LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

The Household, Conversation Club, Puzzles, etc.

The Happy Household.

VINEGAR PIE.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: I send a vinegar pie recipe to Lena Cunningham. One cup of molasses, one cup sugar, one-half cup seeded raisins (chopped), one cup rolled crackers, one cup cold water, one-third cup vinegar, a piece of melted butter the size of an egg. Spice like meat pies.—Ellen Parker Leach, Wolcott, Vt.

THOSE DROP CAKES.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: I would reply to "Cactus," saying that I tried her ginger drop cakes, and my brother says that they are all that her brother says they are. I also tried "Sister Ada's" Washington cake, and it is just delicious.—Anna P. Arnold, Rondout, N. Y.

MIKADO FAN.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Here is a pretty fan for decoration, the Mikado. Take a newspaper and completely cover with scraps of wall paper and border; put a strip of border across the top; fold in shape of five-cent Japanese fans; tie the bottom with a large bow of ribbon or a bunch of loops of different colors; open and tack on the wall. I assure you they are quite pretty, and are the rage here.—Inez Woodruff.

BAKING-POWDER BISCUIT.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: I find it a great improvement to use an egg when making baking-powder biscuit. Proceed as follows: To one quart of flour two teaspoons of baking powder, sifted together; one-half small cup lard; one pint milk and one beaten egg; one teaspoon salt; mix egg, shortening and milk together and stir in flour. Roll without kneading.—Mrs. O. L. Collins, Toledo, O.

FRUIT CATSUP.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Take grapes, plums and any small fruit; stew them until soft, and put them through a colander. Then to one gallon fruit add one quart good vinegar, four pounds sugar, four tablespoonfuls cinnamon, two of cloves, three of allspice; heat thoroughly and seal. Good for game, poultry and meats.—Mrs. J. L. Duncan.

Editor's Chat.

Prizes awarded: John A. Lytle to Miss Fannie Moulton; U. E. Curry, Hope, Dak., to Frank Gough and Mrs. Mary S. Baker.

The "Boy and Girl" discussion has gone on good-naturedly enough, but the subject is worn threadbare for the present. We suggest as topics of discussion Winter evening amusements and Thanksgiving, with turkey and cranberry sauce, pumpkin pies, etc. We would like to know how the Club think the day should be spent.

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—John A. Blair, No. 3 St. Luke street, New York city.

Second Honor—Lyrel Lorrimer, Hubbell, Neb.

OUR ROLL-CALL—GREETINGS.

Jessie A. Smith, 399 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y., daughter Co. H, 43d N. Y.; Anna Tarrance, daughter 30th Iowa, West Grove, Iowa; Nannie M. Wickham, daughter Co. H, 29th Iowa, Afton, Iowa; Ella Poehlinger, Falls City, Neb., daughter Co. B, 74th Pa.; "York City Boy," Pennsylvania; Ity Bogert, Exeter, Fla., daughter N. Y. Cav.; John W. Johnson, Hooper, N. Y., son Co. K, 179th N. Y.; Sarah Reynolds, Severy, Kan., daughter 157th N. Y.; Frank M. Pitcher, Waverly, Iowa, son Co. A, 14th Iowa; Anna Rozell, Rozelville, Wis.; Ella J. Huntley, Great Barrington, Mass., daughter Co. B, 57th Mass.; Nathan Hale, West Haven, Conn.; "Gypsy," Dauphin, Pa.

SEARCHERS AND SOLVERS.

Mary D. Petty, 5; H. M. McCall, Cole Camp, Mo., 6; Josie A. Stephens, Denver, Colo., 8; J. M. Ontley, Greenville, R. I., 2; Annie L. Marsh, Saugus, Mass., 9; Pat Riot, Hope, Dak., 21; Laurie Laurance, Emporia, Kan., 1; Rosalie Frol de Veaux, Oun, W. Va., 8; Blanche Salisbury, Remson's Corners, O., 2; R. Van Winkle, 2; M. Flora Danforth, Lake Pleasant, N. Y., 6; B. F. W., Box 34, Elroy, Wis., 5; John A. Blair, No. 3 St. Luke street, New York city, 6; James E. Alger, Swampscott, Mass., 9; Henry G. Burgess, Cottonwood, Neb., 2; J. M. Moran, jr., Rockton, Ill., 2; Evelyn M. Wilkins, Audubon, Minn., 6; I. H. Cornell, 1; W. B. Morningstone, Newark, N. J., 15.

FOR THE C. C. POEM.

"Our Annie" asks a question; 'tis who will end
our song?
I answer with an Helen, who shoves the Carr along,
With a Patty and a Prymire, a Mary and a Harry,
Likewise with "Mountain Hoosier," who in Crawford should not tarry,
The gent who plainly speaks his mind the "filthy weed" upon;
Also Joe Smith, of Jeddo, (it's a wonder 'twasn't John,)
I'll mention B. Louise Slack, the working farmer's girl,
And end my rhyme with "Little One," whose hair's inclined to curl.
—Henry A. Clark, Huntersville, Pa.

NAMING THE BABY.

DEAR FRIENDS: It seems that the correspondents in "Club Whispers" cannot forget the article written on "What's in a Name." I have been greatly amused and interested in the different letters that have been written in regard to it. I have a sister whose name is Willie. I never thought "it manly," but think it more applicable to girls than boys, or women than men, for there is certainly nothing "manly" in Willie. It might do for a little boy; but for a man—well if I were a man I would not want to be called Willie, or Wilma, Wilda or any such name. But I am wandering far from my object in writing this letter. I have a little blue-eyed girl baby nearly three years old who has never been named, not that I am so hard to please, but relatives and friends seem hard to please, and I in my weakness have allowed them to have a voice in the matter. I am rather inclined to "odd names," whilst my friends thought the grand old name of Mary Elizabeth just the name for her; others, with myself, thought so much name would crush her, she is so small. Now, friends, she must have a name, whether it pleases every one or not. So I would like the correspondents in Club Whispers to suggest some names that are not applicable to "a hundred other girls," and to the one that sends the name that suits I will send the person suggesting it her photograph. So, friends, send on your names and receive a picture of the sweetest baby ever was.—Della Dix.

PHYSIOLOGY IN THE SCHOOLS.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I noticed in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Aug. 25, the subject, "Reading a Good Law." In reply I would like to say that the study of physiology in our common schools is compulsory in Pennsylvania also. I think it is one of the grandest studies we have in our common schools.

If we impress upon the minds of our school boys the evil effect of using tobacco and alcohol, I do not think the rising generation will have so much cause to complain of intemperance. I think Joe has cause for complaining if that is the way physiology is taught in some of the New York schools. I would suggest that if not the County Superintendent's place to see that a class was formed in every school, and if the teachers neglected teaching and did not do their duty, they should be expelled for negligence. The greatest trouble we find here in teaching physiology is, quite frequent, with the parents. When children are willing to study it some parents will not provide them with books, and sometimes go so far as to say "their children shall not study it." I think it is merely for want of knowledge of the branch, themselves that they forbid their children studying it. Their plea is, "We do not want to make doctors of our children." Poor, ignorant souls; if any one could become a physician by taking a few lessons in physiology, who would neglect taking them?—A Pennsylvania School Ma'am.

CLUB WHISPERS.

I would like the address of the young lady mentioned in THE TRIBUNE who would enlarge small photographs.—T. D. Hulse, Hegira, Ky.

I am making a collection of papers and magazines. I wish the C. C. would send me copies of papers.—J. M. Moran, jr., Rockton, Ill.

In reading "Sunday Meditations" in TRIBUNE Sept. 1, the following verse attracted me:

Do not look for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.
—Hattie Spears, Hawley, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED.

To exchange: Confederate money for United States coins; 1883 nickels without the word "cent" particularly desired.—E. E. Hill, Johnson, Vt. Hand-painted velvet scraps or sheet-music for war relics. Would like address of some soldier in New Mexico or Mexico.—Mrs. M. A. Tompkins, Aurelia, Iowa. "I'll See Him Just Once More," "When the Roses Are Blooming Again," "Flirting in the Starlight," "Bill Staffer," "Slim Joe," for "Beautiful City of Sligo," "Finnegan's Wake," etc.—Robert E. Smith, Hamburg, Neb. "The Dying Cowboy" or "No One Cares for Me" for "The Ride of Jennie McNeal" or "Curfew Must Not Ring."—Meta L. Taylor, Scandia, Kan. Minerals for the same. Would like "Sherman's March to the Sea," "Texas Ranger," "Cowboy" and "Cumberland Crew."—Elmer E. Mack, Box 362, Chattanooga, Tenn. Cash or old coins for old coins.—H. T. Walker, Royalston, Mass. "Children of the Abbey" for "Oliver Twist" or "Willie Riley."—Annie Costello, Grass Creek, Ind. Four hundred tobacco tags for the best, and 300 for the second best collection of Indian curiosities by Oct. 15.—Willie P. Martsch, Watertown, Wis.

Letters: With the C. C.—Blanche E. Spencer (15), daughter Co. E, 17th Iowa, Randolph, Kan.; Alice E. Anderson, Grand Rapids, Dak.; H. T. Walker, Royalston, Mass.; Jonathan W. Rackett, West Town, N. Y.; Miss H. A. Davis, Raymond, Me.; Nannie R. Christy, Box N, Painesville, O. With sons and daughters 21st Ohio over 17.—Ida McNeal, Box 140, Moline, Kan. With boys and girls 18.—Anna Brookshire, Box 4, Fairmount, Ind. With girls 14 to 20.—Emery Laymire, Independence, W. Va.; Frank W. Gandy, blackeyed country boy and veteran's son, Newburg, W. Va. With dark-eyed gentlemen 20 to 30.—Vira, Box 25, Calhoun, Ill. With war widows matrimonially-inclined.—Theodore Frank, Room 29, Commercial Hotel, Lansing, Mich., member G.A.R. Prize for prettiest baby under one year; for prettiest child from one to 12; for prettiest boy, also prettiest girl, from 12 to 15.—Meda Plympton, West Decatur, Pa. With soldiers' sons.—Mattie Hamilton, Mary Weaver, Evansville, W. Va. With soldier's daughters.—G. B. Thomas, Richard Jaynes, Evansville, W. Va. With soldiers' daughters under 19, and exchange photographs.—G. G. Sharp (18), Telegraph Operator and S. of V., Gore, O. With C. C., 16 to 19.—Elmer E. Mack, Box 362, Chattanooga, Tenn. With soldier's son or daughter 16 to 18, Atlantic or Pacific States.—Arthur A. Spray, Middlepoint, O. With sons and daughters of veterans; will exchange photographs.—Mary Hurn, Napavine, Wash. Ter., daughter 13th Ind. Cav.

Wanted: To correct mistake, G. N. Walters, Evansville, W. Va., wants Sunday-school and temperance correspondents. Wish the C. C. would write me that I am forgiven. Mr. Walters is a married man, Sunday-school Superintendent, and the R. S. of the I. O. G. T.—G. W. Castle, Evansville, W. Va. Some one to explain the meaning of "Postal Autograph" in THE TRIBUNE.—"Ignoramus," Plainfield, O. "Lips that Touch Liquor."—Harry W. Baker, Louisiana, Mo. "Lips That Touch Liquor," "No, Sir."—Alice E. Anderson, Grand Rapids, Dak. Dialogs, by a 29th Mass. daughter.—Minnie R. Genung, Pine Hill, Wis. "Faded Coat of Blue," "Soldier's Poor Little Boy," and letters from C. C.—Reby E. Newsome, Woodburn, Iowa. Song, "My Darling Nellie Gray."—Arthur A. Spray, Middlepoint, O. Information as to Daughters of Veterans.—Maynie M. Maxwell, Ainsworth, Iowa. "I'll Remember You, Love, in My Prayers."—Mollie Parrett, South Whitley, Ind. Some one at Newberg, N. Y., to write a description of Washington's Headquarters for THE TRIBUNE.—Willie S. Bosthwick, Cornwallville, N. Y.

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 the number answered.]

Civil Service Reform is the appointment of officers in the Government employ for capacity to fill the positions, instead of as a reward for political services. Applicants must now pass an examination by the Civil Service Commission.

The New York Democracy was first known as "Old Hunkers"; a political epithet.

The first type was made from wood.

John Worden was the first commander of the Monitor.

1. What is the meaing of the word Nebraska?—M. Flora Danforth, Newton's Corners, N. Y.

2. Who dressed beggars like giants and monsters and gave them sponges to throw at him while he beat them to death?

3. Which Saxon King was surnamed Unready?—B. F. M., Elroy, Wis.

BIBLE BRIGADE.

Jacob was buried in a cave of Macpelah at Mamre, in the Land of Canaan. Abraham and his wife Sarai were buried there. The names of Moses' parents were Amram and Jochebed. Amram was 137 years old when he died.

By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death, and was not found because God translated him.

By faith the walls of Jericho fell down after they were compassed about seven days.

1. How many promises are there contained in the Bible?—L. K. S., Bryan, O.

2. What is Solomon's opinion of a brawling woman? 3. Of what young men was it said that their love surpassed the love of women? 4. What prophet was sunk in a loathsome dungeon?—Jas. P. Knox.

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 SEPT. 1.

Double Acrostic—Dormant, ex mero motu, near, town, ink, shoe, territory, success. Whole: dentists, turnkeys.

Progressive Half-Square—S, so, sol, sole, solen, solemn.

Picture Gallery—Addison, Johnson, Forrest, Gladstone, Hawkins, Hamilton, Kirkland, Quitman, Wildenow, Kenyon.

Diamond—S, sob, upper, spooled, soporific, belimed, reler, did, C.

An Empty Rhyme—Nothing.

Historical Enigma—Pyle pond.

Double Cross-word Enigma—Reindeer.

Diamond—P, cob, hoped, collars, popliteal, beating, drent, sag, L.

Preacher's Enigma—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

A Brave General—Sheridan.

PRIZE PAIR ENIGMA.

I am composed of 28 letters:
My 8, 13, 2 is not double;
9, 12, 23, 28 is a caut of the present day;
3, 16, 21, 22 unless appreciated makes one miserable;
6, 26, 23, 24 is a predetermined event;
15, 19, 12, 10 is a necessary household article;
1, 2, 14 is a color;
20, 4, 9, 28, 23 is not last;
11, 4, 17 was first practiced by Adam;
25, 12, 7, 5 is a generation;
6, 4, 27, 13 are sharp.
My whole is two noted organizations.
Prize for first correct answer.
—Abbie K. Bride, Natick, Mass.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In show, not in sight;
In black, not in white;
In fish, not in whale;
In ship, not in sail;
In fine, not in gay;
In sand, not in clay;
In large, not in small;
In shout, not in call;
In love, not in pity;
In song, not in ditty.
My whole is the name of a large city.
—Nettie L. Toothaker.

HISTORICAL PRIZE ENIGMA.

In boy, not in girl;
In hair, not in curl;
In love, not in hate;
In melon, not in date;
In traffic, not in trade;
In hill, not in glade;
In wet, not in dry;
In laugh, not in cry;
In modest, not in shy.
My whole is the name of the British officer who, at the massacre of Fort Griswold, received the sword of Col. Ledyard and ran it through his body. Set of embossed cards for first correct answer.—Maggie L. Hoover, Madalin, N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

An English divine, educated at Oxford, died in 1692.
A Scottish bishop and writer.
A painter of Marseilles, died in 1749.
A bishop of Greenland, born 1708.
A bishop of Constantinople in 431.
A Greek historian.
An Athenian philosopher in the second century.
An English mathematician, born 1600.
An Emperor of Rome, died in 276.
A German historian and antiquary, died 1730.
An eminent English mathematician, died 1751.
A French painter of Florence, died 1590.
An eminent Scotch physician, died 1680.
A Greek author, 350 B. C.
A deacon of Alexandria, died 346.
A priest of Carthage in the third century.
A Pythagorean philosopher.
A philosopher of Crete.
A learned Greek commentator, died 1194.
An ancient Greek writer.
A King of Lombardy, died 756.
An ancient painter of Verona.
A doctor of Salamanca, died 1454.
A Greek lexicographer.
The initials give an extract from Montgomery.—Mrs. Marfo, New York city.

DISSECTED CITIES.

1. An overseer of men; a weight.
2. Not high; part of a house.
3. A boy's name; a weight.
4. To cut; what we live on.
5. A boy's name; a place of defense.
6. Angry; a vowel; a boy.
7. To jump; a place for cattle.
8. Harbor for vessels; ¼ of the earth.
9. Not large; a hard substance.
10. To study; a measure of wood.
—D. F. Lyons, Spencer, Iowa.

LATIN ANAGRAM.

Its ibit reart vells.—Y. Z., Crookston, Minn.

CHARADE.

[To J. W. Lauterman.]

My first is in the morning light,
Which floods the earth with radiance bright;
My second, every flower will hold,
Where'er its fragrant leaves unfold;
My third leads off the frigidful gale
Of Winter's snow and sleet and hail.
While in the air my fourth you'll find,
My fifth is seen in all mankind.
My whole, a statesman true and warrior brave,
Sleeps 'neath the flag he fought to save.
—Nina Ballou.

Says Frank Siddall, "I inhale Compound Oxygen nearly every day of my life, it invigorates the nerve centers. My capacity for work increases, and also my enjoyment of life. I go up to Drs. Starkey & Palen's office at any hour that I am able to get away from my office. I prefer the morning, for its beneficial influence endures throughout the day. Then I come straight back and buckle to work again. I am a well man now, and continue its use only as an invigorator; but both my wife and son have tried it (the former for serious complaints) with the most satisfactory results.

"Dr. Starkey left a lucrative practice to apply the fruits of long researches; and if he had advertised as I have done, he would now be a millionaire. But he and his partner, Dr. Palen, are well known. Here is Judge William D. Kelley, 'the father of the House of Representatives,' as he is called. Ask him."

"Yes," said Judge Kelley, "I can endorse all that Mr. Siddall has said about the benefits of Compound Oxygen, for it was the means of restoring me to health after everything else had failed, and I thought I must die. I had frequent *hemorrhages*. But Compound Oxygen came to my notice; I tried it and was saved."

"I have known Dr. Starkey for thirty years," resumed Mr. Siddall. "He is worthy of my most sincere endorsement. But I wish he would advertise his great remedy."

Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., will send their pamphlet of cures and testimonials to anybody who will write for it.

OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

DESTROY THE WEEDS.

During the busy and laborious season of haying the vegetable garden is very likely to be neglected to a greater or less extent, and during such period of neglect is the time when weeds seem to put in their best work. Where not a single weed could be found, at the expiration of two or three weeks they will exist in profusion, and in some instances, where the state of fertility is favorable, of large size. Then is the time they should surely be attended to, for the reason that with most varieties of weeds they possess great power of reproduction from the great number of seeds that a few plants will ripen. It would seem as though the design of nature is that the earth's surface should surely be covered with vegetation of some kind, and that in the line of seeding there should never be a failure. Constant vigilance is necessary to secure a clean garden and prevent the maturity of noxious weed seeds. Where this is accomplished for a few years under ordinary conditions the care of a vegetable garden becomes much less laborious and much more satisfactory.

USE OF LIME.

The practice of liming land in the Fall is one that obtains wherever there is good farming. Lime constitutes the largest portion of the mineral elements of numerous plants, and nearly one-half of the ash of the majority of plants grown as farm crops. Hence, it is a most indispensable food for crops. It has a beneficial effect upon the soil in three ways: It rapidly decomposes organic matter; it dissolves silica and releases potash, magnesia, soda and phosphoric acid from their combinations as silicates, and this is a purveyor of food for crops, and it greatly aids and encourages the nitrification of organic matter in the soil. There is, therefore, no more useful fertilizer that can be applied to the soil, and the most convenient and effective time for its application is in the Fall when the land is prepared for Fall grain. It is an old but foolish adage that "lime enriches the fathers, but ruins the sons," meaning that it impoverishes the soil. But this is only true when it is used in an injudicious manner and without adequate manuring. A truer maxim would be that "lime is the basis of good farming, and makes rich farmers," for this is strictly true, and true for all soils, whether they be sand or clay or even abundantly supplied with limestone.

CHICKENS FOR HOME USE.

In raising chickens, home use ought not to be lost sight of. Because early chickens bring large returns, the family table ought not to be denied the luxury of an occasional chicken, cooked in any of the numerous desirable modes of serving the same. As the season advances, and later chickens become more plenty, the prices usually rule correspondingly low. And while consumers will pay 20 cents per pound for beef, chickens, which are far better meat, will be sold for nearly half that. There are no persons who can better afford to enjoy a good broiled chicken or chicken soup than the farmer, and the late chicks should be put to home use.

BLAST ON ONIONS.

A considerable proportion of the crop of onions is grown in Connecticut, a State that formerly was almost wholly depended upon for that crop, but which is likely to suffer largely from a sort of blast that struck the crop about the 1st of August. Previous to that time the crop was in an apparently healthy and vigorous condition, giving great promise. Although it had suffered much from the onion maggot, that which had escaped this pest was growing vigorously and commencing to bottom in excellent shape. The tops were looking healthy, but suddenly the extremities commenced to turn white and droop, and in a very short time—hardly a week—were all dried down, with the bulbs remaining just as they were when attacked. The Connecticut onions will this year, therefore, be rather small—much below the usual average size. The quality will be as good as ever, and it is believed by some that the greatly-diminished quantity will have so favorable an influence upon the price that growers will realize as much as they would if the crop had continued its growth to a natural maturity. The reduction in quantity of the crop is estimated to be from 40 to 60 per cent. below that of average years. This may have a favorable effect in that section, as the price has been growing less and less for a number of years.

NOTES.

—Store beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips in bins in the cellar and pack them in dry sand or earth, and they will keep well for Winter use. This method will enable the farmer to use them at any time, which will not be the case if they be stored in mounds in the open air.

—Grease of any kind will destroy lice on cattle, but the use of grease to a great extent will injure the cattle. If a single animal be infested with lice, all the other animals will soon be in the same condition. A pound of carbolate of lime mixed with a bushel of fine, dry dirt freely scattered on the backs of animals is a harmless remedy, and will prove successful if used daily.

—Those making use of driven wells should remember that the patent expired two years ago, and that the wells put down since then are free of any royalty; also, that the right of any person claiming to act as agent of the patentee should be clearly established before money is paid him. It is a good rule in all such cases to go slow and act with neighbors.

—Sand may be used to considerable advantage in agriculture, either in liberally dusting it over stable floors or using it as a bedding for the animals. By thus becoming mixed with the manure, it not only prevents it from becoming too compact and lumpy, but renders it more like old compost, ready to be applied to the land without the trouble of so much handling in turning over.

—Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between a green and a ripe watermelon. The ripe melon has a rougher appearance, cracks when pressed and gives off a dull, heavy sound when tapped, while some contend that the drying up of the "curl" at the connecting end is also a sign of ripeness. The green melon is smooth and bright, and gives off a loud, clear sound when tapped with the fingers.

—Among breeds of poultry possessing merit as egg-producers may be mentioned those of the Hamburg family. The Hamburgs are also very handsome fowls, and this, in addition to their value as prolific layers, secures them a considerable favor. The meat and bones being dark, they are not in demand among market men. Perhaps, however, the most undesirable characteristic of this race is that while young they are delicate; yet after six or seven months they appear to be hardy. In the South, or wherever they can keep warm or comfortable, they thrive and prove fine layers. This family includes the golden-penciled, silver-penciled and silver-spangled varieties. The silver-spangled fowls, though small, are peculiarly graceful and sprightly. They represent a favorite breed with those poultry-keepers who take pleasure in the beauty as well as the utility of their fowls. None of the Hamburgs show much disposition to sit, unless in a state of great freedom; but they have been known to lay nearly every day through the year, except through the molting season.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for Oct. 2. St. Matt., 8:5-13.

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

SUBJECT: THE CENTURION'S SERVANT CURED OF PALSY.

We now study Christ's 10th specific miracle. It is his fourth miracle in the case of palsy. This miracle illustrates the necessity of the strong helping the weak—the duty of the Church to aid those who have not allied themselves to Christ. It was performed in May, A. D. 27, in the 32d year of the life of our Savior and the second of his ministry, 1,860 years ago. This was only a little after the utterance of the Sermon on the Mount. The place where the miracle was performed was Capernaum. The sick servant was in his master's house. (Be sure and read St. Luke's account—7:1-10.) The cure was at a distance. (St. Lu., 7:10.) Christ was on some street of the city, and did not wait to go to the house of the Centurion. We do not learn that Christ ever saw the sick man, either before, at or after the cure. He often, specially in the cases of Gentiles, adopted the plan of curing without touching the afflicted person.

The servant was too ill to go or send to Christ for help. The Centurion, his master, went, according to the account of St. Matthew, in person, and applied to Jesus for assistance. According to the account of St. Luke, he went through the agency of some Jewish Elders. (St. Luke, 7:3.) The Jews at first were those who lived in the Kingdom of Judah. Then, after the secession of the 10 tribes, Jews were those who resided in the territory of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. After the Babylonian Captivity (B. C. 513) all Israelites were called Jews. Perhaps the Elders referred to in St. Luke, 7:3, were the Elders of the synagogue which the Centurion had built. (St. Lu., 7:5.) Every synagogue had several such. They were also called Rulers.

There seems a discrepancy in the accounts of this miracle as given by St. Matthew and St. Luke. St. Matthew says plainly, the Centurion went to Christ and besought the cure. St. Luke as clearly states the Elders went seeking Christ's assistance, and does not mention that the Centurion went. But even if the Centurion did not go, the accounts would not be untrue nor contradictory. Says Le Clerc: "The messenger of any man is as, or equal to, the man himself. The ambassador of a king is as, or equal to, the King." In court, what an attorney does, the party for whom he acts is said to do. Compare St. Matthew, 20:20, with St. Mark, 10:35. Sts. James and John acted through Salome. She was really they. Salome was merely their attorney or agent. Compare also St. John, 3:22, with 4:1, 2. So St. John, 19:1, means Pilate ordered Jesus to be scourged. Read Ex., 18:6, 7. In V. 6 Jethro must have spoken by a messenger, for, *after* said speaking, Moses went out to meet Jethro. Read also St. Matthew, 11:2, 3. It is plain St. John Baptist spoke to Christ not in person, but through the agents referred to in V. 2. In Eph., 2:17, the meaning is not that Christ actually preached in Ephesus, but that he did so through his ministers; for Christ was never in Asia-Minor. The Centurion as really came to Jesus through the Elders as he built the synagogue. (St. Lu., 7:5.) In a literal sense he did not build a synagogue. It was constructed by his financial supplies. It is only in this sense that Solomon built the first temple and Herod the second. May we not infer also the Centurion did not go in person to Christ? Would not the same feeling of unworthiness to have Jesus enter the house, be in his way as to a personal interview? And we can hardly imagine Christ would so praise a man to his face as in St. Matt., 8:10, and St. Luke, 7:9. It is true Jesus praised men at times in their hearing, but never so prodigiously as here. When he complimented at all, it was generally for the purpose of encouraging a stumbling, falling one, so as to renew his hope. Then, if such a severe contrast between Jews and Gentiles were made in the presence of the Gentiles, the Jews would have been too offended to maintain silence. If the writers of the New Testament had planned to deceive in their writings, they would have taken care not to have any such apparent differences in their versions of the same circumstance.

Did Christ see the Centurion at all? We cannot determine whether Jesus saw either the Centurion or his servant. It is possible the Centurion and the Elders both went to Christ. Verse 13 of St. Matthew's account may, however, teach that Christ spoke to the Centurion by sending word back through the same Elders who had spoken for the Centurion.

We do not know the name, age, etc., of the Centurion. Roman soldiers were, however, discharged at probably not far from 40 years of age. Being in service, he can be supposed to have been a man in middle life. It is most likely he was a Centurion under Herod Antipas, from the fact this Herod lived at Capernaum and was Governor of Galilee. A Centurion was a commander of 100 soldiers. His kindness is seen in his interest for his servant; his beneficence, in the building of a synagogue; his theologic liberality, in the fact that, though a Roman, he helped the Jewish religion; his wealth, in his ability to erect at his own expense a place of worship. Exclusive as was the faith of the Israelites, it yet left room for Gentiles to become either Jews with all rights, or else affiliating Jews. The last class were called proselytes of the gate. It is thought the Centurion was one of these. Such were Cornelius, Lydia, the Ethiopian eunuch, Justus and others.

We know very little of the servant. No name is mentioned. St. Matthew in both cases (in the Greek) styles him a *pais*, or boy. St. Luke, besides calling him (in Greek) a *pais*, also styles him (in Greek) a *doulos*, or slave. Boy (*pais*) is a kinder, dearer word, and is the one used by the Centurion as to his servant. We do not understand a son. The servant was probably also a Gentile.

The Physician was Christ. In this material miracle he pictured his spiritual remedies.

The disease was palsy. Paralysis is the loss of power to control one's motions. It comes from a Greek verb (*paralso*), which means *to relax at the side*, and is applied in medical works to the palsy. Such a loosening of the nerves in some cases affects the entire body. Leprosy also sometimes affects the whole body; at other times only a part or parts. Palsy is not mentioned in the Old Testament. It is said the patient was greatly tormented. Palsy is not generally a painful disorder. But yet stages of palsy are very agonizing. Tetanus sometimes joins the palsy, specially in warm climates, and then the patient's suffering is terribly excruciating. A form of the palsy which contracts and contorts the joints is very painful. Tetanus twists the body out of shape. Dr. James Strong, of Drew Theological Seminary, asks whether this case be not inflammatory rheumatism. Palsy is admitted to be a very difficult disease to handle. (St. Matt., 4:24.)

The remedy was a command from Christ. A word did it. But back of the word was the power of God. Omnipotence accounts for the result. Notice, too, the Doctor and patient were at a distance from each other. Over this space went the fiat accompanied by the divine energy. Before the Elders reached the house the servant was in health. The cure was instantaneous. (St. Matt., 8:13.) Further, the cure was permanent. (St. Luke, 7:10.)

The reporters of the miracle were Sts. Matthew and Luke. The account of the latter is fullest. St. Matthew was an eye-witness. The two Gospels were written at about the same date (A. D. 63), or about 36 years after the event. St. Matthew wrote at Rome and St. Luke at Achaia.

A part explanation of the miracle is the faith of the Centurion and of the Elders, and possibly of the patient. (St. Matt., 8:10, and St. Luke, 7:9.) This faith was inspired largely, without doubt, by Christ's former six miracles in Capernaum: 1. The great draught of fishes. 2. The restoration to health, or saneness, of the demoniac. 3. The cure of St. Peter's mother-in-law. 4. The healing of a miscellaneous crowd. 5. The recovery of the paralytic. 6. The withered hand strengthened. Then, the people doubtless heard of Christ's miracles at other places. He after this performed one more cure of palsy.

Suggestions:

1. Be humble. Do not have exalted ideas of your importance. Recall the cases of the prodigal, the publican, the Syro-Phœnician, St. John Baptist. (St. Matt., 3:11.)

2. So act as to be held in high public esteem.

3. Be kind to the subjugated. Treat servants without severity. Do not send them off if sick to an infirmary or hospital, except in contagious cases.

4. Servants should be faithful, and so endear themselves.

5. Be consistent. Have love, and then be sure to show it. The Centurion proved the genuineness of his regard for the Jews by building them a synagogue. Have faith and works. Act as well as profess.

6. Help build churches. Do your part toward church building fund.

7. In every affliction go to Christ. In sickness solicit his aid by prayer. Call in also the aid of the Elders. (St. James, 5:13, 14.)

8. Help the needy. The Centurion was a Gentile—the Elders Jews; but the Elders aided the Centurion in gaining assistance from Christ. The Centurion helped the servant. Mutual services are in place.

"Be wise with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed!"

So said Young. Straws show which way the wind blows, and there are a score of symptoms, any one of which shows the existence of catarrh. Neglected, it will rob the blood of its purity and the system of its strength. Get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures even long-standing cases, as thousands testify, and should be used for colds in the head, which often result in confirmed catarrh.

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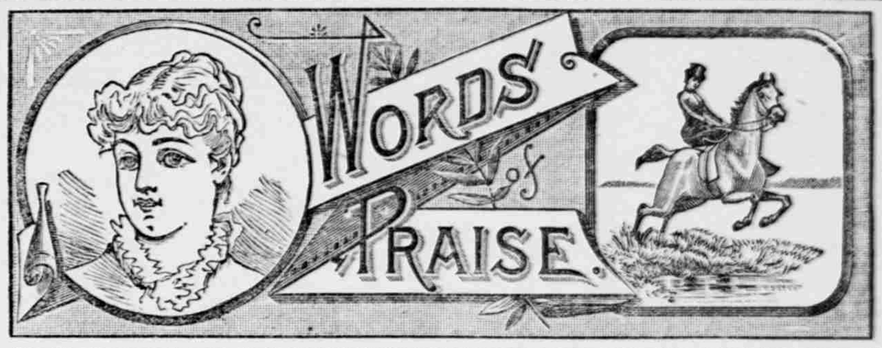

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON.

Mrs. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor, suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER.

Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS.

Mrs. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have correctly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my