RECITALS AND REMINISCENCES

Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures in the Great National Struggle.

AVERILL AND CEDAR CREEK.

The Cavalry Got in Some Magnificent Work After the Battle.

Editor National Tribune: In your Sept. 5 issue C. P. Hays, 1st W. Va. Cav., finds some fault with the article of J. D. Mullihan, 17th Pa., on the battle of Cedar Creek. The ground of this complaint is the omission of Comrade Mullihan to make mention of the service rendered by Gen. Averill and his cavalry. Comrade Hays fails to state why Gen. Averill and his brigade should be selected by special mention for the part taken by them in the battle. The cavalry, eager as they were to participate, really took but little part in the battle at all. It was only when the Confederates gave way that they were able to render service worthy of note. When those seasoned veterans of Early's victorious army of the early morning broke in wild panic our cavalry rendered signal service in the pursuit.

BRIDGE AT CEDAR CREEK WHERE EARLY LOST HIS GUNS.

The 64 pieces of artillery taken from the Confederates were not lost by them in the regular engagement, but were abandoned in the wild retreat which ensued. Most of those guns were lost to the enemy as the result of the breaking down of a narrow culvert, covered with two-inch planks, between Strasburg and Fisher's Hill. The first gun that came thundering down upon that culvert broke the plank covering, the fore wheels going down a few feet. All of the threats, pleadings and entreaties of the officers could not rally enough men to pull that gun out, tho all the appliances were at hand. Fifty men could have pulled that gun out in 10 minutes. Some of the officers, with drawn revolvers, tried to check the rush long enough to clear the road by lifting up that single gun. Neither threats nor appeals to their manhood availed. There was no getting around that broken culvert; on the right a steep bluff, on the left a steep embankment. It was thus that the Confederates lost nearly all their guns, ambulances and a long wagon train. Just think of so trifling an accident as the breaking of a common plank leading to such results in one of the most remarkable battles in all history! Of the 64 guns abandoned by the enemy, 24 were our own, lost by us in the early morning.

Now, as to the part taken by Gen. Averill's Brigade in the battle I have nothing to say. I have no doubt, tho, that the brigade was true to its splendid record. There was no braver in our entire army than they, and no braver body of men ever drew saber in any war than the 1st W. Va. Cav. Comrade Hay's memory simply fails him in the minor incidents of that wonderful engagement. It is well, tho, to bear in mind that 43 years have rolled by since the battle of Cedar Creek, and to many of us who participated all but the most salient features of the gigantic struggle are growing dim; and Comrade Hays, too, with the rest of us, but exemplifies the fact that "Years steal fire from the mind as vigor from the limb." Comrade Hays should know that Gen. Averill was not in the battle of Cedar Creek at all. If his memory was not at fault he would know that Gen. Sheridan relieved Gen. Averill of his command on the day following the battle of Fisher's Hill, and as he then left the Army of the Shenandoah he could not have taken part in the battle of Cedar Creek, which was fought 26 days after Fisher's Hill. The charge was similar to that for which he suspended Warren the day after the battle of the Five Forks. Sheridan ordered Averill to move with his brigade around the rebel left at Fisher's Hill, and cut off retreat when their line gave way. That the enemy would be dislodged from their position he seemed to have no doubt at all. From a strategical point of view the writer regards Sheridan's management of the battle of Fisher's Hill as the most consummate exhibition of generalship of the entire war. Averill failed, however, to get around to the valley pike in time to cut off the Confederate retreat. He was about an hour late, and Early made good his escape. For this failure Averill was relieved of his command the next day. It will always remain a mooted question as to whether Sheridan was justified. Anyone knowing the nature of the ground over which those mounted men had to pick their way (most of the distance in single file) will be disposed to hold Gen. Averill blameless.

If Gen. Averill was reinstated, returning to the command of his division prior to the battle of Cedar Creek, the writer can only say that he never heard of it.—Tim Ford, 10th W. Va., Leavenworth, Kan.

A Book of Facts.

Martin V. Brady, Johnson City, Tenn., has published a little pamphlet under this caption, which contains a number of interesting facts and statistics.

COLE'S MARYLAND CAVALRY.

It Led the Way and Then Piloted the Column Out of Harper's Ferry.

Editor National Tribune: I have read with great interest your excellent article, entitled "Surrender of Harper's Ferry," published in The National Tribune Dec 12, 1907. It is certainly a chapter in the history of the civil war, 1861-5, which should be fully understood and appreciated by the present and future generations, in that whilst the event was truly the most disgraceful affair during the most gigantic civil war in all history, and a war the most far-reaching in its effects; nevertheless, it exhibited that splendid heroism, individuality and submission to discipline so essential to ultimate success that characterizes and predistinguishes the American citizen soldier amongst the soldiers of all Nations.

In the article in question I note a paragraph headed "Col. Davis Cuts his Way Out," and sets forth that, "The two Davises rode at the head of the column, and guided by some Maryland soldiers, natives to that region, some 2,000 cavalry crossed the Potomac by the pontoon bridge * * * constantly in the presence of the Confederates * * * struck across Maryland for Greencastle * * * during the night, came upon one of Longstreet's ammunition trains of 50 or 60 wagons, which he captured. * * * The train was guarded by some 600 Confederates, who were all captured. * * * Some of the infantry Colonels besought Miles for permission to follow the cavalry, but he obstinately refused. The infantry, if properly directed, need not have gone more than four or five miles to reach Franklin's forces of the Sixth Corps in Pleasant Valley."

Thus you have briefly recited one of the most gallant exploits that transpired during the war of the rebellion. The very audacity of the movement was incomprehensible by the Confederates. The apparently inaccessible mountain walls thru which this cavalry column passed, then occupied by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who, by proper vigilance and with an inferior force, should have made the exploit impracticable and impossible, demonstrated that to the American citizen soldier no feat, however apparently impracticable, is deemed impossible.

All honor to the gallant Davises and the gallant Col. Voss, who was ordered to assume command of the cavalry column; all honor to the gallant cavalrymen, one and all, who had the heroic courage to make the attempt, happily successful. Nevertheless, a greater moiety of credit is due to that gallant body of Maryland cavalry known during the war, and now in history and song, as "Cole's Cavalry," than the simple announcement, "Guided by some Maryland soldiers, natives to that region," and we are confident that in your laudable efforts to do justice to all of the soldiers of the Republic, you will gladly lay before your readers all of the facts in the premises that are properly brought to your attention.

I beg attention, therefore, in behalf of that gallant body of men known as "Cole's Cavalry," to the following official order, which can be found in the History of Maryland Volunteers, Civil War, 1861-5, page 658:

"Headquarters, Harper's Ferry, Va., "Sept. 14, 1862.

"Special Order, No. 120.

"1. The cavalry force at this post, except detached Orderlies, will make immediate preparations to leave here at 8 o'clock to-night, without baggage, wagons, ambulances or led horses, crossing the pontoon and taking the Sharpsburg road.

"2. The senior officer, Col. Voss, will assume command of the whole, which will form in the following order: The right at the Quartermaster's Office; the left up Shenandoah street, without noise or loud command, viz, 'Cole's Cavalry,' 12th Ill. Cav., 8th N. Y. Cav., R. I. Cav., 1st Md. Cav. No other instructions can be given to the commander for his guidance than to force his way thru the enemy's lines to our army.

"(Signed), H. C. Reynolds, "Lieutenant and A. A. General.

"By order of Col. Miles."

As a matter of fact, Cole's Cavalry did head the column, and without their intimate knowledge of the topography of the country the result of this gallant feat would have been problematical; and, as you also state in your article, the feasibility of the infantry following in the wake, viz. "The infantry if properly directed need not have gone more than four or five miles to reach the Sixth Corps." The cavalry column "was properly directed" under the guidance of Cole's Cavalry, and is there any valid reason why that fact should not be known and properly credited? As a matter of fact, Cole's Cavalry informed Col. Miles "that they would not be surrendered," and protested against the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Its gallant commander, Maj. Henry A. Cole, with one member of his command, had made his way thru the enemy's lines to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, then at Frederick, commanding the Army of the Potomac, and fully advised the General of the status of affairs, the topography of the country, etc., and had been directed by McClellan "to return and advise Col. Miles that he," McClellan, "would relieve the beleaguered Union troops." Maj. (afterward Colonel) Cole was on his way back to Harper's Ferry when he learned of the exploit of the cavalry.

McClellan needlessly delayed his movement for relief, which could have been accomplished by a 19-mile march from Frederick to Harper's Ferry by a portion of the Army of the Potomac then at Frederick City.

Cole's Cavalry had just prior to this affair at Harper's Ferry made a splendid fight at Leesburg, Va., Sept. 2, 1862, against an overwhelming force of the enemy's cavalry, then on their way to invade Maryland, and suffered serious loss. Cole's Cavalry were not of the material to surrender on demand. At Loudoun Hights, Va., when attacked at midnight, Jan. 10, 1864, by an overwhelming force, composed of Mosby's men and volunteers from Lee's army (then upon the Rapidan), who anticipated an easy victory, not only refused to surrender, but drove back with serious loss not only Mosby's men, but the volunteers who accompanied him, and received a letter of congratulations from the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States for this gallant exploit.

This gallant body of men were composed of the loyal sons of the border land from Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, farmers' sons, who owned their own horses to a great extent, were good riders, good shots and thoroly conversant with the topography of the country, which became the scene of some of the principal events of the civil war.

Subsequent to the battle of Antietam, when the Confederate cavalry made a raid around McClellan's army, and boasted "that they never lost a man," Cole's Cavalry kept them constantly in view, attacked his column, captured seven of them (belonging to Hampton's South Carolina Legion), advised Gen. Stoneman, commanding the Federal cavalry, of their actual and probable movements, explained the topography of the country and where the raiders could be intercepted, and implored him to attack, disperse and capture the raiding column.

During all of the campaigns in the Valley of Virginia their services and knowledge of the country were gladly and satisfactorily availed of.

In a conversation had with Gen. Longstreet, C. S. A., on the battlefield of Antietam, during the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the monuments erected by the State of Maryland to its gallant sons, Gen. Longstreet remarked to some of Cole's Cavalrymen, "That the capture of his ammunition trains, as heretofore described, crippled him very much during said battle of Antietam," and was doubtless of great value to the Union cause.

It is no more than simple justice to this gallant body of Union cavalrymen from the border land that credit should be given them when it is due, and I therefore respectfully ask you in their behalf the publication of this article in its entirety.—Geo. W. F. Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cole's Cavalry, Md. Vols., Baltimore, Md.

GEN. JAMES B. RICKETTS

And Battery C, 1st U. S. Art.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give me a short history of Capt. Ricketts, of Co. C, 1st U. S. Art.? I am particularly desirous of knowing the companies he was in or commanded, also the battles. Was he not in command of Co. C, when they were after the Mexican Cortinez, in, I think, 1859? What ever became of Frank Reynolds, who was First Sergeant in the company at Fort Macon, N. C., and was promoted to Lieutenant for saving the caisson in that skirmish of 1859? Do you know anything about a man named Leahy, of the same company?—Cooper Thorburn, 740 Tenning St., New York City, Bronx.

Gen. James B. Ricketts was born in New York, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy, from which he graduated July 1, 1839, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Art. He served first on the Northern boundary in the troubles with Canada, and then, being promoted to a First Lieutenant, took part in the War with Mexico, being engaged at Monterey and during the battle of Buena Vista. After the war he became Quartermaster, was promoted to Captain, and from 1854 to 1860 was on the Texas frontier. He commanded a battery at the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded and captured. He was promoted to Brigadier-General to date from July 21, 1861, and on recovering from his wound was put in command of a brigade, with which he served in Pope's campaign and at Antietam. He was promoted to the command of a division, and took part in the Wilderness campaign and in the defense of Maryland against Gen. Early. In the Shenandoah campaign he was badly wounded, and was brevetted a Brigadier-General, U. S. A., for gallantry at Cedar Creek and a Major-General for gallantry during the rebellion. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866, and retired Jan. 3, 1867, for disabilities from wounds received in battle. He died Sept. 22, 1887.

Francis Reynolds was First Sergeant of Co. C until Nov. 30, 1862, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant; was cashiered March 20, 1864, reinstated and then dismissed the next year.

Michael Leahy, who was First Sergeant of the battery for 10 years, was promoted to Second Lieutenant Oct. 31, 1863, rose to be a Captain, was brevetted for gallantry at Olustee and for Darbytown Road. He was retired Nov. 8, 1889.—Editor National Tribune.

Cancer Cured in 10 Days

A Discovery That Has Startled The Medical World.

I have discovered what the medical world has been looking for for years, a sure cure for cancer, so sure that it can be absolutely guaranteed. This I do, and I can prove it. I have cured hundreds of the most horrifying cases in from 10 to 20 days, after celebrated physicians and surgeons had given up all hope of saving them.

The doctor wants to hear from anyone afflicted with cancer, tumor, or any suspicious growth. He will give you his expert advice absolutely free.

After you have seen the marvelous results of this treatment, you will be surprised how easily you can cure yourself at home without risk or danger.

I have one of the finest sanitariums in the country for those who wish to come and have my personal attention. However, you can cure yourself just as well at home. Any bank or business firm in Lebanon will tell you we are reliable and successful in curing cancer.

Fill out the free coupon below with your name and address and send it today.

Free Cancer Coupon.

If you suffer from cancer in any form, simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to-day to Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Co., 3050 Curry Sanitarium, Lebanon, Ohio. You will be surprised how easily you can cure yourself at home without risk or danger.

Name .....

Street .....

City, State .....

☞If you prefer not to address the Cancer Company itself, you may reach the doctor privately just as well by addressing his private secretary, E. W. Ramsey, Drawer D, Lebanon, Ohio.

Kept 50,000 From Their Ranks.

Editor National Tribune: Albert D. Richardson, in "Field, Dungeon and Escape," says: "But our Government acted upon the cold-blooded theory of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, that it would not do to exchange well-fed prisoners for half-starved ones. * * * Permitting the needless murder of its own soldiers," page 417.

"It was a terrible policy, for Union prisoners were dying by thousands for lack of proper food and shelter. But it was the policy, and Grant refused to make an exception in favor of his relative."—"Life of Grant," by A. D. Richardson, page 448, Tribune series.

"The real fact was, the Secretary of War saw that while we could raise an indefinite number of men, the South was exhausted. * * * His motives were unquestionably right. He thought this course would be a saving of life in the end; but it was cruel as the grave."—J. T. Headley, "History of the Great Rebellion," page 560, Tribune series.

"Appeals also came from the loyal North, East and West to exchange us, and the pressure became so great from all parts, and the feeling became so intense at the delay, that our Government felt it could not with safety any longer delay the exchange, and one of the shrewdest and brightest officers in our army was appointed Commissioner of Exchange. * * * Humanity demanded it. It was then referred to Grant. His quick mind quickly grasped the consequences of releasing 50,000 or more able-bodied soldiers, ready to enter service the day they reached their own lines. It meant an indefinite prolongation of the war. * * * A peremptory order to Butler broke off all negotiations. The 50,000 Union soldiers in Southern prisons held by the throats 50,000 Confederates in Northern prisons, and the Confederacy was doomed. * * * And the long lines of dead grew long and longer, but by this policy we saved the Union."

This was presented in the last Congress by James D. Walker, Commander of the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, accompanied by J. C. Palmer, of Cleveland, O., and J. F. Holliger, of Toledo, O., also accompanied to the Capitol by Comrade John McElroy. I am growing weak, but this is enough.

One of the most touching, affecting articles about Andersonville appeared—I believe it was last year—in The National Tribune by the President of the W. R. C. If we suffered so much, accomplished so much, why does not Congress recognize our great services?

And now, brethren and sisters, if you still believe that we suffered so for our loved Union, lend a helping hand to get a bill thru Congress recognizing us for saving the same. Let all who shall see these presents greeting throw additional rails upon the fire, that Congress may peradventure "see our good work by the dawn's early light." The ex-prisoners are dying; "we may cross the Rapidan" any moment before the reveille mes. You need not wake up after we are dead. We need sympathy now.

"Oh, friends, I pray to-night
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow;
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Think gently of me; I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh, hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night."

If preventing a 50,000 addition to the Confederate army saved the Union, we did it.—Owen T. Wright, Sergeant, 14th and 20th Ind., Fort Dodge, Kan.

Why Craven Was Right.

Editor National Tribune: Speaking of the frigate Niagara, you say that Commander Craven was severely criticized for declining to engage the Confederate ram Stonewall at Coruna, Spain, in March, 1865, where the Niagara and Sacramento lay watching the Stonewall, and that the rebel was allowed to escape. Craven was right. The Niagara had previously been fired at by Belem Castle at Lisbon, Portugal, on attempting to follow the Stonewall to sea, as an order to the Niagara to remain in port 24 hours after an enemy had sailed. The rebels having been allowed belligerent rights, both Portugal and Spain would have refused subsequent harbor rights to his ships had Craven followed to sea at once or had attacked the Stonewall in port. Other Nations would have criticized such an attack in a neutral port as on a par with the British attack upon the Essex in the harbor of Valparaiso or of firing broadside after broadside at the Levant, prize of the Constitution, after they had chased the Levant into the harbor of Porto Praya. The British didn't hit his ship, but the commander of the prize crew of the Levant "hauled down his flag for fear the enemy might hurt somebody ashore."—Naval Veteran, Palo Alto, Cal.

The 24th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 24th Ind.—W. D. Waid, Cameron, Mo.

The 24th Ind. was organized at Vincennes July 31, 1861, and at the expiration of term of service the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, to which was added, Dec. 21, 1864, the 67th Ind. It was commanded by Col. Alvin P. Hovey, who was promoted to Brigadier-General April 28, 1862, succeeded by Col. William T. Spicely, discharged July 21, 1865. It belonged to Hovey's Division, Thirteenth Corps, and lost 88 killed and 207 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 157th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short history of the 157th N. Y.—A. A. Beck, Pomona, Cal.

The 157th N. Y. was organized at Hamilton, September, 1862, and mustered out July 10, 1865. It was first commanded by Col. Philip P. Brown, who resigned just a month before the muster-out of the regiment. It belonged to Schurz's Division, Eleventh Corps, and lost 94 killed and 106 from disease. Lieut.-Col. George W. Arrowsmith was killed in action at Gettysburg.—Editor National Tribune.

A Happy Bald-Headed Man.

H. Dayton, a chemist living at 3004-J., Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo., accidentally discovered a mixture that made his hair grow. He tried it on his bald-headed friends with the same results. He is so proud of it that he has had the receipt printed by the thousand and is sending it to all who write and enclose stamp.

ATTENTION, BOUNTY, PENSIONS!

Under the **New Bounty Law** of March 4, 1907, many soldiers and their heirs now entitled to $100. Officers' tax refunded, etc., etc. Pensions procured for all those entitled. Patents procured for inventors. Book on patents sent free.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

By SENOR SARA.

There need be few if any "ructions" in a house the mistress of which has common sense, an even temper and a certain amount of foresight. However, she should be capable of managing small details for herself, and should not unduly bother her husband about things which she should carry thru alone, because to do that is one of the reasons why she exists at all. I am not one bit astonished at the ridiculous manner in which some people talk about marriage and the "fearful thraldom and misery thereof," when I have seen the idiotic way in which some women behave, and the manner in which they take every little detail of their lives to their unfortunate spouses to legislate for, from the evil doings of the cook and washerwoman to the real or supposed social slights they have met with. A man detests these puerile matters, and she is wise who can manage her own domestic details and who never sees any slights. It is only a very small person who can be snubbed, and to acknowledge a snubbing acknowledges one's own smallness in a singularly frank and open manner. But if a woman feverishly dwells on these things it maddens a man altogether, and I therefore advise the woman who is not emancipated, and who doesn't think about marriage in the imbecile way all too many people fancy they do nowadays, to arrange her home and her life so as to have as little friction as possible, and to avoid all the small carelessness and forgetfulness from which so many silly little disagreeables all too often spring, resulting sooner or later in the grave quarrels which may undermine a household and bring the whole "estate of matrimony" into deserved contempt. Men are impatient creatures, and must be recognized as such, and they are also very much more resentful of small discomforts than women are.

* * *

It will pay the woman who has a little money to spend on white goods and hosiery to go round—not round the bargain counters, but thru the regular departments. It will also be to her advantage to learn the science of stuffs, so as to be able to tell cotton from linen and lisle thread. Manufacturers are clever. They understand the art of finishing so as to make cotton look like linen and thread like silk. The manufacturers' laundress is a genius. She has brains in her flatiron, and she can do up a little square of batiste so cleverly that the average shopper will pass it and buy it for linen lawn. Then, too, the knitters will design a lisle-thread garment, touch the top stitch with silk, and along will come a woman with $1.99 and snatch it up under the delusion that she is getting pure silk. And that's the way the money goes.

* * *

A Scotchman in search of a Scotch stew appeals for directions that will give him the dish dear to his boyhood. It is a Scotch woman who gives the rule, and American eaters testify to its goodness. Two pounds of neck of mutton. Cut the meat from the bones, dredge thickly with flour, and fry it brown in a spoonful of good drippings or butter. Put the bones in a saucepan and just cover them with cold water, letting it come to boiling point, and then simmering it not less than one hour. When the meat is brown barely cover it with boiling water and let it simmer an hour. Strain over it the water from the bones, and add a heaped teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of cayenne. Now put in a sieve two cupfuls of pastry flour, add a rounded teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and half a one of soda and salt, and sift. Add a teaspoonful of sugar and a scant cupful of milk and beat all smoothly together. The meat should be in a broad, shallow stew-pan. Drop in the dough by tablespoonfuls; cover close, and boil for 15 minutes. At the end of this time arrange the dumplings in a circle round a hot platter and pour the stew in the center.

* * *

For many years the English looked with deep suspicion at American canned goods, believing them to be a purely Yankee notion born of an insane longing to eat things out of season; a longing pardonable enough in the millionaire who had hot-houses, but dark error on the part of his poorer neighbor. They did not know, nor indeed is it generally known, that canning really began 2,000 years and more ago, but is none the less a Yankee discovery or rediscovery; for it was a party of Cincinnatians who, visiting Pompeii when the excavations were just beginning many years ago, found in the pantry of a house just uncovered many jars of preserved figs. One was opened, and they were found to be perfectly fresh and good. Careful examination showed that the figs had been put into jars while hot, an aperture left for the steam to escape, and the hole sealed with wax. A wise man took the hint, and the next year canning was introduced into the United States, and has grown into the enormous industry it now represents.

* * *

One of the most delicious forms of jelly is the somewhat new combination which follows: Take a dozen Newtown pippins, or, failing them, an apple as nearly like them as possible, and cut them in small bits, using skins and cores without the seeds. Stew slowly in a pint of water till soft. Turn into a jelly bag or hair sieve and let them drain gradually. Add to this juice that of one dozen tangerine oranges, and boil this liquid slowly for half an hour, having first added one pint of granulated sugar to each pint of juice. For each half pint jelly glass cut three thin slices of oranges, soak them in brandy, and lay them in the bottom of each glass. To seal them, lay over thin tissue paper, and then a round of cotton batting, pasting a paper over all. The batting insures against molding.

* * *

Vellum, used by itself or in conjunction with suede leather, may be successfully applied to book covers and photograph frames; either material adapts itself to embroidery without difficulty. Vellum portfolios are handsome worked in gold thread and colored silks, with fancy stitches in conventional designs. Oriental art is often a good guide to the worker in this and other cases, especially when in the Japanese style, from which endless useful hints may be gleaned; but English embroidery a la Japonaise, if indifferently carried out, is apt to degenerate into a caricature.

* * *

Some active women, who pride themselves in housekeeping, seem to forget that the object of keeping house is that human beings may be accommodated in it. Their sole idea seems to be this, that the house may be kept in a certain form and order, and to the performance of the form and order they sacrifice the comfort the house was established to secure.

* * *

The first step toward keeping an iron sink properly is to remove the accumulations of grease and dirt, and also the rust underneath. This is easily done by applying a liberal wash of coal oil or kerosene. Put this on with a flannel cloth or the top of a worn flannel stocking, wearing an old glove; rub it well in, and then apply more oil and leave it over night. In the morning wipe off the oil, and with a basin of hot water, to which has been added borax and strong soap powder or soft soap, wash the sink thoroly, and then wipe it dry, wringing out the moist cloth repeatedly, until all the water has disappeared, and then finish the drying with a perfectly dry flannel cloth. If the rust has not entirely disappeared repeat this process the second night, altho usually one application of oil will suffice to remove the rust and dirt, and after the sink has been dried leave the iron black and shining.

* * *

The stock pot we are told is the mainspring of a well-managed kitchen. In it should be collected bones, poultry carcasses, trimmings and vegetables, for any scrap is welcome. A piece of shin beef may sometimes be added for extra strength. There will be no lack of soup, gravy and sauces if this is kept constantly going; it is the foundation for them all.

* * *

Wash and pare potatoes and slice thin. Peel onions and slice thin. Put potatoes and onions into a baking dish in alternate layers, allowing twice as much potato as onion. Sprinkle each layer with salt and pepper and dot over with bits of butter. Add milk to cover all and bake for two or more hours in a moderate oven. Twenty minutes before serving cover the top with buttered bread crumbs and brown nicely.

* * *

To prevent the boiler from rusting rub it well on the inside with soap after it has been emptied after using. This will help make suds for the next wash day, as well as prevent rust.

* * *

Habitually eating soft foods, to the exclusion of everything that is hard or crusty, will not only weaken the digestive organs, but will lead to rapid decay of the teeth. When these are not used in the mastication of harder foods, they become weak, just as any muscle will that is not given sufficient work to do.

* * *

Never wear cotton or linen underclothing in Winter. "When it becomes damp from perspiration it is air-tight, and a draught striking it converts it into a cold-storage lining which could not be better designed for pneumonia." A wool garment will take up the perspiration, and the warmth of the body will evaporate it.

* * *

In spite of all the hard things said about it, and all of the indigestion attributed to it, cheese remains one of the most nourishing of substitutes for meat, as well as one of the most abused of all the things we have to eat. Eaten cold, it is apt to be very much more indigestible than when properly cooked, following as it usually does after a dinner with many heavy and taxing dishes. Cooked until just creamy and served at once, it is very, very good.

* * *

Russian cheese requires a batter made of a gill of warm water, a tablespoonful of olive oil, the whites of three eggs and four ounces of flour. Sift the flour, add the salt and pour the olive oil into a hole in the center of flour and add the water gradually after the oil and flour have been well mixed. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff and fold into the flour lightly. Cover long, thin strips of cheese with this batter and fry in butter a golden brown. Serve piping hot.

* * *

Cheese fritters.—Put half a pint of water, an ounce of butter and salt and pepper to taste in a saucepan and bring to a boil. Add three ounces of flour, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon to a smooth paste. Beat in four eggs, one at a time, beating each very thoroly, and then add a cupful of grated cheese. Drop a spoonful of this batter into hot fat, frying a golden brown, and taking care that the fat is not too hot at first. Drain and serve on a folded napkin.

* * *

Pare potatoes and cover with cold water for an hour before cooking, and they will be less liable to turn dark after they are boiled.

* * *

The secret of cooking game is constant basting. It should be underdone and full of gravy.

* * *

Tablecloths, unless the breaks are quite small, should be patched when holes appear. First baste a square of the same material under the hole, then cut the edges of the hole even, turn under and hem down to the patch as neatly as possible. Then turn the cloth on the wrong side and hem the patch down to it in the same manner. This adds a neat finish to both sides, and the cloth will be flat when ironed. If there is a figure, stripe or any given pattern, try and match it when patching. Always mend before washing, for you cannot do it so well afterward, as the washing and ironing stiffens the edges of the tears.

* * *

As day by day it is proved to us that bacteria make the larger proportion of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the world in general, one is disposed to instant revolt; no self-respecting human being is willing to own himself at the mercy of those invisible foes. Modern science has its drawbacks and is responsible for the wholesale fear in which many people spend their days. Caution, however, is another matter and belongs to all who own common sense, and it is specially required in dealing with modern dirt, which is in many cases synonymous with bacteria at their worst. The human animal is, unluckily, an extremely dirty one, and the fruit which has passed thru the hands of the great unwashed may better never be eaten without cleansing. Street dust itself holds foul forms of dirt, and when to this is added the handling of scores of people, it is plain that these surface unwashed are not for any rational human stomach. Even strawberries cannot be exempt, but they must never soak; only let water run over them, a wire basket being the best method of securing its immediate passing off. Grapes require the same treatment; but in either case only enough should be done at once for a meal.

* * *

The word doyley, now a familiar one with ladies, is derived from the name of Robert D'Oyley, one of the followers of William the Norman. He received a grant of valuable lands on the condition of the yearly tender of a tablecloth of three snillings' value at the feast of St. Michael. Agreeably to the fashion of the times, the ladies of the D'Oyley family were accustomed to embroider and ornament the quit-rent tablecloths; hence, these cloths becoming curiosities, and accumulating in the course of years, were at length brought into use as napkins at the royal table, and called doyleys.

Wants Senator Foraker.

J. H. Fox, Little Meadows, Pa., wants The National Tribune to boom Senator Foraker for President. He is the last comrade of the civil war that we can elect. Comrade Fox was one of the young soldiers, having enlisted in the 109th N. Y. before he was 21, and served under Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, who is still hale, hearty and full of vim.

DR. J. W. BLOSSER

Who Sends by Mail a Free Trial Package of His Catarrh Remedy to Applicants.

It will cost you only a postal card (or two cent stamp) to get a liberal free trial package of this wonderful remedy. No offer could be more liberal than this, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he is willing to submit it to an actual test.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, if you are constantly spitting, blowing the nose, have stopped-up feeling, headache, head noises, deafness, asthma, bronchitis or weak lungs, write at once for a trial treatment; then you will soon know its effect for yourself. A package containing enough to last one whole month is sent by mail for $1.00.

A postal card with your name and address, sent to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., will bring you the free treatment and an interesting booklet about catarrh.

Chief Surgeon Senn Dead.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, who during the Spanish War was Chief Surgeon of the Sixth Corps, died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1. He was one of the most widely known surgeons in the United States. He was born in Switzerland in 1844, and his parents came to this country in 1853, settling in Fond du Lac, Wis. He was a professor in numerous medical colleges and the author of many works. He was regarded as one of the foremost operating surgeons in the country. He died from heart disease brought on by a visit to the high South American mountains.

Remarkable Invention

AN INSTRUMENT THAT IMPROVES AND STRENGTHENS EYESIGHT

Spectacles May Be Abandoned

Actina is a small instrument that sets up and maintains normal circulation of the blood. It removes congestion and strengthens the nerves of the eyes—and relieves most forms of eye trouble. It also strengthens the sight so that glasses can be dispensed with in many cases.

Over 75,000 Actinas have been sold, therefore the Actina treatment is not an experiment. It has been sufficiently tested to prove its merit.

Actina will be sent on trial, postpaid—so that you can try it without any expense. Free, our Treatise on Disease—send for it—it will interest and instruct you. Address Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 61-R, 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Fortunes may slip through your fingers because you are not posted on rare coins, stamps or paper money. I pay large premiums on thousands of rare specimens up to 1895. A Boston Baker got $1800 for four coins, and two coins from Salem, Mass., sold for $5,800. Mr. Castle paid $4400 for a stamp found at Louisville, Ky., and 65 coins and medals sold for $35,000. What other business offers such large profits without any risk? Send a stamp for an Ill. Circular, get posted and make money quickly. Von Bergen, The Coin Dealer, Dept. 28 Boston, Mass.

OLD COINS WANTED.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT! YOUR IDEAS MAY BRING YOU A FORTUNE! Cash Offers for Certain Inventions. FREE BOOK; gives list of inventions wanted; tells how to protect them. Write for it. Patent Obtained or Fee Returned. No charge for report as to patentability; send sketch or model. Patents advertised for sale free. WOODWARD & CHANDLEE, Attorneys 1207 F Street Washington, D. C.

$3.95 **GUARANTEED 20 YEARS** High grade genuine American full seven ruby jeweled watch, quick train lever escapement, a perfect timekeeper, guaranteed to keep correct time for 20 years. Fitted in richly engraved double hunting gold finished case. Positively the greatest bargain on the floor of the earth. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post-office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain to you by express for examination. If as represented pay express agent $3.95 and express charges and it is your watch. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE This is a genuine offer made to introduce the PEOPLES CREAM SEPARATOR in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO. Dept. 92 Kansas City, Mo.

100% Hatches Every Fertile Egg 100% The GLOBE Incubator does this all the time—has done it for 16 years—and hatches strong healthy chicks—chicks that live and grow. Our Globe Incubator Book with beautiful color plates tells you how to make more money out of poultry. Sent for 4c in stamps. Write to-day. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 320, Freeport, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED to STAY CURED No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M.D. Dept. X, American Express Building, Chicago.

WANTED every serious sufferer from KIDNEY, BLADDER or URIC ACID DISEASES to send for an ABSOLUTELY FREE SUPPLY (by mail prepaid) of that which I successfully used in my own case more than 15 years ago. Prepare it yourself when received. Address Dr. D. A. WILLIAMS, Box 99, East Hampton, Conn.

DROPSY Cured; quick Relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; $3 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing falrer. For circulars, testimonials and free trial treatment write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box P, Atlanta, Ga.

Relief for Asthma Sufferers. John Nicola, Mecca, Ind., writes: "I never had any medicine relieve my Asthma like Moko." The Moko Co., Dep. E, Van Wert, Ohio, send ten days' treatment free for the asking.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME. $1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted; positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in 10 to 14 days and never returns; no purge, no salve, no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 696, New York, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED, either sex, local or traveling; business profitable. Address J. H. Reeves, Box 696, New York

BEATTY PIANOS ONLY $116 UP. ORGANS $10. Daniel F. Beatty, 817 W. 135, N. Y.