THE ANCIENT DINNER TABLE.

Why Its Ceremonies Were Rigidly Observed.

In studying the service of the ancient dinner table, the amount of ceremony which invested the meals of our forefathers is one of the first things which strikes us—a peculiarity, however, which is easily accounted for when we recollect that, during the middle ages, men separated from one another in rank so widely as were the feudal baron and his retainers were accustomed to eat together in common, a practice which could scarcely fail to have resulted in the growth of an elaborate system of etiquette, says the Quarterly Review.

The ancient fashion of arranging the tables for a meal is still preserved in college halls, where the "high table" stands transversely on a raised platform at the upper end of the room. It was the further side of this "table of dais" which at a feudal feast was alone occupied, the master of the house and his chief guests thus emphatically dining in public before his vassals. Everything pertaining to the service of this table was conducted with a ritual of almost ecclesiastical minuteness. At a time when, from the crown vassal to the petty baron, all in life's safety and convenience depended on the number of followers he could muster, the greater part of the revenues of an estate was spent in the support of retainers and hangers-on, and, there being thus no lack of service, the various duties of a household were much subdivided.

The modern term, "butler's pantry," marks the coalescence of two offices formerly distinct, when the butler or "bottle-ere" presided over the "buttery, or "bottle-erie," and the "panter," or "pantier," over the pantry or bread closet. The duties of carver and cupbearer were held to be very honorable ones, and could be discharged by men of high rank, and in great establishments the butler, the panter, the carver, and the officers of all the several household departments had each his own retainers or grooms and yeomen.

Spoiled It All.

Not long ago, Edmund Russell dined upon a certain Western city, and the hostess gave a large reception. Among the plans for the entertainment of the guests was a scene from "Macbeth," rendered by a young woman of local elocutionary fame. The head of the family was not informed of the especial part of the programme. At the proper moment the young woman personating Lady Macbeth appeared at the end of the drawing room, dressed in a trailing robe of white and bearing a light. She moved slowly forward, an expectant hush falling upon the assemblage. The host looked up, saw, and wholly misunderstood. He hesitated only a moment, then hastened forward with hospitable zeal. "Why, Miss Smith, good evening. I'm very glad to see you. May I relieve you of your candle?"

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, but gently, when a cathartic is required, should be taken a mixture of senna, manna, salts, and other ingredients, in combination, known to the profession as the "compound." This combination, when well made, and of proper strength, will generally give satisfaction. Druggists everywhere keep it, and it is in great demand by those who know its value. Its mildness and efficacy commend it to all. Its ingredients are all of vegetable origin, and perfectly wholesome. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by all druggists.

Verdict for Hood's

of women in the prime of life, who suffered with contracted veins and rheumatism. Have suffered for years and lost the use of my limbs and feet. I must say that of all the medicines I have ever tried, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. It has done me the most good. I do not say that it will raise a

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Relieve from the death, but it will cause the greatest to depart of any medicine I have ever used." E. B. Sawyers, Oberlin, Neb.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

SPECIAL OFFER.

$1.10

(Delivered at Your Home, with this)

HANDSOME ZEPHYRINE WRAPPER,

Size 40 to 42.

Write for our Fashion Catalogue containing every thing worn by man, woman or child, mailed free upon request. NATIONAL PATTERN CO., 208 & 210 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

The Marked Success

of Scott's Emulsion in consumption, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.

Scott's Emulsion

rapidly creates healthy flesh—proper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

LEGHORNS THAT SIT.

The Leghorn is a non-sitter, but the sitting propensity is not entirely lost, as Leghorns will sit if they are too closely confined and are fed too highly. We have known them to make the best of sitters and mothers, and they are also somewhat pugnacious, defending their young bravely against all enemies. When a Leghorn becomes broody she must not be condemned because she is inclined to bring off a lot of chicks, for she is not at fault, as the conditions of management govern the matter.—Farm and Fireside.

TO MAKE A PERMANENT PASTURE.

It is very doubtful if it will pay any farmer to spend the needed money to make a permanent pasture, such as we read of being kept up in European countries, unless the land is to be irrigated, when the work may be done with ease. Otherwise one of our hot, dry spells in summer may so injure the grass as to ruin the meadow. The work, however, is done as follows: The land is first summer fallowed, to get rid of weeds; then richly manured and fertilized; then reduced to the finest tilth by repeated plowings and harrowings; then sown with such a variety of grasses as will renew themselves as far as possible without seeding, these kinds being those with spreading roots mostly. The bulk of the grass is Kentucky blue, meadow fescue, red fescue, foul meadow, red top, orchard and rye grasses, of each about twenty pounds. This seeding makes a thick growth, and the well prepared soil soon has a thick sod on it. Then this is preserved by its proper fertilizing, moderate grazing, and fresh seed occasionally.—New York Times.

CULTIVATION AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

Experiments in wheat culture through five years at the New York Cornell University Station by I. P. Roberts, indicate that on strong or clayey lands it is often more economical to secure available plant food by extra culture than by the purchase of fertility. In many strong sweet soils there is more plant food than the variety of wheat grown can utilize, though enough may not be available to produce a maximum crop. In changeable climates the wheat plant is so handicapped at times for want of suitable climatic conditions, that it is unable to appropriate much of the available plant food in the soil, and hence is not often benefited by additional nourishment. The wheat crops in these experiments grew liable to elaborate more food than the amount furnished by the soil under the superior culture given some of the plots. The tilling of the land for most crops is done so badly that under certain conditions even a moderate amount of manure or fertilizer may seriously fail to increase the yield, but may be positively harmful to the wheat crop to which they are applied.—American Agriculturist.

THE WOOLEN MADNESS.

A change has come over public opinion. The black scourge of trees in orchards has been largely abandoned, and wide planting is the general practice. Such excellent results have been obtained from the change that many progressive farmers have gone still further. Observing that the trees at the ends of the orchard were always the most flourishing, they naturally set to work to discover the cause for this difference. The explanation was soon found in the greater amount of air and sun the end trees received, and the more extended feeding ground for the roots.

Now lays the tendency among progressive growers is to plant a single row of trees around a field, and a double row directly across the center of the field. This gives each tree the advantages formerly possessed by the end trees alone. It also makes the orchard less dispeopled than it would be if the centre double row were omitted, and offers facilities for cultivating and gathering the fruit as speedily as possible. It will seem as though the day for planting trees in Blocks were past, and that old fashioned orchards were doomed.—New York's World.

BEST SEED METHODS IN PARTICULAR.

Every crop planted on the farm, every animal bought and every man hired is an investment involving sound business judgment in both the planning and the management, to insure a profitable outcome. Too often crops are planted, or stock raised, simply because other farmers raise them, without regard to the cost, the market or the adaptability to the particular farm and its equipment. When planted, no account is kept of the expense, and not even an estimate is made of the cost, but the crop is sold as soon as harvested for what it will bring and the crop repeated the next season. While it would sometimes cost more than the crops were worth to keep a detailed set of accounts with each crop, still a simple business like set of farm accounts will furnish the data whereby the profitableness of particular crops, or stock, may be closely estimated, and thus furnish a safer basis than guesswork for the abandonment of the crop, or for changing its treatment. Many parts of the estimates made for one year or field would answer for other years and fields. Whether accounts are kept with particular fields or crops or not, there should be an account opened with the farm, and others with household and personal expenses. By taking stock each year it can be determined whether the farm has been profitable; whether the improvements have exceeded the repairs; whether personal pleasures have been too extravagant, and whether the household department has been economically carried on. Of course there should be an account for every person with whom a credit business is transacted, for everyone admits that memory utterly fails in keeping an accurate record of such transactions. Treat the farm as a person and see whether it can be credited with a fair balance of profit every new year. If farming is a business, then the keeping of farm accounts will pay.—American Agriculturist.

A CHEMIST ON THE FARM.

While it is as desirable to employ a veterinary surgeon in cases of severe sickness or dangerous injuries as it is to employ the family physician at times, it is well to know what to do in "emergency cases," when something must be done in less time than it would take to get the regular doctor to the spot, says a correspondent of the American Cultivator.

One of these cases is that of choking, which frequently happens when roots are fed without having been cut. If the obstruction is not large and has passed well down, it is often possible to move it further along by gently pushing down with a stick. A whip handle rounded a little at the end is a good instrument for this purpose. One person should hold the animal's head, so as to bring the mouth and throat in a straight line, and another should use the stick, and at the same time work upon the obstruction from the outside, rubbing it downward. Push firmly but gently on the stick.

Another method is to put a stick about as large as one's wrist across the animal's mouth like a bridle bit, and tie it fast so as to oblige it to keep the mouth open. This will sometimes cause coughing, so that the obstruction will be thrown up, or will facilitate breathing until mucous enough has gathered around it so that it will pass downward. If the obstruction is too far down, the animal's mouth may be kept open by a horseshoe or by sticks between the jaws, and one with a small hand can reach down and with tongs it. Unless something is done soon the animal must choke to death, and time is of more importance than skill.

Cases that produce profuse bleeding are another class of cases that need attention before a surgeon can be secured. If the blood comes in jets at about the interval of a heart beat it is from an artery, and a tight bandage between the wound and body should be applied, then a stout stick placed below and twisted until the blood flows but slowly. If the one who puts it on knows enough of the course of the arteries to bring the knot directly over it it will hasten matters, and this should be a part of the education of a farmer.

If the blood flows in a continuous stream put a wide bandage directly over the wound to keep the edges together, drawing it tightly as can be done with the hands. A handful of cotton, or even of green grass under the folds will assist, or one may hold the edges together while another goes for a doctor. We have seen a horse's life saved in this way when the leg was badly cut by the mowing machine, and a man's life saved by the first method when a bullet had cut the artery of the arm above the elbow. In neither case could a surgeon have been brought in season.—Coleman's Rural World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not feed grain as an exclusive diet.

The most successful farmers are the tireless workers.

If your fowls are not looked after, do not expect too much from them.

Pullets and yearling hens are the ones to put your dependence upon for a sure profit.

Breeders will find more money in raising fewer animals and giving them a little training.

With housekeeping and fruit growing combined two crops may be made from the same land.

It is said that cold pie may be made by eating a small piece of cheese.

Little chickens need feeding every two or three hours, but as they grow older the time may be lengthened.

Berries relish the soil of very little fertility, and leave it in an excellent condition for other crops.

There is no real rivalry between the trotter and the hackney. Each is good in his place, which is one that the other cannot fill.

The importance of the maternal ancestry is now so generally recognized that this is called the brood mare age of trotting breeding.

For growing berries of all kinds select well-drained soil on which some hoed crop was produced last season, potato ground being best.

Lincoln and Cotswold rams, mated with Merino ewes, produce large carcasses and long wool, if feed supplies are liberal and good care given.

Extracted honey requires less skill, but there is more profit in producing the best white comb, for which there is always a demand, and which never suffers from competition with a cheap counterfeit.

Some poultrymen claim that hens will never eat their eggs if they are given plenty of broken bone, oyster and clam shells. The best plan is to keep a supply where they can help themselves.

Some farmers who have spent a great deal of money and many years in breeding up a nice class of mares, will foolishly sell them off in a fit of despondency, retaining only such as they could not sell.

Bees never make an attack while in quest of honey or on their return until they have entered the hive, says a writer. It is only in the hive and in its vicinity that we may expect them to manifest this irascible disposition.

One dollar a year has for years been the average profit of the well-kept hen, but the improvement made in feeding the last few years and the better knowledge now possessed by poultrymen are placing the average higher.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POLISHING STEEL AND BRASS.

Fine emery paper and sweet oil are all that are necessary to keep steel bright; while a cloth saturated in kerosene and dipped in whiting will be found best for cleaning tinware. Strong ammonia should be poured over old brass to clean it, then thoroughly scrub with a scrubbing brush, and presently the brass will shine like new metal. Stair rods should be cleaned with a soft woolen cloth dipped in water, and then in finely sifted coal ashes. Then rub them with a dry flannel until they shine and every particle of ash has disappeared.

TO PUT AWAY WOOLEN GARMENTS.

If the housewife is a good hygienist, she has a great deal of wool in her domain, because she knows better than to ignore cant but how necessary all wool garments are to the preservation of health in cold weather. She religiously superintends the making, washing and mending of these garments in all sizes, from those worn by paterfamilias to the infinitesimal ones affected by the baby, and when the time of year comes to put them away, she neatly darns even the very tiniest holes, folds the garments smoothly, and envelops them entirely in cotton cloth which is securely tied with strings. These tidy rolls or bundles are then laid in a trunk or chest, which is carefully closed away from dust. Two or three times during the summer the woolens are taken out and hung out in the air, after which they are carefully returned to their cotton wrappings again.—Detroit Free Press.

TO STIR OR TO BEAT.

Every young housekeeper should thoroughly understand the difference between stirring and beating. Many dishes are spoiled because these things are not clearly understood. In stirring the object is to combine the ingredients or to make a substance smooth. The spoon is kept rather close to the bottom and sides of the bowl and is worked around and around in the mixture until the object is attained.

Beating is employed for two purposes: First, to break up a substance, as in beating eggs for breading or for custards; second, for making a substance light by imprisoning air in it. This is done when we beat the whites of eggs, cake batter, etc. The movement is very different from stirring. The spoon or whisk at every stroke is partially lifted from the bowl and brings with it a portion of the materials that are being beaten, which carries air with it in falling back.

It is not the number of strokes that make substances light, but rather the vigor and rapidity with which the beating is done. When using a spoon or whisk for beating take long upward strokes, the more rapid the better. The spoon should touch the bottom of the bowl each time and the motion must be regular.

Another way to beat is to use the circular motion, in case the side of the spoon is kept close to the side of the bowl. The spoon is moved rapidly in a circle, carrying with it a portion of the ingredients.—New York World.

RECIPES.

Cheese Cake Pie—Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one quart of soft cheese, one. Mix well and pour into a rich pie crust. Bake without an upper crust. This makes two pies.

Apple Tapioca Pudding—Pare and core enough apples to fill a dish. Put into each apple a little lemon peel. Soak one-half pint of tapioca in one quart of lukewarm water four hours, add a little salt, flavor with lemon, pour over apples. Bake until apples are tender. Eat when cold with cream and sugar.

Spiced Rolls for Luncheons—Take a piece from your bread dough and roll it out half an inch thick, brush the top with melted butter, and cover thick with cinnamon and fine white sugar; commence at one side and roll up as jelly cake; then cut it an inch thick, and lay in a pan as biscuit, close together, and let them rise and bake twenty minutes.

Chantilly Basket—This basket is pretty, but skill is required to make it successfully. Make a current of sugar boiled to crackling height. Dip the edges of some macaroons into it, and line a mould shaped like a basket with them, taking care that the edges of the macaroons touch each other. When wanted, take it out of the mould, fill it with whipped cream, and it is then ready for the table. Time, two or three hours to cool.

Bermuda Onions Stewed—Boil the onions whole for half an hour in water with plenty of salt. Drain and return them to the stew pan, with a small piece of butter or dripping and a little pepper and salt. Cover the pan as closely as possible to keep in the steam, and let the onions stew gently for two or three hours, according to their size and quality. Baste them with their own liquor occasionally, and take care they do not cook so fast as to cause this to dry up and get burnt.

Prince of Wales Charlotte—Lay thick slices of any kind of delicate cake in a deep pudding dish; over this pour hot, boiled custard, made from the yolks of three eggs and a pint of milk, sweetened and flavored to taste. Do this several hours before the dish is to be served; just before serving, put a layer of sliced peaches or oranges over the cake; have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with a little sugar, and put over the fruit. Put it in the oven a few minutes to brown.

Where Railway Tariffs Are High.

The highest railway tariff in the world, outside of the Panama Railroad, prevail on the Congo River Railway, in Africa. Its present length is twenty-five miles, and it charges $10 for the one-way through trip, or forty cents per mile, first-class. The rates for second-class accommodation, which means standing up in freight cars, is $1, or four cents a mile.—San Francisco Chronicle.

While Miss Lucy Atkinson, of Farley, Mo., was riding a young horse the animal reared and fell on her. The pommel of the saddle penetrated her breast. She died almost instantly.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

The latest fad among the pretty girls is to talk woman suffrage.

Lilly Langtry, the actress, claims to be only forty-one years old.

Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany.

Butterfly bows are very popular this season, and are seen on almost everything.

In Holland an attempt is being made to pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, dresses her hair in the style known as the "Diana knot."

The Baroness Emma Sporri, of Norway, is said to be the best known woman painter in northern Europe.

Queen Victoria has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Many of them are hired.

A useful novelty in the way of a powder puff is mounted on a long ivory stick so as to enable one to powder the back of the neck when without a maid.

Ezra Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pitcairn mutineers, and a woman of more than usual intelligence, is writing a history of the Pitcairn colony.

The first woman to be elected a member of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain is Miss Mabel Cox, of Southampton, who owns the cutter Fiera.

Madam Marchesi, of Paris, is the most famous vocal teacher in the world. She has trained nearly all the great singers of this generation, including Melba, Calve and Eames.

The jewels of Mme. Tetrazzine, the most famous prima donna in South America, were recently seized for debt, when it was found that all the gems were made of paste.

Toques are greater favorites with the Parisiennes than ever, but they also are larger and sit down more closely on the head. The prettiest are entirely covered with flowers.

Miss Baker, who is professor of Greek and Latin at Simpson College, Indiana, is only thirty-two, and it is said that when she was fourteen she translated one of the plays of Æschylus.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, the English writer, is tall and inclined to stoutness. Her hair is white—she is now in her seventies—and she has large dark brown eyes that are full of expression.

It is said that the Khedive's mother has picked out as a bride for her son the Princess Naime, daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, who was born in 1876, and is said to be beautiful and highly cultured.

The new grades in swirel silks are in great use for afternoon dresses for the coming season. They are of handsome quality, they quickly shed dust, do not wrinkle, and are pronounced absolutely fast color.

The Empress of Austria has a pathetic delusion. She fancies that her unhappy son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is still a baby. A big doll has been given her, which she fondles and keeps constantly by her.

Satin ribbon, three inches wide, folded to the width of the ordinary collar and fastened at the side in a saucy butterfly bow, is a change from the shirred velvet collar, that has received the approval of Mme. de la Mode.

Miss Alice E. Hayden, of Madison, Wis., has distinguished herself and surprised her neighbors by shooting a big wildcat. Miss Hayden, although a fragile Eastern girl, handles a rifle with the ease and skill of an old hunter.

The Princess Beatrice closely follows all the topical songs, and after dinner at Balmoral the Queen frequently listens to a medley of popular airs played by the Princess, who in all theatrical matters is thoroughly up to date.

The estate of "Princess" Kaiulani, according to a late report of her trustee, is not very extensive. It consists of something like a basket of jewels, some sugar stock, a little real estate and a small interest in the property left by her mother.

"A Contest of Silence" is the novel entertainment to be given by the members of a woman's sewing society in Indianapolis. Last year the first woman to speak was quiet for only three minutes. The winner held her tongue for nineteen minutes and twenty seconds.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart Frankleton, of Milwaukee, Wis., has attained great distinction as a potter. She is President of the National League of Mineral Painters, and is the author of a work which is used as a text book at the South Kensington Art Museum, London.

The Empress Frederick has induced Berlin societies of amateur photographers to co-operate in bringing about an international exhibition of photographs by amateurs in 1895. Her Majesty has undertaken to be a patroness, and has requested Princess Henry to act as her substitute on the committee.

A blonde requires a softer shade of green than the brunette. Too bright a hue would give to the fair-haired, fair skinned woman a swallow washed out look. But it is well to know that this color, as well as all others, can be softened and rendered wearable by either type of beauty if judiciously combined with white.

Little Kitty Blank, aged four, painted her doll's cheeks with brick dust and water and blackened dolly's eyebrows with ink. An aunt in the family, who rouged her cheeks and pencilled her eyebrows, believing that Kitty was attempting a caricature, beat her cruelly. The people of Stillwater, Mich., warned the cruel aunt to leave town.

The wedding cake of Princess Victoria Melita was of a royal height. It was mixed, baked, decorated and shipped to Coburg by Messrs. Gunter. A photograph is appended. It stands five feet six inches in height, and weighs a hundred and fifty pounds, being, therefore, a little bigger and a little heavier than the bride herself.

ASIDE from the fact that the cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant.

It takes three pounds of the best of them to go as far as one pound of the Royal Baking Powder, because they are deficient in leavening gas.

There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A MAN-OF-WAR ROOSTER.

His Encounter with the Proud Rooster That He Saw in the Brass Ventilator.

Who would think that a rooster could become a great pet on board ship? But on the flagship Chicago, the man-of-war which last spring traveled almost 5,000 miles to get home for the Columbian naval parade, there was a rooster that was the pet of the men on board ship. He was bought in the West Indies, on the way to Montevideo, and was intended for the Christmas dinner; but his great cheerfulness as shown by his hearty crowing in the most unseasonable weather won him his life.

After his liberty had been given to him and he had become fairly tame he noticed one day another very proud rooster in a polished brass ventilator which stands on the quarter-deck. He immediately put on his proudest air; then, noticing that the other rooster did the same, he stepped closer to inquire, and soon found himself glaring pugnaciously at the other fellow, who seemed quite as defiant as himself. From looks it came to blows, and soon our rooster was indignantly fighting his own reflection. Occasionally he would strike the ventilator a hard blow with his bill and be thrown back much astonished, only to return to the attack when he noticed that his enemy apparently retreated.

This was kept up at intervals for several weeks, until the rooster learned that more hard knocks than glory were to be got by keeping up the feud. Even now, after many months on board, he occasionally renews the attack, but in a half-hearted way, as if he knew he was doing something silly.

His name is Dick, and when there is food ahead he answers to it like a gentleman. At Ensenada, in the Argentine Republic, the Chicago lay along side the dock in the Grand Canal and Dick was allowed to run on shore and pick up what he could find. He never strayed far from the gangway, and would come promptly strutting back when called on board by one of the men.

He is a very pugnacious bird, and in Ensenada started a fight between a dog and himself. The combat, witnessed by the whole ship's company, while productive of no harm to either side, was an amusing sight, and consisted of dashes at the dog with occasional real blows on the part of the rooster and much barking and running about on the part of the dog.—St. Nicholas.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all kidney and bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

It takes a Danish express train a day to travel 100 miles.

Good Times Ahead.

No doubt about it, we are rapidly leaving "hard times" in the rear, and those who are working for good things and expecting them are already enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. If, however, there are not moving satisfactorily, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will give you a business opportunity that will prove a surprise and delight.

Every male elephant is liable to develop some tusks or other.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

A locomotive engineer travels 20,000 miles a year on an average.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the Best Cough Medicine. 25c., 50c., $1.

Melon seeds and tobacco are a favorite form of refreshment in Chinese public houses.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell it at 25c. per bottle.

The latest gold field was discovered by finding a nugget in digging a well in La Veta, Cal.

Submarine Cable Lines.

The lines on or which it is proposed to lay a submarine telegraph cable are now as carefully surveyed beforehand as any line of railroad is surveyed before constructing. Not only are soundings taken to find out the inequalities of the ocean bed, but the nature of the bed itself is investigated. This is done by using a sounding machine, which brings up a portion of the bottom. Two ships make zigzag courses across the proposed line of cable, and soundings are taken every few miles, and more frequently if circumstances warrant it, in order to prevent the cable being laid in places where there is any great or sudden difference in the depth of the water.

Could Only Be Answered in Latin.

Little Bastus—Dar's sumpin', fessah, I wants ter ask yer bout de ocean es. Dar's mah watah in de oceanses at high tide'n at low tide. Wat becomes of all dat extry watah dat wuz at high tide w'en it gets to be low tide? Pro' Johnson I'm—um—dat's a questshun, honey, 'at kin only be answered in Latin. Umpery, Umpery, dixum digit secklud g us. Dat's wat becomes of de watah, honey, on'y you're too young ter un'erstan'.

STAMPED OUT

—Blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, and Carbuncles, the "Discovery" is a direct remedy.

Mrs. Caroline Weekley, of Cornerg, Bibb Co., Ala., writes: "I suffered for one quarter of a century with "fever-sore" (ulcer) on my leg and eczematous eruptions and gave up all hope of ever being well again. But I am happy to say that your Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery made a complete cure of my ailments, although I had tried different doctors and almost all known remedies without effect.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE.

FREE!

THIS KNIFE! Fine steel, honest metal, strong handle. Mailed free in exchange for 25 Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOOLSON SPICE CO., 420 Huron St., TOLEDO, O.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No attys fee until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. **25c.**

CONSUMPTION.

Sell on Sight.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES.

High Grade in Every Particular.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, LIGHTEST WEIGHTS.

We stake our business reputation of over fifty years that there is no better wheel made in the world than the LOVELL DIAMOND.

AGENTS WANTED.

Gent's Style, No. 214. Ladies' Light Roadster, No. 218.

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. BICYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

We have a few boys' and girls' bicycles which we will close out at **$15.75** each. Former price, $35.00. First come, first served.

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