LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

Household Hints---Exchange---Conversation Club.

TABLE MANNERS.

To be "born with a silver spoon in his mouth" is a saying applied to one who is born to luxury and wealth. Were we to invent a phrase to designate a person particularly noted for fine table manners, we should say he was born with a silver fork in his hand. Certainly, very few are born to know how to handle a fork properly. To those who have not practiced from the cradle it is almost as difficult as to learn the use of the Chinese chop-sticks.

Most persons learning the use of the fork feel the need of pushing their food on it with the left hand while they scoop with the fork in their right, and having read that it is impolite to use a bit of bread for this purpose, they, almost unconsciously, push their food with their fingers. It takes great watchfulness to keep free of this habit, which once formed, is almost impossible to break. The trouble is those accustomed to the use of the fork will try to follow the custom when in company, while at their own tables they will adhere to the knife. It would be much better if they would practice with the fork at their own tables, as company manners are poor things at best, and cannot be put on like a clean shirt. If not up in the use of the fork it is better by far to use the bread than to run the risk of dipping your fingers into your dish. The ancients used their fingers exclusively at the table, but times have changed when it was considered just the thing to dip your sop in the dish.

The knife is going more and more into disuse, and is used only for cutting meats, paring fruit, and in the preparation of certain salads. celery, radishes, cresses, and all these things are of course eaten with the fingers. Bread and cheese are broken into bits before being carried to the mouth. Never spread a whole slice of bread at once and then bite from it as you eat. Dried meats and fish are eaten with the fingers: so are olives, cucumbers, pickles and most kinds of cake. For soft layer and cream cakes a fork is always used. Peas and beans should be eaten with a fork only; so with potatoes, fish, pastry and all kinds of sauce taken on your plate. Never take a spoon to sup up gravies or other liquids on your plate. Berries and preserves are of course eaten with a spoon.

Keep your fingers as free from food as possible while eating, and never suck them clean or daub your napkin with them. If no finger bowl is on the table you will feel the need of greater care in these important matters.

WASTE NOT WANT NOT.

Some one, who has given the matter sufficient thought, tells why some people are poor:

Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles.

Coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until the potatoes become worthless.

Brooms are never hung up, or dried when wet, and are soon spoiled.

Nice-handled knives are thrown into hot water.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread-pan is left with the dough sticking to it.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

Rags, strings and paper are thrown into the fire.

Tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Dried fruits are not taken care of in the proper season, and become wormy.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Bits of meat, vegetables, bread and cold puddings are thrown away when they might be warmed, steamed and served as good as new.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

For nice meat balls try the following: One pound of round steak chopped very fine at the butcher's. Mix with it half a chopped onion, one teaspoonful of pepper and one of salt, and make it out into small thin cakes as sausage is made. Broil in a double wire broiler that has been rubbed with butter. If it is more convenient to fry them, fry first two slices of fat salt pork until they are brown and crisp, then take them out and put the cakes in the hot fat. Cook them till done, then thicken the gravy and pour it around, not over them.

A pretty way to make very light yet warm comforters is to cover the wadding with cheesecloth; four breadths will be needed for one of ordinary size, and when tying fasten in a little tuft of Germantown wool of a delicate shade of pink or blue. The wool should be cut in one-and-a-half inch lengths, and ten of these threads tied through the center at every place where the comforter is tied. Finish the edges with a border of full shells, crocheting together in this way the upper and under edges of the cheesecloth and just above the shells to complete the border.

For a nice sewing apron cut white lawn one yard in length. One end is turned up straight across and a quarter of a yard deep, and sewed fast on the sides to form a pocket. On the other end a hem is made wide enough to insert the ribbon belt. The sides and top of the pocket are trimmed with lace, and the words "Never too late to mend" worked in outline, a portion of them being above and the rest on the pocket. Scissors, spool and a couple of Greenaway figures complete the design, which is all done in outline. The proverb should be of the color of the belt ribbon, and the rest of the design any bright color fancied which will combine tastefully.

Tribune Exchange.

J. E. Griffen, Valley Falls, Kan., (soldier's orphan,) would like the address of Surg. Lambert, 6th Iowa.

If any one would like to buy an old-fashioned eight-day clock, seven and a half feet high; brass movement, cherry front, in good running order, they will address Mattie E. Wright, Box 113, Hope Valley, R. I.

To the members of the C. C., who have written for the sketch of my prison life, I must say that ill health has prevented a reply. To those asking terms of instruction I will say that I will make them complete for $1.—John W. Manning, Salineville, O.

Can any one tell me anything of Alexander Gillfillan, Co. B, 27th Ohio, sunstruck in the ravine in front of Fort Robinet, near Corinth, Miss., in the attempted charge by Col. Fuller, commandant? If the brave boy is dead, and his widow wants my affidavit, she can have it, for I was an eye witness to his misfortune, as well Wm. Bentley, Wm. Craemer and Benj. Beason, of our regiment.—H. C. Kretzer, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Conversation Club.

EDUCATION BETTER THAN RICHES.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: Wealth may secure not toriety, but greatness is only the distinction accorded a person for some noble act or important public service. Vanderbilt, with all his wealth, is not great. Webster, Lincoln and Garfield were great without it. It is education which develops a nation, as well as the individual. Mexico and Brazil are as rich in resources and valuable mineral deposits as the United States, and have equal commercial facilities and everything requisite to a mighty nation; yet from lack of education they are a benighted and sluggish people. Money is desirable, but only as a means to secure better things. —R. C. L., Malcolm, Lancaster Co., Neb.

A wise and liberal education should be desired above all. It must be that Chas. E. Lloyd expects some rich uncle to leave him a fortune. If so, what will he do with it, if he himself is as ignorant as he would have others to be?—O. B. Luton, Davenport, Neb.

True education, the education of the head and heart, should be the aim of every one who would make the world better for their having lived in it. Compare money with education! How much do you suppose a South Sea Islander would enjoy W. H. Vanderbilt's wealth?—Louisa E. Barnes, Graham, Mo.

NO COLORED CHILDREN NEED APPLY.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: As regards the whites and negroes attending the same school and sitting in the same seat together, I think it is not right. They should have different rooms or houses for their separate schooling. Now here where I live they had serious trouble growing out of that cause; the people all withdrew their children from the schools because the colored children attended the same room and sat in the same seats with the whites. I believe the colored people should have their rights, of course, but they also should have their separate school-rooms. Kansas I think has the best public schools in the country. One of the school laws is that all persons shall send their children to school, and if not, they shall be prosecuted by the School Board. If persons are too poor to buy books or to clothe their children, then, if they but apply to the School Directors, the latter will see that they be furnished, which is a very good law. I attended the Gettysburg, Pa., Soldiers' Orphan School three years and the McAlisterville, Pa., two. The Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania are a great credit to that State, the only State in the Union which takes care of the soldiers' children so well. Thanks are due to Gov. A. J. Curtin, the great war Governor of Pennsylvania.

I have been in Kansas three years, and like it very well. I came from Altoona, Pa. My father, Wm. H. Davis, is supposed to have died at Lookout Mountain, with gangrene in the leg, from the effects of a wound. He was in the 29th Ill. Would like to hear from some of the Club.—John R. Davis, Box 230, Rosedale, Kan.

The editor would ask John R. Davis what he would do with the little colored children in communities where they are too few to warrant the maintenance of a separate school. There are numerous instances among us where there is but a solitary little black boy or girl in the entire school district. Would he have a separate building and a special teacher for the one little black lamb of the Great Shepherd's flock? Or, how then would John enforce the law of compulsory education?

THE BIBLE BRIGADE.

Whoever, boy or girl, writes me and tells me the correct number of verses in the Bible by April 5, I will send them 15 Bible Facts, which are the number of letters, words, verses, chapters and books the Bible contains; how often the words And, Lord and Reverend occurs; the middle verse; which verse contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter j; the finest chapter to read; which two chapters are alike; the longest verse; which four verses in a certain Psalm are alike; and lastly, how many syllables the longest word and name have. I would like some one to tell me how to make a postal album.—Dollie Loudermilch, Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa.

What King slept on an iron bedstead; how long and how wide was it? What King caused 70 other Kings to have their thumbs and great toes cut off? —Katie L. Dickson, Reynale's Basin, N. Y.

In how many different chapters of the Bible is the word Butter found?—Hattie M. Putney (daughter of a 6th N. Y. veteran), Waddington, N. Y.

In what verse and chapter is the word Girl found?—Ola Hammond, Alvarado, Tex., son of a drummer boy, 39th Ill., wounded at Bermuda Hundred.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Nellie C. Bullard: The place taken on Washington's birthday was Buena Vista. The battle was fought between Taylor, the American General, and Santa Anna, the Mexican General, in the year of 1847. With "The Memory of Washington" for their war cry, Taylor's men prepared to celebrate it by a brilliant display of American valor. Papa served three years in Co. H, 24 Ky. Long live THE TRIBUNE. Here is an autograph verse for the Club:

Labor for learning before you grow old,
For learning is better than riches or gold;
Riches and gold may vanish away,
But learning alone will never decay.
—Rosa Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTS AND WISHES.

I will exchange moss, pampas grass, lemon and orange blossoms and leaves, for pieces of silk, satin or velvet; or, I will exchange cards. We came from the snows of Kansas last Spring to these flowery groves. Roses are blooming, and we have orange and lemon groves.—Clara Walker (Wisconsin veteran's daughter), Tangerine, Orange Co., Fla.

Laura Wolfe, Evansburg, O., wants some one to send her "Gypsy's Warning" and "Days Gone By."

Miss I. E. Gowen, Bath, Me., would like to exchange letters and cards with H. Ellis Tubbs. Age between 14 and 18.

Allie Clark, La Porte City, Iowa, would like "Jennie MacNeale's Bride," and would exchange postal cards or album, if some one will tell her how to make one. Father served in Co. G, 14th Iowa.

I would exchange pictures and letters from the dear young readers of THE TRIBUNE. Father served in the 52d Ind.—Ruby Sinclair, Dakota, Ind.

The son of a veteran (though 44, and himself a veteran) would like the words of "Good-Bye Old Arm," or "Strong Right Arm, Good-Bye." Father served in Co. C, 15th Vt., and I in Co. M, 11th Vt. Father was captured near Fairfax Court-house, by Moseby's Guerillas, at the time Gen. Stoughton was captured, and was sent to Libby. One of my brothers served in Co. H, 10th Vt., and left an arm at Petersburg, and died a few years ago. I lost my right leg, from a wound at Spottsylvania. So you see our family did the country some service.—N. S. Rogers, Newport Center, Vt.

AMUSEMENTS AND FINE DRESS.

A dance, properly conducted, is nice amusement, but a mixed ball is no place for a young lady or gentleman who has any self-respect. Card playing is poor business, as it may lead to worse. Education is the highest good.—George Clifton, Chillicothe, Ill.

As long as girls do not exceed themselves they have a perfect right to wear fine clothes and jewelry and dress their hair according to taste. Will Madge Lee write me?—George O. Nulph, Orderly Sergeant, Old Abe Camp, No. 16, S. V., U. S. A., 42 Klein street, Topeka, Kan.

C. K. B.: How much more is thought of a girl neatly dressed, with nice boots, gloves, and jaunty hat, than one who goes on the street in a spoiled dress, untidy hair, run-down boots, bare hands, and any kind of head-gear? Even an American Indian, dressed for a scalp dance, is a wholesome sight compared with the dirty lounger who lies in the dirt before his teepe.—Eva Spaulding, Wabash, Ind.

Dancing is fine amusement, and girls, look nice and neat, but do not let your mothers do all the work, or send your pictures to strangers.—Kmo (blue-eyed girl).

CLUB WHISPERS.

Walter G. Smith, Plymouth, Mass., son of a veteran of Co. H, 18 Me. Cav., disabled in Dahlgren's raid, and a prisoner at Libby and Annapolis.

Hattie A. Poulson, Rainsey, Comanche Co., Kan., daughter of a veteran of First Battalion, 18th U. S. Inf., who would like to hear from comrades, particularly of Cos. F and D, lives in a new country, no school-houses or churches.

I am in favor of mixed schools, for all ranks must mingle in life, and the sooner the youth learn to distinguish good from evil the better. And there are fewer escapades and runaway scrapes where boys and girls are allowed to associate together just as they do at home.—Prairie Lily, Box 50, Girard, Ill.

Here is an autograph verse from the daughter of Samuel Painter, Co. B, 78th Pa.:

Remember me and bear in mind,
A trusty friend is hard to find;
And if my face you never see
Will you in prayer remember me?
—Clara Painter, Millard, Mo.

Father was Second Lieutenant in the 2d Iowa Cav.; served four years, and was wounded at Jackson, Tenn. THE TRIBUNE is most interesting.—Laura Humphrey, Great Bend, Kan.

OUR YOUNG RECRUITS.

Who was the first English child in America? I am 11, daughter of a soldier of the 142d N. Y., and will exchange letters with the boys and girls.—Glendron Bates, Chestertown, N. Y.

A little girl (10) would like to hear from some of the boys and girls whose fathers served with her father in the 42d Ill.—Effie Stebbins, Tarkio, Mo.

Uncle Will was wounded at Buzzard Roost while serving in Co. E, 3d Ky.; father served in Co. H, 9th Ky.—Thos. C. Sympson, Brown's Valley, Ind.

Papa served in Co. E, 2d Colo. Cav.; was in Price's raid in Missouri when the rebel Gen. Marmaduke (now Governor of Missouri) was taken prisoner. He was in every battle from the Little Blue River to the Arkansas.—Ada L. Chugemack, Friendville, Neb.

Father served in Co. H, 64th Ill., and I had an uncle in the army. I would exchange letters and lace and embroidery patterns.—Cora F. Lowe, Marshall, Ill.

Father served in Co. K, 82d Ohio, and would like to hear from his comrades.—George Winder (10), Deep River, Iowa.

Jennie S. Drake, Brant Lake, Dak., a little girl (11), daughter of Frank W. Drake, Co. K, 27th Iowa, would like letters.

Father, R. H. Cosgriff, Co. I, 4th Iowa Cav., would like to hear from his comrades, and I from their children.—Dickie Cosgriff, La Verne, Minn.

BRAIN-RACKERS.

From Our Young Contributors.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S INSTALMENT.

AN ACROSTIC.

George Washington.

WORD SQUARE.

1. Midas.
2. Ivory.
3. Donor.
4. Arose.
5. Syren.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Handsome.

SQUARE WORDS.

I.
1. Shave.
2. Habit.
3. Abash.
4. Visne.
5. Ether.

II.
1. Arenia.
2. Relic.
3. Elder.
4. Niece.
5. Acres.

HIDDEN ANIMALS.

1. Bear.
2. Lion.
3. Badger.
4. Llama.
5. Goat.
6. Leopard.
7. Chamois.
8. Antelope.

DIAMOND.

F
ARE
AGENT
FREEDOM
ENDOW
TOW
M

——Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to their sex. Her remedies are put up not only in liquid forms, but also in Pills and Lozenges, in which forms they are securely sent through the mails.

We have seen a statement from Maj. H. P. Lloyd, formerly Division Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Ohio, and also one from Capt. E. C. Weaver, of this city, warmly indorsing Mr. L. A. Knight and his treatment for Asthma, which these gentlemen each say they have successfully tried. We advise any of our readers who suffer from Asthma, Hay Fever, or Catarrh, to write to Mr. Knight, addressing him at 15 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will send them free his book on these diseases, which they can read and judge for themselves.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward for any case of Opium or Morphine eating that I cannot cure. Address, Box 1141, La Porte, Ind.

My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer."

OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

PROFITABLE PIGEON-KEEPING.

Owing to the immense number of wild pigeons in this country, few, if any, have thought of keeping them to any extent for the market. That this can be made profitable in large cities there is little doubt, as the common pigeon, like the English sparrow, will forage for itself, and require little or no feeding, except in the very depth of Winter.

What is necessary is to fit up a pretty large garret or top of barn with nests all along the sides, with a convenient outlet sufficient to let several pigeons out and in at the same time. Get a dozen pairs to commence with, keep them in and feed well till they are used to the place, when they will return to it, bringing many stragglers, that are not so comfortably situated, with them. They will pick up their food about the streets, and not cost anything for keep, while, as they breed all the year round except while moulting, a regular supply of squabs for the market can be got. Boys could manage them, and would enjoy the business, and if you had a large enough flock dealers would come and get them regularly.

We remember a case in point in Scotland. Our father had moved into larger and more commodious premises for his business. As a school-boy (living in the country), we went there to eat our lunch. In wandering over the premises, we discovered that the garret had been fitted up by some former occupant as a pigeon-house, where they had been accumulating, without anyone to interfere with them, for years. There were at least a hundred pairs, and any number of young in all stages of growth. It proved a perfect school-boy's bonanza, as we could sell on the average a dozen pairs of squabs every fortnight at fair prices to the dealers, who came for them. This was upward of 50 years ago, and as things do not change much in those old-world towns, we have little doubt that the pigeon-house is still in full blast.—*Exchange.*

PEAS FOR STOCK.

Prof. Wm. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has repeatedly declared that peas form a cheaper and better food than does corn for stock. Others who have experience assert the same; yet very few peas have ever been fed in the United States. Farmers in Northern Illinois say that peas cannot be raised profitably in this climate; but several varieties of garden peas flourish here. Is it not possible that this matter has not been sufficiently tested, and that stock owners are neglecting a profitable food crop when they ignore the pea? Those who have practical experience in growing peas and in feeding to stock will confer a favor upon many farmers if they will give an account of that experience. The points of special interest would be the cost of growing the peas, the value of the vine and the seed in feeding, and the best methods known to them for growing and feeding the crop. Skillful professors, experimenting with all the advantages of State appliances; chemists, who have analyzed the pea and its vine, and successful feeders and breeders in Canada and Great Britain have found peas a satisfactory crop. They have been tried in the United States, but the fashion has been to grow corn as almost the only grain crop for feeding animals. Corn, however, produces a large quantity of fat, which has been considered the chief object in feeding. But people are learning that fat is not desirable food in a climate so temperate as that of this country. Nutritious, tender, juicy flesh, free from an excess of tallow or lard, is wanted for food. The demand for meats of this description will grow stronger year by year. It will require and cause a marked change in methods of feeding in this country. Flesh-forming foods for stock will be wanted, and fat-producing grain will be in less demand than now. Peas are among those flesh-forming foods. Will it not be well for the American farmer to be prepared to supply the requirements of the markets for beef and mutton and pork of high quality, but not fat?—*Chicago Tribune.*

SHELTERS FOR CATTLE.

The loss of cattle the past Winter from ill-feeding and want of shelter has been much larger than usual. One hundred thousand head, valued at $40 each, would be equal to $4,000,000. How much rough but sufficient shelter could be provided for this sum! Moreover, the investment of the money in shelters is a permanent one, and needs not to be repeated yearly, while the loss is annual and is continually repeated. Nevertheless, stock owners neglect to provide shelter and a small quantity of feed for their herds, on the old-fashioned principle, it is to be presumed, that in the Summer these are not required, and in the Winter it cannot be done. And so it goes on year after year, the losses and waste being paid for by the public, who are charged exorbitant prices for meat, to enable the herdsmen to divide large profits and to stand the enormous yearly losses.

NOTELETS.

—That grass is the most profitable farm crop, taking one year with another, is evident to those who have investigated the subject. The value of a three-acre field of oats one year was about $75. The land was seeded to grass, and the hay taken from the same field next year was worth as much. The cost of growing and marketing the oats was more than three times that of the hay, saying nothing about the value of the fertilizers used and allowing that each crop received an equal benefit from them. But in order to grow the best grasses we believe that land should be worked over and reseeded every few years. By plowing more and cultivating thoroughly more grass will be raised, as well as an abundance of other crops.

—Plant your plum trees close about your house and barn, and plant them close together, not more than 10 or 12 feet apart. You can then shake them readily in curculio time and every year get a load of fruit. Never allow a black knot to remain a week after it is discovered. If the branch is small, cut it off six inches below the knot. If the branch be large, cut deeply in and shave it wholly out.

—Every crop we grow upon our farms makes its demand for lime, and if our crops are to be produced in a luxuriant condition, and if we are to secure abundant produce there must be a sufficient supply existing in the soil in a condition ready for acting as plant food. For this purpose lime is quite ready after it has served all its other duties.

—Swindlers, the *Massachusetts Ploughman* remarks, as a rule confine their operations to farmers who do not attend clubs or read agricultural papers.

—Horses should be bedded with chaff or finely-cut straw. This will absorb the liquid droppings better than uncut straw will. The manure in this fine condition will ferment very rapidly, and with a very little heating will be ready to spread evenly on the land. If horses are bedded with coarse straw the fermentation will be uneven. Some parts of the heap will be dried up and "firefanged," while the coarse straw is not in good condition for spreading.

—Sorghum blades as fodder, cured or green, are said to be relished by cattle, though they do not relish the cured article as well as they do the green blades.

—A horse with a high ridge on the top of his head will be very balky unless carefully treated. This ridge is located on the phrenological bump of firmness, and in the horse, at least, this indication is to be avoided. A horse broad in the forehead will be generally intelligent and kind. Those experienced in judging horses can tell by their faces and heads what manner of beasts they are.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Is There a Cure for Consumption?

We answer unreservedly, yes! if the patient commences in time the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and exercises proper care. If allowed to run its course too long all medicine is powerless to stay it. Dr. Pierce never deceives a patient by holding out a false hope for the sake of pecuniary gain. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of patients when nothing else seemed to avail. Your druggist has it. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harper's Weekly During the War.

The famous war sketches can be obtained only in "Harper's History of the Rebellion." Write McDonnell Bros., Chicago, for circulars and agents' terms.

Prevalence of Kidney Complaint in America; "Buchu-paiba" is a quick, complete cure. $1

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

[*To Correspondents.*—Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries.]

R. E. B., Offerle, Kan.—Under recent law repealing pre-emption, timber claim, desert land, and amending homestead law—1. How are Indian trust lands disposed of? 2. Are they subject to homestead, the same as other public lands? *Answer.* 1. You are in too much of a hurry. The bill providing for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture, and desert land acts, and amending the homestead act, has not yet become a law, nor is it sure that it will be passed by Congress. By the terms of the treaty with the Osage Indians, the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas can be disposed of for cash only, and are not subject to entry under the homestead law. The repeal of the pre-emption law, should the same ever be accomplished, will affect the disposal of the *public* lands only, not the Indian lands, which are sold under a special act of Congress.

E. P., Simpson's Creek, W. Va.—In case an applicant for pension dies after completing his claim and before the pension is paid to him, the widow should notify the Pension Office of the fact and submit proof of her marriage to him. The pension due him will then be paid by a check to her order. The children do not share in this *accrued* pension if the widow be living.

J. C. D., Blairsville, Pa.—I was granted an increase of pension in an application filed prior to July, 1880, and received the same from date of application. Am I entitled to the increase from date of my discharge? *Answer.* You are slightly in error as to the date of commencement of your increase of pension. It did *not* commence from date of application, but from the date of the examination by the Examining Surgeon, made after your application for increase was filed. In a claim for increase based upon a different disability from that for which pension was originally granted, and if such increase claim was filed prior to July, 1880, the pension therefor, if allowed, would date from discharge; but when claim is based upon an increase of the disability for which already pensioned, such increase, if granted, can commence, under the law, only from the date of the Examining Surgeon's certificate (made under the claim for increase), which shows you entitled to the increased rate.

H. J. L., St. Louis, Mo.—Any attorney or other person who contracts for, demands, or receives any money in advance for his *services* in a pension claim since July 4, 1884, is liable to a fine of $500, or imprisonment at hard labor for two years, or both. Attorneys usually require an amount in advance for postage, say $1. This they are permitted to hold, as it is a re-imbursement for expenses incurred, or to be incurred, on that account. For law in regard to fees, see act of July 4, 1884.

C. A. T., Halstead, Kan.—A soldier drawing a pension from the Government has willfully deserted his family, which consists of a wife and three children under 16 years of age. Is there any way to compel said pensioner, through the Pension Office or Department at Washington, to help maintain these children? *Answer.* No.

W. M. R., Etna, N. Y.—If a soldier loses the use of his arm below the elbow by reason of gunshot wound, and the wound necessitates an amputation above the elbow, will the Examining Board be notified; and will he draw the same as before the amputation, or will he be dropped from the rolls entirely? *Answer.* In such a case the soldier would be entitled to pension of $30 per month, the same as if the arm was amputated during the war. It would be proper to submit the facts to the Pension Office, with a written opinion of a surgeon that amputation is necessary. This would prevent delay in the subsequent claim for increase on account of loss of arm, result of gunshot wound, necessitating amputation since the war. The soldier could not be dropped from the roll in any event. Even if he should lose the same arm by accident, he could continue to receive the pension.

W. F. B., Hastings, Minn.—In 1865 an order was issued from War Department to discharge all men in hospital and stop recruiting. Among those in hospital there were a large number of veterans who were to receive $402 bounty and many that enlisted under the $300 bounty act, payable in installments. These men were discharged from hospital by reason of disease contracted in line of duty, in accordance with said order. 1. Did they receive unaccrued installments of bounty the same as if discharged for wounds, or for having served full term? 2. If so, would not a soldier discharged a few weeks subsequent to this order from regimental hospital on Surgeon's certificate of disability be entitled to unaccrued installments of bounty the same as if mustered out with his regiment? *Answer.* 1. No. 2. No. There is *no case* where a soldier discharged for disability other than *wounds* was entitled to receive unaccrued installments of bounty. No bounty can be paid in the cases above mentioned.

A. C., Lathrop, Mo.—1. Is $8 the highest pension allowed for a flesh wound? 2. Is there any law for issuing land warrants to soldiers of the late war? *Answer.* No to both questions.

J. H. A., Richview, Ill.—Is soldier's widow entitled to bounty who served one year and was killed in line of battle? Enlisted about Oct. 1, 1861; killed about Sept. 1, 1862. *Answer.* We presume you mean that the soldier was killed, not the widow. It depends upon how much bounty she has already received, which you fail to state. See reply to N. B. B. last week.

G. S. B., Vancouver, Wash. Ter.—Suppose a soldier had taken a homestead of 40 acres, and soon after deeded it back to the Government, without deriving any profit from the transaction: has he lost his right to a homestead? If not, can he still locate the balance of 120 acres? *Answer.* If the soldier made his homestead entry of 40 acres *prior to June* 22, 1874, he is entitled to an additional entry of 120 acres. If the original entry was made subsequent to said date, he is *not* entitled to an additional entry. The soldier cannot sell his right.

W. M. L., Pittsburg, O.—1. If an attorney agrees in writing to undertake the prosecution of an increase claim for $10, payable only in case of success, and the claim is allowed, will not the Pension Agent pay the attorney $25 instead of $10, as agreed upon? 2. Would it not be proper to state in the application for increase the amount of fee agreed upon between the attorney and the claimant? *Answer.* No, to both questions. Unless contracts, signed by claimant and attorney, allowing a larger sum than $10, are filed in the claim in the Pension Office, the attorney can receive but $10 in any case.

E. F. S., Allentown, Pa.—Where a guardian of minors draws arrears of pension from date of discharge of soldier to date of death of soldier (the soldier having applied during his lifetime) by one check, and by another check pension from the date of the death of the soldier for the surviving minors at $2 per month, is such arrears of pension now in the hands of the guardian to be regarded as assets, or as part of the soldier's estate, to which all the children—those over 21 years of age as well as those under—are entitled, and would it likewise be subject for the payment of the debts of the deceased soldier? *Answer.* No. Such pension cannot be considered as a part of the assets of the deceased nor liable to be applied to the payment of the debts of the estate of the soldier in any case whatever, but inures to the sole and exclusive use of the minor children in whose favor the pension was granted.

Mrs. P. S., Chillicothe, O.—The *date* of marriage of the widow to the soldier has no bearing upon the claim for pension. It makes no difference when the marriage took place, whether before, during or since the war.

J. A. Beck's Grove, Ind.—1. Is a soldier that is totally disabled from the performance of manual labor by gunshot wound of thigh, and who only requires crutches part of the time, entitled to the $50 commutation? 2. Is Jeff Davis a voter in the State of Mississippi? 3. Or, is he totally disfranchised? *Answer.* 1. Yes, in our opinion. 2. No. 3. Yes.

B. E. N., Fort Ann, N. Y.—1. Can widows of soldiers who were married after his discharge receive pensions? 2. Can widows receive the same pensions as their husbands did in cases where they have died of wounds received in war? 3. What rate of pension do minor children receive? 4. Is a soldier who has a gunshot wound in the leg entitled to a strengthener for the leg, or $50 every five years instead? *Answer.* 1. Yes, if otherwise entitled. See reply to Mrs. P. S. 2. The pension is fixed by law at $8 for a soldier's widow. It can be neither more nor less. The amount of pension he may have been receiving does not affect her rate. 3. $2. 4. No. He may be entitled to commutation if he has *no use* of the leg.

J. C. C., Alliance, O.—Can any person who was never a soldier in the late war, by filling out the application for certificate of honorable service, procure a certificate of honorable discharge; or, if a soldier who had enlisted, but was never discharged, can he procure said certificate? *Answer.* No. The certificates are issued by the Adjutant-General U. S. A., and contain a transcript from the official records of the War Department, and only soldiers who were honorably discharged can obtain them, as the records show the facts in each case.

W. S. H., Boston, Mass.—Is a widow who married a soldier after he was discharged from the army, and who died some seven years ago from heart disease contracted in the army, entitled to a pension? Please let me know what course to pursue. *Answer.* Yes, if she can prove the facts. She should correspond with some reliable attorney, who will instruct her what to do. If the claim is susceptible of proof, the sooner it is filed the sooner her pension will commence, as having neglected to file her claim prior to July 1, 1880, she can draw pension only from date her application is filed in the Pension Office.

J. S., Fountain City, Wis.—I gave my discharge to a lawyer and he kept it in his safe; the safe was stolen, with discharge and all that it contained. 1. Now, I would like to be informed if the lawyer is compelled to furnish me with a copy of the same or not? 2. Or what should I do to get a copy of the same. *Answer.* 1. No. 2. You cannot obtain a copy, as there is no record of the original to show what it contained.

J. H. R., Knoxville, Iowa.—My father, myself and two brothers enlisted for three years or during the war. My two brothers were killed on the field of battle. My father and myself have recently been crippled for life by a railroad accident. Can my mother draw a pension? *Answer.* No; because she could only be entitled for the death of a son, and to entitle her she must show *dependence* upon said son for support *at the date of said son's death*; which was not a fact, as your father was at that time able-bodied and supported her. Truly a hard case, but the pension laws do not provide for her in any way.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

Wise People Who Carry the Waterbury and Always Know.

Waterbury watch received. Keeps correct time and I am much pleased with it.—E. M. Williams, West Liberty, O.——The watch you sent me is a fine timekeeper; have no fault to find with it.—Hiram Murphy, Gosport, Ind.——Watch came all right and my boy is very proud of it.—William H. Dimmick, Sanborn, Iowa.——The Waterbury watch you sent us we are very much pleased with.—Jacob Gottschalk, Lancaster, N. Y.——The Waterbury keeps excellent time, and I am well pleased with it.—C. H. Hubbard, Jonesville, Ind.——The Waterbury watch received. Keeps as good time as the best gold watch in the country.—J. Wright, Belle Plains, Kan.——Please accept our thanks for the watch. My boy is much pleased with it.—Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Donlan, Waterloo, Iowa.——The Waterbury watch is all you recommend; am well pleased it.—J. D. Martin, Madisonville, Ky.——The fine Waterbury watch is received and gives entire satisfaction.—Wm. Emendorf, Rondout, N. Y.——The watch is a beauty and keeps good time. —John C. Roster, Brandon, Iowa.——The Waterbury watch is an excellent timekeeper.—Mrs. John Bowers, East Norwalk, O.——Received the Waterbury watch a week ago. It keeps as good time as an Elgin.—Victor Kinman, Caton, N. Y.——I like the Waterbury watch very much and think no better one can be made for a timekeeper.—A. J. Turst, Sprague ville, N. Y.——I want no better watch than the Waterbury.—David Denny, Tingletown, Pa.——Am very much pleased with the watch.—W. W. Rogers, Gales Ferry, Conn.——The Watch keeps good time and am more than pleased with it.—Martin V. Barnes, Cross Village, Mich. ——My boy is very happy with the Waterbury watch you sent.—J. E. Cook, Athens, O.——The watch is received and is all that you recommended. —Louis Morgenstern, Easton, Pa.

STILL THEY COME.

The Latest Reports from The Tribune's Recruiting Officers.

I send you $6 for six new subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.—John Kissane, Cincinnati, O. ——Inclosed please find $5 for three renewals and two new subscribers.—J. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.——Inclosed please find $5 for five new names. —Chas. H. Wood, Hanover, N. H.——Inclosed please find $5 for five new subscribers. This makes 10 in all that I have sent you. Please send me Waterbury watch as premium.—J. H. Thompson, Siam, O.——Inclosed please find $6 to add six new names to your subscription list.—H. C. Augstadt, Belleview, Pa.——I send you $7 for seven new subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.—Jacob Hissner, Greentown, O.——Inclosed please find $11 for 11 new subscribers.—John C. Nutter, Pittsfield, N. H. ——Inclosed I send you $11 to help swell the subscription list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.—Jeff Dye, Jollytown, Pa.——I send you $10, for which please send the paper for one year to the inclosed names. My little boy, eight years old, got up the club in order to obtain the watch.—C. M. Metz, Falls City, Neb.——Inclosed find $6 for six subscribers to your valuable paper.—Dan'l Essary, Mine La Motte, Mo.——Inclosed find $5 to add five new names to THE TRIBUNE'S subscription list.—M. L. Williams, Dayton, Mo.——I send you $8 for eight new subscribers.—D. N. Hardy, Glenwood, Pa.——Inclosed please find $6 to pay for six new names.—J. R. Secor, Port Ewen, N. Y.——Inclosed please find $10 for one renewal and nine new subscribers. —Willie Woodard, Ackerville, N. Y.——I send you $5 to add five new names to the subscription list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.—Harry Jackman, Minneapolis, Kan.

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Comrades' Queries and Replies—Odds and Ends of Information.

J. W. Flowers, Co. I, 12th W. Va., New Cumberland, W. Va., asks information respecting Henry Freegel, Co. H, 54th Pa., who was captured at New Market, in the Shenandoah Valley, in June, 1864, and taken to Andersonville. Also, would like to hear from the soldier who was struck behind, while climbing a fence on the retreat from New Market, and was so very mad when the ball hit him.——John Mercer, Armada, Neb., wants to see something from some of his old comrades on the U. S. steamer Miami.——John Leienberger, Elk, Chase Co., Kan., thinks the 116th N. Y. is getting left, and wonders if there is no one to speak for it the good word it deserves.——John J. Bently, Co. H, 5th Kan. Cav., wants to hear from J. M. Davis and J. T. Godfrey, who were members of his company, and whose names he has seen in THE TRIBUNE.——William Gannon, Hartland, Livingston Co., Mich., would give all his loose change to hear something from J. A. Sunday and Robert Commons, who escaped with him from Andersonville, on Sept. 12, 1864.——G. W. Wiseman, Elm Creek, Neb., inquires what part, if any, Negley's Division had in the capture of Lookout Mountain; also, would like to hear from Capt. Charles Ross, Lieut. Charles Baldwin, or any members of his old company, 1st Ohio.——Geo. W. Watson, care of Watson & Throp, Topeka, Kan., wants to hear from some of the 334 Ind.——J. C. Clay, Serg't, Co. I, 107th Ohio, Lostant, La Salle Co., Ill., having seen an account of Gen. Schimmelpfennig's old Brigade after the battle of Gettysburg, consisting of the 25th, 75th, 73th and 107th Ohio, and 12th Kansas, requests that "Carleton" or some comrade will "write and refresh our memories, and tell us what we were doing on the 21st of April, 1865, on Singleton's Plantation, about 24 miles from Georgetown, S. C."——C. S. Coe, Cameron, W. Va., wishes the address of any officer or private of Co. F, 47th Pa.——Capt. Hugh McDonald, Co. G, 1st Rifles, would like to correspond with the writer of the sketch of the Pennsylvania Bucktails.——Nelson Carpenter, Lincoln, Neb., would be glad to hear from any former members of the 30th Ill.——John G. Reid, N. W. corner Randolph and La Salle streets, Chicago, Ill., would like the address of Capt. D. Lost