

MAN'S GLORY AND SHAME

Preacher Says Conscience Does Not Make Cowards of Men.

Our glory is this, the testimony of our conscience.—II. Cor. 1. 12.

Paul's statement is the answer to the question. Does conscience make cowards of us all? It is an emphatic no. A gift of God, conscience could not be the curse it would be if it made its owner a victim of abject fear. It may make one afraid of the punitive sanction of the law. If so it is a salutary check, but does not unnerve. The best among us, when the blood burns and greed goads needs to have the awfulness of an offended Deity fleshed terrifyingly upon him. Such a warning engenders a caution which implies courage, not pusillanimity. He of Tarus when He calls conscience our glory lifts that faculty up to the agnity which is its by every right, divine and human.

WHAT CONSCIENCE DOES.

Conscience makes us cowards? No! But it unmasks cowards. It reveals every character of which the fiber makes not for intrepidity. Where manhood is, conscience inspires prowess; where cowardice is, it exposes the aspen trembling of him who dares not battle for the right. Man's glory and man's shame come from the evidence of conscience. By its declaration he is acquitted or condemned. Its verdict garbs him with a glory which dazzles in the dark ways of life or accuses him of backsliding from ideals into the slough of mean aspirations, corrupt desires and dishonest practices. The noblest thing we can say of a man is that his word is his bond and that his bond

is stronger than corporations or trusts or any of the associations of men.

What has fortified such a man so impregnably is the courage with which he has followed the suggestions of conscience. As it bade, he gave to God what was God's and to Caesar what was Caesar's. No man can do more. Such a one, whether confronting the terror of unprecedented adversity or riding on the highest wave of prosperity, whether in war or in peace, in health or in sickness, in life or in death, whether summoned by God or by his fellows, is sublimely unafraid.

THE HERALD OF LAW.

Before the bar of unpurchasable justice the testimony of a man's conscience is the umpire of his fate, no matter what his creed may be. As he has treated his conscience here so will it deal with him then. Yet conscience is only the herald of the law. It gives light, but the strength which the will needs to obey its behests must descend from above. Here religion comes to the rescue. That religion must be heaven-born. No religion can prove that its charter is divine unless it make it irrefutably clear that it holds within its gift a light which so illumines conscience as to make it inerrant and endows man's will with a robustness which makes it indomitable.

A man whose conscience is so enlightened and whose will is so unopposed can never be a coward, but always and everywhere a hero.

REV. P. A. HALPIN.

HATS AT \$10,000 APIECE.

That of the Cardinal's is a Very Expensive Affair.

The cardinal's hat, which a recent death has placed at the disposal of the Pope of Rome, will cost, whoever may be its recipient, certainly not less than \$10,000. This includes a variety of disbursements to all sorts of people, but the whole of them centre round the all-important hat.

Thus custom decrees that the officer of the Papal Guard, who is responsible for its safe custody while it is in process of delivery to the new cardinal, shall be presented with \$1,000 in cash, and a gold ink-pot worth \$200.

The actual bearer of the hat receives \$2,000 in money, and a cross and missal of the value of \$200. The secretary of the mission which accompanies it gets \$300.

The cost of the registration of the patent is \$4,400. And between \$1,000 and \$1,500 has to be distributed in compulsory presents, when at the Pontifical Court, the recipient balances it on top of his head for the first and only time.

For a cardinal's hat cannot be worn like any ordinary piece of headgear. Indeed, it is not really a hat at all, but a flat, pancake-like square of red cloth, destitute alike of either brim or crown.

The first thing the new cardinal has to do, therefore, after paying out the \$10,000, is go out and buy himself a hat which he can put on. Even this one is pretty expensive, for there are only about half-a-dozen shops in Europe which stock them, and the proprietors naturally keep up the price to a remunerative level.

It is, too, exceedingly heavy and uncomfortable, being composed of a kind of thick cardboard material, covered with the fine cloth used for billiard tables, but dyed, of course, a brilliant red, and it is ornamented with gold cord and tassels. It costs about \$40, and four or five of them are needed by the cardinal every year.

The \$10,000 hat hangs above the altar in the private chapel of His Eminence during his life, and at death is buried with him.

GAVE BACK \$53,000.

Money Taken From Illinois Home Restored in Two Lots.

David Myers of Mount Vernon, Ill., who recently lost \$53,000 from an iron safe he kept at his home, has had the entire amount restored to him. The money came back in two lots. The first was discovered in a cellar at the home of his son, Clarence, who made the find. The first intimation that the money might be buried in the cellar came to the son when he noticed the earth disturbed in the cellar, and in digging about the place he unearthed a package containing \$18,000.

It was announced that the search for the rest of the money would be given up, but it develops that the search was continued quietly and persistently, and resulted in uncovering the missing \$35,000, but where it was located has not been made public, and an effort will be made to keep the particulars of the find a secret.

Myers is a farmer living about ten miles from this city, and also is engaged in money loaning. It was when he went to his safe to deposit a payment that had been made on a mortgage that he discovered his loss. The money was taken while a family re-union was in progress at the Myers home last fall, and in spite of the efforts to keep it secret the story leaked out about as soon as the money was found.

Myers kept his money at home, because he did not believe in banks, but he has changed his plans, and the banks now take care of his surplus thousands. He was thought to possess only an ordinary amount of money, and the disclosures brought about over the losing and finding of the \$53,000 caused much surprise in his family and among the residents of the district in general. Detectives have been working on the case since last fall.

BLOTTERS AND STATE SECRETS.

The ability to read backward what has been impressed on a blotting pad and the secrets which the latter will yield when reflected in a mirror are dangers against which the Foreign Office has its precaution. It was the last place where pepper castors of sand were used to dry the written word, and for a time black blotting paper was specially manufactured and used, but it was found not to be absolutely mark-proof, so that absorbent rollers were introduced for blotting diplomatic documents. When such a roller has been run over letters sideways and up and down a few times, to decipher its impression would defy even Sherlock Holmes.

The Home

DELICIOUS CAKE RECIPES.

Pittsburg Fruit Cake.—Take one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, two eggs, one cupful of New Orleans molasses, one cupful of chopped apples, one cupful of sour milk with which two teaspoonfuls of baking soda have been mixed. Add flour enough to make a batter the same as you would for any ordinary loaf cake. Bake in a square pan with a slow fire about forty-five minutes. When baked it is moist. Frost if you like.

Fig Fruit Cake.—Six figs chopped with one cupful of raisins. Dissolve one level teaspoonful of soda in one cupful of boiling water and pour over figs and raisins and cool. Cream together one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of shortening, three eggs well beaten, reserving the white of one for frosting; two cupfuls of flour, flavor with vanilla and one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg and one level teaspoonful of cinnamon.

Fruit Cake.—One and one-half cupfuls of flour, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of sour milk, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful of chopped nuts, one teaspoonful of soda, one heaping teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, citron if desired. Stir the dry ingredients together, then add milk to which has been added soda and butter.

Blackberry Jam Cake.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of blackberry jam, one-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda in one-half cupful of sour cream, one teaspoonful each of allspice, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Cream the butter and sugar, add the jam, and mix; then add the eggs, well beaten, flour next, then spices, then the cream with the soda. Put together with white caramel icing as follows: One pint white sugar and one cupful of sweet milk. Boil it until it drips from spoon; add butter size of hickory nut, and whip to a cream; put between layers while hot.

CARE OF CARPETS AND RUGS.

To spoil a carpet sweep it with a stiff, half worn broom, but to save a carpet dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it out and hang it up to dry. This will make a broom last almost twice as long as it otherwise would.

Rugs should be beaten on the wrong side, then swept on the right side. Spots may be removed by the use of oxgall or ammonia and water, using a sponge or flannel. Slightly moistened bran is equally as good as salt in brightening rugs and carpets.

Vinegar will remove lime spots, soot from an open chimney or the careless handling of stovepipes can be removed by covering thickly with salt, and this afterwards can be brushed up quickly without injury to the carpets. Spirits of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with sponge or flannel to discolored spots will often restore the color.

Remove ink stains with milk and after soaking up all that seems possible, either sprinkle thickly with salt or wash with a pure white soap, a clean brush and warm water.

For grease spots use powdered magnesia, fuller's earth, or buckwheat flour. Sprinkle on spots and let it lie until grease is absorbed. Renew the flour or other absorbent material as often as necessary.

Housewives are cautioned to look out for the carpet moth early in spring. When carpet moths are discovered, after removing all artificial lights in the room, saturate the cracks in the floor with benzene. Wash upper edge of the carpet with solution of corrosive sublimate and alcohol, sixty parts of poison to one part of the alcohol. Be extremely careful about using this if there are children about.

For ingrain or three-ply carpets lay a cloth out of hot water and wring it over the edges of binding, and iron with an iron as hot as can be without scorching. This destroys the moth as well as the eggs. Wilton and the heavier carpets must be steamed on the under side.

A good solution to use in wiping up the floor before putting down the rugs or carpets is as follows: A quarter of a pound of red pepper steeped in a gallon of water, to which are added two drams of strychnia powder.

KITCHEN TIME SAVERS.

When cheese is too dry to serve

with apple pie, grate the cheese and spread a layer over the pie when it is still warm (not hot), as that melts the cheese and makes it tough.

When baking individual custards if you will put a thin buttered square of bread in the bottom of your cup you will avoid the custard being soggy at the bottom of the cup.

When creaming sugar and butter for cake, a pinch of salt will give the cake a splendid flavor. Add a tablespoon of cream to your butter and sugar and the work will take only one-half the time and makes cake smoother.

Save the pieces of tin that come out of the salmon cans, as they are oftentimes of such a shape that they can be got into any kind of corner or crack—their uses as a scraper are unlimited, pots pans, pipes, furniture, molding—anything that needs scraping.

USEFUL HINTS.

The Care of Bread Boards.—Bread boards should be occasionally scrubbed with a little salt. This helps to considerably whiten the boards.

To Clean Dirty Sponges.—Put a piece of soda the size of a walnut and a tablespoonful of salt into a basin, and pour on boiling water. Allow dirty sponges to stand in this for a short time, when they will be quite clean and free from grease. Rinse in cold water.

When Buying a Broom.—Heavy brooms should always be selected in preference to light ones for thorough sweeping, as the weight aids in the process. In buying a broom test it by pressing the edge against the floor; if the straws bristle out and bend the broom is a poor one; for they should remain in a firm, solid mass.

A Substitute for a Hot-Water Bottle.—Make a bag of linen or calico to measure. When made about 16in. by 10in. fill with nice clean sand and sew up at the end. Place in the oven until thoroughly hot, then slip into a flannel bag. It is then ready for use, and will retain the heat much longer than an earthenware heating jar.

In Place of Firewood.—When firewood is scarce in the home it is a good plan to eke it out when fire-lighting (or use instead of it) a sheet of newspaper, rolled very tightly and then tied twice, if possible, in a hard knot. One who has tried fire-lighting in this way declares that five or six of these knots will kindle a fire without any firewood.

How to Relieve Choking.—Raising the left arm as high as you can will relieve choking much more rapidly than by being thumped on the back. Very frequently at meal times, and when they are at play, children get choked while eating, and the customary way of relieving them is to slap them sharply on the back. The effect of this is to set the obstruction free, so that it can be brought about by raising the left hand of the child as high as possible, and the relief comes much more rapidly.

The Baby and its Thumb.—If the baby persists in sucking his fat little thumb, here is a way to induce him to stop. Make a pair of light-weight white flannel bags considerably larger than the baby's hand, and, when the small child begins to suck his thumb, put the little hands inside the bag, fasten the top of the bag with a shield, and pin to the sleeve of the dress. Baby won't like it, of course, but it will cure him of the habit more quickly than any other method. Many babies wear the little bags until they fall asleep at night, and then they are taken off.

HEALTHY LITTLE CHILDREN.

A mother should not expect that her children will escape all the ill to which babyhood and childhood are subject, but she can do much to lessen their severity and make baby's battle for health easily won. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are little ones. They are mothers' ever-ready help and Baby's best friend. The action of the Tablets is gentle but thorough. They cure colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, allay the irritation at teething time, destroy worms and promote healthy, natural sleep. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or narcotic. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"What's that piece of cord tied round your finger for?" "My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter." "And did you post it?" "No; she forgot to give it to me."

FORTIFIED AT FIFTY.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring Health and Strength to Women at a Critical Time.

Few women reach the age of fifty without enduring much suffering and anxiety. Between the years of forty-five and fifty health becomes fickle, and acute weaknesses arise with rheumatic attacks, pains in the back and sides, frequent headaches, nervous ailments and depression of spirits.

The secret of good health between forty-five and fifty depends upon the blood supply. If it is kept rich, red and pure, good health will be the result, and women will pass this critical stage in safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help women of mature years as no other medicine can, for they make the rich, red blood that means good health, and brings relief from suffering. Mrs. C. Donavon, Newcastle, N. B., says: "About two years ago I was greatly run down and very miserable. I did not know what was wrong with me. I was hardly able to drag myself about, had severe headaches and no appetite. I felt so wretched that I hardly cared whether I lived or not. I had often read of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for others and I decided to try them, and I can now truthfully say I found them all they are recommended to be. Under their use my health gradually came back; I could eat better, sleep better and felt stronger in every way, and before long I was enjoying as good health as ever I had done."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the trouble in the blood. They actually make new blood. That is why they cure such troubles as rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, kidney troubles, headaches, sickenches and backaches, and the ailments of growing girls and women of mature years. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOMETHING NEW IN JAILS.

The city of Birmingham, Alabama, will build a new jail on the skyscraper plan. The idea is to erect a fifteen-storey steel building, the lower portion to be devoted to courtrooms, offices of county officials, etc., while the upper floors are to contain the jail. It is argued that escapes from a jail poised 200 feet in the air would be practically impossible, while having the court house and prison in one building would facilitate the handling of criminal cases. The building, which will very likely be erected, will cost about \$400,000.

CEREMONY OF BURIAL AT SEA

Something Grand and Profound in Sea for Tomb.

When a funeral takes place at sea the body is sewn up in a canvas sack, which is heavily weighted at the foot, and then laid on a "coaming" (part of one of the hatches), which takes the place of a bier. The whole is covered with a Union Jack, which is fastened to the four corners of the "coaming," so that when the time comes to commit the body to the deep the one end of the "coaming" is raised, and the body slips off into the water leaving the flag in its place. The captain and first officer read the burial service between them, the other officers and men joining in the responses. A few minutes after the service commences, at a signal from the first officer, the engines are stopped altogether, and then there is absolute stillness and silence broken only by the voice of the captain and the ripple of the waters. "We therefore commit his (or her) body to the deep . . ." and at these words the men who stand by the "coaming" on which the body rests raise it gently up, there is a dull splash, and the body sinks to rise no more until the great day when the deep shall give up her dead. Everything is done in the most reverent spirit, and there is something very grand and profound in having the sea for a tomb. God seems nearer in that great solitude.

AN ANTIQUARY'S DINNER.

Bread, Butter, Fruit and Wine were Centuries Old.

One of the most singular meals ever eaten was that given to a select few by an antiquary named Goebel in Brussels some years ago. The bread was made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed out of Egypt and it was spread with butter made when Elizabeth ruled England. For fruit there were apples which ripened before the Christian era and the wine was older than the white man's knowledge of the new world. The bread was made from wheat taken from a chamber in one of the pyramids, the butter (of which there were several pounds) had been found in an earthen crock on a stone shelf under the icy waters of a well in Scotland. A pantry in the ruins of Pompeii had furnished the par of apples (which were as sweet and finely flavored as if only a few months old), and the flagon of wine had been recovered from an old vault in the Corinth.

An average orange-tree produces about 20,000 oranges, and a lemon-tree 8,000 lemons.