

# THE PUZZLER

No. 736.—Numerical Enigma.  
 6, 10, 5, a small insect.  
 16, 9, 1, "a gentle blow."  
 4, 15, 7, a title of respect.  
 18, 3, 13, "firmly fixed."  
 14, 17, 11, a color.  
 8, 6, 11, "despondent."  
 2, 15, 12, "belonging to him."  
 The whole—dear to every patriotic heart.

No. 737.—A Holiday Numerical.

824 9 12 5

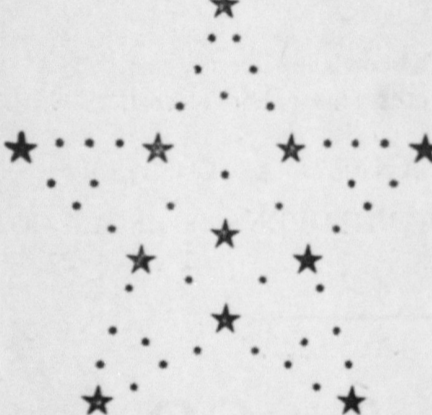


TOTAL

11 3 10 6 1 7 13  
 —Golden Days.

No. 738.—A Riddle.  
 A little word of varied hue,  
 Of use to me, of use to you.  
 Sometimes 'tis black, yet often blue;  
 I've seen it green, I've seen it pink,  
 And if you'll only pause and think  
 You'll find it here if you but wink.

No. 739.—A Star.



The five large stars at the junction of the points name a constellation.  
 Of the rows of five stars, each reading outward, and forming the five points, the first is one of the planets; the second, a small southern constellation adjoining Sagittarius; the third is that after which all should strive; the fourth, a star of the first magnitude; the fifth, an English astronomer who owned a large reflecting telescope; the sixth, the astronomer who first saw Neptune; the seventh, one of the four rivers of Eden; the eighth, a brilliant constellation; the ninth, a name given to a certain kind of bay window; the tenth, a German astronomer.

No. 740.—Her Reason.  
 It was a pretty picture. The crackling fire shone on a group of young and merry faces gathered in a semicircle before it. The nuts had all been roasted and eaten, and the young people had fallen into a somewhat profound train of thought, and one of them inquired, "Why do we call these few 'two our totals'?" "Oh, don't you know?" eagerly inquired a sweet faced child, blushing at her own boldness in thus presuming to enlighten the oldest of the company. "It is because they are the 'two' when we have lots of 'one.'" The round of applause which greeted this remark almost took the little maid's breath.

No. 741.—Hidden Names.  
 (Commanders of the Revolution.)  
 1. All will please put names on this list.  
 2. A righteous war nerved our soldiers to do their best.  
 3. Look at my coat and see all this tar. Kindly let me have something to remove it.  
 4. Tell Eliza she will have to go to New York.  
 5. Are you able, Edward, to write a column for the new paper?  
 6. Butler's dog ate so many eggs that he had to be punished for a month.

Punania.  
 Emblem of Thanksgiving—the turquois.  
 Got a hump on himself—the hunchback.  
 Aging rapidly—the two weeks old baby.  
 A blunder-bus—when papa overhears the kias.  
 Hides his wealth—the tanner.  
 Painting the town red—sunset.

Key to the Puzzler.  
 No. 729.—Geographical Acrostics: China: 1. Caspian. 2. Horn. 3. Inverness. 4. Nubia. 5. Azores. Japan: 1. Jersey. 2. Antrim, containing the Giant's Causeway. 3. Pyrenees. 4. Avon. 5. Nippon.

No. 730.—A Literary Puzzle:  
 The violet (loves) a sunny bank,  
 The cornel (loves) the ice,  
 The scarlet creeper (loves) the elm,  
 (But I love thee).  
 The sunshine (kisses) mount and vale,  
 The stars, they (kiss) the sea,  
 The west winds (kiss) the clover bloom,  
 (But I kiss thee).

No. 731.—A Riddle: Caster—caster.  
 No. 732.—Illustrated Rebus: A pair of handsome parakeets.  
 No. 733.—Connected Diamonds:  
 P Y N  
 B A A L E A D I P  
 P A N S Y E A R N I T R E  
 A S P A R K P R Y  
 Y N E  
 No. 734.—Final Metagram: Lead, leaf, leek, leap, leat.  
 No. 735.—A Cage of Birds: Partridge, sandpiper, lapwing, magpie, wagtail, parrot, crow(n), (th)rush, sea gull, sparrow.

## BASTING THREADS.

Notes of Interest to the Amateur Dress-maker.  
 The amateur dressmaker rarely knows the value of a good deal of basting, says a writer in Farm News. For instance, dress skirts, especially henrietta or other weaves of silk and wool goods, are apt to wrinkle near the foot. The outside goods seem to slip away from the lining. This can be obviated by basting outside and lining lengthwise every five inches in stitches three to four inches long. Always use good thread—70 will be strong enough. This season the stiffening is put about five or six inches deep around the flaring bottom between the outside and lining. Always cut the lining first by the pattern (those offered by this journal at 10 cents are excellent), put the chamois fiber on the lining and stitch it at the top. Then put on the outside, basting it from the bottom up at intervals of not more than five inches. Then baste all around and cut out. If the edges are to be whipped—as they must be unless the goods are very closely woven—now is the time to do it; next put together, commencing at the top. Fit the skirt to the wearer before sewing the seams. As the present fashion requires the skirt to fit as neatly at the waist, this is done by pinning up wrong side out.

In making over dresses, where the skirt is too short for the present fashion piece the material at the bottom and cover the piecing with rows of narrow velvet ribbon—these rows are now very stylish—braid or one row of wider ribbon. Bias folds of the material of the dress are also stylish, but they are difficult for the home dressmaker to adjust and if not very neatly made are unsightly. Bias bands are not used this season.

A pretty dress seen lately was of soft wool goods and had been a light tan color. It was dyed at home. The skirt was about three inches too short and was pieced at the bottom and seam concealed by a two inch satin faced ribbon, cotton back, which cost 7 or 8 cents per yard. (I am told that part cotton ribbons are often used by dressmakers on the parts of costumes which will not be subjected to hard usage.) The back of the waist was good, but the fronts were worn. A soft silk blouse front of changeable light and dark brown with a green brocade figure hid the front, while a small jacket of velvet cut with square ends and lined with a bit of green silk concealed the worn places about the armholes. A strip of velvet 2 inches wide was overlaid with coarse cream lace inserting and put down the center of the blouse, which hooked on the left side under the edge of the jacket. The sleeves were close fitting to the elbow with large puffs made of the dress goods and velvet in 5 inch strips, as the old puffs were not full enough. A yard and a half of velvet and 20 inches of the silk, besides the ribbon, was all the new material needed. Of course there was the expense of new linings. And, by the way, old linings may be stiffened and used for smaller gowns in this way—pin the lining smoothly to table or floor and sponge it with weak glue water and let it dry; then if it needs pressing do so on the wrong side.

## Foundation For Candies.

The foundation for a variety of candies is made as follows: To 3 cupsful of sugar add 1 1/2 cupsful of water. Boil until drops will seem firm in cold water, then add one-half teaspoonful of cream tartar. Pour into a bowl, which set in cold water, and stir with a spoon until cold enough to bear the hand. Then knead on a shallow platter until smooth. If it gets too hard, a few drops of warm water may be added.

To make the varieties, into part of this work finely cut almonds, into another cocconut, mold, and when perfectly cold cut into squares. To make walnut candy, have the nuts ready, and when the cream is ready to knead take a small portion and press between the two halves of a nut, roll in powdered sugar and set on a platter to dry. Dates and figs can be used in exactly the same way.

## Perfumed Butter.

Along with other luxuries that emanate from the rich man's table is perfumed butter. First the butter is stamped in floral design and wrapped in cheese cloth. Next it is placed on a bed of roses, carnations, violets or whichever flower it represents on its stamped surface, arranged in a flat dish. Over these is placed a layer of flowers, so that the butter patties are imbedded in flowers. They are then placed on ice, where they are allowed to remain for several hours.

## Fur Trimmed Hood.

For tiny girls the silk fur hood is exceedingly becoming. To make it buy three-quarters of a yard of cream bengaline, which is sufficient to insure a nice full crown and puffing, both of which are gathered into bands of silk



HOOD FOR LITTLE GIRL.  
 passementerie. The outer edge is also of silk, covered with grebe or beaver fur or feather trimming. The whole has a knamrak foundation, is lined with killed silk and completed with some ribbon strings. If silk is beyond the means of my readers, lamb's wool, cashmere or cloth may be substituted, of a material known as ripple cloth, which has a wavelike surface. What the fabric is to be depends on the coat.

## THREE BLIND MICE.



## RETIRE THE GREENBACKS.

They Are a Perpetual Danger, Says Secretary Carlisle.

Every student of monetary science and every practical man of business knows that the fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal tender note, redeemable in coin by the government and reissuable under the law. There are other defects, but this is fundamental and radical, and threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency. So long as these notes are outstanding the slightest diminution of the coin reserve authorized by law for their redemption at once excites a feeling of apprehension and distrust in the public mind, affects the values of all our securities, curtails investments and more or less seriously embarrasses all the business affairs of the people.

How much has been lost to our people on account of unavoidable fluctuations in the reserve it is impossible to state, but all classes have suffered more or less from the effects of these fluctuations upon the markets for products, upon wages and upon the values of all kinds of property; and, consequently, the condition of that fund is a subject of constant attention and anxiety throughout the country. With an almost constant drain upon it, with frequent and sudden demands for very large sums for hoarding or for export, and with no certain means of replenishing it, except by sales of bonds, it is absolutely impossible to maintain the reserve at any fixed amount, and, therefore, impossible to keep the public constantly assured of financial stability and safety.

In attempting to provide a circulating medium consisting of its own notes, redeemable in coin on presentation, and reissuable after redemption the government of the United States is engaged in a business for which it is wholly unfitted, and which was never for a moment contemplated by its founders.

No change that can be made in our currency system will afford the relief to which the government and the people are entitled unless it provides for the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender United States notes.

In my opinion legislation in this direction at the earliest possible day is imperatively demanded by every substantial interest in the country, and its postponement upon any pretext of political expediency or upon the assumption in advance that no satisfactory result can be accomplished would be, to say the least, a very grave mistake.

There is no other single subject upon which there is so little real conflict of interest among our citizens. In fact, it concerns the material welfare of all the people, of the men who work for wages and expend their earnings for the necessities of life no less than the men who live by trade or on the profits of invested capital.—Hon. John G. Carlisle, Nov. 19.

## How to Start the Flow.

Appealing to the pockets of the silverites in the south, the Louisville Post (Dem.) tells them that "if Texas will join hands with Kentucky, Georgia with Tennessee and Arkansas with Louisiana in one determined effort to end once for all this craze for a debased currency, and so end it, we can turn with open countenances and welcome incoming capital, which will begin to flow steadily toward us as soon as this important question is settled, and settled rightly."

## No More Cowardice.

Both the great parties, by straddling the silver issue, "have given encouragement to delusions which have worked immense mischief," says the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.). "This shuffling, evasive policy has passed all toleration, and any party that fails hereafter to meet the financial issues fairly and squarely will suffer for its cowardice."

## JERRY SIMPSON'S PLAN.

Would Issue Certificates Against the Silver in the Mountains.

When the sockless statesman of Kansas first visited New York city, he went with a friend to the United States treasury in Wall street. They were shown through the vaults in which part of the government's money is stored and finally reached a room in which thousands of big bags of silver dollars were piled ceiling high. Looking at the great heap of useless metal, the Medicine Lodge financier turned to the United States treasurer and asked: "Why could not silver certificates be issued just as well on the silver in the hills? It would save the country all the expense of mining the ore, smelting and refining it and coining it into dollars. I think it is a great waste of labor to dig all that silver out of one hole and cut it up into little pieces just to bring it here and dump it down into another hole."

Ridiculous as is the idea of paper currency based on silver in the rocks, it is more sensible than the free coinage at 16 to 1 plan. The silverites propose to compel the government to coin into legal tender dollars all the silver which may be brought to the mints. As the country has already far more silver dollars than can be used in business, it would be necessary to issue certificates which would pass as currency. So that the government would be practically buying all the silver offered it at a price nearly double its market value.

The silver mine owners and their agents ridiculed Congressman Simpson's cheap money scheme. But wild as his plan was it did not involve the repudiation of just debts or the debasement of the standard of value, as did theirs. Silverites who laugh at the notion of using the Rocky mountains as a basis for currency are really condemning their own theory. Sensible people who believe in honest money want neither certificates based on silver ore nor on pig silver. Either would mean a great annual loss through the wasteful employment of labor which ought to be engaged in producing useful articles.

## A Dying Craze.

The failure of ex-Congressman Bland of Missouri to command an audience of more than one person in Savannah is significant of the dying out of the free silver craze at the south.

Mr. Bland has been for many years the most persistent and prominent champion in congress of free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He was the father of the "Bland dollar," which the people refused to use, but permitted to accumulate by the hundreds of tons in the treasury vaults. He belonged to the school of statesmen who disdained to consider the world's standard of value and asked, "What is abroad to us?" He asserted the omnipotence of congress in the matter of money making, and insisted upon giving 100 cents of value to 50 cents' worth of silver by a fiat of that body.

Last year the voters of Missouri concluded that they had had enough of Mr. Bland and his vagary, and they left him at home. Now he takes to the lecture field and in a southern city of 80,000 inhabitants, in a state to which Mr. Crisp has made an appeal for the senatorship on the same issue, Mr. Bland's agent sells one ticket to a lecture.

The defeat of Hardin in Kentucky and of free silver candidates in Illinois and Nebraska are indications of the same nature.—New York World.

## May Require Heroic Treatment.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill, and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.—From President Cleveland's Message.

## Even Up.

When we make 50 cents worth of silver a dollar for the benefit of the goldbugs who own all of the silver bullion, let us even matters up a little for the farmers and make 30 pounds a bushel of wheat and 8 ounces a pound of wool.—Gettysburg (S. D.) Courier.

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