LOYAL HOME WORKERS

Motto: Pro Patria.
Flower: Forget-me-not.
Objects: Progress, patriotism.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Scions of the Chippewas on the Shores of Lake Superior—Home Chivalry Practically Expressed.

EIGHT LITTLE CHIPPEWAS.

Eight little Indians all in a row,
A C. C. took a snap, and here's how they show.

Our C. C. brother, Julius W. Gogarn, while enjoying a Summer outing on the shores of Lake Superior, varied his pleasures by a resumption of his old pleasure in amateur photography.

One warm, sunny morning he happened upon the beach "at the Soo" in time to see eight smoky little heads protruding from the water. They were the young scions of the Chippewa tribe out for a morning plunge.

Knowing how shy and mistrustful the Indians around there are of the "Whites," Brother Gogarn grasped time by the forelock and took a snap shot before they had observed him.

The artist thought, then, that he had "won a kingdom," but just as he was leaving the thought came to him that he might persuade the boys to assume the attitude they presented in the picture. He artfully persisted in his endeavors until they had triumphantly prevailed. The picture speaks for itself, and the artist would not sell the negative for $500, knowing how impossible it would be to get another under the circumstances.

Of the life and habits of these Indians Brother Gogarn says: "This Chippewa tribe of Indians lives isolated from the whites whenever possible, in what are termed 'Indian settlements.' Their dwellings consist of the time-honored wigwams and ordinary houses built of hewn timber lumber, cedar and pine shingls usually split by hand. Until the last decade or two clay and moss were used as cement instead of the ordinary lime mortar.

"Physically, our smoky brother is degenerating. Whether it is due to his indolent habits, fostered by a namby-pamby so-called civilized beneficence, or whether it is due to discarding his time-honored out-of-door virile activities to ape the habits of his white neighbor, I am not prepared to say.

"The average Chippewayan has no manly pride. Although he will not usually steal directly, he will get all he can 'on tick' and never borrow any care about paying for what he gets. If he pays his debts he does so only as a means of obtaining future credit. This is perhaps the only instance wherein he has not degenerated in mental vigor from his ancient shrewdness. His main sources of subsistence are fishing, hunting, berry-picking, and agricultural pursuits.

"Missionaries of all denominations have assiduously proclaimed the glad tidings of a Savior's redeeming love, and so far the Methodists own the prize pennant in point of numerical strength among them. They have done much good, but are yet far from having brought about a consistent and conscientious fruition of their Christian labors.

"Schools are amply provided for each settlement, and whenever practicable, qualifiedly speaking, the pedagog's birch rod is usually wielded by one of their own complexion, notably the minister.

"Very few of these Indians attain a higher literary standard than that obtained in the ordinary second or third grade, after which they make literary pretensions of knowing as much(?) as Grover 'Perfidy,' a menace to the C. C. motto."

HOME CHIVALRY.

Maud Torey, Lansing, Iowa, has come across some views concerning the training of boys, which please her so well that she would like all the C. C.'s to read them too.

Most of the C. C.'s will agree with Maude's estimate of the article, and enjoy the picture presented of the home chivalry in one household in the land, a type of many, we all sincerely hope.

The Age of Chivalry is not dead, but revived in a new form, when boys and men show the same tender consideration for the girls and women of the household of which they form a part, as the knights of old did of fair ladies in jousts and tournaments. The article follows:

I think every boy should be trained to be helpful and wait on himself.

I know some helpless men, and I think they are exasperating, and would be vastly improved if only "womanly" enough to find the matches and light the lamps, and to know that the glasses and cups are kept in the cupboard. I lately saw a significant scene.

The mother of a certain young man was searching unsuccessfully in a fruit closet for a certain jar of pickles, vainly untying and tying up the heavy jars, and moving them back and forth. Her boy appeared upon the scene and when he found out the object of her search, there was real regret in his tone, as he exclaimed:

"Why, mother, why didn't you call me to get it; I know exactly where it is," and he opened the jar and got out the pickles.

The mother has no daughters, but she scarcely misses them, for every one of her five sons can almost fill a daughter's place, that is in the household matters, and I am confident no manlier boys exist.

As to working chiefly to please one's husband, and to looking forward to seeing him eat two thirds of a pie without pausing for reflection, is that not hard on both his wife and John's digestive powers?

It encourages him to be a gourmand, and is apt to increase selfishness, for he will dislike to have anyone else cook for him.

I know a husband whose wife cooks so toothsomely that he hates to have her go home visit her mother once a year. His letters are full of doleful accounts of the dreadful cooking he has to put up with, and she thinks it so complimentary, and hurries herself back to the "dear boy," who is suffering so, while all the time it is pure, unadulterated selfishness, and the "dear boy" ought to be ashamed of himself.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

A Loyal Home Worker Calls for More Sausage and Less Angel's Food—Mid-Summer Evening Delicacies.

OLD FASHIONED SAUSAGE.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Will some one of you please send us directions how to make homemade sausage according to the good old way; both pork and beef sausage, separate and combined. Also tell us how to stuff and cook turkeys, ducks, and geese, as they used to do in olden times. Grandma says the old ways were best, so give angel's food a rest and answer these questions, and we will be much obliged. Answer through THE TRIBUNE.

M. O., Inglewood, Ill.

COOKING POULTRY.

Leaving it to more experienced meat curers to tell how to make sausage in the good old way, the Editor will take it upon herself to answer inquiries in poultry cooking, according to the ways of mother and grandmother.

In the first place poultry should always be well cooked; if fowls are old they should be parboiled, either in a pot on the stove or in a covered pan set in the oven. Old fowls should be set in the oven awhile "to draw," without water in the pan or seasoning of any kind.

Then when the juices begin to run, they can be salted and basted frequently. The fatter the fowl the less water required in the pan. Old fowls should always be stuffed, as the seasoning inside improves the flavor. Young chickens may be split open in the back, placed in a pan with thin strips of "pickle pork" laid over the top, seasoned and covered, with a little water in the pan. An hour and a half in a medium oven will cook them to a turn.

The best stuffing for fowls is made by crumbling the soft part of stale bread very fine into a seasoning bowl. Add pepper, salt and butter in generous proportions. Mix dry and stuff your fowls. The juices, in cooking, will moisten sufficiently. You may add sage or thyme to the stuffing for turkeys or chickens, and a little chopped onion to the stuffing for ducks and geese.

All poultry is improved by wiping the inside carefully after washing, so that no bloody water may run into the stuffing, and then rub with half of an onion, "to take the wild taste off."

For variety, and a good one it is, stuff your ducks with apples, cut as for sauce, and your turkeys with boiled chestnuts, mashed and seasoned. If you are very fond of onions you may chop up a quantity, parboil and season and stuff your geese with them.

Ducks, geese, chickens, and turkeys more than a year old should cook slowly from three to five hours, according to the size and age. If possible, avoid poultry over a year old, as the fine flavor is lost after that.

Some people add an egg to turkey and chicken stuffing, but when this is done the egg should be well beaten. Your bread should be absolutely sweet, if not a little dissolved soda may be mixed in with the butter; but be sure it is little, as it will turn the stuffing yellow.

Give special attention to your gravy; it should always be brown. For this reason be careful you do not put too much water in your pan. Better add a little as needed. The finest flavored poultry is cooked without water, but this requires very fat fowls and very frequent basting.

Remember that poultry to be choice requires careful attention while cooking; also, that a good cook tastes her gravies to see that they are neither fresh nor salt, but just right.

To make gravy, remove the fowl from the pan, and if there is a great deal of fat pour off the top. Then add the quantity of water you want for gravy; some like plenty, others little: chickens require little cream or milk. Taste it, then, to see if it is just salty enough. If too salty, add a little water; if not salty enough, add salt.

Put some flour in a bowl and add water, little by little, until it is smooth like cream. Then, when the water is boiling, stir the flour mixture in slowly, being careful not to put in too much. Remove from the fire quickly after thickening, or the flour will deposit and the gravy become thin.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Comments and Inquiries Upon Matters of Interest to the Loyal Home Workers.

WHICH IS CORRECT?

DEAR EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of July 19 Amos L. Seaman gives the rule for finding the golden number and the day of the week of any event in the past.

I have a family Bible, left by my grandfather, in which is a record of the birth of 10 children; the day of the week, month, and year are recorded.

I have tested Mr. Seaman's rule with these dates, and find it tallies with seven of the 10. The three following do not agree with his (Mr. Seaman's) rule as I understand it. The dates as recorded are: Born Thursday, Aug. 27, 1795; I figure it Tuesday. Born Saturday, Nov. 4, 1795; I figure it Sunday. Born Thursday, July 3, 1800; I figure it Monday. Mr. Seaman, which is correct?

Are we living in the last years of the 18th or 19th century of the Christian Era? People living in the year one of that era, I suppose, were living in the first century; those living in the year 101 had commenced on the second century, and so on.

Rip Van Winkle took a short nap of 30 years; hardly to be compared with one of 100 years.

H. P. Harlow, Springfield, Vt.

SHE HAS NINE MORE.

DEAR TRIBUNE: Please tell the C. C., or Mrs. Fairbank, that I have 842 pictures pasted in a scrap-album, clipped from the C. C. Gallery, or nine more than Sister Fairbank. I prize my album very highly. Yours—

Emma J. Hand, Star Prairie, Wis.

A FAMOUS PICTURE GALLERY.

DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I have, up to July 30, 852 pictures clipped from the C. C. Picture Gallery. If anyone can beat that I would like to hear from them. I have been a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE ten and a half years, and have nearly a complete file for that period. What a great change has taken place in the C. C. since 1884.

Yours, for Progress and Patriotism—
Frank A. Savery, Proctor, Vt.

A COMRADE WINS.

C. C. FRIENDS: Prize for most patriotic autograph was awarded Harry C. Burns, 1216 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., who contributed the following:

TOAST TO THE FLAG.

O'er the cheers of the brave
Let our starry flag wave,
An emblem no treason can sever;
May its bright spangled crest
Wave north, east, south and west,
Spreading freedom for all and forever.

I hope all the C. C. will have the pleasure of reading Comrade Burns's book of war poems, songs and recitations. I have many autographs, but I want a great many more, and shall be pleased to exchange with all.

Lenore A. Rivers, Bristol, Vt.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Secure Accommodations Promptly for Fifth National Reunion—Interest in the Divisions.

ATTENTION, GUARDS!

As you are not all going to fifth National Reunion, to be held in Pittsburg in September, you are requested to express yourself upon the following propositions, to come before the Reunion.

Do not delay and do not hesitate in expressing yourselves as you feel. Send replies, by postal, if you wish, either to your Division Commander or direct to M. Warner Hargrove, Secretary-General, Brown's Mills, N. J.

The proposition is to abolish THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Conversation Club Guards, doing away with Divisions, reports, and present per capita tax. Then to form an association, known as Loyal Home Workers, with National officers only and a general organizer in each State; all dues to be paid direct to the National Treasurer.

If you do not want a change, write on your postal:
To change Guards, No.
Or if you prefer a change, write:
To change Guards, Yes.
Act promptly, that a full expression may be received before Reunion.

FIFTH NATIONAL REUNION.

Fifth National Reunion promises to be a great success. Although some who would add greatly to the interest cannot be present, there are some others who will participate for the first time, whom all will be glad to meet and greet.

O. Edith Dicky's school begins a week before the Reunion, and she greatly fears she may not be able to get off, but will try to do so. Julius W. Gogarn is preparing for the Fall term of the University of Michigan, and cannot spare the time. The Commanders of Indiana and Michigan will be greatly missed.

Georgia Martin, of Kentucky, who has carried off several prizes, will have a place on the program, and A. C. Brookins, of Michigan, always abounding in enthusiasm, will be there. Any member of the C. C. who has not written for quarters should do so at once. Address Mrs. Barclay's College Preparatory School, Allegheny City, Pa., where most of the Guards will stop.

NATIONAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, N. T. C. C. GUARDS,
BROWN'S MILLS, N. J., Aug. 10, 1894.
Current Series No. 8.
Consecutive Series No. 31.

I. A few Divisions have not forwarded reports for the second quarter to these Headquarters. To receive recognition at fifth annual Reunion this must be attended to at once.

From everywhere comes indications of a larger and better National Reunion than ever before, and many old NATIONAL TRIBUNE friends will be present whom all will be glad to meet.

The presence of every Guard is needed in the consideration of important changes that will be brought up.

REPRESENTATION.

II. Representation in the fifth annual Reunion shall be as follows:

Sec. 1. National elective and appointive officers and members of standing committees.

Sec. 2. Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers of Divisions, and in the absence of the President the Vice-President.

Sec. 3. Past Commanders of Divisions.

Sec. 4. One Delegate-at-Large, a delegate for every 15 members in good standing, and an additional delegate for a final fraction of more than one-half of 15; provided that each Division shall have at least one delegate. An equal number should be appointed as alternates. In the absence of elections, the President is empowered to appoint.

Sec. 5. Unorganized States may be represented by National Aids, bearing credentials signed by the Secretary-General. Credential cards, which must be signed by Presidents and presented to the Credential Committee at Reunion, have been sent to Presidents of Divisions.

IV. Those not having engaged quarters at Pittsburg should address Miss Barclay, 212 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., where a consignment of rooms can be had at $2 per day, including meals.

By command of KATE B. SHERWOOD, President-General.
M. WARNER HARGROVE, Secretary-General.

ILLINOIS GUARDS, ATTENTION!

Having accepted the position of Commander of the Illinois Division of N. T. C. C. Guards, I herewith appoint Brother Frank Brown, of New Hartford, Ill., Adjutant, and Brother Roscoe Clark, of Mt. Morris, Quartermaster, until such a time as we hold our annual State Reunion, which has been fixed for Thursday, Sept. 6, 1894, at Quincy. All members of the Division are earnestly requested to be present. We will convene at the home of the Commander, corner Twelfth and Payson ave., at 9 a. m. of Sept. 6.

All those contemplating attendance will please communicate with the Commander at once, so arrangements can be made for their entertainment. All those owing dues for the last quarter will send them at once to Brother Clark, Mt. Morris, so reports can be sent to Headquarters; otherwise our Division must be reported suspended, which I know every loyal Guard will try to prevent.

Loyally—
M. Rose Jansen, Commander Division, C. C. Guards.

REUNION ARRANGEMENTS.

DEAR C.C. AND GUARDS: The deposit of $3 which Miss Barclay asks seems to be a source of worry to some of our members. In reference to this they may be at rest. In case of inability to attend, Miss Barclay will, on being notified of it, so that she can have the places taken by someone else, refund the deposit. As her school is a day school she will be put to a great deal of expense in order to accommodate us, so it is only right that she have the assurance that her rooms will be taken.

I hope that the Guards and C. C. of every State will make an effort to attend the fifth annual Reunion. We of Pittsburg are ready to give one and all a cordial welcome to the "Smoky City," and will try to make your stay with us as pleasant as possible.

Loyally yours—
Olla Bell Hotham, Chairman Committee, Pittsburg, Pa.

GUARDS ALL.

Amos L. Seaman, Chairman Progress Committee, announces that Guy Pelion having failed to claim the book awarded him for best paper on "Literary Style," the award has been withdrawn and bestowed upon Emmett Searcy, Heley, Tenn., for his paper on "The New South." The award is Matthews's "Literary Style," which has been forwarded to Brother Searcy.

The Progress Symposium, on the Reunion program, is in charge of Amos L. Seaman. The subject will be, "The Possibilities of Women of the Future." A number of papers will be read, which will afford food for discussion, and a lively one at that. To those who wish to throw some bomb-shells into the camp, it is suggested that they read Mrs. Grant's "Heavenly Twins," which deals with the question, "Woman's Sphere," almost entirely. A discussion will follow the papers read.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Sept. 2, 1894.

Subject: Christ's First Expulsion from the Temple of Money-Sellers and Changers. St. John, 2:13-22.

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

INTRODUCTION.

A good way to consider the paragraph assigned for Sunday, to wit, St. John, 2:12-25, would be as follows:

a. The trip to Jerusalem. V. 12.
b. The expulsion. Vs. 13-17.
c. The Jews' demand for a sign. Vs. 18-22.
d. Effects of Christ's miracles. Vs. 23-25.

I. TRIP TO JERUSALEM. V. 12.

We notice from V. 12 that Christ went to Capernaum after the miracle at Cana (water into wine). A goodly number accompanied him. Thereafter Christ made Capernaum his headquarters instead of Nazareth. Some of those specified in V. 12 probably accompanied him to Jerusalem, as stated in V. 13. Capernaum was 68 miles northeast of Jerusalem. The traveling was probably all afoot. "Down," V. 12. The city of Capernaum was on the seashore (Galilee), and hence lower than the hill country to the west.

II. THE EXPULSION. Vs. 13-17.

1. *Data.*

We have only one account of this incident, that of St. John. There were two miracles of the same nature—one in the early part of Christ's ministry, the other at its close. Though St. John wrote latest, he reports the earlier clearing out of the Temple of the dealers in money and cattle, and omits any account of the second expulsion.

The later expelling took place March 14, 29. For data see St. Mt., 21:12, 13; St. Mark, 11:14-17; St. Luke, 19:45, 56.

2. *Time.*

The first expulsion occurred Friday, March 22, 26.

3. *Place.*

The Temple was built on Mt. Moriah, in the city of Jerusalem. The buying and selling were done in the Court of the Gentiles. It was 912 feet square inside. It was surrounded by a mere wall; no roof. There was one gate on each side except the west side, which had four gates. All around the walls was a covered sort of porch with mosaic floors. Gentiles were admitted so far within the Temple inclosure. Christ and his Apostles did much of their work in this Court. Alford says: "The temple here spoken of was the Court of the Gentiles. We have no traces of this market in the Old Testament. It appears to have first arisen after the captivity, when many would come from foreign lands to Jerusalem. This would also account for the money-changers, as it was unlawful (from Exod., 13:30) to bring foreign money for the offering of atonement."

It seems the business carried on was right in itself but wrong as to place and wrong as to method, for we infer the dealers were not honest. Instead of being fair, they were thievish. The Temple service required oxen, sheep, doves, etc. Then, the worshipers came from different Nations, and it was necessary their money be changed. Only Jewish coin was allowable in Temple financial offerings. After the captivity the Jews became much scattered, and were obliged to pass over great distances to reach Jerusalem.

One says: "All these were offered in sacrifice upon the Temple altar. (Ex., 20:24; Lev., 14:22.) So many Jews came from a distance to the feasts, that there was a large demand for sacrificial victims. It is probable that traffic in these animals, which was once carried on outside the Temple inclosure, had been gradually allowed to enter the Court of the Gentiles, partly on the plea of convenience and partly from the cupidity of the priests, who cared more for the rents of the stalls than for the sanctity of God's house. So the clamor of avaricious traders rose on every side, disturbing the service of the Inner Court and distracting the minds of the worshipers."

It is said that in the time of James I. goldsmiths, hucksters, etc., were found pushing their respective businesses in St. Paul's, London.

There is a question whether trade should ever be carried on within Church walls. One is surprised in Europe to find so many articles in vestibules or at doors of churches.

It was well of Christ to set out with an act which magnified the reverence due to the sanctuary. The purification of the Temple meant much in the way of general reform.

It is noticeable that when men get monopolies on any article they find it hard to deal honestly. We do not suppose that the merchants in the Temple made all the money. They probably paid the priests a goodly sum in return for the privilege of using the building in such traffic.

The act of Christ was not irregular from the standpoint of a Jewish Prophet. It was his business to come to the rescue of God's honor; certainly he could not tolerate a secular use of God's house.

4. *Was it a Miracle?*

The question has been raised as to whether Christ's act in expelling the buyers and sellers was a miracle.

Views:

a. It was a miracle. So say Origin, Jerome, Bengel, Bishop Hall, Comprehensive Commentary, Whedon, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Fleetwood.

b. It was a moral miracle. So says Lange.

c. It was not a miracle. Kitto in his list of the miracles omits both Temple clearings. French does not consider it among the miracles.

On the theory the deed was a miracle we can better account for the tremendous effectiveness of the act. The question has been raised, Why were the money changers so awed? Different answers have been given:

a. Christ's authoritative manner.
b. The smitten consciences of the evil doers.
c. The people were on Christ's side, and opponents feared to resist him.
d. The prophets had authority to proceed to severe measures when religion was being compromised. Christ was regarded by many even so early in his ministry as a real prophet; a second, if not, indeed, a resurrected, Elijah.
e. Then, tradition says, his face shone and beams of light darted from his eyes. (Prov., 20:8.) Starry ray flames leaped from his eyes and his face was radient with the magesty of Deity. A luster bright and glorious, dazzling, darted forth, and a glory similar to that which beamed and flamed from the countenance of Moses caused the beholders when they caught sight of him to blind their eyes because the vision was unendurable. Henry, the commentator, says: "It was an instance of his power over the spirits of men and the hold he has of them by their own consciences. This was the only act of regal authority and coercive power that Christ did in the days of his flesh; he began with it (John 2), and he ended with it. Tradition saith that his face shone, and beams of light darted from his blessed eyes, which astonished these market people and compelled them to his command. If so, the Scripture was fulfilled. (Prov. 20, 8.) The 'king that sitteth' upon 'the throne of judgment scattereth away all evil with his eyes.'"

A writer says: "The silent submission of these buyers and venders, who by their physical force might easily have overpowered Jesus, conclusively proves the sublime moral majesty and power with which our Savior performed this act, and silences the objections of some modern skeptics who see in it an outbreak of violent passion, which is always a sign of weakness. It was a judicial act of a religious reformer, vindicating in just and holy zeal the honor of the Lord of the Temple, and revealed the presence of a superhuman authority and dignity which filled even these profane traffickers with awe and made them yield without a murmur."

L. L. Robinson, in *Young Churchman*, says: "It is the only time in all His ministry when the indignation aroused within Him by man's sinfulness seemed to partake of the intensity of human anger; the only time in all His life that His hand was uplifted for the punishment of sin."

Desecration of sacred things has always been regarded as sacrelege. Wars have grown out of such irreverence for sacred things and places regarded as holy. The second Grecian war, called sacred, was caused by the Phocians cultivating a portion of the plain of Delphos, which was regarded as sacred to Apollo.

5. *Explanations.*

1. Passover. 13. That was purely a feast of the Jews. It celebrates the sparing of the first-born of the Hebrews just before they escaped Egyptian bondage. During his ministry Christ attended four of those feasts. *a.* The case in our lesson. *b.* See St. L., 6:1; St. John, 5:1. *c.* St. John, 6:4. *d.* St. John, 11:55. The festival was kept annually and covered seven days. The Jews yet celebrate the Passover. Many Christians hold the Holy Communion is a substitute in the modern Church.

2. Temple. 14. The Jews had only one such structure. The tabernacle preceded it. Then Solomon built the Temple. Herod the Great, 16 years before Christ's birth, began to reconstruct it, and the work was not finished even when Christ commenced to preach. Jos. Ant., 15:11, 1; 20, 8, 11; 20, 9, 5, 7.

3. Oxen, sheep, doves. Josephus says that at times 1,500,000 victims of all kinds were offered in sacrifice. In one year 256,500 sheep alone were sacrificed. Read Lev., 22: 18-24. As to doves, see Lev., 5:7; 14:22; St. L., 2:22, 24.

4. Changers of money. "Every adult male among the Jews was required to pay a yearly tax of half a shekel for the support of the Temple-worship. It was not lawful to receive this tribute money in Roman coin, stamped as it was with heathen symbols and inscriptions. The money-changers were men who, for a profit, took this current Roman coin and gave in return Hebrew shekels and half shekels, minted in the time of the Maccabees. Jesus intimated, in Matt., 21:13, that these various kinds of traffic had become an occasion of fraud and extortion."

Read Deu., 14:23-26. Dr. Albert Barnes thinks all kinds of business may have been conducted in the Temple area by these traffickers. They were a sort of broker body. The money-changing was based particularly on Ex., 30:13.

5. Sitting. 14. That is the posture quite common for Eastern merchants. 6. Scourge. 15. A whip. The cords were probably those at hand used in tying the animals for sale, and leading them away for slaughter. Each buyer would need a sort of halter.

7. Drove. 15. People, oxen, and sheep could be driven. The doves were probably in coops or cages, and had to be carried out in them. Hence we have not *drove*, but take, in V. 16. It is not said Christ struck a blow.

8. Merchandise. 16. House of marketing, or salesroom.

9. Zeal. 17. For *of* say *for*—the zeal for thine house, for its honor, purity, reverence, sanctity. Ps., 69:9.

10. Eaten me up. 17. Hath taken possession of me—consumed all my energies—absorbed all my attention—made me so indignant I fear no danger in coming to the defense of the sanctuary.

6. *Suggestions.*

1. Reverence God's sanctuary. Lev., 19:30. In a sense it is holy ground. Mahometans on entering mosques remove boots and wear slippers.

If in one sense the outside of the Temple is so sacred, much more so the interior edifice.

Church buildings are for worship, and should not be opened for secular concerts, etc.

When we enter the sanctuary we should not allow thoughts of trade to get the uppermost of our minds; drive out ideas of business.

2. Be not avaricious.

3. Study the Bible, and be able to quote in defense of truth and duty.

4. Righteous indignation has play.

5. Says Henry: "Lawful things ill-timed and ill-placed may become sinful things; that which was decent enough in another place and not only lawful, but laudable on another day, yet defiles the sanctuary and profanes the Temple."

6. One says: "If the business is to profit the Church let it go on. No. The priests getting some of the profits would not sanctify the sacrilegious sales. The fact the things sold were for Temple use would not legitimatize the traffic within the Temple walls. We find Christ expelled men who did a proper business, and we may allow for the moment in a fair dealing, but who desecrated God's house by selling and buying therein.

Battles for the Flag.

[*New York Recorder.*]

If it had not been for the little cruisers of the United States navy during the war of the Revolution our soldiers on land would not have been able to secure arms and ammunition with which to fight the British troops. All during that struggle our cruisers were running in and out of our harbors to France and to the West Indies, bringing in warlike stores.

One of the most successful of the cruisers was the Andrea Doria. Early in August Capt Isaiah Robinson started from the Chesapeake to the West Indies for the purpose of transporting a cargo of muskets and powder for Washington's army. Arriving at St. Eustatia, in the West Indies, his flag was saluted by the Dutch Governor. This was the first salute ever given to the Stars and Stripes by a foreign power. Unfortunately for the Dutch Governor, he was removed for paying this compliment to "Old Glory."

On Oct. 6, when off the western end of the island of Porto Rico, the Andrea Doria met an English war vessel. As the American cruiser was laden with stores that were greatly needed by the American armies, Capt. Robinson did not try to bring on a battle until the Englishman showed that he had the swifter vessel of the two. The American then bore down for the English vessel and immediately began a desperate battle which lasted for two hours, with little or no intermission. The Americans fired so fast that their cannon became heated, and it was necessary to dash buckets of cold water over them. The English vessel finally surrendered, and gave her name as the Racehorse, commanded by Lieut. Jones, who was mortally wounded early in the action. The Andrea Doria had four men killed and eight wounded, while the loss of the English was much greater.

Not a Gambler.

[*Indianapolis Journal.*]

"So you do not consider a man who bets on the races a gambler, eh?"

"Naw," said Mr. Hicarde. "He's no gambler. He's a sucker."

RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists.

MYSTERY.

HE SOLVED 'EM ALL. CONDUCTED BY "R. O. CHESTER." HE FAILED.

[Address communications to "Puzzle Editor," NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN NO. 146.

1381—Cooper's famous Leather-Stocking Tales.
1382—The Death of Gen. Montcalm.

1383—
CHARLES
HASHISH
ASPETTI
SHELTER
LITTELL
ESTELLE
SHIRLEY

1384—
BASISTS
ABANTEA
SANDEEL
INDIANA
STEARIN
TEENING
SALANGA

1385—Meantime.
1388—Representatives.

1386—
C
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STELLULAR
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1387—
P
CAG
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CALYPTRAS
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PATEE
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1389—
SARANAC
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1390—
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REOSTAT
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ORESTES

1391—At-tuned.

1392—
P
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1393—
U
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PETALISMS
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ENS
T

Authors of word-forms: Red Clover, X. L. C. R., Itami (2), Dan D. Lyon (2), Maud Lynn (2).

NEW PUZZLES.—NO. 155.

NO. 1462—CRYPTOGRAM.

ZFP XEPVZXKUW XPBYAZ NPV YMKU MIPWK ZAU WCIU.
MWS MNZUV AMDCWY ABWZUS NPV MFACIU.
OPZA APKUFMVS ZVBSYUS, BRPW UMQA NMQU MO XKCIU.
NPV UMQA AMS QMBYAZ MO OMOJ QVPQVSCIU.
—CEPHAS, Minden, Neb.

NO. 1463—CHARADE.

They who sing of love are FINE,
If they can do without it;
If they can tell of the "maid divine,"
Of the "heart that beats in time to mine,"
And think no more about it.

They who sing of love are FINE,
If they have never known it;
Who smile at the bells and the festal sign
With a laugh and a sneer about their wine,
As PRIMALS may have shown it.

They who *sing* of love are FINE,
Who'll TOTAL never bear it;
But sad the heart at the cruel shrine
Of the light of love when the maids combine
In numbers to ensnare it!
—CINDERS, Rockford, Ill.

NOS. 1464-6—SQUARES.

1. A plain style of leather binding used for law books. 2. Deficiency or want of bile. 3. Bleaches. 4. Turkish prince; d. 1193. 5. Italian musician; 1590. 6. Town, Kan-su, China, Asia. (Bij.) 7. Way.

1. Roman General, Consul; 355. 2. Smoking. 3. Town, Orenburg, Russia. (Bij.) 4. Swedish traveler in India and China; 1716-1784. 5. A subdivision of Tibboo country, in Central Africa. 6. Sluggishness. 7. Of obscure antiquity.

1. A bivalve shell of the genus *Pecten*. 2. A town of the Sardinian States. 3. A humble inn or house of rest for travelers. 4. The father of Argus Panoptes. (Smith.) 5. A town of Sicily. 6. P. O., Blount County, Ala. 7. One who loves his country, and zealously supports its authority and interests.
—PHIL DOWN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 1467—CHARADE.

Thou scourge of earth existing but to blight,
Thou TOTAL, vile, malignant, envious fiend,
Thy soul is lies, thy food is rancid spite,
Ye live on hate, on malice ye were weaned!

With bloody hands upheld in vast dismay
O'er some poor form beneath the fatal knife,
Ye faintly turn with rancorous hate to slay
Thy friend's good name, that dearer love than life.

With slavering jaws adrip with PRIMAL's slime
And serpent tongue, black, reeking, foul with lies,
With fetid breath and cancerous lips of crime,
Ye breathe forth death and gloat where honor dies!

Thou vampire, clothed in flesh the grave repels!
Vile hypoc, fawning but to turn in haste
And LAST the slandrous calumny that wells
From thy black heart and brain, thou janus-faced!

Thou harpy, guised in God's great masterpiece,
Thrice three times cursed, the cold contempt of hell;
Thou spawn of ghouls and worse than Crime's increase,
Thy loathsome life no language lives can tell!
—IRON MASK, Batavia, N. Y.

NO. 1468-70—SQUARES.

1. German poet and philosopher; 1772-1801. 2. Operative. 3. An open-roofed gallery or portico. 4. Plowing. 5. Lacerating or tearing. 6. To sanction. 7. The kestrel.

1. A river of East Toorkistan. 2. The crab-eating raccoon. 3. Extended compositions. 4. A South American mammal. 5. English divine; d. 1593. 6. A large order of nudiforous monocotyledonous plants. (Standard.) 7. An order of birds.

1. Looked. (Cent.) 2. Italian physician and antiquary; 1663-1730. 3. Converts. 4. Town of Hungary, County of Csongrad. 5. To wrest from the proper meaning. 6. The whole alimentary canal. 7. Nonconformity.
—X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

NO. 1471—DECAPITATION.

In the flush of a golden afternoon,
By the bank of a sun-kissed river,
A song-bird sang to his sweetheart, June,
Of a love that would live forever!
That would die—ah! never, never!
And the mellow notes swept out on the tide
To our dainty shell where, side by side,
We were happy as lovers ever,
FINE our hearts caught up the bird's sweet song,
With hope that was high and love that was strong,
And we sang, as we lazily drifted along,
Of a love that would live forever!
That would die—ah! never, never!

But the pleasures of earth too soon are sped—
They fade as the sun from the river—
And June has fled, and the bird is dead,
And never again—ah! never!
Shall we meet by the sun-kissed river!
For thou, O love, thou art in thy grave,
On a shore which the tremulous waters lave,
Where the vestal lilies quiver,
And I would to God I were with you there,
With my sad heart PRIMED of its wild despair,
The peace of thy quiet home to share
By the lovely, flowing river—
Our beautiful sun-kissed river!
—OLOFFE INNISHEDE, Washington, D. C.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

PHIL DOWN is thanked for four as pretty sevens as we have ever seen, and the diamond and square submitted by Maud Lynn are also received with open arms. X. L. C. R. has conquered "Chattanooga," and in splendid style, too. Look out for some rare treats!——St. Julian has entered into the spirit of puzzleistic work with all the fervor which marked his labors back in the '80s. The news that he will reissue *Our Budget* in a few weeks will be received with rejoicing by the fraternity. Send contributions for the first number without delay to E. E. Hollingworth, 60 Albany street, Utica, N. Y. ——We omitted to state that TWO in puzzle No. 1444 is found in the Unabridged. "Thing-Night" is not the correct solution to this transposition.——H. S. Nut asks for notation of his new address: 4 Cedar Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Snow is an elusive fellow these hot days.——St. Moon, Minden, Neb., is a welcome acquisition to our corps of solvers. Oloffe Innishede has also favored "Mystery" with a flat. It is a much better piece of work than is usually sent out by the tyro puzzler, and is welcome.——Remardo and Frank Lynn: Subscriptions received.——Phil denies that he rhymed "man" and "damn," and writes that Fishel added the explanatory line to his anagram. We make this statement in justice to Phil.——Lily May's editorial remarks in the August *Puzzler* may cause a stir down in Jersey. Lily does not propose to be "extinguished."——One of the finest ballades we have ever had the pleasure of perusing appears in August *Munsey's* over the name of E. W. Barnard, our erstwhile contributor, Barnyard.——President G. Race, of the Mystic Sisterhood, has returned to Washington after a five weeks' absence. ——Two errors occurred in last week's "Mystery." Swamp Angel's anagram should have read: *War, th' question mangler*, and definition No. 4, omitted from Stocie's diamond, should have read: A' [illegible] of gold and silver. The fifth definition was wrongly numbered four.

8-24-'94. R. O. CHESTER.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other. Buy only Hood's.

OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Transplanting Evergreens.

It is known to those who have had much to do with trees, that there are certain kinds of evergreens which can be transplanted at almost any time during the Summer. I have had a good deal to do with such work myself, and I would not hesitate to plant almost any kind of coniferous evergreen during the months of July, August, and September. In fact, as a matter of choice, I would prefer August or September to any other time of the year. Late Fall and early in Spring witness a great many evergreens planted, and a great many of them fail. The trouble is that the mass of foliage they carry causes such a drain on the plants, through evaporation, that it is more than the roots can sustain, and death ensues. Now, if we transplant in Midsummer, there is just as much evaporation, or more, than at any other time; but just take care of the tree for a few days by shading, watering, etc., and the moist, warm soil will cause new fibers to form in less than a week, and the plant is safe. The soil in Midsummer is just as hotbeds are in greenhouses in which cuttings are struck, and in the same way as such cuttings are treated must we treat the trees and shrubs. We must shade them and keep them moist. It is not always practicable to shade large trees or a great number of any kind, and, though it is better to shade them, it is not essential. I consider the main points to be remembered are to get a ball of earth, if possible; to be careful that the roots do not become dry, and to give a good soaking of water as soon as planted. With hot soil and plenty of water it is almost impossible for transplanted trees to die.

It is a great aid to successful transplanting to have at least a small ball of earth to the trees. The most of those I have named make small roots enough to hold some soil when dug up. If the trees are to be removed some distance, this ball should be kept firm by having some burlap tied about it. With ever so little a ball undisturbed, failure rarely comes.

My own method of planting evergreens is as follows: The holes for the trees are dug to the proper depth—deeper should the soil be poor, and good earth put in in the place of the other. The trees are set in, and fine earth filled in about the roots and pounded to make it solid, taking care not to bruise the roots. When the holes are about half filled up I pour into each several bucketfuls of water, enough, in fact, so that the soil and water make a mush, as it were. When the water has soaked away, I fill in more soil, but do not completely fill up the hole. The next day more water is given, enough to again thoroughly soak the mass. The third day the filling up of the holes is completed. Usually no more water is required. As said before, the warm, moist earth causes fibers to form, and the waterings given keep up a moisture for more than a week. I have seen evergreens planted in this way in July and August which never seemed to feel the disturbance at all, but kept fresh and made more growth of top before the season was over. When some ball has been retained, I have never found it necessary to shade the tree, or to sprinkle it daily, as is recommended by some, and which is, of course, additional help to it. A good syringing of the foliage a few times a day would certainly be of benefit to it. This, the Summer planting of evergreens, may be kept up until the warm days are over, say toward the close of September. I have known of large plantings in the middle of September which were in every way successful.

In general plantings, we usually see more deciduous trees and shrubs than evergreens. There is not enough change in evergreens to make them the favorites. The change from bare limbs to foliage and flowers in deciduous trees always gives great pleasure. Still there are places where evergreens are needed to perfect a landscape picture, and the many uses to which they can be put, such as that of screening, hedging and the like, make them indispensable. Many of the arbor vitæs and Japanese cedars are of variegated and golden colors, and in the Chinese section of arbor vitæ are others which are golden in Summer and flame-colored in Winter. The golden and variegated sorts are much brighter colored at some seasons of the year than others, so that it may be said we do get the changes in them as we do in deciduous trees, thus breaking up the monotony of color which characterizes some evergreens.—*Country Gentleman.*

Peas and Cowpeas.

The value of peas as a fodder crop is just beginning to be appreciated by Northern and Western farmers. Until very recently cowpeas were supposed to be fit only for Southern land where the grass would not grow well. But we are now pretty well satisfied from experience that they should not be restricted to the South, but that there is a mission for them to perform in the North. But the mission is not the same probably in the two sections. In the South cowpeas are essentially a forage crop, but in our colder climates they may be more valuable for turning under as green manure. Clover and corn grow so rapidly and luxuriantly here that it will be some time before better forage plants can be obtained. Still cowpeas can and have been cultivated in the North for forage crops with results that are highly satisfactory.

The cowpeas are rapid growers, and in 85 days from sowing the crop is a large one and ready for turning under. As a fertilizer this crop ranks almost equal to clover, but we have to wait 18 months for a good crop of the latter to turn under. The cowpeas are sown early in the Spring as soon as the land is warm enough for seed, and they spring up rapidly and mature without any danger from being killed by extreme weather. In the case of clover, however, considerable risk is run, and there is danger of the whole crop being killed either in the middle of the Summer or from Winter cold. Besides, clover is hard to "catch" on most soils, whereas cowpeas do well on any kind of fair soil. The contrast between the two crops for green manure is thus all in favor of cowpeas.

The vines of the cowpeas are large enough to separate the soil in which they are plowed so that they induce porosity in very thick, heavy land. The vines rot and decompose rapidly, so that within a few months after they have been turned under the green manure is almost ready to be absorbed by the plants. Two bushels of seed to the acre will yield a very large crop, even in our cold States, and the vines should grow over two feet high.

In the South the pea vines have considerable feeding value that nearly all farmers avail themselves of. For sheep the cowpeas might prove of considerable value in the North. We have just had it demonstrated to us at the Experiment Stations that there is no better food for sheep than our common garden peas. The pea vines are rich in nutritious food, and the peas themselves contain elements that cannot be supplied in any more convenient form. Those interested in raising peas for sheep should sow the field with about two bushels of the small Canada field pea with one bushel of oats to the acre. About as many peas are obtained in this way as if they were sown alone. The results are much better by mixing, for the oats will yield a fair crop after the peas have been gathered. The sheep should be fed most of the crop green, but when the vines are cured and kept for Winter use they eat nearly everything up, including vines and old peas. —*Cultivator.*