Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

SALADS.

German Potato Salad.—Boil six large potatoes; when done, peel and slice while warm, and pour over the following: Cut one-half pound lean bacon in small dice and fry brown. Season potatoes with salt, pepper, and finely sliced onions. Mix thoroughly with the bacon fat and dice, then add one-half cup white vinegar. Garnish with sliced hard boiled eggs.

Cauliflower Salad.—Boil a head of white cauliflower, cool for about twenty minutes in ice water, break apart carefully, wipe dry, put in salad dish. Serve cold with mayonnaise dressing.

Cabbage Salad.—Shred one-half head medium size cabbage, and pour over it the following: Three-quarter cupful of sweet cream, one-half teaspoonful salt, sprinkle of pepper. Three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir thoroughly and add three tablespoonfuls of vinegar

Potato Salad.—Slice six medium cold boiled potatoes, one onion chopped, salt and pepper to taste two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, half cupful of vinegar. Chopped parsley may be added. Mix thoroughly. Slice two hard boiled eggs and lay on top.

Mayonnaise Dressing.—One cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful mustard, salt and pepper, four eggs beaten separately. Add yolks first, then whites. One-half cupful of vinegar weakened to two-thirds; beat, then pour in after eggs are added. Cook in double boiler, stirring all the time until thick. Two tablespoonfuls of olive oil or butter.

Fruit Salad.—One cupful of orange cut in small pieces, one cupful of bananas, one cupful of green grapes, one cupful of English walnuts. Salad dressing—One-half cupful of vinegar, fill cup with cold water, add small piece of butter, three teaspoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Set on the stove. Beat the yolks of two eggs, one-quarter teaspoonful of mustard, one tablespoonful of flour. Stir into the vinegar and boil. Set off to cool. When cold, stir in one-half cup sweet cream and stir in the fruit. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Macaroni Salad.—Place the contents of a 5 cent package of macaroni in boiling salt water and boil twenty minutes. When done and cold, clip with scissors into quarter inch lengths. Cut two bunches of celery fine and chop in hard boiled eggs. When ready to serve, the macaroni, celery, and eggs should be mixed together with two pimentoes chopped fine, and salt to taste. Then a boiled dressing, made as follows, should be added to make the salad the desired consistency: Beat three eggs until foamy, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful salt, one cup of vinegar, one cup of milk and two tablespoonfuls flour. Stir while it cooks, and when thick remove from the fire and set away in an earthen vessel to cool. When cool, just before mixing with the salad, add one cupful cream and beat well. This makes an excellent main dish to serve twelve at luncheon, Sunday evening teas, or card parties.

DESSERTS.

Pineapple Snow Pudding.—One-half box of gelatin soaked in one-half cupful of cold water for one-half hour. Take half of the juice from a can of pineapple and add enough cold water to make a pint. To this add one cupful of sugar and boil for three minutes. Pour this mixture over gelatin and strain through cheese cloth. Let this stand until it begins to thicken, then beat until it is perfectly white. Add the beaten whites of two eggs. When thick enough to hold up the fruit add one-half cupful of chopped pineapple. Pour into a fancy dish, and before serving decorate with Maraschino berries. It is well to make this the day before it is needed.

Ginger Pudding.—One-third cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sugar creamed, two and a quarter cupfuls of flour, one egg, well beaten, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls ginger, four teaspoonfuls baking powder. Add dry materials to egg, butter, and sugar in alternation with one cupful of milk and one cupful of dry crystalized ginger. Steam. Serve with cream or with the following sauce: One and one-fourth cupfuls of butter, one-half cupful of cream, two cupfuls of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, all thoroughly mixed together.

Uncooked Custard. — One-half cupful of sugar boiled until it hairs poured slowly over yolks of three eggs well beaten. Flavor to taste. The longer this is beaten the nicer it is. Pour the mixture over half a dozen lady fingers. Beat whites of eggs with powdered sugar and drop in spoonfuls over the top. Serve cold.

TOAST.

Buttered Toast.—Take bread not too fresh, cut thin, trim off the crust. First warm each side of the bread, then brown both sides, butter, and serve immediately.

Breakfast Toast—Add to one pint of sweet milk two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little salt, and a well beaten egg. Dip in this slices of bread and fry on a buttered griddle until it is a light brown on each side.

Mennonite Toast.—Beat up three eggs well. Add a pint of sweet milk and a pinch of salt, cut slices an inch thick from a loaf of baker's bread and remove crust. Dip slices into the egg and milk, fry like doughnuts in hot lard or drippings till a delicate brown, and sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot.

French Toast.—Beat two eggs and add two cupfuls of cold water and a half teaspoonful of salt. Dip neat slices of stale bread into this, wetting both sides, and fry in a hot frying pan that has been well buttered.

Egg Toast.—Cook an egg three-fourths of an hour, make one-fourth cupful of cream sauce, separate the white and the yolk, chop the white and add to the sauce, cut rounds of toasts. Press the yolks through a sieve, pour the sauce over the toast, and spread the yolk over this.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Painted Floors.—Take half of a bar of white laundry soap, shave fine, dissolve this in half a pint of water with aid of gentle heat; when dissolved pour into a bucket of hot water; add one cupful of gasoline and use a soft cloth to wash with. This will remove all the dirt and does not leave a spot or streak on the wood.

Easy Ways of Cooking.—An easy way to roast beef or veal: Arrange roast as usual, then cover with thin slices of salt pork. Slip them under string that is around the roast, or fasten with toothpicks. Brown thoroughly, then add necessary water. Once or twice turning is sufficient. This saves basting and does away with the hard outside. An easy way to cook squash: Hubbard squash is usually so hard to cut and peel it will be found much easier to break in large pieces, then boil, and afterwards scrape out the inside and mash and season. The squash has a bitter flavor cooked this way.

To Clean Light Paint.—To clean white and light colored paint: Put a lump of whiting into a pail of hot water, with two tablespoonfuls of soft soap; use soft flannels and clean soft cloths for drying the paint.

To Clean Windows.—Place pulverized pumice stone between the layers of a folded piece of soft muslin and stitch around the edge to keep the powder from spilling. Wipe lamp chimneys or windows with this dry cloth and they will become clean and sparkling almost instantly Enough powder will remain in the cloth to use several times.

Wall Paper.—To remove grease marks from wall paper make a paste of fuller's earth and ammonia. Spread over the spot and let it dry; brush off with a clean, stiff brush. For delicate paper fold powdered French chalk flat inside a thickness of gauze, lay the chalk pad against the grease spot, and press well with an extremely hot iron; there should be no mark, but the grease will have disappeared.

To Clean Brass—Rottenstone and soft soap mixed into a paste are good for polishing brasses. The brass should be rubbed with a flannel dipped in the paste, then with a dry cloth, and lastly burnished with leather dipped in finely powdered bath brick.

To Clean Bronze.—In cleaning bronze ornaments dust thoroughly with a soft brush, being careful to go into all crevices; dip a rag in olive oil, go thoroughly over the surface, then polish with a cloth and finally with chamois leather.

Cleaning Carpet.—Eight ounces of ammonia, one-half ounce ether, one-half ounce chloroform, one-half teaspoonful carbonate of soda, one-half teaspoonful of alum, pulverized; one-half tablespoonful of table salt, three bars of white soap (large size), dissolved in two gallons of boiling water; turn fire out, add other ingredients, stirring as you add each one; bottle or put in jars; use three cups to one pail of warm water, shake up, and use foam; with a scrubbing brush (the broom kind), go over carpet, small space at time, wiping with a dry cloth. Your carpets will look like new, bringing out the colors fresh and raising the nap. You must use judgment regarding the scrubbing, according to your carpets.

USEFUL HINTS.

A cloth moistened with alcohol will clean piano keys.

Clean linoleum with warm water and polish with milk.

Mix stove blacking with soapy water. This will give a fine finish.

Warm dish covers as well as dishes or the meat will be chilled.

Clean soiled wallpaper with plaster of Paris tied up in a muslin bag.

Heat a lemon before squeezing it, as the juice is thus more easily obtained.

Peel onions from the roots upwards and they will not make your eyes smart.

A tablespoonful of thick cream added to cake icing will keep icing from cracking.

A teaspoonful of vinegar in boiled icing prevents it becoming hard and "crumbly."

To make cabbage crisp, shred and drop into a bowl of iced water an hour before using.

Use bacon fat for basting chickens; it is superior to anything else for the purpose.

A common crock makes a fine baking dish for young chicken, as it keeps the meat juicy.

Choose lamp wicks that are soft, and loosely woven. Soak them in vinegar and dry thoroughly before using them.

When washing woollen, especially stockings, shake thoroughly to get rid of the dust, before putting them into the water.

Grease on a wall can generally be eradicated by covering with clean blotting paper, and then passing a warm iron over it.

Soft soap made from half a pound of shaved down hard soap and two quarts of water will save the soap bill at cleaning time.

When baking apples, core the fruit and put in a clove and a little sugar. A small bit of butter on each will improve the flavor.

A dish cloth should be thoroughly well boiled in soda water once a week. This will keep it a good color, and perfectly sweet.

To be sure of smooth mayonnaise dressing add tablespoon cornstarch to beaten ingredients. Beat all well and cook in double boiler.

All the cooking utensils should be washed with soda immediately after they have been used, which will remove every trace of grase.

Clean enamelled saucepans with stone, after they have been well boiled out, and they will look like new.

Grated raw potato makes a splendid cleanser for carpets. Rub it over the surface and finish off with a clean cloth wrung out of warm water.

CHLOROFORMED THE FISH.

Photographer's Device to Obtain Lifelike Pictures.

To the many strange uses that chloroform may be put Dr. Francis Ward of Ipswich has added yet another, says the London Daily Mail. He chloroforms fish, not for surgical purposes but in order that he may obtain lifelike photographs of them in their natural environment.

"The greatest difficulty I had to contend with in this fascinating hobby of photographing fish in their natural environment in tanks was the rapid and unexpected movements of the subjects," Dr. Ward explained. "The idea occurred to me that I could make the fish more tractable by means of chloroform. But how to administer the anaesthetic? Eventually I decided upon the process of drawing the water slowly away from the tank while at the same time administering the chloroform through another tube.

"The experiment was profoundly interesting. At first the fish became extremely excited, darting madly from one side of the tank to the other. It appeared as though my effort was to be in vain, but before long lassitude overcame them and they rested lazily near the bottom of the tank. Thus I was able to make a protracted photographic exposure with excellent results.

"Continuing my experiments, I found that just before anaesthesia is complete it is possible to take a photograph of fish in an aggressive attitude. Anaesthetics are particularly useful in the photomicroscopy of fish larvae. Once they are removed from the chloroformed water the subjects rapidly recover."

SUCCESS.

Noggles—"How is your boy getting along at school?"

Cheatem—"Splendidly, splendidly! I just tell you, my old friend, that boy of mine will make his way in the world, don't you fear. During the eight years he's been going to school they have had thirty-two examinations, and he's managed to dodge every one of 'em."

A turkey gobbler.—Life.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 30.

Lesson V. Some Laws of the Kingdom, Matt. 5. 17-26, 38-48. Golden Text, Matt. 5. 48.

Verse 17. The law—The Jewish way of designating the first five books of Old Testament literature.

18. One jot—The smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet.

19. The apparent teaching of Jesus in this verse is that the minute observance and inculcation of every detail of the law is strictly necessary to him who is to be a member of the kingdom of heaven. But, again, we are sure this cannot be the meaning of Jesus. It has been explained, that one of these least commandments does not refer to the law as it came from Moses, but to the law as perfected and accomplished by Jesus.

20. Except your righteousness shall exceed—What the scribes (learned students, teachers, and judges of the law) and Pharisees did nad taught was insufficient to admit them to the kingdom of heaven. Instead of doing away with the requirements of the law, as the Jews charged, Jesus actually demanded more than the scribes, with all their loudly proclaimed devotion to the law. Compare Matt. 23. 2-3.

21. It was said to them of old time—This introduces a section (verses 21-48) wherein it is shown that the Old Testament and pharisaic view of life is inferior to that higher life which Jesus came to establish. This is done by means of six illustrations: (1) anger, (2) social purity, (3) divorce, (4) oaths, (5) retaliation, (6) universal love. Our lesson includes 1, 5, and 6.

Thou shalt not kill—The Jews conscientiously kept the letter of the sixth commandment and abstained from the act of murder; but the principle involved they disregarded, and therefore felt no compunctions if they chanced to be angry with their brother, or to hate him.

22. I say unto you—Inasmuch as the former precept had come from God, and Jesus claims for his injunction an equal authority, he assumes an equality with God.

Every one who is angry—All emotions of hatred and anger are sinful, even if they do not issue in acts of violence. This is the first of a threefold, cumulative characterization of the spirit of hate. It means unexpressed anger, as distinguished from the anger which breaks forth in contemptuous epithet (Raca, or "empty-head"), and that which rashly employs a term implying lack of intelligence (Thou fool).

The judgment—There is also a threefold cumulative characterization of punishment. This first refers to the official local trial of the murderer by the appropriate Jewish court, the penalty for guilt being death. The council is the supreme Sanhedrin of Jerusalem, with its seventy-one members. The hell of fire means the final divine judgment and its fearful consequences.

23. Thy gift at the altar—Jesus often appealed to the Jews' reverence for the temple, but went there himself only to teach. In this verse and the next he teaches that no act of worship is acceptable to God so long as the worshiper bears a grudge against his neighbor.

25,26. Two interpretations are offered: (1) That a man must put away hatred from his heart if he would have the divine forgiveness; (2) that it is a matter of worldly prudence for a man to banish ill will if he would get along well with his fellows. Prison can mean either general punishment or the intermediate state, from which it was thought possible to escape. The prisoner's release, as soon as he has paid the final farthing of debt, is contemplated, and this excludes the idea of hell.

38. Eye for . . . eye, . . . tooth for . . . tooth—The justification of this law lay in the limitation it put upon the natural thirst for vengeance. This privitive idea of punishment, in degree and kind, was probably adapted to the cruder instincts of an earlier civilization (Exod. 21. 23-25).

39. Resist not . . . evil—Jesus abrogates entirely the right of private vengeance. When a vindictive spirit is let loose it will not stop at a bare justice of like for like. The only safety is in the denial of all human right to retaliate.

Turn to him the other—The figurative language must be kept constantly in mind. Jesus spoke as an Oriental to Orientals. Otherwise he would not have been heard. We must follow, not the literal words, but the essential principle. Certainly evildoers and impostors are not to have their way without restraint. But forgiveness and unselfishness must have their way. The meaning here is plain: a man must not be thinking continually of his rights, or act as if his chief aim was to avenge every slight.

40. Let him have thy cloak also—The outer garment as well as the shirt (coat). The second illustration of the unselfish temper. The general principle is that a Christian man must be ready to suffer wrong or part with his goods for the sake of peace.

41. Whosoever shall compel thee—From the custom of compelling the inhabitants of a village to carry baggage when troops passed their way. The inner spirit of the broad statement of the Master is to the effect that one must be willing to labor freely for the public good.

42. The great word of this verse is give. The love which gives and gives in the true spirit of brotherly service, is to replace the passion for executing vengeance in personal matters. A penurious disposition cannot stand before such an ideal.

44. Love your enemies—Jesus goes the old law one better. It did not say explicitly, Hate thine enemy (43). But it implied as much, and certainly that represents the general Old Testament idea of social duty. The Jews treated all foreigners with a haughty disdain which amounted to hatred. This national bigotry Jesus completely overrides in his plea for a universal good will which will unite all men in a common brotherhood. This is the logical outcome of verses 38-42.

45. Sons of your Father — God, who treats all men lovingly, however they may treat him, sets his children an example of generous love.

46, 47. The demand is for that exceeding righteousness which is made by Jesus a condition of entrance into the heavenly kingdom (verse 20), and which is summed up in the next verse.

48. Be perfect—In love, as the Father in heaven is perfect in love. An absolute religious and social ideal, representing the summit of human attainment toward which all should strive.

BRAVE MOTHER'S AGONY.

Saw Her Three Children go Through Ice in Deep Pond.

Three lads named Spence, all brothers, were playing on the ice of a large pond at Dunmurry, Belfast, Ireland, when the ice gave way. The boy's mother was the first to hear their cries and, accompanied by other women, she rushed to the spot. The pond was very deep, and the mother though she could not swim, jumped in to save her children. But for the efforts of the other women she would have been drowned, and she had to be forcibly restrained from again throwing herself into the water.

Some men who were working at a mill came to the boys' aid, and two of them, named Press and McCook, exhibited the greatest bravery. By breaking through the ice they were able to reach two of the lads, who were ultimately restored to consciousness, but they were unable to save the third, whose body was not recovered until the water had been run off.

LIVE UP TO YOUR FAITH

Do Not Be Afraid to Stand For What You Believe to Be Right.

Nicodemus—he that came to Jesus by night—St. John vii. 50.

The gospels are marvels of condensation. There is room for no idle words in them; superfluous statements are rigidly excluded. The importance of repetition is therefore apparent. We find in St. John's Evangel a man named Nicodemus thrice mentioned in connection with Jesus. In the first reference it is noted that he came to Jesus secretly and by night. In the next two, one of which took place before the death of the Nazarene and the other after, the fact of that nocturnal visit is restated, so that Nicodemus, the rich, wealthy member of the Sanhedrin, who was only a half-hearted disciple of Jesus, is always and forever identified and referred to as a man who came seeking the truth secretly and by night.

THAT TAKING QUALITY.

To trace his career is interesting. His condition in life has been stated; timidity was his prevailing characteristic. He had insight to suspect the truth, mentality to acknowledge it, but not courage to live it and proclaim it. It is well that that lacking quality which prevented him from being numbered with the apostles should be brought to the fore, for he is a type of humanity by no means uncommon. He knew what was right, but he did not have the courage to shape his life in accordance with his knowledge. His belief was not operative. It was not practical. In politics he would cry loudly for reform and yet vote for his party in the final test.

The last scene in his life is tragically typical. When the man in whom he only half believed, whom he had defended faint-heartedly, whom he had sought by night, was dead, he came with unavailing tears and futile gifts to pay belated tribute, respect and affection. How useless then! It required some courage, doubtless, to do that. He had progressed somewhat from his nocturnal and secret visits; even his sorry touch of the Master had wrought that much change. Perhaps that was the beginning of a greater change, which would eventually make him a bold adherent, standing four square for what he thought and believed. We do not know as to that.

A GENTLE REPROOF.

How often have we looked at our dead and longed for another opportunity to show them the affection and consideration which we withheld in life and which the great termination has brought into our being as an illumination.

"Oh!" said the wife of a deceased clergyman to a body of men who were passing resolutions after the death of their friend and telling what he had been to them. "Oh, gentlemen, if you thought thus of my husband, why didn't you tell him while he was yet alive?"

And the gentle reproof was well deserved.

Do not be afraid to stand for what you believe. Do not proclaim your adherence to man and creed secretly and by night, but in the broad and open light of day. Do not wait until men or issues are dead and then seek to expiate your cowardice by a tardy, if expensive recognition—too late. It will only serve to show, not what might be, but what ought to have been. In belief and action hold it firmly, live it fearlessly, do it now.

CRYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

GERMANS LOSING CHIVALRY.

Disgraceful Occurrence Took Place on Berlin Streets.

One of three stylishly dressed German women who were quietly walking in Berlin the other day was suddenly seized by a middle-aged man, also well dressed, and dragged away from her companions. The poor woman begged for help, but unavailingly. When a policeman finally appeared, the man who attacked the little woman told him it was no affair of his as the woman was his wife, and he was taking her home though she did not want to go.

The policeman unconcernedly gave up the point, and walked away. A foreigner who had taken in the whole situation at a glance and endeavored to aid the woman was advised by the policeman not to interfere. In the meantime the woman was thrown into a taxicab by the man who called himself her husband and driven away.

The local newspapers are commenting on this disgraceful occurrence. The Tageblatt wants to know why the brute was not soundly whipped, and says it appears that the Germans have lost whatever sense of chivalry they once had.

Who the parties involved in the case are is not made known.

THE PROVERB THAT FAILED.

A certain schoolmaster has concluded that it is not safe to teach proverbs to very young children.

"Now, boys, always remember," he said one day, "that the early bird catches the worm."

Next morning a small boy arrived at the school with a tear-stained face.

"What's the matter, Tommy?" asked the master.

"Please, sir, you said it was the early bird that got the worm."

"Yes."

"Well, father thrashed me!"

"What for, my boy?"

"'Cos, sir, I let our canary out early this morning, and it never came back with the worm."

HONESTY.

"Honesty," said Uncle Eben, "don't allus seem to bring de quickest profits, but it's de onlies' way to build up a steady trade."

APPEARANCES.

"Jedgin' people by appearance," said Uncle Eben, "is purty much like choosin' a chicken by de color of its feathers, 'stid o' weighin' it."

OUT OF THE NATURAL ORDER.

"Papa, dogs always chase cats on land, don't they?"

"They do everywhere, my son."

"But, papa, do ocean greyhounds chase a sea puss?"

Some men seem to make a specialty of missing opportunities.