second Coming (Matt. xxiv. 36-44). Golden Text, Matt. xxiv. 44, "Be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." Lesson XIII.—Review. Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv. 57, "But thanks be unto God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Lesson XIV.—Christ's Ascension (Luke xxiv. 44-53). Golden Text, Luke xxiv. 51, "While He blessed them, He was parted from them, and carried up into heaven." Lesson XV.—Christ's Coming Kingdom (Matt. xxiv. 14-31). Golden Text, Matt. xxiv. 14, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Lesson XVI.—Review. Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv. 57, "But thanks be unto God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Lesson XVII.—Christ's Ascension (Luke xxiv. 44-53). Golden Text, Luke xxiv. 51, "While He blessed them, He was parted from them, and carried up into heaven." Lesson XVIII.—Christ's Coming Kingdom (Matt. xxiv. 14-31). Golden Text, Matt. xxiv. 14, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Lesson XIX.—Review. Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv. 57, "But thanks be unto God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Lesson XX.—Christ's Ascension (Luke xxiv. 44-53). Golden Text, Luke xxiv. 51, "While He blessed them, He was parted from them, and carried up into heaven." Lesson XXI.—Christ's Coming Kingdom (Matt. xxiv. 14-31). Golden Text, Matt. xxiv. 14, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Lesson XXII.—Review. Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv. 57, "But thanks be unto God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Edna—"When Tom proposed did he get on his knees?"

Mildred—"No, I did."

SPENT $1,000,000 A YEAR

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY WAS A HIGH ROLLER.

Over $3,000,000 Dissipated in Six Years and Debts Nearly Equal That Sum.

In the six years the young Marquis of Anglesey has held the marquisate he has not only spent $3,000,000 of revenues from his estates, but has contracted indebtedness amounting to $2,725,000, says a recent London letter.

While his creditors for this amount have brought him into the Bankruptcy Court, all social London is spending its time in gossiping as to how the young man managed to spend such an amount of money. It means practically that he has spent $1,000,000 a year.

Arrangements have been made whereby the creditors will immediately receive three shillings on the pound, and ultimately they will get all, but they must wait until the income from the estate amounts to the total indebtedness. In the meantime the Marquis of Anglesey must greatly modify his manner of living.

PRINCE OF DANDIES.

The Marquis of Anglesey must be rated as an anachronism. Extravagant beyond description, a fop, a lover of things beautiful, he belongs rather to the days of the dandies than to the present materialistic twentieth century. He is officially described as the fifth Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Bridge, Middlesex, and Baron Paget of Beaudesert, County of Stafford. The marquisate was created as a reward for that Earl of Uxbridge who commanded the British cavalry at Waterloo.

The present holder came into the title six years ago and immediately began to attract attention by his lavish expenditures, his theatrical entertainments and his matrimonial complications. Previous to his succession to the title he had followed much the same course as the rest of his kind—Eton, then a crack regiment, the Welsh Fusileers.

Once in possession of the famous estate he broke loose. He had always been much interested in amateur theatricals, a large part of his army career having been devoted to them. One of his first acts as a marquis was the transformation of the beautiful old Gothic chapel, Plas Newydd, into a gaiety theatre.

He also began to spend huge sums on jewels. The anglesey jewels, which came to him with the titles, have been famous for years, but his new purchases surpassed them. In the bankruptcy proceedings it was asserted, for instance, that he owned two pearls each of which was worth $50,000. The total amount spent by him for jewels is estimated at considerably more than $1,000,000.

His theatrical entertainments at Anglesey Castle became as famous as his jewels. Money was not considered. In the early days he used to gather around him amateurs as well as professionals, but in the latter days he had only professionals to assist him. He was always the star. His taste ran little toward plays of serious interest or dramatic value. He prepared extravaganzas which allowed costly costuming and enabled him to wear most gorgeous clothes, women's as well as men's, and gave him a chance to display his jewels. Among the plays he produced were "Aladdin," "Sinbad," and "Red Riding Hood." The entertainments usually continued for six weeks.

HIT IN "ALADDIN."

In "Aladdin," produced the year before last, he made the hit of his life, or rather his costume did. It consisted of a gauze suit, to which had been fastened literally thousands of brilliants, so that he was all of a sparkle wherever he moved. About his neck he wore strings of diamonds and on his shoulders were bows of the precious stones. His head was covered with a turban, which would have excited the envy of the richest rajah of India. It contained a magnificent emerald, surrounded by turquoises. On his breast he wore another wonderful arrangement of jewels, the centre of which was a ruby as large as a 25-cent piece. The gorgeous apparel he danced, while limelight cast varied hued beams on him.

Another extravagance recently reported was a gorgeous motor car, which contains a boudoir. The interior was hand-painted. When riding in this the Marquis was accustomed to wear a magnificent coat of imperial Russian sable, which was worth thousands of pounds, and his motorman was dressed like an Indian prince.

He wore strange costumes about his home, and his servants were put into uniforms that matched their master's. For example, his evening suits were ordinarily of blue or pink.

His dressing gowns were of the heaviest and richest brocades. His boudoir was in green and gold, and three valets were necessary to aid him in his toilet. After his jewels, his passion was dress, and he is wont to spend the whole morning in devising new color schemes for neckties and the like.

His matrimonial excursions have been as eccentric as his life. He married the beautiful daughter of Sir Guy Cholmondeley, and they separated while on their honeymoon, the common report being that he settled $75,000 a year on her. In 1900 Sir Francis Jeune annulled the marriage, but a few months later the two met on the Riviera and a reconciliation was effected, with the result that the annulment was set aside. Despite this, however, the two have never lived together.

The Czar and Czarina in their private intercourse speak English and German. French and Italian being but seldom spoken by their Majesties when alone. The Czarina did not learn Russian till her betrothal, but though she as yet speaks very slowly, it is with a good accent and great distinctness.