EDITOR'S CHAT.

Protect the Flag and Keep It Unsullied.

It is a source of great gratification to the Loyal Home Workers that they were the first organization to lead off in a demand that Old Glory be protected by a National law against desecration of any and every sort. But the gratification is still greater when that position is reaffirmed by no less supreme authority than that of the Grand Army of the Republic itself.

Under no circumstances, no matter what the motive, should it be permitted to use the Stars and Stripes to advance any cause or candidate, private or public, mercenary or patriotic, by printing thereon name or picture, or attaching to the same any emblem, color, or symbol whatsoever, whereby the single sentiment of National unity and glory is abridged or lost sight of for a single moment.

It is only by keeping Old Glory unbound, unspotted, and unfettered, displaying its 13 red and white stripes symbolic of a Union formed and its 45 stars symbolic of a Union perpetuated, that it will draw unto itself all the loyalty and love of every man, woman and child in all our broad land.

No standard, however holy, can be employed in advertising cause or candidate without losing something of its hold on the popular heart. To illustrate, take the case of a Y. M. C. A. parade held some years since in a Western city. At the head of the parade was a beautiful banner with the words "Come to Jesus," while on the other side, as it was turned around and around, one read "Buy your shirts of Jacob R. Rice," meaning the President.

The Grand Army declaration referred to comes in the following resolution offered in the Minnesota Encampment, G.A.R., by Past Department Commander John Day Smith and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Minnesota, deprecates and condemns the desecration of the American flag—the Stars and Stripes—by political parties printing thereon political mottoes, or stamping on the same likenesses of candidates for office, or by otherwise disfiguring it, for political or other purposes.

This resolution was ordered sent to the Minnesota Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress, asking them to use their endeavors to secure National protection to Old Glory.

And now let us all take heart of hope, knowing we are on the right track and in full sympathy with the men who know how important it is to keep the flag for which they fought the "Banner of Beauty and Glory," both now and forever.

FLAGS FOR TWO PRESIDENTS.

The Rhinelander School, New York City, of which Mrs. Margaret P. Pascal is the Principal, is one of the schools under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, located at 350 East Eighty-eighth street, and one of the first to introduce the flag salute originated by Col. George F. Balch, and to prosper through its patriotic endeavors.

These schools are something more than kindergarten, or sub-primaries, and develop real industrial pursuits among the children. Their latest work was to make two flags, exactly alike, which were sent by Mrs. Pascal to Washington on the 1st of March, one for President and Mrs. Cleveland, the other for President and Mrs. McKinley.

The flags were consigned to Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, who had a prominent part in the inaugural ceremonies, and through him reached their destination and are greatly appreciated by the recipients. Both Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. McKinley are devoted to little children, and much interested in the work of their hands.

The flags sent are 41 x 27 inches in size. They are made of heavy gros-grain silk, and all the sewing done by hand. The 45 stars are in solid embroidery.

The staffs are made of black walnut taken from a rail secured for the purpose from Lincoln's farm at Harristown, Ind.

The flags were made by little girls ranging from 9 to 11 years of age, and of several different nationalities. The staffs were made by boys of the same age, etc., in their carpentry class.

On each staff is a brass plate, with this inscription: "Flag and staff made by pupils of the Rhinelander School, of New York City. Presented by them on March 4, 1897, to (one) President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland; " the other, "President and Mrs. William McKinley."

VIVA CUBA! VIVA!

(By Kate Brownlee Sherwood.)

Through grim Cabanas' gates at dawn
The brave Coloma* comes,
Around the priests and troops are drawn,
Ahead the Spanish drums;
The Spaniard mob with tiger cry
Are fierce his blood to draw,
"Viva Cuba!" he makes reply,
"Viva Cuba! Viva!"

They drag him to the crimson field,
Where frenzy counts her slain,
And Christ's dear cross is made to wield
The toppling shields of Spain;
They sneer and jeer and curse and swear,
Ten thousand tongues o'erawe—
A scream triumphant rends the air,
"Viva Cuba! Viva!"

They turn his face unto the wall,
To die the coward's death,
The mob that thundered out the call
Look down with bated breath;
They thrust him, bleeding, to his knees,
The troops take aim, they draw,
He turns, and as his good soul flees
He shouts: "Viva Cuba!"

What boots it cohorts of an age,
When men were babes and dumb,
To seek to hold in peonage
The sons to manhood come?
The humor coursing through the blood,
In free America,
Flames even in hearts of meanest mood,
Viva Cuba! Viva!

Viva Cuba! Viva! Viva!
Coloma! Not in vain
You stood on bloody Cabanas
To mock the hordes of Spain!
And not in vain shall freedom call,
For heaven's eternal law
Shall make all thrones and tyrants fall,
Viva Cuba! Viva!

*Col. Antonio Lopez Coloma, shot on the grounds of Los Cabanas, outside Fort Cabanas, Havana.

FLAGS FOR DIXEY.

Virginia Boys and Girls Happy in the Possession of Old Glory.

Thus far the Loyal Home Workers have sent three flags to brighten the hearts of "Young America" in Culpeper County, Va. The last was sent by Mrs. Mary A. Silloway, Senior Vice-President, L.H.W., and the following correspondence shows how greatly it is appreciated.

Through Mrs. Silloway's efforts a flag has been sent to a school in the Rocky Mountains, on behalf of the Loyal Home Workers, by Mrs. Marian Skaats, of L. P. Plummer Corps, Minneapolis, Minn. This flag went to District No. 6, Burlington, Colo.

The Boulder School is situated 10 miles west of the Rocky Mountains, and Mrs. Skaats, seeing a picture of the schoolhouse at that place without a flag, sent word to Mrs. Silloway that she desired to become a member of the L.H.W., that through this patriotic Order she might furnish at least one flag to one of these outlying districts, where the symbol of liberty would be loved and revered. Every member of the L.H.W. will give Mrs. Skaats a hearty welcome, with best thanks for her unselfish and patriotic efforts to make vital the L.H.W. motto: Progress and Patriotism.

In acknowledging receipt of the flags sent by Mrs. Silloway to Virginia, our good friend, Harrison Gordon, writes to her from Stevensburg as follows:

DEAR FRIEND: I received the beautiful flag you sent and delivered it to Miss Julia Davidson, Principal of the School at Lignum, Va., and it now decorates the schoolroom as an object lesson in loyalty. Miss Davidson is greatly pleased with the gift to the school, and the children are anxious to have a pole put up from which to fly the National emblem. Miss Davidson will try to have this done as soon as possible. I will furnish the rope and pulley, and show them how to put it up and take it down as soon as they are ready.

After the School Board meets, in July, I think there will be no trouble about having poles put up at schoolhouses to which the L.H.W. or other patriotic societies or persons may present flags, as the School Superintendent will recommend favorable action.

It made me very glad to see a flag at Lignum, and I know it will fulfill its mission. The boys and girls of our Stevensburg school have become so attached to our flag that it would seem a privation to be without it.

"The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Wishing you all prosperity, I remain, yours loyally— Harrison Gordon.

Through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Silloway, Harrison Gordon's letter has been passed around among the posts of Minneapolis and the veterans are greatly cheered and encouraged to know how bravely the spirit of loyalty is taking root among the children of the South.

PASSING IN REVIEW.

C. Boyd, 43 Lawrence street, Boston, Mass., desires information concerning some college where soldiers' children are educated free. He has heard of such schools in Kansas, and would be grateful for the address.

H. U. Miller, Co. K, 7th Iowa, Box 759, Missouri Valley, Iowa, solicits correspondence with a comrade or some other person living five miles north of Hillsdale, Mich., near the lake; also, with some comrade or other person in northeast Indiana.

Harry E. Canney, Littleton, Mass., thanks all those who have taken an interest in Ella Feather, the invalid daughter of Samuel Feather, Co. C, 105th Pa. She is not a cripple, but a hopeless invalid for eight years.

Daisy Rhoads desires all those interested in her request to know that her address is Holt's Summit, Mo. Her father is a disabled veteran, and her brother has not walked for seven years, so that the support of the family devolves upon her.

THE PATRIOTIC EDUCATOR.

PROGRESS SERIES NO. 2.

By Wallace Foster.

The patriotic educator should himself be a patriot whose whole heart and soul is imbued with the principles of loyal, Christian citizenship. He should be an educator who has earnest, lofty thoughts and intense love and enthusiasm for his country; loyal to his country's flag, with respect and reverence for the Magna Charta of our liberties, enshrined in the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence.

He should show eternal vigilance to our sacred institutions, observe and respect our Sabbath, preserve our language and customs, the purity of the ballot, resistance to dishonest political aspirants and office-holders, and wage perpetual warfare against all social evils that tend to pollute and degrade mankind.

The patriotic educator should teach what is the best for all the people, irrespective of color, religion, nationality, or previous condition, standing up fearlessly in their defense. This is the doctrine of Washington and the founders of our country; of Abraham Lincoln and the men who died that the Union might live.

The patriotic educator should be imbued with the belief that love of country is a growth and not a sudden inspiration. He should have a thorough knowledge of his country's history, the glorious achievements of our flag, the strength and progress of our institutions. Liberty, the rights of man, the love of justice must be his patriotic slogan.

The patriotic educator must grasp the full meaning of emotional and intellectual patriotism, seeking the best means to impress a student with the ceremony of the flag salute; explaining why it should be given, what the colors signify, what the stars mean, and what the perfect flag symbolizes.

The patriotic educator should make instruction in American citizenship, the history of our country and the flag, a chief part of the course of study, and so delightful and inspiring that it will warm the heart and impress the mind and soul with lofty aspirations, tender thoughts and emotions.

The patriotic educator, after faithful perseverance, will become intensely interested and devoted to the cause, and will be made to feel and understand how by this means a sincere fidelity to our country may be developed in the hearts of the young, together with an unselfish love that will lead to the highest self-sacrifice, and a devotion that will in time purify and cleanse humanity of many existing evils.

The patriotic educator, through the instructions imparted, will day by day appreciate more and more what it means to be a patriotic citizen of a Nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Then surely will the patriotic educator become the precursor of noble aims and high endeavor.

LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

L.H.W. BULLETIN NO. 59.

ST. LOUIS, March 25, 1897.

Applications: Agnes Ashwill, Delaware, O.; by Frank McMurray, Ohio.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

The L.H.W.'s who were at the St. Paul Reunion will be pleased to learn that the genial Capt. Milton S. Mead, who had charge of our party at White Bear Lake, has been promoted to be Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, National Guard of Minnesota. Success to Capt. Mead.

The Loyal Home Workers Circle of Minneapolis hold regular meetings the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Papers are read on various patriotic and progressive topics. Senior Vice-President Mary A. Silloway is the inspiration of this Circle.

Friend Chas. F. Randall is planning a delightful excursion for L.H.W.'s who attend the Buffalo Reunion. Details will be announced later.

AMOS L. SEAMAN, Secretary.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Mary Jordan's Contributions to L.H.W. Cookery.

LEMON CREAM PIE.

One cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, juice of one lemon and the grated rind of one, one cupful of boiling water, one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water. Stir the cornstarch into the hot water, add butter and sugar well beaten together, and when cool add a little lemon and the beaten egg. Bake without a crust.

SNOWBALL CAKE.

One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful, each, of butter and sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, whites of three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar sifted with the flour. Beat butter and sugar together, add the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, then the flour, milk and soda. Frost with yellow frosting.

Yellow Frosting: Beat the yolks of three eggs thoroughly, add gradually three-fourths of a cup of sugar, flavor with orange, spread on the cake and place in the oven to harden.

White Frosting: A quick frosting may be made by adding one cupful of sugar to one-half cupful of milk, then boil five minutes and spread at once.

"Children Teething."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for April 4, 1897.

Subject: St. Peter, Eneas, and Dorcas. Acts, 9:32-43.

INTRODUCTION.

ST. PETER AND ÆNEAS.

Data.

Acts, 9:32-35.

Time.

We may date A. D. 40.

Places.

Lydda.

The scene of the lesson is Lydda. We notice the following facts as to said city:

1. Old Testament name was Lod. 1 Ch., 8:12.
2. Founded by Shamed. 1 Ch., 8:12.
3. Lydda is the Greek name.
4. Taken by Cassius, *cir.* B. C. 45.
5. Soon released by Antony.
6. Burned by Cestius Gallus, A. D. 66.
7. Rebuilt.
8. Captured by Vespatian, A. D. 68.
9. Rebuilt by Hadrian and named Diospolis.
10. Episcopal See there, 404 A. D.
11. Captured by Saracens early eighth century.
12. Episcopal See Church destroyed.
13. Crusaders took it, A. D. 1099.
14. Rebuilt the Church.
15. Church destroyed by Saladin, 1191 A. D.
16. Church rebuilt by Richard Cœur de Lion.
17. In the tribe of Benjamin.
18. In Kingdom of Israel.
19. In the plain of Sharon.
20. Distances:
To Jerusalem, 28 miles;
To Joppa, 12 miles.
21. Had a famous Jewish school before destruction of Jerusalem.
22. Tradition says it was birthplace of St. George.
23. St. George a martyr there.
24. St. George's tomb there.
25. Modern name is Lidd, Ludd.
26. Governed now by Turks.

Notes on Outline.

1. The name Shamed is also written Shamer and Shemer. Shamer is the proper form.
2. On Lod, see Ezr., 2:33; Neh., 7:39.
3. The name Diospolis was in honor of Jupiter.
4. St. George is known as the patron saint of England. The legend of the dragon is told of him.
5. A church was built over the tomb of St. George.
6. The tomb is still shown.

Plain of Sharon.

The plain of Sharon was a lovely maratime region, reaching from Cæsarea to Joppa. Part of Sharon was the *Merj* (or meadow) of *ibn Omeir*. Many figures of speech are drawn from the delightfulness of the Sharon plain. Cant., 2:1; Isa., 35:2.

Æneas.

1. The name is Grecian.
2. The patient was probably a Hellenist.
3. Perhaps he was a proselyte.
4. Was afflicted with the palsy.
5. Had been sick abed eight years.
6. He must have had faith in Christ.
7. Often written Eneas.

Notes on Name.

Hellenists were Jews who, from foreign travel, cultivated Grecian ways and learned the Grecian language. Proselytes to the Jewish religion from the Grecian ranks were also called Hellenists.

We may suppose he had some knowledge of Christ. St. Peter addresses him as though Æneas knew of Christ.

Perhaps the eight years covered the entire period of his sickness, or it may be he had been attacked prior to the eight years, and brought to such extremes after a time as to be unable to leave his bed.

We know nothing as to Eneas, save what we learn from this paragraph.

Words and Phrases.

1. Quarters. 32. Revised version has "parts."
2. All. 32. Not absolutely all. He made a general tour throughout that region.
3. Down. 32. Referring to Jerusalem as his headquarters.
4. Saints. 32. See Ps., 116:15; Ro., 1:7; 15:26. We observe that men and women true to God, true to Christianity, are styled in both of the Testaments, saints. We notice it is not the title of only eminent Christians, as Sts. Peter, Paul, etc., but of all who love God. St. Paul speaks of the "poor saints." We speak of saintly persons.
5. Found. 33. The Apostle was looking for cases. We are sure to find if we be interested in seeking. Many think we are to understand that the finding was not by mere chance or accident, but by the leading of the Holy Spirit.
6. Palsy. 33. In this disease there is ordinarily absence of power to move, and want of sensation. The patient is very helpless.
7. Which. 32, 34. Better *who*.
8. Bed. 33, 34. Ordinarily a mere mat or quilt, with a blanket for covering. No bedstead was used. Instead, the bed was placed on a divan or platform, which was generally found in an oriental house. The making of such a bed was a simple matter. The patient was at home, and hence was not required to take up his bed and walk. Before that, others made his bed for him.
9. Peter said, arise. 34. See 3:6.
10. Jesus maketh. 34. St. Peter did not take credit to himself. Compare 3:6, 12; 4:9, 10. He was not made merely comfortable—put at ease. The cure was complete. St. Mark, 5:34; St. John, 5:4, 6, 14. It is held by some that wholeness includes spiritual soundness.
11. All. V. 35. Hyperbole. We are not to suppose necessarily that every Lyddian saw the restored man and became a Christian.
12. Turned to the Lord. 35. Became followers of Christ—believed in Christianity.

The Miracle.

It is well to keep in mind that the Book of the Acts was written by St. Luke, and that he was a physician competent to write intelligently as to diseases. At the dictation of St. Peter the sick man was restored to health. The cure was wrought on the spot and was permanent. A medical expert gives an authoritative account of it. The neighborhood believed it was effected and was greatly exercised about the wonderful deed. The patient was able at once to do what he could not have effected during several years before. Instead of occupying a bed he was able to make it up.

Suggestions.

1. Do not wait at one place till all there be converted. If Apostles had tarried at Jerusalem till every soul became a Christian there would never have been any foreign spread of the Gospel. We may watch for openings—go where need and welcome seem to call.
2. Obey Christ. Compare verse 32 with St. Mt., 28:19. Notice in this connection that St. Philip the Deacon was acting in the line of Christ's commandment when he went along the Mediterranean sea preaching. Acts, 8:40.
3. The sick may seek religious help. The praying for the sick is in place. Clergymen should visit the sick and comfort and help them.
4. Obey. Do as directed when it is clearly in the line of duty. Regard for instructions of clergymen as to duties relating to the physical, mental, and spiritual is part of the reverence we owe to God's ministers.
5. Manual work is befitting. All should help themselves when able.
6. Christian work magnifies the religion of Christ, recommending it to a needy world, making it practicable, appealing for its support, showing its adaptability to our conditions in this human life.

Outline for the Blackboard.

Care of Eneas.
- Data. Acts, 9:32-35.
- Time. A. D. 40.
- Place. Lydda.
- Patient. Eneas.
- Disease. Palsy.
- Duration of sickness. Eight years.
- Cure.
  - Doctor. Christ.
  - Agent. St. Peter.
  - Kind of
    - Immediate.
    - Perfect.
    - Permanent.
    - Public.
  - Nature of. A miracle.
  - Objects
    - To relieve the man.
    - To glorify Christ.
    - To secure followers of Christ.
    - To comfort and convince us.
- Reporter. St. Luke.
- Lessons. See suggestions.

Resurrection of Dorcas.

We have the report in Acts, 9:36-42.

Dorcas lived at Joppa. We have also the forms Japho, Jaffa, Japha, Yafa, Joppe. It was in the tribe of Dan. It is said there are now about 8,000 inhabitants, consisting of Turks, Arabs, Christians. The last mentioned are (Roman) Catholics, Greeks, Maronites, Armenians. Joppa was practically the seaport of Jerusalem.

Dorcas. The word means a doe, roe, antelope, gazel. Dorcas was probably a Jewess, for St. Peter expresses no objection to going to her as he did express in the case of Cornelius, mentioned in the next chapter. She was called Tabitha, which is an equivalent in Aramæan (or Syro-Chaldee) for Dorcas. Tabitha was a disciple of Christ. She was charitable to the poor. It may be she possessed considerable wealth. She, however, performed manual work. If not by riches, yet by industry, she was able to help others rather than in a condition of dependence.

The disease from which Dorcas suffered is not named. Nor are we told of its duration. Joppa is not far from Lydda. Probably the cure of Æneas had been reported at Joppa. This fact may have led to the sending of a delegation (two men) to St. Peter. It may be the messengers went before Dorcas died, in hopes St. Peter could cure her. It may not have been imagined he could raise one from the dead. If we take "delay" (V. 38) in its usual sense we would infer haste was urged, lest he get to Dorcas too late.

Why did St. Peter "put them all forth?" Views. 1. In imitation of Christ in the case of the daughter of Jairus. 2. To be relieved from confusion in his prayer for Dorcas. 3. Because he was not sure he could raise her to life, and to avoid publicity in case of failure. 4. To relieve Dorcas from excitement and possible fearfulness when she waked again to life. Why send for St. Peter? We notice views. 1. To save Dorcas from dying. 2. To raise her from the dead. 3. To attend the funeral of Dorcas. 4. To secure his sympathy.

Suggestions.

1. It is not proof a person is not a Christian, to wit, that he sickens and dies. Cf. Vs. 36, 37.
2. Let the news spread of what is being done by Christians. It is well to tell what Christianity is effecting. V. 38.
3. Send for the clergy in times of domestic affliction. They may not aid in just the same ways St. Peter could, but they can carry comfort and much help. V. 38.
4. So live the poor may point to your good deeds and love your memory.
5. Sewing (Dorcas) societies in interest of the poor are to be commended.
6. Ministers must do what they can to cheer and aid the poor and distressed.
7. Sympathize with the sorrowing. You may not give back to them their dead, but your concern for them will be a great relief.
8. Cultivate faith. V. 42.

Mrs. Hudnut's free offer to Invalid Ladies on page 6 will interest all women.

Why keep gaping at the clock, when you can have the time in your pocket that will cost you nothing, except to send us three yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, at $1 each.

RAISING DUCKS.

A Profitable Branch of the Poultry Industry.

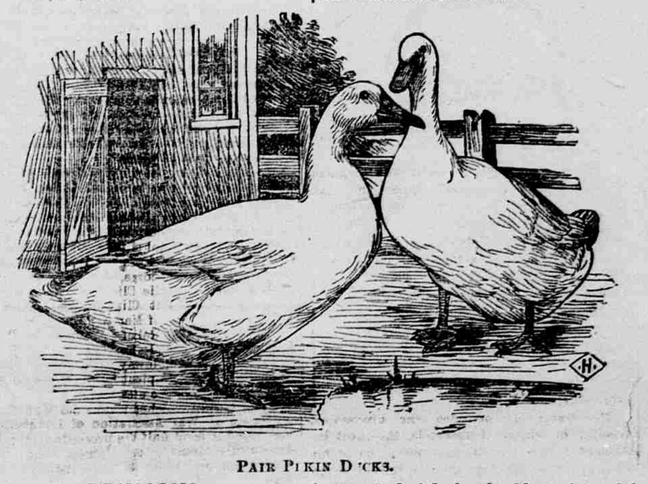
[This department will be conducted by an expert on all matters pertaining to successful and practical poultry and pigeon keeping. Communications of merit will receive due attention, and those found available used as soon as possible.]

The duck has always been an adjunct to poultry on the farm, but until recent years duck raising has never been considered a profitable enterprise alone. Notwithstanding the increased production of ducks, the supply of this class of poultry is insufficient for the demand. Duck culture is a comparatively new field for the poultryman; it is one in which greater profit may be realized, for the capital and labor required, than any other branch of the poultry business.

Ducks are hardier and not subject to as many ailments as chicks, hence are easier cared for and comparatively free from disease. The duck, when confined in runs, is constantly on the move, keeping up an incessant exercise from morning till night. This activity is advantageous to the health of the fowl, and especially adapts it to confinement. Rain, snow, and cold weather are detrimental to the chick, extra care being necessary to keep it warm and dry; but it is quite different with the duckling. The heavy feathering protects it from the cold, and enables it to thrive at the season of the year when profits are most remunerative, and snow and rain are its delight. Ducks must be provided dry quarters at night by placing straw or dry earth on the floor of the duck house, which should be removed when it becomes damp from the droppings and replaced with dry bedding. Although ducks are very hardy, there is nothing which will introduce disease quicker than damp bedding. It is imperative that ducks have dry bedding, if the greatest success is to be attained. Cold feet with the duck has the same effect as a frozen comb on the chick; it hinders and often entirely stops egg production.

The supposition that ducks could only be successfully bred where water was supplied for bathing purposes is a mistaken idea, for best results have been obtained where ducks have been kept in confinement, with only sufficient water for drinking purposes. When confined the duck must be supplied with an abundance of green and soft foods.

A duck house should be built on a location having good drainage; it should be constructed plain, warm and convenient, and made proof against rats, weasels, minks and other destructive vermin.



PAIR PEKIN DUCKS.

The food of ducks should consist mainly of meat, vegetables and grasses, with a small ration of grain during the middle of the day. The wild duck obtains its food from brooks, ponds and water fronts, and consists chiefly of grasses, roots, flags, small fish and various kinds of water insects. This class of food should be supplied the domesticated duck in confinement in preference to hard grain diet. The duck has no crop; the small duct or passage leads from its throat direct to its gizzard.

During cold weather they should be fed three times a day. The morning and evening meals should be a mash of wheat bran and cornmeal mixed with boiled turnips, potatoes or cabbage, and a small quantity of ground meat. At noon cracked corn, wheat and oats should be fed. Cabbage leaves and turnip tops thrown in the pens between meals will be relished by them. Provide a small patch of green rye when convenient. Do not leave any food in the troughs to sour. Feed only as much as the birds will eat up clean.

An excellent food consists of a mash of cooked turnips or potatoes, with one-third cornmeal or wheat screenings added, to be fed three times a day until the ducklings are three weeks old. Fresh fish, grass, and herbage is an agreeable diet for ducklings. Skimmed or sour milk may be mixed with the mash, but should never be given as drink. Ducklings should be kept in warm, dry coops. The coops should be closed early at night and opened late in the morning. Until they are a month old the ducklings should be allowed to remain only a short time at intervals in the water, for too long bathing produces cramps when young. Cold dews and showers will stunt them at this age, and, like young turkeys, they seldom recover from the effects of the chill.

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rhematism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and urinary organs. The *New York World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, New York, cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co., of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers it is sent to you entirely free.

PENSIONS.

Arkansas.

John A. Logan Post of this place is a unit for the straight Service Pension Bill, and for Maj. Pickler for Commissioner.—D. A. Logan, 2d Kan. Cav., Langley, Ark.

California.

I for one think it is time to bury the hatchet of distinction between long-service or short-service as far as bravery is concerned or as far as motives are concerned. The bravest charge I ever saw was by a regiment that never saw a fight before. But the question is a Service Pension based on time of service. I do not see how it could be a Service Pension in any other shape, and, generally speaking, I am satisfied it will do justice to the greatest number, therefore, I am in favor of the Per Diem Pension Bill with $5 or $6 per month as a starter, and if properly laid before our Congress it will pass.—W. T. Stewart, First Sergeant, Co. F, 105th Pa., Monterey, Cal.

Connecticut.

I say give us the Service Pension in addition to the disability.—John Hogden, 197 Prospect street, New Haven, Conn.

Georgia.

All the boys down here in Georgia indorse your straight Service Pension Bill.—J. E. Owen, 10th Tenn., Walesca, Ga.

Illinois.

I am in favor of the Per Diem. I served from April 21, 1861, to June 22, 1865, and starved in Andersonville from October till April. Where is the justice of putting me on a level with a three-months man?—C. D. Ramsey, 15th Ill.

If THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Bill had been pushed as it should have been it would have gone through.—Samuel Byers, Astoria, Ill.

A large number of us old vets in Illinois are in favor of a Per Diem Bill, with $6 as the minimum, and to be made in addition to disability.—E. H. Sampson, 1st U. S. Cav., Joliet, Ill.

The Service Pension will be the best way to circumvent all those who are evily disposed toward the old soldier. Another decade will thin our ranks.—Jas. B. Finly, 494 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana.

I wonder why there is no man in Congress with courage enough to say something against putting the widows of officers on the pension roll at from $50 to $100, when the widows of privates get only $12? The officers all got higher pay in the army, and their widows do not deserve more than those of privates.—A. Lanning, First Duty Sergeant, 93d Ind., Salem, Ind.

I want to thank you for the noble work you have been doing for the Service Pension Bill of $8 per month. I rather favor a Pension Bill of $6 per month, with one cent a day for every day over 90 days.—J. W. Ashby, Co. C, 23d Ind., Galena, Ind.

Iowa.

I do not see how we can get any Bill through at all, unless we all agree on some one bill, and then all work for it. The straight $8 bill would be the best for all. We could not do without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.—J. W. Westfall, Co. H, 2d W. Va., Dana, Iowa.

I am for the Per Diem Bill for all that is in it—something that will recognize the services of the three-years men. Give us in proportion to service is all that we ask.—Ryan Ary, Coggon, Iowa.

I am in favor of putting every old vet on the rolls at $12 a month, and doing away with the Pension Examiners.—J. W. Dunbar, 8th Ill., Melrose, Iowa.

U. S. Grant Post, Avoca, are in favor of the Service Pension Bill.—Henry Russell, Quartermaster, Avoca, Iowa.

A MAKE-BELIEVE.

The Language of Babyland and How to Read It.

LOVE THE INTERPRETER.

Did you ever get a letter from baby?

A make-believe letter, written on any old scrap of paper, and all smeared and daubed with inky fingers. A jumble of criss-crosses, topsy-turvys and wiggle-waggles.

A woman who never received a letter from baby doesn't know what real literature is. Crochety old bachelors and cross spinsters may make believe that baby's letter is a jumble of nonsense, and that no one can read it. That's because they are not up in the languages. It

only shows their ignorance. There never was a mother lived who couldn't read baby's letter. Every criss-cross and every wiggle-waggle in it has its meaning for the fond mother.

To be sure, baby's letters are written in a language that no-account single people do not understand. It's a language that hasn't any grammar or rhetoric or orthography. It's a language that the wisest philosopher and the greatest linguist may be unable to read, and that the poorest peasant may decipher at a glance. It is a language that is learned by love and not by wisdom.

Do you treasure baby's make-believe letters? Do you ever think of the day when those letters may be blotted with tears? Do you ever think of the day when they may be messages from another world?

Many a mother who sits with the love-light in her eyes and smiles when baby overhauls the writing desk and starts out to write mama a letter is doomed to treasure these make-believes as her dearest remembrance of a loved one that is gone before.

Many of these mothers, fated to years of sorrow and sad remembrance, are all unknowingly themselves at fault for the sword that dangles over the heads of their darlings. For her own sake and that of her babies, every woman should have and read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is the best woman's medical work ever written. It contains 1008 pages and over 300 illustrations. Several chapters and illustrations are devoted to the productive physiology of women. It is written in plain, every-day English, with no confusing technical terms. It contains prescriptions and advice invaluable to women.

It tells about a marvelous medicine for ailing women. The name of this medicine is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a safe, sure, speedy cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It allays inflammation, soothes pain, cures ulceration and stops all debilitating drains. It banishes the discomforts of the period preceding motherhood and makes baby's coming safe and almost painless. It insures the health of the little new-comer. It insures a robust child that will be able to withstand the ordinary maladies of childhood. It insures a child that will not have in his little body the hereditary taint of disease. It transforms weak, nervous, sickly, fretful women into robust, happy wives and mothers, and in a large measure insures them against the loss of their little ones. Those who wish to know more about the "Favorite Prescription" should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All good druggists sell it.

Those who wish a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser may obtain one absolutely *Free*. If a copy in a heavy paper-cover is wanted, send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only; if a copy in fine French cloth binding, beautifully stamped, is preferred, send 10 cents extra (31 cents in all). Address The World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kentucky.

Let us all work for a straight Service Pension of $8 a month.—George W. Ward, 26th Ky., Herbert, Ky.

New Jersey.

John E. Blaw Post, 92, Department of New Jersey, indorsed the Service Pension Bill of $8 per month by a full vote.—Paul Vorhees, Adjutant, Pompton Plains, N. J.

I favor a proper administration of the Disability Law and a repeal of the Arrears.—T. J. Ogden, Co. D, 75th N. Y., Auburn, N. Y.

It seems to me that the Per Diem Bill is the nearest right.—F. L. Rockwood, 20th N. Y. Cav., Carthage, N. Y.

Free Stop-over at Washington.

On all through tickets between the east, west, north and south, reading via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a stop-over at Washington can be secured, without extra charge for railroad fare, by depositing the ticket, upon arrival at Washington, with the B. & O. station ticket agent at that point. Washington is always attractive to visitors, and particularly so while Congress is in session. This arrangement for stop-over privilege will doubtless be appreciated by the public, and will bring to the National Capital many travelers to view its superb public buildings, monuments, museums and thoroughfares.

Maine.

The Per Diem Bill is all nonsense. We want a straight Service Bill, and we want Congress to put it through at the extra session, and no shirking. We hope that our good old NATIONAL TRIBUNE will work for it lively.—S. B. Cobb, Gray, Me.

I heartily indorse your Service Pension Bill of $8 or $12 per month. Hoke Smith took my entire pension of $8 per month to help make up Cleveland's deficit.—S. M. Oxford, Co. E, 3d Mo., Ridgeway, Mo.

I am in favor of a straight Service Pension Bill.—John Gerrard, Co. H, 2d R. I., and Co. C, 1st Hancock Vets., East Livermore, Me.

New York.

I am in favor of the Per Diem, though I do not wish to find fault with any soldier, long or short-term, for we all saw service enough.—J. C. Foster, Co. F, 148th N. Y., Penn Yan, N. Y.

Ohio.

I indorse your Service Pension Bill, or any other that will do justice as far as possible.—M. A. Cleveland, Painesville, Ohio.

Oregon.

A Service Pension, to be patriotic and just, should not discriminate between long and short service men, for the reason that we all enlisted with the same impulses of patriotism. There is one thing certain, we will never get anything until we agree upon a rating. A "Long pull and a strong pull" for a straight Service Pension, without any discrimination in regard to length of time served.—William Livermore, 1st Ore. Cav., Dallas, Polk Co., Ore.

West Virginia.

I indorse the Service Pension Bill from beginning to end.—L. S. Blaney, 14th W. Va., Easton, W. Va.

Wyoming.

I served four years, less 27 days, and I say provide for the old long-term vets first.—Griffith J. Jones, 2d Wis. Cav., Mayoworth, Wyo.

Indian Territory.

Joe Hooker Post, 8, Telihina, Ind. Ter.: We are in favor of the Service Pension Bill, and also that every old veteran over 65 years of age ought to have $12 per month.

Kansas.

I am in favor of the Service Pension Bill that will do the most good to the greatest number of our old comrades in the quickest time, for they are fast passing to where pensions are not needed. Comrades, let us line up once more, every man in his place, as we did in 1864, for a grand forward movement for the relief of those who are in need of the little help that a pension would give. Let us have as our leader the grand old General, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and victory will be ours.—C. Banks, Dover, Kan.

MYSTERY.

ANSWERS TO NO. 276—JAN. 21, 1897.

2764—SESTETS
ETHERIA
SHIMMER
TEMPERA
ERMELIN
TIERING
SARANGI

2765—ACCEPTS
CIRCAEA
CRUPPER
ECPHGMA
PAPYRIN
TEKMING
SARANGI

2766—BOcardo, Bocardo; A prison.
NA shun, Nation; A great deal.
PER empt, Perempt; to destroy.
Ising, Icsing; Frosting.
Te pie, Tuple; An insectivore.
RA ven, Ravine; A gorge.

2767— D
RUG
MERAN
MISHMEE
RESEMBLER
DURHMSALLAH
GAMBADOES
NELLORE
EELEE
RAS
H

2768— T
PUD
MATIA
MUSTACS
PASTICCIO
TUTTIFRUTTI
DIACRISES
ACCUSERS
SITES
OTS
I

2769—CAS son sid, Cassonade; Raw sugar.
C A may you, Camaieu; Monochrome.
RA tunes, Ratoons; Rattan canes.
S A pota, Sapota; An evergreen tree.
GRA deno, Gradino; A step.
DA rin, Darrein; Last.

2770—PSKOV
SHARES
KAHANIS
ORACULAR
VENULITES
SILICITE
SATINET
RETENT
SETTO

2771—YACCA
ACKERA
CELERES
CRETATED
ARRASENES
AETEIDAE
SENDALS
DEALTH
SESHA

2772—De Fur, Defer; To lay before.
CAC so warr, Cassowary; A shy biped.
E ju, Ejoo; A fiber.
R A kiss, Rachis; Spine.
T A blow, Tableau; A picture.

2763—A Bacus, Abacus; A buffet.
A Rshead, Artiad; Not odd.
TIC seeds, Tickseeds; Blooming plants.
U