LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

The Household, Conversation Club, Puzzles, etc.

The Happy Household.

THE CREAM WANTS SODA.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: "What alls my cream" is easily remedied by taking a teaspoonful of soda and put in a quart of cold water and pour in the churn, when the butter begins to come. The same can be done in Winter by putting it in warm water.—Jessie Roscoe, 38, Clairsville, O.

GREEN-CORN OYSTERS.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Now that fresh green corn is in season, you will find in the following dish, served with a little jelly or nice sirup, a delicious little supper. Take a dozen ears of corn, cut through each row of kernels with a sharp knife, and then with the back of the knife scrape the corn from the cob. To one pint of corn pulp add two well-beaten eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper, and just enough flour to make the corn stick together. About two tablespoonfuls will be sufficient. Do not add milk, as this requires more flour and destroys the delicate flavor of the corn. Drop in spoonfuls on a well-greased griddle, using either butter or fresh drips. If canned corn is used it should be chopped a little in a bowl, as the grains are too large. Add two tablespoonfuls of milk, as it is a little dry.—Editor's Chat.

Editor's Chat.

Prizes Awarded—C. L. O. Lucken, Crookstown, Minn., to K. C. L., 624 Twenty-second street, Washington, D. C., and Miss Nellie Walker, 216 Eleventh street S. W., Washington, D. C., prizes for War Enigma; 35 answers received. Robert Allen, Odell, Ill., to Miss B. M. Holgate, prize for Word Square June 16; eight correct answers. H. N. Carleton, Ypsilanti, Mich., to Carrie L. Jenks, Galena, Ill., and John C. Fawkes, Grant Station, Neb., prizes for Geographical Puzzle; 947 answers, of which 679 were correct.

Our young friend who would make his mark in literature, must remember that a knowledge of the construction of his own language lies at the bottom of all. As well try to fly without wings as to write without this knowledge. He who would succeed as a writer must work as hard with brain implements as the carpenter does with his tools or the blacksmith at his forge. Mere desire, even if fortified with ability, will avail nothing in the contest for success, unless reinforced by skill and proved by long-continued use. He who would succeed in any enterprise in life must submit to drill and training before he can compete with the experts in the labor of hand or head.

Conversation Club.

Rules of the Club.—1. Write briefly. 2. Write only 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—Wm. E. Morningstone, 360 Halsey street, Newark, N. J.

Second Honor—A. W. Prescott, Mapleton, Dak.; T. E. Hickmon, Bradford, Ark.

SEARCHERS AND SOLVERS.

B. F. Webb, Elroy, Wis., 2; H. M. McCall, Cole Camp, Mo., 13; James E. Alger, 5; A. N. Frink, Marshall, Mich., 4; Charlotte A. Rennert, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1; Wm. H. Soltenberger, Marion, Pa., 1; Frank Healy, Fremont, Neb., 4; Mrs. John Silleon, 4; C. E. Derr, Dayton, O., 1; Aggie McCune, Pittsburg, Pa., 1; John W. Cessna, Miles, O., 1; Lois F. Jackson, Chappell Hill, Tex., 6; B. Sidnger, McBride, Mich., 1; C. V. Seesan, Tiffin, O., 1; Edward Wiegand, Bunker Hill, Ill., son of veteran of 97th Ill., 10; G. W. Matthews, Tennessee, Ill., 1; Nellie Griffith, Wellman, Iowa, 5; Arthur J. Kelly, Danby, Vt., 11; W. H. Murphy, Wellsville, Kan., 11; Villa Roseberry, Mt. Carmel, Kan., 5; Etta Gleason, Van Wert, O., 7; Ida McClanahan, Adair Postoffice, Mo., 8; Kittie Hodgdon, Sedley, Ind., 1; Edith H. Swart, Dayton, Nev., 1; James Finegan, Boardman, Wis., 1; Wm. E. Morningstone, Newark, N. J., 4.

OUR ROLL-CALL—GREETING.

Hattie M. Orcutt, Tipton, Iowa; Belle Gray, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charlotte A. Rennert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sarah C. Hodgson (12), Big Plain, O., daughter 45th Ohio veteran; Louis Montgomery, 135 East Eighth street, Portsmouth, O., soldier's daughter; Maude, Box 141, Luther, Mich.; Walter A. Youngs (15), Cedar Rapids, Neb.; Cora E. Youngs (13), Cedar Rapids, Neb.; W. H. Murphy, Wellsville, Kan.; Addison L. Taylor (12), St. Mary's, Kan., soldier's daughter; Maude, Walter and Wallace Sutherland, children 36th Ill. veteran, Mulberry Grove, Kan.; Aroline Larison, Loveland, Iowa, daughter 2d Ill. Cav. veteran; Mary S. Wood, Ashmead, Kan.; Effie A. Smith, Big Plain, O.; Emma A. Maeurdo, Lisbon, Me., daughter 1st Me. battery veteran; Addison L. Kidd, Chaplin, John S. Ferguson Camp, No. 34, Jefferson City, Mo.; Frank W. Smith, Morris, Minn.; D. F. Lyons, Spencer, Iowa; Josie Driskell, Garfield, Ky.; Dolly Whidbee, daughter Davis B. Whidbee, Sergeant, Co. C, 2d Tenn., Shawnee, Mo.; Minnie E. Boyington, Washburn, Minn.; Jennie B. Watson, daughter 2d Ill. Cav. veteran, Lincoln, Neb.

CLUB WHISPERS.

Can any one tell me where I can purchase a song the first verse being as follows:

Hark to the shrill-sounding bugle,
As it pierceth the soft Summer air;
They are burying our comrades in the valley,
And the widow and orphans are there.

—Sadie Bacon, Brownhelm Station, Lincoln Co., O.

S. Hilloc's letter was just splendid. If the girls would bestow fewer favors on the worthless vagabonds there would be more encouragement for the true gentleman.—"Ohio Girl," Box 2, West Hayden, O.

I want to say that I believe in C. C. correspondence. First, because it tends to bind our hearts and make us more ready to lend a mutual helping hand for the preservation of our grand Union, which our fathers fought and suffered so bravely to maintain. Again, correspondence improves our penmanship, improves our composition, increases the number of words in our vocabulary, teaches spelling, and lastly, while we are writing or reading a good letter, we are elevating ourselves very much, and it is a better pastime than loafing. I will add that I am in possession of a scrap which is said to be from a dress that a little girl wore to a reception given Gen. Washington at his headquarters, Cambridge, Mass., when Washington made a remark on the beauty of the dress. I am proud of the scrap, and further, because an unknown friend and correspondent sent it to me.—Daughter 7th Ind. battery, Brownstown, Ind.

I wish other members of the C. C. would add to the lines I send, and that we could have a C. C. poem.

There's H. M. McCall and Polly J. Ball,
And Meda and Ninna, who answer roll-call;
There's Neva J. Tedrie, of Newcomerstown,
Annie L. Marsh and Minnie V. Brown;
Joe F. Dyer, he answers not "here,"
Yet we in our hearts his name doth revere;
In Heaven we'll meet him with all the C. C.,
With God and all Angels forever to be.

—J. H. Fisher, Box 167, Richmond, Mo.

It is both pleasant and profitable for us to converse through the C.C., for in this way we can realize that there are yet many who are "brave, noble and true." We are too often despondent and give way to gloomy thoughts, and like a young man in a late issue of THE TRIBUNE, who, in speaking of matrimony, says: "The fair sex do not offer any inducement to a young man to keep strictly in the paths of rectitude." Now, friends, allow me to point a few lines in defense of the girls, for I think they do appreciate real merit. There are, we must admit, a great many hasty and inconsiderate marriages, but it is seldom that an honest, industrious, upright and courteous young man is superseded by a fickle young vagabond. Young friends, look on the bright side of life, flee low to think evil of your fellow-man, and you will find that the great key to happiness is found in content.—T. E. Hickmon, Bradford, Ark.

To me the C. C. is the most interesting part of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, though there is nothing that escapes my careful observation. I admire its manner of fighting for the soldier; its courage, its earnestness, its ability and its devotion to its cause. May it never falter till it shall have accomplished its noble purpose.—W. H. Murphy, Wellsville, Kan.

I hope "Tennessee Boy" will write again soon. The comments on his letter are so interesting. But I wish to hear what he has to say for himself. Lyral Lorrimer seems to have a very good idea of how a boy works. Perhaps Lyral knows from experience. Would like to hear from Annie L. Marsh again.—Lizzie.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE.

Boy's Verse.

Well, father, I would like to know what you intend to do;
I think I ought to have a chance to earn a little money too.
If things continue as they are, I will labor all my life,
And never own a foot of land or place to keep a wife.
The crops were never better, the fruits are stored away,
I think it would be no more than right that I should share the pay.
As I shall be compelled to go a little farther West,
And hunt me up a pretty maid, and build for her a nest.

Chorus.

Then give the boy a chance, just give the boy a chance,
I know it would be better to give the boy a chance;
A home would be a shelter when our locks are thin and gray,
And blessings will attend us when at last we pass away.

Father's Verse.

It's time enough to speculate upon your plans for life—
The hair just starting round your mouth and talking 'bout a wife.
The light of your ambition has always been to cut a swell.
I'm very sure you get your share of all there is to sell;
It takes a little fortune to buy your food and clothes,
And that's not the only way in which your money goes.
Instead of running with the girls to every show and dance,
Roll up your sleeves and go to work, and you will have a chance.

Chorus:

Then give the boy a chance, just give the boy a chance,
I know it would be better to give the boy a chance;
A home would be a shelter when our locks are thin and gray,
And blessings will attend us when at last we pass away.

Mother's Verse.

Why be so hard upon your boy? He is your only son;
You know the work he has to do is always gladly done.
The boy, perhaps, may have his faults, but in the country round,
A better boy I don't believe can anywhere be found.
Then give him some encouragement before it be too late,
And let him build a dwelling-house and bring his chosen mate;
Their home will be a shelter when their locks are thin and gray,
And blessings will attend them when at last they pass away.

Chorus.

Then give the boy a chance, just give the boy a chance,
I know it would be better to give the boy a chance;
A home would be a shelter when our locks are thin and gray,
And blessings will attend us when at last we pass away.

—Aroline Larison, Loveland, Iowa.

COLORADO QUARTZITE MINES.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Personal response being impossible, where so many have written, I send you a description of the quartzite mines, Eagle County, Colo., as prepared by F. A. Richard, Central City, Colo., said to be the best ever written. He writes as follows:

The ore is found in caves varying in size, though generally long and flat, often narrowing down to an aperture of a few inches, and opening out into caverns in the solid rock. The deposits lie in a plane, whose dip is parallel to that of the limestone above. The mine is worked by adit levels which follow the dip and direction of the deposits. From the roof of the cave hang stalactites of gypsum, while the floor is covered by a succession of beds of mineral which vary in thickness.

1. A layer of warm ferruginous mud, very tough, of a thickness of from a few inches to two feet. This is valueless.

2. This overlies a thin sheet of gypsum—one-quarter to three inches—the fibers arranged perpendicularly to the bedding plane.

3. A soft, black manganiferous clay, (one inch to two feet,) carrying about 30 ounces of silver and two-thirds of an ounce of gold.

4. A red ferruginous clay of similar thickness and carrying 10 Ag. and 40 Au. These and four are often repeated. Underlying all these comes (5) a very soft white clay, known as "talc," which, however, is more accurately a very siliceous clay of varying composition. It is this so-called talc that forms the ore of the quartzite, and which is so rich that were the quantity larger this camp, instead of producing merely a local excitement, would become world famous. This ore occurs not only in layers, but also in pockets, as might be expected; its thickness varies from a knife-blade to five or six feet; it has a smooth feel, is very plastic, free from grit, and is often stained bright yellow, carrying from 20 to 200 ounces of silver, and from 5 to 100 ounces of gold per ton. The quartzite forming the footwall is softer than that forming the hanging wall. It is impregnated with iron and has a bluish tint, much resembling semi-dissolved sugar. Beneath this layer—six inches to three feet—the cave deposits do not extend.—Inez Woodruff, Black Hawk, Colo.

A KANSAS BOY AT HOME.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: My home is in the northwestern part of Kansas, near the Nebraska State line. The country is comparatively level, and is well watered by numerous rivers and small streams. Timber is found along the creeks and rivers, and consists principally of oak, elm, ash, cottonwood and hackberry. Farmers are planting fruit trees, and in a few years there will be an abundance of fruit. To the farmer the best returns may be expected from stock raising, dairying and gardening. The soil is a rich, dark loam. There are no stumps, no stones, and no pulverizers are needed to grow the crops. The people here are intelligent, moral and social. Kansas has good schools, good school-house, and the best of teachers. Our industrious and economical farmers are prosperous. Common laborers get $20 a month. Mechanics $2 to $3 a day. Cows can be bought for from $20 to $35 each; horses and mules, $75 to $100. Land ranges in price, per acre, from $10 to $30, according to improvements and amount under cultivation. Will answer Club letters or others seeking information.—John A. Lytle, soldier's son, Downs, Kan.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE—WANTED.

To Exchange: Collection 138 post marks for best offer.—E. W. Kimball, Kingsville, O. Silver watch for flint-lock pistol.—Edwin E. Williams, Troy, Kan. Three hundred U. S. and foreign post marks for best offer.—E. L. Whitney, Lock Box 1000, Kingsville, O. "Robinson Crusoe" for "Pilgrim's Progress."—A. W. Prescott, Mapleton, D. T. Lace patterns for the same, and "Dark-eyed Sailor," and "Down Among the Daisies" for "Tramp, Tramp," "Soldierman," "Nelly Gray" and "Mollie Darling."—Emma V. Robinson, Harrisburg, Mo. Beautiful picture for longest list of words from the word "Strange"; magazine second prize.—Austin Weamer, Box 80, Plumville, Pa. Prizes for first and second best letters, with photographs, in three weeks.—T. D. Woodworth, Carey, O. Prizes for best photograph, lady or gentleman, in two weeks; exchange mine with first 10.—I. W. Harding, Box 69, McCallsburg, Iowa. "Naughty Waltzes" for "Lost on the Lady Elgin."—Mrs. M. E. Wilter, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Watch, buffalo horns, prairie dogs, young coyotes, or Indian relics for violin, printing press, magic lantern, bicycle or 10 back numbers *Police Gazette* and silk handkerchief for best photograph by Oct. 1.—Robert E. Smith, Box 76, Indianola, Neb. Postal autographs and letters descriptive of home of the writer.—Clara A. Barton, New Canaan, Conn. Prize for best postal autograph.—T. E. Hickmon, Bradford, Ark. Prize for best postal autograph or letter.—Delia Bixby, Box 107, Mayfield, N. Y. Prize for best postal autograph.—Mildred Baldwin, Fredericktown, O. Patterns of toy animals for little folks, five cents each and addressed envelope.—Nancy E. Vestal, Graysville, Mo. Songs for vocal and instrumental music.—Alma G. Weber, Box 21, Carey, O. Tidy pattern for 10 cents for thread and postage.—Josie Driskell, Garfield, Ky. Prize for best postal autograph, and letters from the C. C.—Ed. Mack, Union, Ind.

Letters: With the C. C.—Samuel Gifford, Maude De Vere, Minnie Nelson, Box 1, West Le Roy, Mich. With educated, intelligent lady.—George, Box 12, Holley, Tenn. With the C. C.—Annie Carlton, Bartonsville, Vt.; Louis Montgomery, 135 East Eighth street, Portsmouth, O.; W. H. Murphy, Wellsville, Kan.; H. N. Carlton, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Wm. B. Morningstone, 360 Halsey street, Newark, N. J. With 11th Ohio sons and daughters.—Ed. Kelly, Box 349, Xenia, O., son 11th veteran. With young ladies.—John R. Ford, Edgar Ford, George S. Clein, Quarry, Ill. With soldiers' dark-eyed sons South and West.—Maude, Box 141, Luther, Mich. With TRIBUNE readers over 22.—S. E. A., Sylvania, Ind., a soldier and soldier's daughter. With young ladies.—W. J. Beherner, Temple Camp, Clerk, Primrose, Iowa. With soldiers' children.—Mintie S. Davis, Cushing, Wis., 15; soldier father died March 19; will live with Uncle in Indiana. With gentlemen.—Kittie C. Winch, Greenville, Pa. With Co. B or C, 18th U. S. Inf., boys and girls.—Alice L. Welch, Avondale, Osceola, Mich. With Co. L, 2d Ill. Cav., children and the C. C.—Jeanne B. Watson, Box 780, Lincoln, Neb.

Wanted: Good book on astronomy.—B. F. Webb, Elroy, Wis. "Lips that Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine."—Clara Wedge, Box 277, Painesville, O. "Dying Californian."—Sarah D. Hodgson, Big Plain, O. "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night," "Faded Coat of Blue," "Soldier's Poor Little Boy," and "No, Sir."—Delia Bixby, Box 107, Mayfield, N. Y. Some one to tell me the cost of a Sharp's carbine, mentioned in the "Reminiscences of an Army Mule."—H. H. Bugbee, Odessa, Ind. Temperance Dialogs by Band of Hope boy, 1417 Madison avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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, and receive honorable mention with number answered.]

England's first foreign treaty was entered into at Kingston, Sept. 11, 1217, between Henry III and the Dauphin of France.

There were 11 States proper at the beginning of Washington's Administration.

April 28, 1789, Rhode Island and North Carolina ratified the Constitution.

King William's war was a conflict between the English and French-American colonists, growing out of hostile relations of France and England between William of Orange, who deposed James II, and Louis XIV of France, who sought to reinstate the English monarch. The war in America, which lasted eight years, was concluded by the treaty of 1697, signed at Ryswick, Holland.

John Randolph of Roanoke, Va., an eccentric and brilliant man, was known as the "Political Meteor of Congress."

The Knownothing Party was the name of a secret political organization, organized prior to the war of the rebellion, to resist the encroachment of foreign influence.

The city of Carthage was founded by Dido, a Phœnician Princess, about 880 B. C.

Laurence Koster, as claimed by the Dutch, invented the art of printing between the years of 1420-26, though the Germans claim the honor for Johann Gansfleich, of the Guttenberg family. The discovery was probably simultaneous, in keeping with the social progress of the time.

The Golden Period of Athens was from 480 to 430 B. C.

The Government offered $100,000 for the capture of Jeff Davis.

Glass windows were first used in private houses in England in 1180.

1. Who was the first President born after the Revolution?—A. C. Bollinger, Steelsville, Ill.

2. Which is the oldest college in the United States, and when founded?

3. When was West Point Military Academy founded?

4. How many Popes reigned during the building of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome?

5. Which State is known as the "Creole State"; which the "Big Bend State"; which the "Badger State"?—John A. Lytle, Downs, Kan.

6. In what year were the people of Massachusetts declared rebels?

7. When was the first treaty of trade and commerce made between Great Britain and the United States?—B. F. Webb, Elroy, Wis.

8. What early explorer drove hogs before him, and why?

9. What early explorer lies buried under a pair of steps?—Elmer J. Gilkison, Reed's Mills, O.

BIBLE BRIGADE.

The prophet Jeremiah, in predicting the captivity of Babylon, uttered the words "Flee ye," etc., to the inhabitants of Dedan. (Jer., 49:8.)

The serpent's meat shall be the dust. (Is., 65:25.)

The clouds are the dust of the Lord's feet. (Nahum, 1:3.)

Jesus was rebuked for eating with unwashed hands, and for his failure to observe other religious ceremonials of the Pharisees. (Luke, 11:38, 39.)

1. Did God deliver the Commandments orally to the children of Israel, or did Moses?
2. What charge did Moses give to Joshua?
3. What was the fire the Lord sent on the children of Israel?—M. V. McKinn, North Salem, O.
4. Did the scriptural injunction "Go into all the world and preach," etc., mean the "world" as then known, or did it include all tribes and castes of the then unknown habitable globe?—D. R. Witter, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Where is the verse found, "A faithful friend is a strong defense."—Sadie Bacon, Brownhelm Station, O.

See Comrade Taylor's adv. on page 5.

BRAIN-RACKERS.

[TO CONTRIBUTORS: In sending answers name No. of THE NATIONAL 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 IN TRIBUNE JUNE 30.

Proverb Tangle—
To-day is one worthy; work, work, while you may,
There is no to-morrow, but only to-day.

Trick in Figures—9½.

Prairie Mathematics—94 head of sheep, 1 head of hogs and 5 head of cattle.

Reversions—Flow, wolf; gar, rag; gulp, plug; gum, mug; bay, yah; keel, leek; knar, rank; leer, reel; leper, repel; rail, liar; lisa, sail; loof, fool.

Word Building—Untwine, unhappy, unnatural, unlink, unlike.

Prize Cube Puzzle—Petersburg, Emmitsburg, Winchester, New Orleans, Perryville, Gettysburg, Wilmington, rebel yell, Pillow, Grover, ensign, guides.

Word Square—Alia, lion, loon, Anna.

Palindromes—Bob, Carac, civic, eve, Hannah, level, mum, peep.

Prize Square—Barter, averse, recite, trinal, estate, reeled.

Proverb Enigma—People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

LAND-PRIZE TANGLE.

Though Valois braved young Edward's gentle hand,
And Albert rush'd on Henry's way-worn band.
With Europe's chosen sons, in arms renown'd,
Yet not on Vere's bold archers long they look'd
Nor Audley's squires nor Mowbray's yeoman brook'd,
They saw their standard fall, and left their monarch bound.
—Akenside.

The 10 most noted scientists are Buffon, Cuvier, Humboldt, Geoffrey, Saint Hilaire, Huxley, Agassiz, Darwin and Lacipede.—W. T. Winkley.

CONUNDRUMS NEW AND OLD.

1. When is a cord of wood like parting friends?—Joseph Thompson.
2. What word makes you sick if you leave out a letter?—Samuel S. Dickson.

PROVERB TANGLE.

Ehrew rehet si a lwil etrhe si a awy.—Sim Swafford.

CUT DIAMOND.

1. A letter.
2. A coxcomb.
3. Studied with steady application.
4. The solid pistons of pumps.
5. Pertaining to sorcery.
6. Looking narrowly.
7. A humming sound.
8. A kind of worm.
9. A letter.

—Odell Cyclone, Odell, Ill.

GEOGRAPHY DOUBLES.

1. What lake in Africa was the name of a President?
2. What river in Wisconsin is a color?
3. What island in Lake Michigan is an animal?
4. What mountain in New Hampshire was the name of a President?
5. What cape in British Columbia was the name of a General?—Burton C. Ewing, Dayton, O.

STRANGE SIMILARITY.

Two lovers in the moonlight walked,
But on the garden wall
A cat so loudly did complain
They could not court at all.

At length in wrath Adonis rose,
To stop the monster's route;
Alas, across the wall he fell,
And slit his beautiful pants.

And rose the fair Belinda's shrieks,
Beneath the Summer moon;
And sad Adonis cussed the hour
When he went out to spoon.

Then got him up the youthful Tom,
(He was Belinda's brother);
He caught the cat, and by the tail
He bore her to his mother.

Both escapades, the man's and boy's,
Were given to local fame;
And, reader, now I pray tell me how
Their endings were the same?
—Samuel L. Dickson.

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

Five hundred begins it, and five hundred ends it,
And five in the middle is seen,
The first of all letters, the first of all numbers,
Have taken their stations between;
And if you this medley can spell,
The name of an ancient King then it will tell!
—Fred G. Moore, Montgomery, Vt.

PRIZE DIAMOND.

1. A letter.
2. Vicious.
3. A North American quadruped.
4. A sea.
5. A small colored napkin.
6. Denial.
7. A consonant.

Prize for first answer sent me.—Mildred Baldwin, Fredericksburg, O.

A CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In sleep, not in dream;
In milk, not in cream;
In cream, not in milk;
In thread, not in silk;
In silk, not in wool;
In dunce, not in fool;
In church, not in pew;
In some, not in few.
Whole's a metal first found in Peru.
—John A. Lytle, Downs, Kan.

QUADRUPLE ENIGMA.

(To Odell Cyclone.)

In housing, not in saying;
In carnage death displaying;
In incongruous, not in facts;
In freedom gained by noble acts;
In the Northeasters of the West;
In the sluggard whom all detest;
In straitened ways through which all must go, whether they will or no.

Come all ye puzzlers far and near,
A wonderful event is hidden here,
In the life of a soldier man,
Who was a conqueror long ago,
Who laid many a nation low.
Guess what it is if you can.
—W. C. Rice, North Wilbraham, Mass.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In Bull Run, but not in Antietam;
In Arnold, but not in Andre;
In Potomac, but not in the Rapidan;
In Drake, but not in Salie;
In Shiloh, but not in Gettysburg;
In Farragut, but not in Hill;
In Chancellorville, and yet a man in Vicksburg;
In McPherson, but not in Buell;
In Lincoln, but not in Clay;
In McClellan, but not in Lee;
In Jackson, but not in Buchanan;
In Franklin, but not in Greeley;
In Drummond, but not in Ripley;
In Seward, and also in Seward;
In Sumter, and also in Moultrie;
In Gates, but not in Price.
The name of a general
In a battle for the free,
Who earned the title of my whole
In the year of '63.

Prize for first correct answer sent to N. W. Prescott, Mapleton, Dak.

The Prevalence of Alcohol.

Millions of people, when they feel a little out of sorts, take some alcoholic drink or other either as a beverage or as a medicine. Almost at once they think they feel better. As soon as the stimulus loses its power they feel badly again, and so they again resort to the alcoholic dose because, as they thought it made them better when they first took it, it may make better again. Doctors deceive themselves and their patients by prescribing alcoholic doses. The patients generally like it, too, and so the doctors continue on prescribing for them what they like. Few are cured and many are made tipplers to their permanent disadvantage.

Alcohol is at best nothing but a stimulant. That is not what *chronic nervous* sufferers want. They want permanent strength to throw off and resist disease. They want a real *vitalizer;* and such a vitalizer is found in Compound Oxygen. The merits of this vitalizer have for many years been abundantly tested. There is no secret about it. The history of the army of the relieved is fully on record so that all may read it. It is well worth reading, either by sick people or well. To obtain it write to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. It will be sent to any address free of charge.

See Comrade Taylor's adv. on page 5.

A $2 Washing Machine Free.

To introduce them we will give away 1,000 of our celebrated self-operating washing machines. No wash-board or rubbing required. If you want one send your name at once to Monarch Laundry works, 82 Warren St., N. Y.

See Comrade Taylor's adv. on page 5.

OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

WATER FOR ANIMALS.

All animals should be provided with pure water, and with none is it more necessary than with milch cows. Serious results have been known to follow the use of impure or stagnant water. It is not every farm that has a natural and unfailing supply of water, although many have, a condition that should be observed in the purchase of a farm, as it is one of the most valuable considerations that can be named. A never-failing spring of abundant supply cannot be too highly prized; it costs nothing for repairs and is always in good-working order. But such blessings are not shared by all, and hence arises the necessity for providing some artificial means of supply. Wells with pumps will answer all demands upon farms with a small number of animals, but upon farms where they are numbered by scores, pumping water from a well by hand would be both laborious and expensive. In such cases there would probably be no better mode of supply than by wind power, which when adopted should be so situated that the power could be utilized for other purposes upon the farm. Of course this is an expensive method of procuring water, but under some conditions it becomes a necessity. In a district with an undulating surface, reservoirs can be formed, whereby the surplus of water in Autumn and Winter can be stored for Summer use, and may serve satisfactorily. Upon some farms there are springs, which if utilized properly, by conducting the water into troughs, would be amply sufficient, but left to themselves, are insufficient to do more than make a mass of mud where the cattle tread continually to slake their thirst. Quite a small spring run into some trough or tubs will furnish an abundant supply.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

LEVEL OR HILL CULTURE.

The question is often asked which shall it be? Well! that depends. Take potatoes for instance; if the soil is inclined to be dry and there are indications of a dry season, the answer would be, practice level culture, and not only that, but plant to a good depth. But on the other hand, if the soil is inclined to be moist and indications point to a wet season, hill or ridge culture should be practiced, as then a part of the water that falls upon the surface would be conducted off by the surface drains formed by the depression between the rows. We call to mind an instance when, the season opening dry, potatoes were planted upon a dry field, being dropped in a deep furrow upon strewn horse and hog manure, and covered by turning the heavy furrow back upon the potatoes. As the season advanced the complaint arose that the potato crop would be a failure, which time proved to be but too true in most cases, the yield being very small in size and few in number; but in one field referred to, which was subjected to level culture, large, fine potatoes were turned out at the rate of 500 bushels per acre. If good development of plants is desired they must have a sufficiency of moisture, and according as it is needed; it is upon this principle that Cole's system of aqua-culture is based. With corn about the same rule will hold; if the season is very dry and hill culture is practiced, the hills become so excessively dry as to work injury to the growing crops, although the more extended roots may reach where there is some moisture, because it will all be appropriated to satisfy the demand of the parched roots before reaching the stack. Vegetable physiology ought to be studied by farmers, so that they can better understand plant growth.—*Exchange.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER.

In order to secure satisfactory results in the manufacture of butter, the cream should become what is termed refined; it should have acquired a degree of acidity. To churn fresh cream as it is first collected, requires longer time, yields less butter and of a less satisfactory character. To produce a result similar to that effected by the natural fermenting or souring of the cream the Danish have adopted an artificial means which is quite satisfactory and perhaps productive of more uniform results. There they sour the cream by an addition of sour buttermilk at the time of churning, or a little time before, but not long enough before to allow the cream to sour of itself and become stale. Introduced in this way acidity does good and no harm, producing more butter and giving it improved keeping qualities. This idea might be applied perhaps with profit to the manufacture of butter at creameries in this country, rather than let the cream stand in vats to become a frothy mass resembling, as a Western man expressed it, a tub of soapsuds.

CABBAGE-WORM REMEDY.

The great difficulty in discovering a sure remedy for the various pests that infest the farmer's crops is a sufficient excuse for making mention of any that are claimed to be effectual so long as they are comparatively inexpensive. A Putnam County (N. Y.) farmer gives a new remedy for the cabbage worm in the use of water in which ground cloves have been stirred. Use three tablespoonfuls in as many quarts of water, stir well and sprinkle with a brush broom. The remedy is simple and worthy of a trial.

NOTES.

—The time to plant melons, tomatoes and sweet potatoes is a few days after corn-planting. This varies with soil and latitude.

—The farmer who attempts to keep sheep and has no shepherd dog, is in about as bad a situation as the mariner who ventures at sea without a compass.

—The great value of nitrate of soda, a material our cultivators are only beginning to learn the value of, is to hasten the growth of plants early in the season, and for this purpose it has no equal.

—Keep the cultivator at work among the corn, only run it shallow as the corn gets larger and the roots extend through the soil. Hoeing is for the purpose of killing the weeds, not to dig the soil.

—There is no portion of our country where sheep husbandry can be more profitably conducted than on the mountains and tablelands of the Virginias, Carolinas, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, Georgia and in Northern Mississippi.

—Lima-bean poles are apt to blow over when the vines become large. One way to prevent this is to set the poles in each four adjacent hills inclining towards a common center, draw the tops together and tie. And mind that poles more than four feet high are senseless.

—Edmund Hersey, Hingham, Mass., who has long experimented in growing potatoes, says that while an ordinary crop can be grown by almost any one with little effort, yet to grow a large crop to the best advantage requires greater skill than for almost any other crop produced on a New England farm.

—The ideal soil in which to set a plant is one that is moist without being water-soaked, neither too dry nor too wet. In such soil even a poor plant will take root. The plant will make its own root just as a cutting does. For setting in dry soil the plant should be well rooted and soaky, and it must depend on the roots it already has for a start.

—To take a plant with the roots and earth entire from the pot it is not necessary to run a knife around it, or to poke a stick through the hole in the bottom to push it out. Just invert the pot in your hand, having the stem of the plant between the fingers, and tap the pot on the bottom with your other hand, or tap the rim of the pot on a table or piece of wood.

—In case of sheep suffering from cold and lack of food, the wool will sometimes stop growing, and when it starts again the place of starting and stopping will be distinctly marked on the fiber of the wool by a bad place. There is nothing like uniformly good condition, with no shocks given to the system of the sheep, for producing a uniform fiber and the best possible wool.

See Comrade Taylor's adv. on page 5.

Write to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich., for his G.A.R. or S. of V. Price List. Sent free.

See Comrade Taylor's adv. on page 5.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Cline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for July 31. St. Matt., 4:1-11.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.]

SUBJECT: THE TEMPTATIONS OF CHRIST.

We last studied the account of our Savior's baptism. The temptations took place a little after the baptism, which was in the year 25 A. D. Jesus was 30 years old. He had just begun his ministry.

"Afterward an hungered." He was not hungry till the expiration of the 40 days. Neither were Moses and Elijah, who likewise went 40 days without food. (Ex., 24:18; 34:28; Deu., 9:9; 18:25; 1 Ki., 19:8.) God sustained them. We cannot imagine either of these thus suffering from hunger and kept so long from any nourishment. Of course, they would become hungry as soon as God ceased to keep them without the need of food. We cannot, however, think they came from fasting weak, emaciated. They probably ended the fast in the same physical condition in which they entered upon it. They therefore differed from any persons who without order from God have attempted to go through a 40 days' fast. St. Luke (4:2) shows Christ wholly fasted. All these cases were miracles, and hence not normal precedents. They are not examples, and are given simply to prove how God can care for us in emergencies. A temptation to eat during the 40 days would have had no power to influence Christ, from the fact he was not hungry during said time. Going without food was to him then neither a deprivation nor a virtue; so the first temptation would have had no force with Christ during the 40 days.

It is clear Jesus was tempted during all the 40 days, but the three specific temptations enumerated in the lesson took place *after* the 40 days had passed. Christ was not hungry till their close, but it was when Jesus was in want of food that Satan's first temptation was presented, and the other two succeeded that one. These are not perhaps all the temptations with which the Evil One plied Christ after the 40 days and before he (Christ) ate again. They are probably mere specimens.

In some measure Christ was doubtless tempted during childhood and youth. It is certain he was tempted after the three temptations of our lesson. (St. Luke, 4:13; 22:28; St. John 14:30; Heb., 4:15.)

We cannot fix the duration of the three temptations; nor can we give the duration of each; nor do we know the interval of time between either. The distances would aid somewhat in determining the matter, providing we understand our Savior literally went from place to place as stated, and that he traveled with usual facilities, *e. g.*, probably afoot. After the first temptation in the wilderness Christ and Satan went to Jerusalem, 11 miles; then they went to Mt. Quarantania, 15 miles.

We understand Christ actually suffered from hunger during all the time of these three temptations.

At length the Angels came and ministered to him. (St. Mark, 1:13.) This was after the 40 days and the time required for the three temptations, during which time it is not likely the Angels served him at all. The Angels were repeatedly of use and comfort to Jesus. They predicted his birth. (St. Matt., 1:20.) They declared to the shepherds his advent. (St. Lu., 2:9.) They issued warning in his interest. (St. Matt., 2:13.) They helped him in Gethsemane. (St. Lu., 22:43.) They were subject to his order any time. (St. Matt., 26:53.) They opened and guarded his tomb. (St. Matt., 28:2, 5.)

Quite a goodly body of divines have held that the successive temptations were all spiritual contests—all on one spot—and that Jesus did not go from place to place; it was a mental trial, conducted as by pictures. If this view were correct, it would not affect the fact nor the effect. One can recall the case of Ezekial the Prophet. (40:2; 43:5.)

A literal view of the case interests us specially in the geography and topography of the scene. The wilderness referred to in V. 1 is generally supposed to be that of Judea, between Jerusalem and Jericho. The northern part of the wilderness, to wit, the part north of Mt. Olives and up to Jericho, was called the wilderness of Jericho, (Jos., 16:1.) It is a wild region. Porter says it is a "bleak, mountainous region." Another traveler states it is so "verdureless and calcined that it looks like the embers of a ruined world." Maundrell states, "It is a most miserable, dry, barren place, consisting of high, rocky mountains,