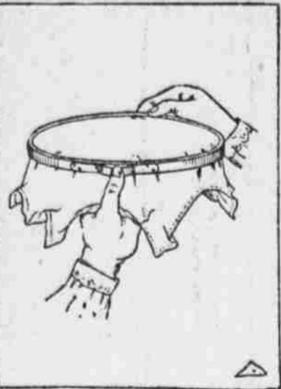


HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Embroidery Hoop That Saves Wear on Fabrics.



The merit of the embroidery hoop illustrated above is that the two rings are quickly and easily separated, and that without exerting any pressure on the fabric between them. The inner ring is solid, as is usual, but the outer one has a segment cut and is joined by a strip of metal bowed outwardly so as to form a spring. By pressure of the thumb on this spring the outer ring is widened and removed without any strain on the cloth between the two. Often this cloth is of such a fine texture that the rubbing of it between the hoops causes tears or at least spoils the weave. A woman who has put weeks or even months on a fine piece of embroidery will appreciate the advantage of having a pair of hoops that eliminate the danger of having her work damaged at the last moment.

Codfish Soup.

One-half turnip, one or two parsley roots (or leaves if not roots) and three onions. Slice all these and boil until done in two quarts of water, then add a cupful of shredded codfish and boil a little longer. Take a cupful of milk, an egg and a tablespoonful of flour. Beat these well together and add to the above. Let thicken and then season with a little ginger and pepper. By cooking fresh fish until it can be removed from the bones you can make same as codfish soup, only add a little salt and butter the size of an egg.

Hot Chicken Salad.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one pint of cream, one pint of cold chicken cut into dice, one pint of oysters washed and drained, one cupful of chopped celery. Melt butter in saucepan, add flour, salt and pepper. Pour in the cream slowly. Add chicken and oysters and cook until oysters are plump. Add celery and serve on toast. May be made on chafing dish also.

Lima Beans.

Soak overnight and parboil a quart of lima beans in salted water for twenty minutes. Drain well. Place them in a pan with a piece of butter the size of an egg and a pinch of pepper. Cook until tender, but not broken. Then add a cupful of cream or milk and a pinch of chopped parsley. If a thick gravy is liked stir a teaspoonful of flour into the milk when it is added. Serve hot with crackers.

Cheap Bedroom Curtains.

Buy a good grade of cream scrim and make one inch hems and sew imitation cluny inside the hem and cut the scrim from beneath. Edge the curtains with imitation cluny edging one or one and a half inches wide. Hang the curtains on thin brass rods, allowing the curtain ends to reach the casement. A wide window with valance of scrim, the curtains drawn to each side, will be artistic.

Filling For Cracks in Floors.

Soak newspapers in a paste of half a pound of flour, half a pound of alum and three quarts of water mixed together and boiled. This mixture, which should be as thick as putty, may be forced into cracks in floors with a case knife. It hardens like papier mache, neatly and permanently filling any crack to which it may be applied.

Gossamer Gingerbread.

One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, a little salt, one cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of ginger. Cream butter, add sugar and milk slowly, add flour and other ingredients. Spread very thin on a buttered, inverted dripping pan and bake in a moderate oven. Cut and roll while hot.

Buttermilk Pie.

Beat to a cream half a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add two well beaten eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sifted flour. Beat until perfectly smooth, then add one pint of freshly churned buttermilk. Mix thoroughly and bake in two crusts.

Remedy For Croup.

For croup get some spirits of turpentine and when the child begins to whoop and gasp pour some turpentine on a rag and hold it to the mouth just as it gasps for breath; also lay a saturated rag on the pillow.

ROADS AND ROAD MAKING

FORESIGHT VS. HINDSIGHT.

The Care of Pikes and How "Chuck-noles" Are Made.

You can fill a thousand small holes for what it will cost to fill ten large holes. In one case you will have a perfect road all the time in the other case you never had a good one. It is either holes or fresh stone the year round. But after a road has been properly built it is an easy matter to keep it so by watching for the small depressions which always appear in a new road, where little pools of water will accumulate after a rain. They look so very innocent and harmless at first, but the enemy—water—is there and at work! It softens the ground and along comes a loaded team and forces out the water and some dirt with it—just a little—but the depression is made a little deeper and will hold a little more water than before; and the big wagon comes along again and "swishes" out more dirt with the water than it did the first time, and by continuing the process times enough a first-class "chuck-hole" is soon developed, when we begin to avoid by turning to one side. We keep edging away from it—once again after another—until we and ourselves in the ditch, where a second hole is created, and there is no escape, and we must pull our team through some way. We matter a little and then "lam-up" the horses, which must "grunt and take it," while they are nearly jerked off their feet by the pole and neck yoke.

This kind of thing is repeated many times over in a greater or less degree during a day's drive over a pike three or four years old which has received no attention during that time. Wherever a drain-tile has been laid across a road you will always find a raise or a hole, even though it has been in for two or three years. Everybody sees it and takes the "jolt," but nobody fixes it, although it might be done in ten minutes, simply because it is nobody's business.

For the same reason when you approach a bridge you are compelled to pull your load up a six or eight inch raise where the earth and plank come together, and then you must "jump off" at the other end of the bridge, and practically the same thing is also encountered at the numerous culvert crossings wherever you go. Because they have never been otherwise—always just exactly as you see them now—everybody has grown to think them all right, or at least they must be tolerated as something that cannot be changed, never realizing how fearfully abominable they really are!

Good Roads.

Good roads are a benefit to the farmer because they render transportation of farm products easier; they facilitate travel and shorten the time to and from town or city markets; they are humane in that they lighten the draft for horses; they make driving, on pleasure or business trips, more enjoyable; they foster a neighborly spirit through communication; they are an aid to the federal government in establishing free rural delivery mail routes; they are business promoters and a credit to any community, State or nation, and finally they are an index to the intelligence, prosperity and activity of the people.

All these points are in legitimate support of the construction and maintenance of good roads. Many other reasons might be cited in their favor. It does seem anomalous that amid all our boasted national progress, this great necessity of modern civilization should be kept so far in the background.

The nation needs better and more substantial highways, and it is hopeful to see indications that this subject will soon receive more attention from our national and State lawmakers than heretofore. The importance of good rural highways is being more thoroughly recognized by business men and legislators than ever before, and the farmers need no argument to convince them that better roads will improve their business materially.

Protecting from Mice.

A writer in Farmers' Review says trees liable to damage by mice and rabbits: "They are liable to damage the bark gets very thick and rough, and even then the trees are not safe if the ground is covered by snow and the food for rodents scarce. As to the varieties of trees most attacked, I place them in the following order, Pear, plum, peach, apple. Perhaps the apple should come before the peach.

Various methods of protecting trees are used by the farmers in this locality—wire, lath, paper and veneer. Some use axle grease, crude kerosene and soap. The wire, lath, veneer and paper are safe if properly used."

An Established Fact.

There is today a need and demand for a system of roads leading from the larger cities. That such a system of roads in any particular locality would materially aid the development of that section is no theory, but an established fact, from the experience of communities all over the country.

WANT LONGWORTH.

Colonel Roosevelt's Son-in-Law Boomed For Governor of Ohio



Columbus, O., May 10.—With the near approach of the opening of the state convention the booming of Nicholas Longworth for governor is growing more and more persistent. Supporters of Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law think he can defeat Governor Judson Harmon. But as there are other candidates it does not appear that Longworth has a walkover.

BERLIN GREET'S ROOSEVELT.

Crowds Cheer Colonel, but Kaiser Not at Station.

Berlin, May 10.—Colonel Roosevelt and his party arrived here this morning.

He was met at the railway station by the full staff of the American embassy. The only German official present was Lieutenant Colonel von Koerner, former military attaché at Washington, who is an old friend of Colonel Roosevelt. It was for that reason that the kaiser designated him as special add to Colonel Roosevelt during the latter's stay in the German capital.

Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel, will go by special train to Potsdam this afternoon and will be entertained at a private luncheon by the emperor and empress.

The kaiser was unable to meet Colonel Roosevelt at the station or give him a ceremonious welcome, owing to the death of his uncle, the late King Edward.

The kaiser has definitely decided to go to London to attend the funeral of King Edward on May 20. This decision was reached only after an intimation had been conveyed to the German ruler that the English royal family would be greatly pleased by his presence at the obsequies. While in London he will be a guest at Buckingham palace, where the late king died.

When Women Rule the Wave.

"Captain, I have to report that the ship is sinking rapidly." "I wish to goodness, Bertie, you wouldn't bother me so often. However, you may cut her stays, which will probably relieve her, and have the stewardess serve tea at once in the pink room."—Life.

Platt's Response.

Thomas C. Platt was asked once upon a time when he considered the greatest Republican politician of his day and generation.

"I have often wished," was Platt's response, "that I had been Quay's office boy for six months or more."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

No Gossip.

"I don't like these women who gossip about others. Do you?" "I should say not. Now, there's Mrs. Green. She's always telling mean things about her neighbors. And Mrs. Hunter talks perfectly dreadful about her friends. Thank goodness, I never say anything about anybody!"—Stray Stories.

A Test of Strength.

"Doctor, have you and the consulting physicians decided what is the matter with me?" "Not yet."

"But I heard you halloing this morning."

"Oh, that was only a straw vote."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How to Make Orange Punch.

Place in a basin a half pound of granulated sugar and a quart of lukewarm water. Squeeze out the juice of two each of lemons and oranges, add the grated rind of one orange and briskly mix with a wooden spoon for five minutes. Strain through a Chinese strainer into a small ice cream freezer, cover the freezer, bury in a tub with broken ice and rock salt and freeze for thirty-five minutes. Divide into six sherbet glasses and serve.

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

Theme:

THE ETHICS OF PRAYER

BY REV. DR. A. C. DIXON.

God is King, and it is right for a king to hear and answer the petitions of his subjects. Prayerlessness ignores, if it does not despise, the ruler of the universe, by refusing to consult or petition Him about any need or grievance. The prayerless man has placed himself outside the pale of civilization by denying to the Ruler the right to hear the petitions of His subjects. If he admits that there is a God, while at the same time he denies that He answers prayer, he has brought his God down to the position of a petty chieftain who lives for his own pleasure, without regard for the welfare of His subjects. Prayerlessness is, therefore, a species of barbarism.

God is Judge, and it is right for a judge to hear and answer the prayer of a plaintiff. In the parable the widow has a grievance against her adversary, and pleads that he shall be punished. Though the judge is unjust, his judicial position compels him to hear her plea, and her importunity constrains him to grant her petition. Now, if an unjust judge is compelled by official position to hear the plea, and constrained by the importunity of the plaintiff to grant it, how much more will a just God respect His judicial position, and answer without demanding importunity. "I tell you that He will avenge them speedily."

For men to reject God as the arbiter of their affairs, and wreak vengeance upon their own adversaries, is an index to the spirit of barbarism, where there is no recognition of judicial power, but every man is his own judge and jury. Prayerlessness is ethical anarchy. It ignores or despises the "Judge of all the earth" by refusing to consult or petition Him about grievances.

The Parable of the Pharisee and the Publican, which follows without break the Parable of the Unjust Judge and the Widow, carries with it the idea of God's judicial position. It is really a parable of the Just Judge, introduced by contrast with the unjust judge, and we have a different type of petitioner. The Pharisee uses the name of God once and the assertive pronoun "I" five times. He would like to make a stream of merit flow upward to God by the pressure of his own egotism. The publican links the name of God with the dependent pronoun "me," and puts himself in the stream of mercy that flows downward from God through Jesus Christ on the cross. To justify the Pharisee would be to justify self-inflated vanity and the spirit that despises others. Such a man, spreading the peacock feathers of his own vain assumptions, would be an incongruous figure among those who are singing, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain." He could not join in the song, because the only hymn he knows is, "Worthy is myself."

This Pharisee stands at the head of the class who to-day exalt man and talk of the divinity of human nature, while they reject the Deity of Christ. When they come before God in prayer, it is to tell Him how great Man is—the discoveries he has made, the books he has written, and the civilization he has produced.

God is Friend, and it is right for one friend to hear and answer the appeal of another friend. In Luke 2:5-8 we have these words of Jesus: "Which of you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight, and say unto him: 'Friend, lend me three loaves, for a friend of mine in his journey is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him.'" This takes us a step beyond the parable of judgment. If we have confessed sin and received forgiveness, we have become friends of God. A friend on a journey applies for bread, and the friend, not having it, goes to his friend and requests the loan of three loaves. The friend at first refuses to rise at the inconvenient hour of midnight, and gives as his reason that his children would be disturbed.

Here is a conflict of friendship with love. The father's love for his children makes him seek their comfort, while the friendship of the man for his traveling friend causes him to be importunate in his entreaty.

God is Father, and it is right for a father to hear and answer the cry of His child.

As a subject petitioning a ruler, as a plaintiff pleading before a judge, as a friend making known his need to a father, everyone ought to pray. Not to pray is, therefore, to live an unethical life in our relations to God and man, in that we are not doing what we ought to do. To pray in the name of Jesus Christ is to be endued with the power of the King of the Universe, to receive pardon from the "Judge of all the earth," to be supplied with the bounty of the richest friend in the world, and to have the constant care of a loving Father.

The universe is keyed to righteousness, and, whenever and wherever a human soul turns toward the light, the work of recovery, of rebuilding a life, has begun. By tollsome ascent up the steps of virtue, even a Lady Macbeth may, at last, find peace.—W. D. Simonds.

Depew's Great Speech.

"When I was a very young man," Senator Depew once related, "I went out to make a political speech with some other men one night. They wanted something red hot, and I handed it out."

"I just turned myself to skin the opposition, and, on the whole, the audience seemed to like it. The more they cheered the more I warmed to it. I was immensely pleased with my success. But after I got home I was worried. I had roasted the other side awfully. I lay awake wondering if it wouldn't react and injure our side more than the opposition."

"Then I bethought of some personal allusions I had made that might easily be construed as libelous. I got a good deal excited and slept very little. In the morning I hurried down to see whether the papers had roasted me. The meeting was reported all over the front page. I plunged into it, shivering in nervousness. But I needn't have worried. What it said about my speech was in the last two lines: "A young man named Depew also spoke."—New York Telegram.

When Finished.

Busy persons, forced to defend themselves from interminable talkers who have little to say, can appreciate a hint to which Henry IV. of France once resorted. A parliamentary deputy called upon him and made a long speech. The king listened patiently for a time, then he decided that his visitor would do well to condense his remarks. He took him by the hand and led him to where they could see the gallery of the Louvre.

"What do you think of that building? When it is finished it will be a good thing, will it not?"

"Yes," replied the man of many words, not guessing what was coming next.

"Well, monsieur, that is just the way with your discourse," was the king's mild observation.

How to Make Gruel For Invalids.

Comparatively few cooks know how to make appetizing and wholesome gruel for invalids. One that is particularly nourishing and may be quite delicious is made from sago. Put two tablespoonfuls of sago into a double boiler and add a pint of cold water. Boil until it thickens, stirring constantly to prevent lumpiness or burning. Just before taking from the stove add a little sugar if sweetening is liked, and when cold flavor it with a tablespoonful of sherry. If wine is not used a little nutmeg can be sprinkled over the top before serving.

How to Make Pastry Shells.

An easy way to bake shells of pastry for pies or tarts is to fit the pastry over an inverted pie or gem pan. Prick the crust with a fork in several places to keep it close to the pan. Bake in a quick oven. It can easily be turned on to a plate for filling and has the advantage that any desired depth of shell can be easily managed.

Landman and Sailor.

To the landman the sea must always possess dangers that to the sailor appear only as casual phenomena upon which to exercise his skill. The prayerbook has a special petition for the safety of those who go down to the sea in ships, and every one who ventures to leave the shore goes forth with a consciousness of awe at his own daring. Yet in the intricate complexity of modern civilization safety on land and safety at sea have walked by no means with equal step. Every morning brings us some story of death or accident on land, while the great passenger ships come and go in monotonous regularity, bringing no reports more stirring than those of high seas that have kept them from making new records.

With the present madness for speed and its attendant recklessness, our streets demand constant alertness, if one would cross them with safety. Speed at sea has come through larger and more stoutly constructed ships. So the familiar old story of the sailor-man at sea in a storm who, serene in his consciousness of ample sea room, plonkly ejaculated, "God help the poor folks ashore to-night!" is not wholly fantastic.

Imitation Patina.

The best method of obtaining a coating resembling patina, according to the Metallarbeiter, Vienna, is to immerse the article in a solution of nitrate of copper and then to place it while still wet in a chamber containing an abundance of carbonic acid. The fermenting room of a brandy distillery is specially adapted for this purpose, as, besides containing carbonic acid, it has a rather high temperature, which materially aids the formation of the coating. In this case the development of the green incrustation may be observed from day to day; if after about a week the object has not yet obtained the proper color it must be again dipped in the above solution, and this operation repeated until the desired shade has been acquired. As the formation of patina under these conditions proceeds in the same way as in the open air, but more rapidly, a handsome and permanent coating can be produced by this means.

Called.

When they drew near an ice-cream soda sign he started up an animated conversation to divert her attention. However, she was wise to the trick.

"Darling," he whispered rapturously, "you are the prettiest girl I ever met. You are as pretty as a picture postal card."

"Indeed!" she responded. "And do you know, Percy, that you remind me of a picture postal card."

"Ah, because I am so handsome?"

"No, because you are so cheap."

And after that there was nothing to do but take her back to the marble counter and set up the sodas.

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