Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

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

UNUSUAL RECIPES.

Cauliflower and Beans.—One cauliflower, one pint of butter beans, one pint of white sauce, grated cheese to taste. Soak the beans over night, boil until perfectly tender in just water enough to cover. Let the water boil away toward the end of the cooking, and salt to taste. Put the cauliflower in a little boiling water and boil gently for about twenty minutes, then break into small sprigs. Mix the beans and cauliflower gently together so as not to mash them, turn them into a buttered earthenware baking dish, pour over the pint of white sauce, add a generous layer of grated cheese, and put into the oven to brown. Just before taking from the oven add a teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar.

Comet Salad.—Soak one-half box of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water for five minutes; add one-half cupful of mild vinegar, the juice of one lemon, one pint of boiling water, one-half cupful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of salt. Strain and when beginning to set add one cupful of finely shredded cabbage, two cupfuls of celery cut in small pieces, and one-fourth can of sweet red peppers finely cut. Turn into a mold and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing or cut in dice and serve in cases made of red or green peppers, or the mixture may be shaped in molds lined with pimentos. This is a delicious accompaniment to cold sliced chicken or veal.

Peanut Chops.—One glass peanut butter, pinch of salt and a dash of paprika; soften to a creamy consistency by adding a little milk; cut twelve slices of bread, spread six of them with a thick layer of the creamed peanut butter, cover with the remaining bread as if for sandwiches; beat one egg, add two tablespoonfuls milk and a little salt; dip the bread in the egg, roll in bread crumbs and brown in deep fat, using a frying basket, or, if you haven't the basket, a pancake griddle can be used, though deep fat is always more satisfactory. These chops make an excellent substitute for meat at a quarter the cost, as the peanut butter can be bought freshly ground at the tea and coffee stores for 10 cents a glass. Serve on a hot platter, garnished with chopped parsley and you will find them delicious.

DESSERTS.

Pineapple Fritters.—Make a batter with one egg, beaten separately. To the yolk add one-half cup of milk, pinch of salt and enough flour to make a stiff batter, the beaten white and one-half teaspoon of baking powder. Open a can of the best sliced pineapple. Cut each slice of pineapple in two, dip in the batter, and fry in hot lard. Drain sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve. Fresh fruit is much nicer if obtainable than the canned.

Pineapple Souffle.—Melt two ounces of butter in a stew pan, put in three ounces of fine flour, mix with half pint of milk, boil until it thickens; have ready three ounces of pineapple cut small, the same quantity of sugar; put with the cooked mixture, add one by one the yolks of three eggs, then the whites beaten to a stiff froth; make a sauce with one cup of pineapple juice, half cupful of cut pineapple. Cook the pudding three-quarters of an hour.

Pineapple Cream.—Select one ripe pineapple, pare, remove the "eyes" grate, add sugar (pound for pound, or a little less, but it must be sweet, as freezing destroys some of the effects of the sugar). Allow one pint of cream to each pint of pulp and sugar, and freeze. Be sure and have all the ingredients icy cold before combining them.

Pineapple Log Cabin.—Select a large ripe pineapple, pare, eye and cut into slices about a fourth of an inch thick. Cut these across into half inch strips. Sprinkle thickly with sugar and set in a cold place until time to serve. Then carefully drain off the syrup and arrange the strips, six deep, in log cabin fashion on small china plates. Sprinkle each strip with powdered sugar and freshly grated cocoanut. Fill the center with fine ripe red raspberries and pour over them the syrup which has been drained from the pineapple.

PINEAPPLE.

Pineapple and Rhubarb Jelly.—The pineapple season is here and every good housewife is always figuring how she can get the best results, and to accomplish this with pineapples, and to make the work as easy as possible, peel the pineapple, if so desired, rather thick. Instead of throwing the peel away, put them in a kettle together with about two quarts of water to one dozen of pineapple peel. Be careful that you do not burn them. Boil them about twenty minutes, then throw them into a colander, and press with a potato masher until juice is all out. And also take the cores of the pineapple and run them through a meat grinder, and the juice that you get from them put in the other ingredients. To one quart of juice add one pound of rhubarb, which has been sliced the same as for pies (but do not skim them), do not mix the rhubarb with the juice until you have boiled it five minutes. Add equal parts of sugar and boil until it thickens. You will find this delicious jelly.

PIES.

Strawberry Pie.—Line a deep pie tin with a rich biscuit dough one-half inch thick and bake; then spread while hot with butter and fill heaping full with ripe whole strawberries, well sugared. Whip to a froth the whites of three eggs and spread on top. Put in oven long enough to brown. This can be served on the table and is attractive and delicious.

Crumb Pie.—Make a crust as for lemon pie. Then one cup molasses, one-quarter teaspoon soda, one pint boiling water. Filling—Three cups flour, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one cup butter. Mix all smooth, fill tins with molases, then put the filling into molasses.

HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

Orangeade—Use two glasses which can be fitted together, or if accessible use a regular shaker. Squeeze into one glass the juice of half a lemon, the juice of half an orange, one teaspoonful of sugar, the white of an egg. Then shake, by fitting the two glasses air tight together, until the egg foams, and lastly add some cracked ice and enough water to fill the glass. This drink is very strengthening.

Fruit Frappe—Take equal parts of the juices of pineapple, orange, lemon and cherries. Add enough sugar to taste and serve with cracked ice. This is delicious on a warm afternoon served with sweet wafers of some sort.

Currant Jelly Punch.—Whip half a tumblerful of currant jelly to a froth, gradually adding half a pint of boiling water. Add the juice of a lemon and a half cup of sugar, pour a cup of cold water slowly into the whole. The drink is more wholesome without ice than with it, but half a pint of finely shaved ice, added as served, is liked by most people.

SOME FAMOUS UGLY MEN

PLAINNESS NO BAR TO SUCCESS AS WOOERS.

The Ugliest Men Have Been Famous "Lady Killers" in Days Gone By.

"No woman worthy of the name," wrote one of the loveliest ladies in London society recently, "really cares a brass farthing whether the man she honors with her hand is handsome or ugly so long as he possesses the manly qualities of brains, physical strength, honor and so on which make powerful appeal to our sex."

And certainly history support this rather unconventional view, says Tit-Bits, for many of the plainest men of whom we have any record have not only won pretty and well developed brides but have been able to pick and choose among the fairest, to the confusion of their more well favored rivals.

Was there ever a plainer wooer, we wonder, than John Wilkes, the famous champion of popular liberties and one of the most dissolute roues of his day? So ugly was Wilkes that

THE VERY CHILDREN

ran away shrieking at sight of him in the streets, and yet such was the spell he cast over women that "ladies of beauty and fashion vied with each other for his notice, while men of handsome exterior and all courtly graces looked enviously and impotently on."

"Give me a quarter of an hour's start" he used to boast, "and I will win any lady's hand against the handsomest man in England." And he could have done it too. There were few beauties, however fair or highly placed, whose hands could not have been his for the asking, and in the very early '20s he won for his wife one of the loveliest heiresses of the time, a lady who refused more than one coronet to be his bride.

"'Beauty and the Beast' they call us," Wilkes once said to a friend, "and really I cannot find fault with the description."

Brougham, the great Lord Chancellor, was a man of almost repellingness, without a solitary compensating grace of speech or manner. Conscious of his unattractiveness he shunned ladies' society as he might have shunned the plague. And what was the result? The ladies, the most lovely and aristocratic in the land, simply mobbed the

"UGLY LAWYER,"

and were as proud to win a smile from him as an offer of a coronet from any other man.

When any one asked, "Where is Brougham?" the invariable answer was, "Where the ladies are thickest." And, sure enough, there he was; and the more he repelled his fair persecutors, the more they clustered round him.

Another famous "lady killer" was Jean Paul Marat, one of the leading and most infamous figures in the French Revolution. "Beyond any question," wrote a contemporary, "M. Marat is the ugliest man in the whole of France—and not merely ugly but positively repulsive in person, habits and manners."

And yet in his early years he was beyond rivalry the most popular physician in Paris. His consulting rooms were crowded daily by the loveliest women in the French capital, pushing and jostling to get a word with or perhaps win a smile from him. That he turned a deaf ear and cold shoulder to their allurements only stimulated their ardor, until their attentions became so embarrassing that at one time he seriously meditated flight.

Even when he contracted a loathsome skin disease while hiding in the sewers of Paris, he was devotedly nursed by one of the loveliest of his many admirers, whom he "married one fine day in the presence of the sun."

If possible a still more repulsive man was Potemkin, the former private soldier who enslaved the fancy of Catherine the Great and by her favor was made virtually Czar of Russia.

DREADFUL AND REPULSIVE,

was the description of him by one who knew him. "He has an unwieldy figure and knockknees, is swarthy of skin, coarse in feature and has lost one eye. He often passes whole days in his room half dressed, uncombed, unwashed, biting his nails and scratching his untidy head." And yet, says Durand, "the Empress is quite crazy over him, as is proved by her passionate letters, in which she addresses him as 'my lord,' 'my king,' 'my inestimable treasure.'"

But perhaps the most remarkable of all these cases of woman's infatuation for ugly men was that of W. Hamilton, a Scotchman, of a century and a half ago. Hamilton was not only preternaturally ugly but he was terribly deformed. "His legs," we are told, "were drawn up to his ears, his arms were twisted backward; and almost every member was out of joint."

In spite of these terrible physical drawbacks Hamilton easily outstripped all the gallants in his district in the favor of the ladies. "He might have married any of them for the asking—indeed, it is said several of them actually asked him," says a chronicler. "But he remained proof against all their wiles until after his eightieth birthday, and then he married a girl of 20, himself being carried to the altar on men's shoulders."

RURAL ENGLAND.

"An Ancient Land and a Land of Lovely Homes."

"The characteristic beauty of England, the beauty in which she has no rival is of a land of which mention is fittingly made after a description of her rural society and life. It is the beauty of a land which combines the highest cultivation with sylvan greenness, of an ancient land and a land of lovely homes. The eastern countries are flat and tame. But elsewhere the country is rolling, and from every rising ground the eye ranges over a landscape of extraordinary finish. The finish, which is the product of immense wealth, laid out on a small area, is perhaps more striking than anything else to the stranger who comes from a raw land of promise. Trees being left in the hedgerows as well as in the parks, and pleasure grounds and in the copses, which serve as covers for game the general appearance is that of woodland, though every rod of the land is under the highest tillage.

"Grey church towers, hamlets, mansions, homesteads, cottages, showing themselves everywhere, fill the landscape with human interest. There is many a more picturesque, there is no lovelier land than old England, and a great body of essentially English poetry - from Cowper to Tennyson—attests at once the unique character and the potency of the charm. The sweetest season is spring when the landscape is most intensely green, when the May moon is in bloom in all the hedges and the air is full of its fragrance, when the meadows are full of cowslips, the banks of primroses and violets, the woods of the wild hyacinth. Then you feel the joyous spirit that breathes through certain idyllic passages of Shakespeare."—Goldwin Smith.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 17.

Lesson III. Peter's Confession, Matt. 16. 13-28. Golden Text, Matt. 16. 16.

Verse 13. The parts of Caesarea Philippi—It was a lovely district, whose scenery, from its richness and variety, has been compared to the Italian Tivoli. Here, about a grove dedicated by early Greek settlers to the worship of Pan, had grown up a heathen colony, and Herod the Great had built a temple of white marble in honor of his patron Augustus. As the place increased into a city Philip the tetrarch had adorned it and given it a name suggesting his own power and that of Caesar Augustus.

Who do men say?—The question may be regarded either as preparatory to the more incisive one to follow, or as a request for information from those who, through closer intercourse with the people, would know their views. Note that it is the people's and not the rulers' opinion which Jesus desires to know. Ever since he began his public career men had been discussing his deeds and his teachings.

The Son of man—Mark and Luke omit this touch, which carries so much of our Lord's consciousness of his humiliation and glory. The marginal reading, "that I, the Son of man, am," involves the assertion that he who speaks is the Son of man, an assertion which could mean nothing else to Jewish ears than a claim to Messiaship.

14. Others, Jeremiah—Though disesteemed during his life, he came to be regarded as one of the noblest of the prophets. There seems to have been a belief that he was to return to the earth.

15 Who say ye?—The last word is emphatic. Could it be possible that they who had lived in such intimacy with him shared these chance and uncertain guesses of the crowd? It was a crucial question, since the answer would indicate how deeply the training of the past months had really taken hold of them.

16. Peter answered—Unquestionably he was pre-eminent among the apostles, their spokesman. Matthew not only places him first in the list (Matt. 10. 2), as all do, but calls him "first." Already he had acepted the Messiaship of Jesus (John 1. 41), and more recently had given practical utterance to his belief (John 6. 69). But however tentative these former convictions, there is now nothing but the heartiest full allegiance.

16. Thou art the Christ—To a Jew this could mean nothing less than the One in whom were fulfilled all the expectations of the prophets, all the eager longings of men, all the purposes of God for the redemption of men. Under the circumstances, it was an extremely significant confession. Jesus had certainly done nothing to encourage the prevailing conceptions of Messiaship. On the other hand, He had opposed them. As a result, even the Baptist had cherished a doubt. But now, in spite of all that seemed to contradict the Lord's Messiship according to Jewish ideals, this declaration from the disciples comes forth clear and decisive.

17,—Blessed art thou—This is the only case of the Master's calling an individual blessed." It is a kind of cry of exultation, as if he were relieved, by the answer of a great load of anxiety. The use of the original name, Simon, adds solemnity, especially as it is coupled with the other name, John, meaning "grace of the Lord." The former Simon had truly become a child of divine grace; for his confession surely came not from any human instruction but directly from the Father in heaven.

18. I also say unto thee—He too, as well as the Father, has a revelation to make to Peter. It has to do not with himself but with the future of his own work, and the relation which Peter is to sustain to that work.

Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church—Endless controversy has arisen over this saying. Which is meant, that the rock is Peter, or Jesus, or the confession of Peter, or the other disciples as well as Peter? In Eph. 2. 20, Christ is called the "corner stone"; but, the central idea about him here is that he is to be the Builder, and is, therefore, to be the directing agency in all that has to do with the framing of the building.

The gates of Hades—A proverbial expression for the nether world, where the spirits of the dead are said to await the general resurrection. It corresponds to the Sheol of the Old Testament (Isa. 38. 10).

Shall not prevail against it — Keeping in mind the metaphor of Hades as a stronghold with mighty gates, the idea conveyed is, that death, with all its grim p[illegible] can never b[illegible] whose Buil[illegible] membership [illegible] of whom [illegible]

19. The keys of the kingdom of heaven—Authority to admit into the church, or to reject whomsoever they will as the vicars of Christ on earth.

Whatsoever thou shalt bind—No reference to the forgiveness of sins. The words, in the original, describe Peter's authority as a teacher. They may be assumed also to apply to the other apostles. The Jewish rabbis were authorized to permit certain things as lawful and to teach certain things as orthodox. So, whatever the apostles should sanction in the faith and morals of the church would receive the indorsement of heaven. Their condemnation of any practice or belief would also meet with divine approval. There is no intimation, however, that what is once sanctioned in the church is sanctioned forever, however changed conditions may be. We must be careful not to read into these verses any of the false doctrines of priestcraft.

20. Then—The word is emphatic. Having expressed his joy at their confession, and outlined the part they were to play in the church he was to build, he charged them that they should tell no man that he was the Christ, for he understood what false conceptions of the functions of the Messiah prevailed, and how easy it would be for the people to misinterpret his claims.

21. From that time—Even the disciples had only a slight appreciation of what was involved in his Messiaship. Although he had given intimations of the fact before (Matt. 9. 15; 12. 40; John 2. 19; 3. 14), they seem to have had little idea that, as Messiah, he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer, and be killed.

22. Peter took him—The chief apostle began to exercise his freshly betsowed prerogatives at once. There is a mixture of officiousness and ardent affection in the way he begins to rebuke the Master for his astonishing disclosure of his purpose to die at Jerusalem.

23. Get thee behind me, Satan—One of the fathers ingeniously tried to prove that what was meant was that Peter had been trying to "lead his Leader," and that he must resume his position as a follower behind Christ. But the "Satan" sems to make that idea impossible. In the suggestion of Peter Jesus saw the return of the subtle temptation of the wilderness, to gain his dominion over men in some other way than by the way of the cross.

24-26. Three things are necessary to those who would follow in the train of Christ, the three things that made him a Saviour to the world: (1) Self-denial—to renounce one's own pleasure for the well-being of others and the will of the Father; (2) cross-bearing—to make the saving of one's life secondary to the fulfillment of one's mission; (3) obedience—loyal acknowledgment of the supreme authority of Christ in everything. There is no other way to come after Christ, or to save one's life.

27. For—Introducing a reason for the exhortation to a life of self-denial. Compare the words of Matt. 10. 33. If we deny him, and not self, in this life, then, when he shall come in the glory of his Father, he will deny us.

28. The Son of man coming in his kingdom—At the time Matthew wrote the common belief was that those who were then alive would live until the return of Christ. This may accoun for the difference in the earlier form of this statement in Mark 9. 1: "The kingdom of God come with power." At any event some af them did live to see not only the transfiguration, but also the destruction of Jerusalem, and the pentecostal baptism, all of which were a coming of the kingdom in power.

LARGEST WEAVING LOOM.

Germany boasts that it has the largest weaving loom in the world. An engineering firm of Chemnitz, Saxony, the centre of the textile industry, has just completed for a firm at Rodewisch, in the same neighborhood, a huge crank loom 75 feet long and 60 feet wide. It stands 10 feet high and weighs 85 tons. The shuttle is of corresponding proportions and travels to and fro fifteen times a minute. This machine is capable of turning out seamless discs of felt such as are used in paper mills up to 223 feet in circumference.

GAMESTERS IN ROME.

Particulars have come to light of a remarkable raid made on a gaming room connected with one of the principal hotels in Rome. A few nights ago half-a-dozen policemen entered the room while roulette was in progress and seized all the money on the tables—about $1,000. They also took the pocket-books of the players, but made no arrests. Not until some time afterwards did the roulette players discover that they had been the victims of an audacious robbery, the "policemen" being a band of thieves in disguise.

A man never realizes how small [illegible]5 bill is until he breaks it.

[illegible]etty girls can break hearts al[illegible] as fast as homely girls can [illegible] them.

DONT'S FOR SWIMMERS

AND ALSO FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT SWIM.

List of Precautions Given by Members of Royal Life Saving Society.

Here are a list of very sensible do'ts for swimmers and also for those who don't swim by T. W. Sheffield, honorary member of the Royal Life Saving Society, of Regina. They have been published before, but the dangers they warn against are again to the fore. Mr. Sheffield would have them posted up at every bathing place or summer resort:

FOR SWIMMERS.

Don't bathe in unfrequented or secluded parts.

Don't swim away from shore, always along the shore.

Don't bathe alone if subject to giddiness or faintness.

Don't swim against the stream if you come across weeds.

Don't bathe shortly after dining; wait at least two hours.

Don't swim near dams, waterfalls, or where reeds are growing.

Don't dive into the water without first ascertaining the depth.

Don't swim without protecting your ears if subject to ear trouble.

Don't sit in a boat or stand about undressed after being in the water.

Don't swim too far out in the sea or lake unattended by a boat or an expert swimmer.

Don't swim without company if you have a weak heart, and only after consulting a doctor.

Don't swim far after a hard day's work, or over-exertion after other forms of exercise.

Don't dive out of or try to get into a boat from the side; dive from the stern and get in from the stern, but only then from a boat with a broad beam.

Don't take fright if you fall into the water with your clothes on; remember, clothes float, and assist you to float. Make for the shore, swimming with the tide or stream.

Don't swim without some recognized signal to give your fellow-swimmers, if subjected to cramps, such as lifting one arm out, shouting for help. Don't abuse this; leave the water as soon as possible.

Don't take fright if seized with cramp; keep cool; turn on the back and endeavor to rub the place affected. If the leg is drawn up with pain, swim slowly with the arms only. All swimmers should practice this.

FOR NON-SWIMMERS.

Don't throw the hands or arms out of the water.

When canoeing take a life belt if you are not an expert.

Don't go beyond the depth of your hips if you con't swim.

Don't plunge or struggle when you find yourself in deep water.

Don't grasp any person who approaches you; do what he tells you.

Don't attempt to get into a boat coming to your rescue; catch hold of the stern until assisted to get in.

If you follow out these directions when in distress in the water you will help yourself and others coming to your assistance.

Tread water by keeping the legs moving up and down, as in walking upstairs. Hold an oar or canoe paddle, plank or branch of a tree in the middle when thrown to you; an oar or paddle with the blade flat on the water will keep you up if you don't struggle. Take in long breaths through the mouth and inhale through the nostrils; this makes the body more buoyant and keeps you warm.

A MODERN SOLOMON.

An old gentleman, some time ago, had occasion to engage a gardener. One morning he had two applicants for the position—one was a very decent looking man, while the other was much less prepossessing in his appearance and manner.

After a moment's hesitation the old gentleman chose the latter applicant.

A friend who was present evinced a good deal of surprise at the selection, and asked: "Has that man worked for you before?"

"No," replied the old gentleman, "as a matter of fact, I never saw either of them before until to-day."

"Then why did you choose the shorter man? The other had a much better face!"

"Face!" exclaimed the old man in disgust; "let me tell you something—when you choose a gardener choose him by his breeches. If they are patched on the knees you want him; if they are patched on the seat you don't want him."

PRINCIPLE.

"Here's a copper for you, my good man."

"Tanks, mem, but I cannot accept it. I have registered me oath to die a poor man, mem."