

# WHAT IS TRUE LIBERTY?

Where Do We Find the Greatest Freedom In This Sin Bound World.

Being made free from sin, ye became the servants of righteousness.—Rom. vi. 18.

St. Paul speaks of the Romans as of those who had been servants of sin, but had been delivered of this servitude and brought to the glorious liberty of the children of God. All that are born of the flesh are naturally servants of sin. To acknowledge that is the beginning of true liberty. Owing to the fact that the servitude of sin wraps itself in the garb of liberty, it is not so easy to distinguish true and false liberty, and many are deceived by looking only at the outward appearance.

True liberty is righteousness. Sin is offering all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them to those who will fall down and worship it, and many a miserable slave of sin bound in uncompromising servitude finds no time to seek the glorious liberty of the children of God, thinks himself free and independent because sin allows him to sow to the flesh, to follow his natural inclinations and

## PASSIONS UNRESTRAINED.

Though there is no law given to the justified, his love will limit the exercise of his freedom in much larger measure than could ever be attempted by law. Many a thing which no law forbids, which he is at liberty to partake, a Christian will not touch, because in his indi-

vidual case it might harm body or soul in the course of time, or it might offend a tellow believer. Christian liberty is not a license to do what we please, but a desire to do what is expedient.

Nothing may hinder us from going into a coal mine all dressed in white, but how we will come out again is a different question. Likewise nothing may hinder us to walk in the counsel of the ungodly and stand in the way of sinners garbed in the white robe of Christ's righteousness, but who can tell how we will come back? That's why St. Paul advises "See that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise," lest the golden crown of freedom be transformed into

## THE IRON CHAIN OF SIN.

The greatest liberator and emancipator says, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

In Him who took upon Him the form of a servant, who became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, that He might deliver us from all sins, from death and from the power of the devil, we find true liberty, and the more we become like Him the more we become free from sin and servants of righteousness.

May God help our people to strive after true liberty.

REV. ERNST A. TAPPERT.

## WHEN WORKMEN STRIKE

### MAKING THE PUBLIC PAY FOR LABOR'S LAPSES.

#### Greatest Injury Falls Upon Those Who Have Had Nothing to Do With Strikes.

When the cabmen of London struck, many years ago, the public began to realize how useful they had been, and the outcry that followed quickly led to a settlement. And it will be remembered by Londoners how their patience was taxed by the numerous strikes of motor-omnibus drivers. There never was a general strike, and for this Londoners had to be thankful, but hundreds of thousands of residents in and around the metropolis were held up morning and night by the withdrawal of omnibuses, says London Answers.

The danger of a great railway strike, with its fearful consequences, was happily averted a short time ago; but in 1897-8 the public gained some idea of the inconveniences which it would have brought about. That was the time of the engineers' strike, and, of course, the secession of the men responsible for the motive power of our railways partially paralyzed the companies.

### WELSH COAL STRIKE.

In the early seventies England heard with equanimity of a strike of Welsh colliery workers. There was general sympathy, and a hope that the trouble would be settled; but when housewives began to purchase fresh supplies of coal they quickly awakened to the seriousness of the situation. When the price rose to two shillings and even to three shillings per hundred-weight—as it did in London—they became alarmed. The misery produced by that strike is still unparalleled.

Supposing the police force of a great city went on strike? One can easily imagine the panic that would ensue amongst householders, and the corresponding joy of the army of criminals. Most people will be inclined to laugh at the mere notion, yet in the early 'nineties there was a mutiny at Bow Street station, when about one hundred and thirty men refused to go on duty. Many attempts on property occurred that night.

### LONDON DOCK STRIKE.

The great London dock strike taught several useful lessons to numerous persons who had heard of the British workman and his grievances, and taken little or no interest in them. The man in the street soon came to regard it as more than a local affair. He was directly interested in the enormous rise in the price of French eggs and other perishable commodities. It is generally known that many

railway systems on the Continent are State-owned. In Austria railway employees are in a similar position to soldiers on active service—a strike would be treated as a mutiny. But when they wished to have certain grievances remedied they adopted most novel methods. Instead of ignoring their duties, they attended to them so completely that the Government was glad to come to terms. In brief, their plan of campaign was to carry out their instructions to the letter.

## PUBLIC PROTESTED.

Thus, if a train were ordered to leave at four o'clock, it started precisely at that time, and all persons in the act of getting in or out had to look after themselves, and try to avoid fatal accidents. Every passenger's luggage was weighed with great ceremony, passports had to be shown twenty times in an hour, hundreds of blameless persons were detained and searched, railway carriages not answering to the regulation requirements were closed, and so on, until the public rose in protest.

It can be said with all truth that a strike inflicts the greatest injury upon those who have had nothing to do with its origin, but who are forced into the fight by the economic conditions. The small tradesman, whose livelihood depends on the working classes, is the first to suffer.

## THE NEW CONSTANTINOPLE.

### The City Is Cleared of Beggars and Criminals.

Hopes for the future are brighter in the Turkish capital since Mahmud Shevket Pasha's "army of liberators" have taken possession of the city. Constantinople has now been cleared of a host of beggars, tramps, burglars, and assassins, which had hitherto made the capital their home. Arson has ceased and the streets are safe. Even the police about the town are hardly recognizable, for, instead of the evil-looking, dirty man of recent times, one meets to-day a neatly-dressed official, who knows his duty and is respected by all.

Even carriage drivers are feeling the change. Horses unfit for work may no longer be used, and the cabmen now find that they must feed their animals sufficiently if they want permission to ply for hire. In the agricultural provinces the roads and bridges are having attention. The mutinied First Army Corps is being usefully employed, unarmed, in reconstructing the roads about Monastir and Salonica, a special credit of nearly \$400,000 having been added to the budget for this purpose. The Ministry of Public Works has also in hand the preparation of an elaborate scheme for roads and railways throughout the country. Electric lighting and necessary railway lines will soon be put in hand, giving work to the many unemployed, and encouraging the return of capital to the impoverished empire.

# The Home

## CANNING AND PRESERVING.

To Make Peach Jelly.—Cook peaches and add a few of the kernels; when done strain. Then drop the white of an egg in to clear, the same as making coffee. To one pint of peach liquor add one lemon, one pound of sugar. Dry and heat the sugar in a separate pan and let the peach liquor boil for twenty minutes, then add the hot sugar and let all boil only a few minutes. This makes jelly same as other liquors where otherwise peach liquor will not jell.

Chili Sauce.—Take five large onions, eight green peppers, and chop fine thirty ripe tomatoes cut in small pieces, five tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of salt, eight cupfuls of vinegar, and boil all together two and a half hours and bottle for use.

Pieplant Marmalade.—Four pounds of pieplant, peeled and cut fine; four pounds of sugar, six oranges, chopped fine, with the yellow rinds of three grated; one pound of almonds, blanched and chopped. Mix all together and cook until the pieplant is well done. Put into glasses with paraffin on top. This recipe makes twenty glasses.

When Canning Pineapple.—Take pineapple and cut into one-half inch slices. Core each slice and then peel. By so doing time is saved and the eyes of the pineapple can easily be removed without any trouble. Leave in slices or cut each slice into small pieces and can as usual.

Pineapple Hint.—Purchase a sharp razor. Then with a sharp carving knife cut the pineapple into slices about one-quarter or one-eighth of an inch thick. Then with the razor peel the slices, taking out the eyes as you go along. There is no waste at all like there is with dull knives and pineapple snips, and such things. You can prepare three or four in this way in the time it used to take to prepare one in the old way. A good way to protect the thumb in peeling any kind of fruit is to slip the end of a finger of an old rubber glove over it.

Sweet Corn Pickles.—Take twelve ears of corn and cut grains from the cob; add one small head of cabbage, one cupful of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of turmeric, four onions, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two red peppers, one tablespoonful of ground mustard, one tablespoonful of flour, and one quart of vinegar. Chop all fine and cook about half an hour.

Canned Cherries.—Stone the cherries without bruising, drain, weigh, and to each pound allow a pound of sugar; add just enough water to melt the sugar, bring to boiling point and skim. Put in the cherries and push to one side of the range where they may remain hot, but not boiling, for at least an hour; then draw the kettle over the fire and cook slowly until the cherries are transparent. Skim, drain, sprinkle sugar over them, and place in a sieve in the sun or in an oven to dry. This syrup will answer for the boiling of several pounds of cherries.

Cucumber Catsup Without Cooking.—Grate the cucumbers and drain off the water through a colander; add six large onions chopped fine to a gallon of grated and drained cucumbers; add vinegar, salt, pepper (cayenne), and horseradish to taste. Bottle it without cooking.

## PICNIC SANDWICHES.

Sandwich Hint.—Keep your one pound baking powder cans, and when baking days come bake your bread for sandwiches in them. You then have dainty rounds when sliced for your sandwiches.

Lettuce Sandwiches.—Butter the round bread and slice thin, put crisp lettuce leaves on each piece, sprinkle with mayonnaise, and press pieces together.

Potted Ham Sandwich.—Mix two well chopped pickles with potted ham and spread on rounds of thinly sliced bread.

Lemon Sandwich.—One-quarter cupful of sugar, one egg, one-quarter teaspoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of butter, juice of one lemon. Cook all together until thick, let cool, and spread on rounds of buttered bread.

Chicken Sandwich.—Take leftover pieces of chicken, remove all bones, put meat through food chopper, mix with mayonnaise dressing and spread on rounds of bread.

Peanut Sandwich.—Put peanuts through finest knife of food chopper, salt and mix with enough

cream to make a paste. Spread on thin rounds of buttered bread.

Banana Sandwich.—Mash bananas and add a few drops of lemon juice. Spread on buttered bread. These are delicious, but must be served at once.

Tongue Sandwiches.—Boil one large beef tongue. When cold cut in small dice. Cut in small pieces two heads of celery and three hard boiled eggs. Mix all together. Dressing—One-third cupful sweet cream, three eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of butter, five tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar. Cook in double boiler and season with pepper, salt and mustard to suit taste. Pour over tongue when cold and serve.

## HOUSEHOLD PESTS.

Buffalo Bugs.—Allspice freely used will kill buffalo bugs.

Ants.—Scatter bunches of sweet fern where ants collect.

To Rid House of Flies.—Cut a piece of screen wire about four by six inches and get a piece of lath long enough so you can reach the ceiling with it. Fold one of the narrow sides of screen over one end of the lath and fasten with tacks. Now wait until the light is lit and they will all be on the ceiling. If you hit with a quick jerk it will not harm the paper.

Mignonette Drives Away Flies.—Mignonette is abhorred by flies, and in a room where pots of the flower are set no fly will linger for a moment. Now is the time to sow the seeds and for early blooming the pots must be subjected to gentle heat. Instead of flypapers and horrible sticky brown mixtures left about a room in glass dishes, what a blessed resource as a deterrent to the irritating fly is the sweet, wholesome flower of mignonette.

Mosquito Remedy.—One of the best methods of clearing a room of mosquitoes and likewise moth millers: Put a piece of gum camphor on fire shovel and hold it over the lighted gas until it smokes—it should not blaze up, but blaze slowly enough to form a good smudge. The doors of closets and the bureau drawers should be opened if one fears that the moth millers have found their way in. Also twenty drops of carbolic acid evaporated from a hot shovel will banish flies from a room.

## CARE OF FEET.

Tired Feet.—The best remedies for tired, sore, and painful feet are alcohol, alum, boracic acid, salt, soda, talcum powder, and hot water.

Burning Feet.—For burning feet dip them in hot water to which a little salt has been added. After this sponge with alcohol, letting the spirits evaporate without drying.

Keep Feet Cool.—Strive to keep the feet cool. Astringents and antiseptics like boracic acid, alcohol, and alum usually give gratifying results if used persistently.

New Shoe Help.—If one has on new shoes away from home or the feet pain, they can be relieved by removing the shoes and letting the feet rest until the pains cease. Then the feet may be swollen, but can be crowded in the shoe for a minute or two as long as one can stand the pain. Then remove the shoe again until the foot feels rested, when it will be found the foot will slip quite easily into the shoe, which may be worn quite a while without pain. An envelope of talcum powder carried purposely and dusted in the shoe helps out wonderfully.

## BABY'S GREAT DANGER

### DURING HOT WEATHER

More children die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give prompt relief, the delay may prove fatal to the child. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are children during the hot weather months. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent deadly summer complaints, or cure them if they come unexpectedly. Mrs. O. Moreau, St. Tite, Que., says: "My baby suffered from a severe attack of cholera infantum, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared, and he regained health splendidly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

Can be Banished by the Wonderful Tonic Powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

How often it is that the victims of disease—fevers, measles, la grippe or any other contagious troubles are weak and ailing, even after the disease itself has disappeared. They do not pick up strength as they ought; remain listless, tired and discouraged. The reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravages of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength will not return until the blood is enriched. The blood can be enriched by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—to enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole duty of these pills—thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength after disease had left them weak and run down. Among those who owe good health to these Pills is Miss Laura Hisco, New Ross, N.B., who says:—"Following an attack of measles I was left greatly run down and suffered from a bad cough. I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and procured half a dozen boxes. Before they were all gone I had regained my strength; my cough had disappeared and I was once more enjoying perfect health."

The experience of Miss Hisco is that of many others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood. This new blood strengthens the nerves and banishes such ailments as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, dyspepsia, etc., and brings the glow of health to pale cheeks. The Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## THOSE MURDEROUS MOLLIES.

Its Very Name Carried Terror to the Stoutest Hearts.

The Mollie Maguire Secret Society, which has figured so largely in a recent Irish political law case, was at one time the most dreaded organization of its kind in existence.

The "Mollies" were generally strong, active young peasants, who went about the country at dead of night dressed in women's clothes, and with their faces blackened, or otherwise disguised. They traveled always in parties of four or five, and landlords and their agents, bailiffs, tithe proctors, process servers, and the like, received short shrift at their hands.

Sometimes they drowned their victims in bogholes. Or they would bludgeon them so mercilessly as to leave hardly a whole bone in their bodies; or "card" them, by dragging a cat up and down their bared backs.

From Ireland the organization spread to America, and especially to the coal-mining districts of Pennsylvania, where for many years the mere mention of its name carried terror to the stoutest hearts.

No one could be a member of the order unless he was an Irishman, or of Irish descent, and so, in the end, it came about that the principal aim and object of the Pennsylvania Mollies was to drive out of the district all miners of other nationalities.

To attain this end, wholesale secret assassination was systematically resorted to. Men were first warned. Then, if they declined to quit the country, or hesitated about doing so, they were shot dead on their own doorsteps, or while they were going to, or returning from, their work.

And no one dared open their mouths. For the whole countryside was terror-stricken. With Molly Maguires as judges, Molly Maguires as lawyers, Molly Maguires as witnesses, crime, it was considered, could be committed with impunity.

The breaking up of the terrible organization was due to the Pinkertons, America's world-famous detectives, who sent their agents into the strongholds of the Mollies, and ferreted out their innermost secrets, with the result that scores of them were taken and hanged, in many cases for murders committed years previously.

## BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE

Voluble lady—Do you want to see me again, doctor?

The doctor—I don't want to, but it's business.