LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

Decoration Day---Conversation Club. Brain Rackers, Etc.

OUR NATION'S MEMORIAL.

In all our ways let us keep the Nation's Memorial Day. And where more appropriate to be named than in Loyal Woman's Department, where the mothers and the wives, the boys and the girls, come together each week to tell their daily thoughts and give utterance to the hopes and the fears, the aspirations and the doubts that present themselves to the minds of all.

Sadly sweet is the service of Memorial Day, and to those who can mark the graves of their dead and lay their heart-offerings above them it is a comforting though solemn privilege. But let us remember those who know not where their loved ones are sleeping. Let us remember them with sympathy and love. Let us strew the sweetest flowers in memory of those, unknown may be to men, but remembered and blest of God. The following from Mrs. Sherwood's volume of Camp-fire and Memorial poems, just out, will express the thoughts of many a widowed heart to-day:

FOR HIS DEAR SAKE.

I have gathered the dewy roses,
The lily and columbine,
The ivy, and iris, and myrtle,
And pale, sweet jessamine;
And out where some brave heart is lying,
In an unmarked, lonely grave,
For his dear, dear sake I will strew them,
Who slumbers at Rocky Face.

I woke when the odorous morning
Came royally from the gloom,
And I wept as my young companions
Went culling from bloom to bloom;
Ah, little they know of the sighing,
And little of all the tears,
That stifle the heart that is asking
The loves of its happy years!

And I thought of the last fond message
He sent in his hopeful way:
"But one little week, and I'm coming,
My Queen of the joyous May."
Now out in the wilds he is sleeping,
The where I may never see,
O May of the Mays!—the gladdest
And saddest of all to me!

I know not where they have laid him,
My gallant, my brave, my own;—
Out, out where the wild fern is growing,
And the pines through the long years moan,
And first when the dead they have honored,
With flowers and praiseful song,
I have lain him in my darkened chamber
And murmured the whole day long.

But now I have gathered the flowers,
And out where the dawn drops down
Is making lament I will strew them
O'er some other woman's love;
And may be in days that are coming,
With sorrow her sweet eyes dim,
Some other sad one will be strewing
May's beauteous blossoms o'er him.

The following lines, from a member of THE TRIBUNE household in Illinois, will carry a tender consolation to many a mother's heart:

UNKNOWN.

A single grave, low-lying;
A "boy in blue" asleep;
No waving grass a-sighing
Watch over him doth keep;

But yellow clay, and broken—
(The river floweth near.)
O'er him no word is spoken,
All desolate and drear.

Ah! dear that lowly sleeper
As life-blood was to her;
O, mother! lonely weeper,
My heart for you doth stir.

Yours is no common sorrow,
No faint and fading grief,
That ever on the morrow
Finds swift and sure relief.

But bitter, slow and dreary,
As long as heart makes moan;
Your days and nights are weary,
His grave to you unknown.

He went out strong and fearless,
He came not back to you;
Still, let your eyes be tearless,
God keeps your "boy in blue."

For he through countless ages
Will know his place of rest;
And whatsoever rages,
We know your boy is blest.
—Mrs. Maggie A. Farrington, Onarga, Ill.

Editor's Chat.

Bella W.: The term F. F. V.'s is a contraction of "first families of Virginia," and is used satirically to designate those who have claimed exclusive privileges because of birth and family tradition. The effect of slavery, fixing artificial social grades, was to develop the idea that a man, however worthless in himself, could claim a high position because of his honorable ancestry. The tendency of a free democracy is to make a man stand, or fall, by his own merits, and is against a privileged aristocracy of any kind.

The Editor again calls attention to the Rules of the Club. The writers who follow them the most closely will always be given preference in the Club.

Conversation Club.

Rules of the Club.—1. Write briefly. 2. Write on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Send answers to all puzzles for use of Editor. Each week the names of those writing the best letters—style, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

HONOR ROLL—BEST LETTERS.

First Honor—W. W. Rugg, Newark, O.
Second Honor—Annie Aichorn, Fall River, Minn.; Cora Weittenhiller, Plattesville, Wis.; Martin J. Raugh, Newton, Iowa.

SOUTHWESTERN OREGON.

The best general letter comes from our Oregon correspondent, who, through the Club, has been conducting a large correspondence and now comes forward with a graphic description of Southwestern Oregon and its advantages, climatic, agricultural, and so on. Frank will be welcomed as an old acquaintance.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: This is known as Southwestern Oregon. The Coquille River rises in the Coast Range Mountains and flows west, through the central part of Coos County, into the Pacific Ocean. The country is rough and broken. The hills are covered with a dense growth of fir and cedar timber, while the river bottoms produce white maple, ash, myrtle and alder trees in abundance. The Coquille River is navigable 40 miles from its mouth, and the valley extends along its tributaries for 35 or 40 miles farther. The main valley will average about three miles in width, while the river bottoms above the head of navigation are from one-half to a mile in width. A part of the valley is covered with swamp land, most of which is caused by beaverdams or other obstructions in the natural drains. Most of this land can be easily drained, and will make the best of farming land. Owing to the heavy growth of timber, a great amount of labor and means must be expended in clearing the land, in consequence of which most of the farms are small. The hill lands when cleared and sown in tame grass produce excellent pasture, and, as far as tried, good crops of grain have been raised on them. The bottom lands produce all kinds of vegetables that can be raised in this latitude. The average yield of wheat is about 20 bushels per acre, barley 40, and oats 50. This country is not adapted to the culture of corn, although as high as 40 bushels per acre have been raised. Lumbering is one of the leading pursuits, while considerable attention has been paid to salmon fishing, and at Coos Bay coal mining is an important business. The climate is mild and healthful. We have but little snow and frost, and no excessive heat. Mercury seldom rises above 85° in Summer, or falls below 18° above zero in Winter. In the Winter a great amount of rain falls; but it does not rain steadily all the time, as a great many suppose, although enough falls to make it rather disagreeable.

There is plenty of vacant Government land, but it is mostly among the hills. Improved land is worth from $10 to $50 per acre, and unimproved about $5 per acre. Cyclones, tornadoes and hurricanes are unknown. The price of lumber is from $9 to $20 per thousand feet. Horses are from $75 to $150 per head, and cows from $20 to $50. All of the above prices range according to quality.

We have graded schools at Marshfield, situated on Coos Bay, and at Coquille and Myrtle Point, on the Coquille River, and competent teachers are employed in these and most all other schools in the County. There are regular organized churches in different parts of the country, and religious services are held in nearly every school-house. Wild game, such as elk, deer, bear, panther, etc., abound in the mountains. Almost every kind of fruit grown in the temperate zone can be raised here. There are G.A.R. Posts at Coquille and Marshfield, the two largest towns in Coos County.

I would say to my Kansas friends that Kansas is my native State. But the climate is better here, though Kansas is easier to farm than this part of Oregon. Ocean vessels carry our produce to San Francisco at cheaper rates than would be charged on railroads. Thus we have San Francisco prices at home.—Frank S. Bunch, Coquille, Oregon.

DO INVENTIONS BENEFIT LABOR?

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: I am in sympathy with Mr. Mahuran in the affirmative stand taken by him in regard to benefits of inventions to the laboring class, except in one or two instances. In the first place, when he speaks of the farmers in Kansas. I would say that I lived in Kansas 14 years, and I never yet saw a farmer make a success of his pursuits as long as he invested in riding plows, self-binding reapers, etc. In the next place, it is a well-known fact that labor-saving inventions are a detriment to the working class, because they are inclined to destroy labor's interests in farming countries. But in a country like my present home inventions are useful, because the rock is too hard to make mining a paying industry without the necessary machinery. I hope Mr. Mahuran will see his mistake.—Chas. Day, son of Abraham Day, Co. K, 33 Iowa, Silverton, Colo.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: In the question for discussion, *Resolved*, That in a war between England and Russia, our sympathies would be with England, I would take the negative side. In our civil war where were England's sympathies but with the enemy? Did she not allow Confederate vessels to be built in her ports? Look at her oppression of the Irish and also at her aggressions in Egypt. Why should we sympathize with England? I emphatically say, No.—Neavin O. Winter, Poplar, O.

CLUB WHISPERS.

Beware of bad habits. They are easy formed, hard to break. Drink and gambling are ruinous. Swearing is inexcusable. Cards, dice and so on should be let alone. Dances and skating rinks should be abandoned by civilized people. Tobacco should not be used by any one who respects himself.—Eben A. Townsly, Locust Corner, O.

Wishing to be something more than a mere house decorator, I give all my spare moments to books. Crazy quilts and fancy work do not benefit the mind.—Laura Colver, Arlington, Ill.

Father has a sword which he took from the Colonel of the 33d Ala., whom he captured in a charge near Big Shanty, Ga., while serving in Co. G, 6th Iowa. It is a souvenir we are very proud of.—Joe S. Troutman, South English, Iowa.

A perfect deluge of TRIBUNES came in response to my request for a February number. They are stored up stairs, down stairs, garret and cellar. This morning I awoke in a cold sweat, dreaming I had been caught in an avalanche of TRIBUNES. The first paper was received from Mrs. Minnie Kirkland, Apollo, Pa.—C. Kirk, Table Rock, Colo.

I received the loveliest hand-painted book mark, with rose, two birds and green leaves, from F. H. Butler, the disabled Boston veteran, which I shall always keep as a memento from one of our brave boys in blue.—Miss S. E. Williams, Lawrence, Mass.

Seeing the long name in THE TRIBUNE, I send the name of a girl who lives near here. It is Mary Ellen Alice Green Sarah Genette Josephine Rebecca Pamelia Serene Hickland. Father died at Mobile, Ala., in 1865, while serving in Co. A, 24th Ind.—S. R. Barker, Chambersburg, Ind.

WANTS AND WISHES.

Who will send "Benny Havens" to Pearl Robinson, Ligonier, Ind.

Lillian Earl, Baltimore, Md., would correspond with Jennie J. Johnson, Watertown, Ohio, whose questions she answers.

If Marietta Voliz will write me I will send her "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night." I would like "Gypsy's Warning."—Arvilla Haney, Bear Creek, Pa.

If Herbie Davis will write me, I will receive the song asked for.—Alice Lawrence, Wauzeka, Wis.

Who was the author of the following:

When war is rife and danger nigh,
God and the soldier is all the cry;
When war is o'er and all is righted,
God is forgot, the soldier slighted.
—J. G. Stewart, First Lieut., Co. F, 16th Ill., Biggsville, Ill.

Where can I get the book called "Miriam Rivers, the Lady Soldier; or, Gen. Grant's Spy." I do not agree with Iowa School Ma'am in regard to crazy quilts. I like them, and I like books and all kinds of fancy work, too. I like Madge Lee and all of the C. C.—N. A. C., Box 40, Loudonville, O.

Directions in Kensington painting in exchange for natural curiosities and specimens.—Jennie Mitchell, Barry, Ill.

Cards, autographs or scraps in exchange for crazy-quilt pieces.—C. E. Upson, South Milford, Ind.

Father served in the 97th N. Y. Name, B. Simons. He would hear from old comrades.—Mrs. E. M. Prentice, Franklinville, N. Y.

I will exchange postal cards and send a present for the three prettiest.—Neavin O. Winter, Poplar, Ohio.

Sadie Keiser: Did your father belong to Co. C, 21st Ill.? Would hear from any comrade of my old regiment.—Frank Rollang, Co. C, 21st Ill., Kane, Ill.

Will some one send me a stone, shell or other curiosity from the seashore or Niagara. Will exchange letters.—Leora McCalley (daughter 71st Ohio veteran), Walker, Linn Co., Iowa.

Would answer letters of members of the C. C. living on the line of D. & H. C. Co's R. R.—R. L. Whitman (son of 3d N. Y. cavalryman), Oneonta, N. Y.

Will Ruby Sinclair, whose name appeared in TRIBUNE of Feb. 26, send correct address to Wm. M. Swanson, Box 813, Titusville, Crawford Co., Pa.

Earth from the breastworks in front of Atlanta for the words of "Widow Dunn" sent by boys or girls between 18 and 25.—Julia P. Inge, Box 87, La Rue, Ohio.

Miss Grace Cole, Kingsborough, N. Y., was the lucky winner of the Photograph of the Marshall House, where Ellsworth was killed.—W. S. Betzer, Seward, Neb.

Will some one kindly inform me where the poem can be secured which contains these lines:

"Give me the gold that war has cost
And I'll buy each rood of soil."
—G. G. P., Santa Cruz, Cal.

Rosa E. Drake should send her answers to the Editor. They have not been received.

Hattie L. Bowman, Painesville, O., (who appeared before as L. B.,) writes another neat letter, to say she would be pleased to receive letters; also, to exchange cards with T. J. Kittridge, Walden, Vt.

An invalid of the 13th Tenn., suffering from heart disease, would hear from members of the G.A.R., W.R.C., and S. of V., to help pass lonely hours.—A. H. Bowen, Visage, Towns Co., Ga.

Specimens of gold and silver ore exchanged for crazy pieces or curiosities. Am a member of the A. A., Central Lenox Chapter. Will answer letters of inquiry concerning the Black Hills.—Jeannie Cowgill, Spearfield City, Black Hills, Dak.

Lizzie Hilburn, Pollard, Ala., will find directions for postal album in a back number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Our Young Recruits.

Papa was a soldier in the 12th Pa. He reads THE TRIBUNE evenings to ma and me. I have no brothers and sisters, and so love THE TRIBUNE and the little folks who write letters for it.—May Wright, Canton, O.

This from a little girl (11). I am very fond of the letters in THE TRIBUNE. Papa served four years in the cavalry and was wounded at Stone's River.—Grace Morgan, Falmouth, Ky.

I am the daughter of a soldier of the 79th Ohio. I have pieced a quilt and can crochet. I am working a pair of pillow-shams and crocheting lace. We have 10 other papers and I like THE TRIBUNE best of all. Papa always reads it first. I am 11.—Josie E. Fields, Alma, Kan.

I will send scrap pictures for satin pieces or neckties for my crazy quilt. I am 13, and my father was in the 76th Ill.—Estella Innes, Urbana, Ill.

Father (159th N. Y.) was captured at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, with 2,600 others, and was at Libby, Belle Isle, and Salisbury. Grandpa (30th Ill.) was captured at Brittan's Lane, Tenn.—Ora B. Mertz, Keithsburg, Ill.

Papa served in Co. B, 21st Wis., and was in Richmond, Danville, and Andersonville Prisons. He had three brothers and mamma two in the army. Love to the Editor of the soldier's friend.—Ella B. Jones (13), Dexter, Dallas Co., Iowa.

[The Editor returns Ella's love.]

The Curious Corner.

[Answers to questions will not be published within two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies. The letter of the week giving the answers in the best form will be given. Others will receive honorable mention.]

Correct answers have been forwarded by Lelie Brown, Roxbury, Kan.; Joseph D. Lepire, Worcester, Mass.; Lottie M. Hubbard, Worcester, Mass.; Lillian Earl, Baltimore, Md.; Carrie M. Libby, Dexter, Me.; J. N. Sharpnack, Freeport, W. Va.; Arvilla Haney, Bear Creek, Pa.; Martha M. Wells, 89 Ship street, Providence, R. I.; Eva J. Brubaker, Florida, O.; C. E. Limbocker, Chanute, Kan.; Ella Harrison, North Hope, Pa.; Lillian M. Raymond, Hope, Mich.; David A. Reilly, Malta, Ill.; Martin J. Rangle, Newton, O.; M. L. Morris, Junction City, Kan.; Charles E. Smith, Iola, Kan.; Nellie and Eva Hamilton, Zard, Ind.; M. N. Roe, Plymouth, Neb.; Nellie Logsdon, Olesburg, Kan.; Eva Brubaker, Florida, O.

What were Washington's words when he heard of Arnold's treason?—Howard Hull, Winfred, Dak.

Who said: "Howe has not taken Philadelphia so much as Philadelphia has taken Howe"?—Ida E. Jackson, Glasford, Ill.

Who was it who set out on a stormy night in a frail canoe to visit an Indian wigwam to save the lives of his enemies?—Elmer E. McRoberts, Union, Pike Co., Ind.

What President, while in office, when visited at the White House was found seated before an open fireplace in the library smoking a corncob pipe?—Bert L. Cune, East Washington, N. H.

What battle was fought while the water was up to the shoulders of the men?—Nellie and Eva Hamilton, Zard, Ind.

Where was Washington's army saved by a sudden change in the weather?—Wm. T. Hites, Terry, Iowa.

What two great events of the war happened on the 4th of July?—Chauncey S. Newcomer, Bryan, O.

What was Lafayette's full name?—O. Edith Dickey, Clifty, Ind.

Who was the founder of the Methodist Church? When was the House of Commons established in England? When and where was the great Magna Charta signed, and what was it? Who was the first Protestant Queen of England?—Nell Gantner, Rushville, Ind.

Who were termed the Kitchen Cabinet, and why? Which State was known as the mother of Presidents?—Eva J. Brubaker, (daughter of a veteran of Co. F, 68th Ohio, who would like to hear from comrades.) Napoleon, O.

Mary Barber asked April 30: What is it God never saw, George Washington seldom saw, but we see every day? Answer. His equal.

Gen. Wolf, who was killed at Quebec, arose from a sick bed to lead his troops to battle.

Reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich the place without latitude or longitude is the Gulf of Guinea.

Gen. John C. Fremont was called the Pathfinder, because he was the first to lead his men across the Rocky Mountains.

Gen. Hooker was known as "Fighting" Joe.

Henry Clay was called the Mill Boy of the Slashes.

There were 25 corps in the Union army.

Old Hunkers was a term once applied to the ultra-conservative Democrats, especially of New York.

BIBLE BRIGADE.

1. What King's coffin was used as a horsetrough? 2. In what city, and how many people could not discern their right hand from the left?—Edith Jameson, Coltonville, Iowa.

What was the occupation of the husband of Huldah? In what important matter did Hilkiah ask her opinion?—M. LeVanche Cook, Vienna, N. Y.

[Who was Deborah, and what did she do?—ED.]

Why did Christ tell the Jews to search the Scriptures?—Eliza J. Watts, Croton, Iowa.

Where is the word Philadelphia found in the Bible? How many times is the word France used? M. N. Roe, Plymouth, Neb.

Which of the Apostles used the word manifestly, and on what occasion?—W. S. Youtz, Freeport, Ill.

Bible gleaners are: M. LeVanche Cook, Vienna, N. Y.; W. S. Youtz, Freeport, Ill.; Lizzie Drake, Woodburn, Iowa; Alice Williams, Washington, D. C.; Bessie Miller, Garnett, Kan.

Bears are mentioned in Gen. 4-13; Gen. 13-6; Gen. 43-9; Deut. 1-31; Psalms 91-12; Prov. 18-14. [Why did the bears destroy the children?—ED.]

Seven hundred left-handed men are mentioned in Judges 20-16.

Jesus and his Disciples were called to a marriage in Cana of Galilee, where Jesus turned water into wine.

It is written in the book of the Prophet Isaiah 11-16, "A little child shall lead them." It refers to the triumph of peace when all the world shall have come under the teachings of Christ.

In Exodus 32-6 and 1 Cor. 10-7, it tells of people rising up to play. The reference is probably to sports or games.

Apples are spoken of twice in the beautiful Oriental poem called Solomon's Song.

Bonnets are spoken of in Exodus, Isaiah and Ezekiel, but they were probably very different head coverings than now known by the name.

The Prophetess Huldah's residence was in the college at Jerusalem. So it will be seen that it is no new thing for women to go to college. She was a Professor, too.

Jeremiah, the prophet, lamenting over the sins of the Jews, said, "O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears."

BRAIN-RACKERS

From Our Young Contributors.

[TO CONTRIBUTORS: In sending answers name No. of TRIBUNE in which the puzzle is found. Answers of guessers may be forwarded within a week after receiving this TRIBUNE. Do not make numerical enigmas of your own names. Answers must accompany all puzzles forwarded.]

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES—NO. 195.

A Pointed Puzzle: Some careless boys made a sudden *dash* upon a small *colony* of bees, but were not *equal* to the occasion and were glad to *stop* and retreat with *exclamations* of disgust and resolutions that put a *stop* to such enterprises.

Anagrams: 1. A stitch in time saves nine. 2. Beware of little expenses; a small lake will sink a great ship.

Forty hidden birds: Loon, umber, swallow, paradise, swan, bittern, wren, egret, knot, lyre, harpy, merlin, linnet, tanager, bunting, butcher (bird), stilt, hawk, ibis, stone-chat, ruff, swift, kite, rock, noddy, roller, thrush, tern, adjutant, heron, lory, red-start, secretary, shoveler, nutcracker, blue, teal, jackdaw, hen, plover, poe, sand-piper, owl, mew, wheatear, weaver, warbler, raven, dove, dunlin, and crow.

PUZZLES SOLVED—NO. 195.

Lottie B. Maxfield, Cambridge, Vt., 7; James L. Coie, Rochester, Pa.; Lollie Au, Ontario, O., 4; Annie Aichorn, Fall River, Mass., 4; George Gilbert, Archbald, O., 2; Walter Gayhart, Sylvania, O., 3; Martin Battle, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3; Mabel Siverd, Cowley, Kan., 1; Sarah McMahon, Spring Bluff, Wis., 3; E. Paul Jones, Brooklyn, Iowa; Edith Carmen, Lyons, O.; Pearl Robinson, Ligonier, Ind., 3; W. W. Rugg, Newark, O., 1 (illustrated rebus); Adele M. Olmstead, Pavilion Centre, N. Y., 4; Cora Weittenhiller, Plattesville, Wis.; Freddie D. Vorn, What Cheer, Iowa, 4; Jessie Reynolds, Chase, Mich., 4; Glennie Murphy, Stockwell, Ind., 7; Susie Hill, Schuylkill Haven, Pa., 3. Delayed answers: Miss Edna Baldwin, Endicott, Wash. Ter., 2; Carrie Stillwell, Middleton, N. J., 3.

Poet's Enigma—Shakespeare.

President's Enigma—Millard Filmore.

An Old Proverb—When the cat's away the mice will play.

A Little Girl's Enigma—Louisa M. Alcott.

A WAR ENIGMA.

My 1 is in battle, but not in peace;
2 is in cannon, but not in rifle;
3 and 4 is in Captain, but not in General;
5 is in Lieutenant, but not in Sergeant;
6 is in private, but not in Major;
7 and 13 is in corps, but not in army;
8 is in forward, but not in halt;
9 is in saddle, but not in bridle;
10 is in shield, but not in sword;
11 is in skirmish, but not in retreat;
12 is in line, but not in header.
My whole is something connected with the late war.—Wm. F. H., Crockstown, Minn.

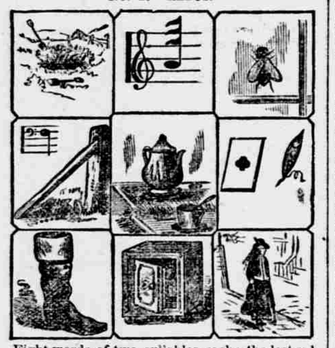
EDITOR'S RIDDLE.

Within a palace white as milk,
Behind a curtain soft as silk,
Surrounded by a sea of glass,
A golden ball you'll find. Alas!
Should you but knock, then swiftly, lo,
The palace will dissolve like snow,
The curtains fall into the sea,
The golden ball forever flee.
The golden ball you may not miss.
But tell me what the riddle is?

MATHEMATICAL PUZZLERS.

Lydia E. Day: If the sum of hypothenuse and perpendicular is 180 and the base 30 the hypothenuse will be 92½. Now, a ladder standing vertically against a perpendicular wall just reaches the top of the wall, but on dropping the top of the ladder away from the wall until the top of the ladder is 28 feet in a level line from the wall, said line will strike the wall 8 feet below the top. How long is the ladder?—Hobart C. Scott, Watertown, Conn.

NO. 19—REBUS.



Eight words of two syllables each; the last syllable of each in the center.
Answer next week.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S CONUNDRUM.

Because he appears to be beside himself.

The good effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla on a debilitated person are felt at once, and a cure follows its use.

SONS OF VETERANS.

MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS JAS. B. STEEDMAN CAMP, NO. 3, SONS OF VETERANS, MICHIGAN DIVISION, U. S. A., LANSING, MICH., May 11, 1885.

BROTHER: Thursday, June 4, is the day appointed for the holding of the Annual Division Encampment, and by vote of the last Encampment Lansing, being centrally located, was selected as the place.

It is the aim of the Committee of Arrangements to leave nothing undone to make the Encampment one of enthusiasm and profit to the Order. One and one-third rates have been secured on all the railroads in Michigan, and the following low rates are given by the hotels of Lansing, any of which can be cheerfully recommended for good accommodations:

Lansing House	$1.50	per day.
Hudson House	1.50	"
Commercial House	1.00	"
Chapman House	1.00	"
Congress Hall	1.00	"
Capital City Hotel	1.00	"

We urge Camp Captains or Orderlies to open communication with the Committee at once, stating the exact number that will attend, that they may be supplied with the necessary certificates for securing the reduced railroad rates. The Committee will see that hotel accommodations are reserved for delegations, if so requested, thus avoiding confusion on arrival.

It is necessary that every member of the Order should avail himself of this opportunity and attend the first real Encampment in Michigan. Many questions are to be brought before the meeting that are of vital importance to the Order in this Division.

Several Camps have written that they will send large delegations. Why cannot every Camp turn out a goodly number? No better time in the year could have been selected for the meeting. This will be our best opportunity for cultivating friendships and forming many new and pleasant acquaintances.

According to our Rules and Regulations, Wednesday, June 3, is the day for the meeting of the Division Council. Several important measures are to come under the scrutiny of this body before going before the Encampment. Each member can realize the importance of his presence at this meeting. We take from former General Orders the following as members of the present Division Council: J. W. Kinney, F. W. Rowlson, F. Ohles, F. Ellis, W. W. Brainard, M. O'Dowd, L. A. Baker, E. H. Carleton, C. F. Johnson, W. L. Bowdish and P. B. Davey. The meeting of the Council will be held at 2 p. m. It is hoped that all delegates will be in Lansing before 9 a. m. of the 4th, that being the hour for opening the session of the Encampment.

Business headquarters will be established at Chas. T. Foster Post rooms, No. 108, Washington Ave. south.

An escort from Camp 3 will meet all trains to accompany attending brothers to headquarters and their hotels.

In closing this circular, we sincerely hope that each Son of a Veteran in Michigan will make an extra effort to be present, that he may return to Camp duty with new ideas, new interest and new zeal to further the growth of this organization, which is built on the foundation of the noble Grand Army of the Republic, and whose future can be marked by kindly and heroic deeds.

In Friendship, Charity and Loyalty, we remain,

L. ALBERT BAKER,
W. L. BOWDISH,
C. FRED. SCHNEIDER,
Committee.

A FEW days ago on the Atlantic coast a bottle was found floating in the water; it was tightly corked and had evidently been floating but a short time. It contained a letter addressed to "whom it may concern," and said that the writer, a married lady, had long been in poor health—a sufferer from nervousness and general debility—and, desiring to do good to others, wished to state that she had been taking Graefenberg Catholicon and had become entirely cured of female weakness.

OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

FEEDING PIGS ON MILK AND MEAL.

In our recent account of the Massachusetts Experiment Station allusion was made to some experiments which had been carried on during the past year in feeding animals. Bulletin No. 13, of the station reports, gives detailed statements concerning experiments in the feeding of two lots of pigs upon corn meal and skimmed milk, and corn meal and buttermilk, the skimmed milk being obtained from the dairies at the college and the station, the buttermilk from the Amherst creamery. Six Berkshire pigs were selected and brought from the college farm. Their weight was from 40 to 50 pounds each. They were kept in separate pens, each lot having one barrow and two sows. The former gave the best results in both cases. The skimmed milk was rated at two cents per gallon, and the buttermilk at 1.37 cents per gallon, the price paid for it at the factory. The corn meal cost $1.40 per hundred pounds. The feeding was done three times a day, at 6 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 6 o'clock at night, one-third of the milk being given at each feed. At noon no meal was fed, one-half the allowance of meal being given at each of the other feedings. Whenever the previous food was consumed some hours before a succeeding feeding time, the amount of daily fodder was gradually increased. At the beginning of the experiment about two ounces of meal were fed for each quart of milk, but later three ounces for every quart. The buttermilk was doubtless somewhat diluted by the first washings of the butter, for it showed only 7.21 parts in 100 of solids, while the skimmed milk contained 9.80 parts of solids in 100 pounds, or nearly 25 per cent. more, making the values by analysis correspond fairly with the respective prices paid. The results, however, show that the cheaper buttermilk as fed with the corn meal gave equal increase in weight, the extra solids in the skimmed milk not appearing in the pork. The pigs were fed just four months, and, although there was a difference of between one and two dollars in the cost of food consumed by different animals, and a still greater corresponding difference in the increase made, the difference in results from feeding the two kinds of milk was a mere fraction. The heaviest feed for a week, in any case, was three pounds of meal and 14½ quarts of milk per day, but this was only reached two weeks by two of the pigs. The cost of making the dressed pork from skimmed milk and meal was 5.8 cents per pound, and from the buttermilk and meal 4.6 cents.—*New England Farmer.*

KEEPING EGGS.

There are probably a hundred ways suggested for keeping eggs, but in this connection we will remind our readers that hens will lay without the presence of cocks, and such eggs, being infertile, will keep three times as long as those used for hatching purposes. Place the eggs in a box small enough to be turned over occasionally, such as a soap or a candle-box, or in a barrel, packed in such manner that the barrel can be rolled one-half round. It makes but little difference whether they are packed on sides or ends. Common salt is excellent as a packing material, and so is oats, but the oats should be well dried. Dry earth, sifted fine, is excellent, and so is charcoal flour. Kiln-dried sawdust will answer, and also finely sifted coal ashes. We mention these several articles because they may be adapted to different sections. Place on the bottom of the box an inch of the packing material, and then put down a layer of eggs, no egg touching another, and fill the spaces between them. Pack tightly till the receptacle is full, and then press the head close upon the material, so that the contents cannot shake. Now place the box or barrel in a location of even temperature, or rather where it will not be too warm or too cold, but dry, such as a cellar. Turn the box or barrel two or three times a week, and the eggs should keep well for six months or more. The best plan is to pack a dozen eggs, and open an egg every month, which will give a good indication of the length of time they will keep.—*Farm and Fireside.*

BEE-CULTURE AS A NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Among the recent industries of rapid growth in this country, bee-culture stands prominent. Of course, as a homely art, bee-keeping is no modern industry, being as old as history; but in its scientific development it is of recent growth. In these times, when science is properly taking its place at the helm in all its departments of human industry and activity, it is not strange that it is promptly assuming the guidance of bee-culture. This is a utilitarian as well as scientific age, and this is why bee-culture is being so rapidly developed, for its extraordinary growth is only in the ratio of its utility. Though known to commerce for 2,500 years, hitherto it has been followed and known, in this country at least, principally as a local industry. But bee-culture, from the soundest economic considerations, ought undoubtedly to become a great national industry fostered and protected by the State. Apiculture is naturally a part of and closely allied with agriculture, inasmuch as the nectar gathered by the one is immediately derived from the same fields and forests that yield the abundant ingatherings of the other. Indeed, the bulk of the honey crop of this country (which is in round numbers about 100,000,000 pounds annually) comes from the bee-keeping which is in connection, more or less, with farming.—*Popular Semi-Monthly.*

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

One of the most valuable resources of the farm, both for profit and manure, is the keeping of poultry. But to realize the most profitable results the poultry must be kept under the most favorable circumstances. They should be kept, lodged and fed as well and as comfortably as the other stock; not as a mere appendage of the housekeeping, but as a regular part of the farm business. A pasture suitably inclosed; a clean, healthful and convenient lodging; a distinct separation of the young chicks and brooding hens, and appropriate arrangements for feeding must be provided. The fowls should no more have the range of the fields and garden than sheep or pigs are permitted to have, and must be confined to their own proper quarters. When thus kept the profit from a hen may be quite as much as that from a sheep, inasmuch as 10 dozen eggs are worth as much as an average fleece of wool, and eight or ten well-fed chicks are worth more than one lamb. But one hen will consume much less than a sheep. This shows how profitable poultry may be made with good management.—*N. Y. Times.*

NOTELETS.

—Mix the droppings in the poultry-house in thin alternating layers with road dust, dry, pulverized loam, dead broken turf, powdered charcoal, coal ashes, or other absorbent, and after some weeks break it up and pulverize it well. It will then be ready to apply to the land, and will be beneficial to almost any crop which needs yard manure. In the absence of the above absorbents, which should be at least double it in bulk, scatter it in thin layers with common manure, in compost heaps or other manure heaps.

—A very simple and inexpensive trap for destroying rats in the cellar is made after this manner: Fill a washtub or caldron with water almost to the top, then spread wheat bran over the water to the depth of an inch. Lay some bits of boards on two sides, resting the lower end on the bottom of the cellar, sprinkling a little bran on them.

—One of the best manures for the garden is made by mixing two bushels of fine bone with a wagon-load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolves the particles of bone.

—Provide good harness for your horses, especially the collars. A faulty and poorly-fitting collar may lose you several days' work by one of your best horses. If it can be done, let the harness-maker take the size of the horses' shoulders before making the collar.

—For leaf compost spread 20 bushels of dead leaves three inches thick on the ground, then a bushel of slaked fresh lime, then leaves and lime several feet high. In some months cut it down and shovel it over. Slake the fresh lime with salt water. If convenient, add thin layers of muck.

—A Maine farmer had a tree which gave a very large crop of very small apples. He thinned the small branches from the outside taking more than half, and thinning the fruit. The apples became larger and better, and gave as many bushels as before.

—Currant and gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year. If they are pruned in tree form they will bear larger and finer fruit, and the latter will not be so apt to mildew.

—The killing of sheep by dogs is usually done during the night. To guard against dogs the sheep should be induced to come up every evening to be fed inside of a high inclosure made of pailings or wire, with an open shed in the center for protection against storms.

—The Southern fruit and vegetable shippers are much exercised over the very late season confronting them, as it predicts a very short and unprofitable interval for reaching the Northern markets.

Drowsiness in the Day-time,

unless caused by lack of sleep or from over-eating, is a symptom of disease. If it be accompanied by general debility, headache, loss of appetite, coated tongue and sallow complexion, you may be sure that you are suffering from biliousness and consequent derangement of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sure cure for all ailments of this nature. They cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

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.]

S. A. McC., Weston, Ill.—We are furnished the following by C. E. M. (no address), who gives as his authority the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of Oct. 7, 1882. "The man who fired the first shot at Fort Sumter was Capt. Geo. S. James, of South Carolina, commanding the Confederate mortar battery during the attack on said fort."

J. I., Albion, Ill.—Several obliging comrades write us that Frederick A. Bartleson, Colonel of the 100th Ill., may be the person you inquire about. The records show that said officer was killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864, and it is stated that he was a resident of Joliet, Ill., and was a gallant officer.

H. A. R., Collins Centre, N. Y.—1. Is a soldier that was home on sick furlough entitled to commutation of rations for the time he was so at home? 2. Is soldier under same circumstances entitled to commutation of travel to and from home, the same having been paid by himself? *Answer.* 1. Yes, if he can produce the original furlough to form a basis for the claim; otherwise it cannot be collected. 2. No. The soldier was obliged to pay his own transportation both ways.

T. J. O., Manchester, N. H.—If a soldier deserts from his regiment in July, 1865, and is arrested within a day or two afterwards, brought back to camp and is tried and convicted by a general court-martial, can the charge of desertion be removed under Sec. 1, act of July 5, 1884? If not, what course can he pursue, if any, to have said charge removed? *Answer.* The charge cannot be removed. There is no power (not even Congress) that can annul and set aside the sentence of a court-martial. That was decided in the Fitz-John Porter case. The act of July 5, 1884, does not apply in such cases.

J. H. S., Hacklemans, N. Y.—If a soldier who is drawing a pension for gunshot wound leaves his wife and two children, or she leaves him; she afterwards gets a divorce, and he is killed by accident or otherwise, is not his two children entitled to pension until they become 16 years of age? *Answer.* No.

E. B., Parishville, N. Y.—Can a soldier who enlisted in 1861 and contracted disease; was examined by a board of Surgeons and discharged; after being home a year got better and again enlisted, and served until war was over, put in a claim on his first enlistment or not? *Answer.* Yes, if the disease was contracted in service and in line of duty, and has existed ever since the war in a pensionable degree. His second service does not affect his right to a pension for disability contracted in first service.

E. H. B., Rock Island, Ill.—June 19, 1865, I was discharged by request under a special order of the War Department, but was refused all installments of bounty not then due, and which are still denied me. What is the reason I am not entitled thereto? The war was over, and General Order, No. 77, declaring it so had been issued some two months before. *Answer.* Because you were discharged *by way of favor*, and you forfeited all bounty thereafter due. See Section 7, Bounty Laws, published in our issue of May 7, 1885.

*L. M. W., Girard, Kan