Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897. VOL. LXII. NO. 2

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Flammariop, the eminent French astronomer, insists that on a recent occasion he saw a canal on Mars doubled.

A contributor to the London Spectator has come to the conclusion that bumble bees have consciences. In the matter of the sting it has long been known that they have no scruples.

It has been estimated that at least two and one-half per cent. of the entire population of the United States make their living out of the electric light and power industry and the branches of trade directly dependent upon it.

The St. Louis Star thinks the Presidency is a pretty safe life insurance, as the widow of a President who dies while in office has a pension of $5000 a year, besides what is usually raised by the people of the country. When Garfield died the sum of $300,000 was raised for Mrs. Garfield, making her independent for life.

Never in the history of the United States has such a wave of organization as at present exists been known, says the Midland Mechanic. But in all this boom there is one drawback—the small town. By small it is not meant towns where there are 500 or more workingmen of the various trades, but places where but three or four workmen of any one trade find employment.

The first true medical discovery made by means of the new Roentgen rays is now chronicled in the report from Berlin that the light has revealed the action of the heart, in cases of asthma. It is declared that the right half of the diaphragm stops work during the attack, and the left half is compelled to bear all the exertion. This revelation may lead to some new allevistive remedy for this distressing disease, suggests the Trenton (N. J.) American.

In the scientific study of fruit cul- [illegible] dinner the students [illegible] laborers in the gardens and fields, thus taking counsel of experience as well as of text-books.

One of the most vital needs of the country at this time, according to the Atlanta Constitution, is "a more efficient mail service in our rural districts. On account of the lack of better facilities in this respect the farmers and country merchants are placed at a very great disadvantage. It cannot be denied that the isolation of country life is every day becoming more irksome and that unless something is done to check this growing tendency it will soon develop into a serious evil. Nothing could possibly have a more beneficial effect at this time than the extension of the free delivery system to the rural districts. Between these districts and the cities there should be a balance of some kind established. Otherwise the cities will continue to grow at the expense of the farms. The free delivery system has been in operation for several years in this country, but only for the benefit of the larger cities. It is now proposed to extend the system and to make its operation more general. In order to investigate the feasibility of such a plan the Government has decided to adopt a number of experimental tests. On the success of these experiments depends the ultimate extension of the system. Since the free delivery system has been a success in the rural districts of England and other countries there is no reason why it should not be a success in the United States. If the Government is not able to extend the system throughout the entire area of the country it should at least confer its benefits upon the more densely settled districts. The sooner this extension is made the better it will be for our commercial interests."

Primitive Methods of Minting.

The early methods of coining money were exceeding imperfect. The metal, having been brought to the required standard of firmness, was melted and cast into small bars, which was reduced into thin plates under the hammer. Square pieces cut from these plates were rounded at the forge and then by means of rude dies—one fixed like an anvil to a block and the other held in the hand and struck with a mallet like a punch—the round lump of metal was flattened and coined at the same time. The difficulty of thus placing the two dies exactly opposite suggested occasional improvements; but it was not till about the sixteenth century that the forge and hammer gave place in France and England to the mill and screw, a method by which the bars were reduced to their proper thickness by rolling and the pieces were coined by the pressure of a screw. In the British mint screw presses impelled by steam are still used, while in the United States, in France and in some other countries the lever presses have been substituted.—Detroit Free Press.

CENTENNIAL FAIR.

TENNESSEE WILL HOLD A BIG WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

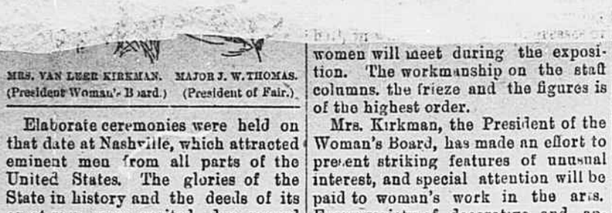
To Open at Nashville on May 1, 1897—Many Great Nations to Participate—Buildings and Grounds.

TENNESSEE will hold a world's fair at Nashville, beginning May 1, 1897, and continuing six months. The occasion is the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union. While, of course, it is not to be expected that the exposition will be as great an affair as the World's Columbian Exposition which was held in Chicago, the plans now in the way of fulfillment indicate that the exposition will be as great as most of those held by foreign Nations. It will be as large as the Antwerp exposition and larger than a good many others which are well known in the history of expositions.

Since the world's fair, says the Chicago Times-Herald, there has each year been an exposition in the United States. The first was the California Midwinter Exposition, which was held in San Francisco a few months after the closing of the big exposition at Chicago. This proved successful and led to an exposition at Atlanta, the International Cotton States Exposition, which was successful in turn.

Shortly after the 1st of June, 1894, a company was organized to hold the Tennessee exposition. A charter was secured under the laws of the State and the stock was placed at $1,000,000. The first money paid on the stock subscriptions was in the spring of 1894, and the balance of the year was spent in arranging for funds. This was a slow task, and in the spring of 1895 the available capital reached only $200,000, but since that time the balance of the money necessary has been secured.

Meanwhile it was decided to postpone the centennial, much as the world's fair was postponed and for the same reason. The world's fair was to have been held in 1892, but it was found impossible to finish it in time, and so it was postponed until 1893. So with the Tennessee centennial. Tennessee was admitted as a State on June 1, 1796, but it was found impossible to finish the work in time to open the exposition on June 1, 1896. Following the precedent set by the world's fair at Chicago, the ground were dedicated on the anniversary and the exposition itself postponed one year.



MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN. (President Woman's Board.) MAJOR J. W. THOMAS. (President of Fair.)

Elaborate ceremonies were held on that date at Nashville, which attracted eminent men from all parts of the United States. The glories of the State in history and the deeds of its great men were recited, due regard being paid to the memory of John Sevier, the founder of the State, and Andrew Jackson, its favorite hero.

In July, 1895, the Centennial Exposition Company leased and improved a piece of property of 200 acres lying in the western suburb of Nashville, which has for years been the famous race course known as West Side Park. The grading of the grounds for the exposition buildings was then begun. This was a difficult task. The entire contour of the ground had to be altered, only a few trees being allowed to remain as they were. Two artificial lakes were created, one of twenty-five acres and a smaller body of water of two acres. In the centre of the plan a high terrace was built to represent the Acropolis at Athens, upon which the representation of the Athenian Parthenon was to be built.

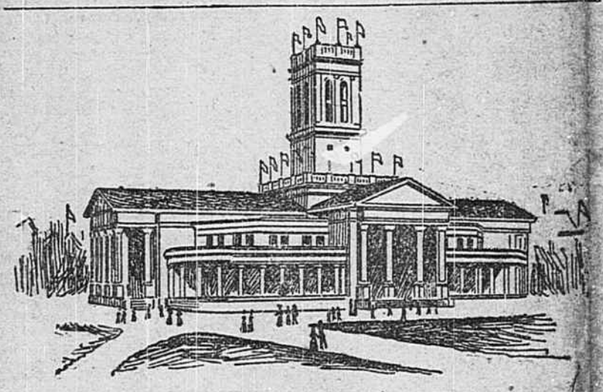
The first building erected was the Administration Building, which was completed in the fall of 1895. Here the officers of the exposition, the director of works, the architects and their assistants have had their offices. Contracts were let on January 1, 1896, for the Parthenon, the Commerce Building, the Auditorium, the Machinery Building, the Transportation Building and the Woman's Building. Their construction began at once and those now under roof and finished, except in some cases the statuary, are the Parthenon, for the fine arts; the Commerce Building, 500 by 315 feet; the Minerals and Forestry Building, 400 by 125 feet; the Transportation Building, 400 by 120 feet; the Agricultural Building, 525 by 175 feet; the Auditorium, seating capacity 6000; the Woman's Building, 160 by eighty-five feet, and the Administration Building, where the executive officers are located.

COMMERCE BUILDING ON THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

These buildings are built, like those at the world's fair, of staff over a heavy frame, except in the case of the Parthenon, the walls of which are of brick, and the roof of steel and glass. The preliminary work on Machinery Hall and the Power House, Children's Building, Negro Building and Horticultural Building is being done. When these are well under way the History Building and the Live Stock Arena will be commenced.

That all of the buildings will be completed in time and the exposition will be ready in May is assured.

Meanwhile the indications are that the exposition will be most successful. Exhibits are pouring in. Recognition has been given by twenty-five of the States, which will send exhibits of their resources. Its international character is assured by the fact that recognition and encouragement has been given by many of the great Nations of the world. Japan, China, Austria, England, Mexico and the South American States will be represented, and many of them have already sent exhibits and their buildings are in process of construction.



THE AUDITORIUM.

A recent visit to the grounds of the exposition showed that rapid progress was being made in the work. The grounds are easily accessible from the city, not more than twenty minutes' distance by the street cars. The park was beautiful before man began to improve on nature's handiwork, and is now even more beautiful. It is said that its site is prettier than that which any other exposition has ever had. On this park a second white city is rising, with buildings as white as those of the world's fair and forming a fine contrast to the blue of the hills and sky, and the green of the waters and the lawns. The buildings are splended specimens of architecture, with most types represented, including the Doric, Ionian and renaissance, as well as the colonial type, popular 100 years ago in this country.

One of the most important buildings, and the first to be delivered to the officials complete, is the Woman's Building. To the women of Tennessee is due all of the credit for the building erected for their use. A womar, Mrs. Sara Ward-Conley, was the architect, and it will be managed entirely by women under the direction of Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, the President of the Woman's Board. The building has a fine location in the southwestern portion of the grounds. Its architecture greatly resembles that of the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, the architect and the student of history. It will be a faithful representation of the famous Rialto that spans the Grand Canal at Venice, amid surroundings that are not inappropriate, for the Tennessee sky in June is blue and touched with warmth resembling that of Venice.

Just south of the Parthenon and within easy reach of the main entrance is the Auditorium, which is one of the most impressive buildings on the grounds. The intention is to use it for the meetings of large bodies. Many conventions which are to be held in 1897 by various societies have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to attend the exposition and their sessions will be held in the Auditorium. It is also proposed to hold parliaments similar to those held in Chicago during the world's fair. The capacity of the building is about 7000 people. The design is colonial in form and Ionic in treatment. Four porticos, facing the different points of the compass, give the floor a shape resembling a short cross, except for the circular colonnades connecting at each corner, forming a desirable promenade and restful place for weary sight-seers, while the roof furnishes a beautiful balcony, which not only adds to the charm of the design but in addition affords a vantage point for the viewing of outdoor displays and pageants. The interior dimensions are 290 by 110 feet. The tower is 140 feet. At the back is a bunch of velvet flowers. A handsome muff of

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

women will meet during the exposition. The workmanship on the staff columns, the frieze and the figures is of the highest order.

Mrs. Kirkman, the President of the Woman's Board, has made an effort to present striking features of unusual interest, and special attention will be paid to woman's work in the arts. Every variety of decorative and applied art will be represented. One entire room is to be devoted to ceramics; there will be an elaborate display of the work of the American and Swiss wood carvers, and the best women artists in the country will send gems from their studios.

Woman's increasing aptitude as a poster designer has been shown very clearly during the last year or two, and a poster exhibition of the work of women will be one of the features. The Southern woman, even when she essays men's work, does not forget the importance of her sex as housekeepers, and this is shown by the fact that the chief feature of the woman's department will be a model kitchen where free practical lectures on cooking will be given.

Another room will be devoted to an exhibit of the patents and inventions of women gathered from all parts of the country. The surroundings and achievements of women in Persia, Turkey, Egypt and Japan will be shown in three other rooms. One striking feature will be a colonial sitting room, an exact reproduction of a room in an old house in Cambridge, Mass., which was once the headquarters of General Washington. This is the house now occupied by Alice Longfellow, in which her father, the famous poet, formerly lived.

Perhaps the most splendid building on the grounds will be the fine arts building, which is known as the Parthenon. It is in the actual center of the grounds and is said to be a perfect copy of the celebrated Athenian building, which has been known for centuries as the finest piece of architecture created by man. The Parthenon was designed and completed in the time of Pericles under the direction of Phydias and Ictinus. The building is intended as a permanent memorial of the exposition, to last after all of the other buildings shall have been destroyed. It will therefore be entirely fireproof, with stone foundations, concrete floors, brick walls and steel roof, the exterior being ornamented in molded staff imitation of the Athenian Parthenon. Of course it is impossible to make an exact replica of the famous building in such a short space of time, but the building is startingly like the original, except for the delicate carvings on the pediment and the interior decoration.

In front of the Parthenon will be a statue of Pallas Athenae, now being made in Paris, which, with its pedestal, will be forty-three feet high. From the foot of the terrace there will burst a fountain, and on all sides artistic features will be grouped in harmony with the Parthenon itself, making it the chief point of interest to the visitors.

Near the Parthenon will be another interesting reproduction, known as the Rialto. For centuries the Rialto has been an object of interest to both and other concessions. The building measures 591 by 256 feet. The interior is divided into aisles and a nave, the former being twenty five feet wide and the latter forty-five feet high. The central pavilion is two stories in height, the second story forming a gallery on either side 141 by 160 feet, overlooking the nave, and is reached by four broad stairways, one on each end of the four corners. The general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman.

The Agricultural Building is more on the lines of the ordinary exposition building than most of the others. It is the renaissance style and was designed by Julius G. Zwicker. It is 300 by 200 feet in size, with a magnificent dome rising in the center to a height of 100 feet, while six minor domes are used to balance the structure. Triumphal arches, magnificently executed, surmount the four entrances. The Agricultural Building will be well lighted, as the domes are partly of opaque glass, while there are numerous windows. The building is located so as to show its classical lines and fine proportions to excellent advantage.

All of the buildings will be grouped as closely together as possible, with a view to artistic effect without sacrifice of convenience. An attempt will be made, if possible, for the visitor to travel over the whole ground in a short space of time. The chief objection, and in fact the only one to the world's fair at Chicago, was that there was too much to be seen and that the distances to be traversed were too magnificent. The Tennessee Centennial will be compact and an opportunity will be given for everybody to see that which he wishes to see with the least possible expenditure of effort.

The amusement row at every world's fair since the Chicago Exposition has been known as the Midway in honor of the Midway Plaisance, along which these concessions were grouped in Chicago. But the Tennessee Centennial has found a new name for the amusement quarter. The place set apart for them is to be called Vanity Fair, after the show mentioned in "Pilgrim's Progress" which was seen by Christian in his journey through life. In a triangle will be erected many of the features which were attractive at the world's fair, with others. Free open-air shows are proposed, barkers are to have full swing, and there are a number of novelties suggested. The Director-General has, however, declared that there shall be no exhibitions which would be offensive to anyone. Startling novelties are promised, and the Tennessee people say that the Vanity Fair will eclipse the Midway in novelties.

The following are the officers of the exposition: Major John W. Thomas, President; Van Leer Kirkman, Nashville, Vice-President; W. A. Henderson, Knoxville, Vice-President; John Overton, Jr., Memphis, Vice-President; E. C. Lewis, Director-General.

A company has been formed at Paintsville, Ky., to operate the cannel coal mines near that place.

COAT AND JACKET.

STYLISH GARMENTS FOR COLD-WEATHER WEAR.

A Correct Jacket of Electric Seal, With Jaunty Hat—Comfortable Coat and Hat for a Little Miss.

A DECIDEDLY correct garment, fashioned in electric seal, is shown in the first large picture and described by May Manton. The jaunty hat is of tobacco-brown felt with trimmings of forest-green ribbon and natural cocque feathers.

LADIES' COAT OF ELECTRIC SEAL.

COMFORTABLE COAT FOR A LITTLE MISS.

The comfortable and stylish little garment depicted in the second large illustration, and also described by May Manton, is developed in rough-faced coating showing a boucle effect. It is of becoming length, and has loose fronts that lap widely with large bone buttons and button holes. Pockets may be inserted in the fronts for convenience, or the braid applied as illustrated to simulate pockets. The sides and back of the coat fit the figure somewhat closely with the usual number of seams entering into the trim adjustment. The fulness below the waist line of the centre, and seam of the side body is arranged in deep underlying plaits that stand out stylishly. The one-seamed gigot sleeves of moderate fulness fit the forearm closely, while the fulness above falls in short drooping puff effect. The wrists are completed with a fanciful decoration of braid. A neat turn over collar is at the neck.

Attractive coats can be made from any one of the regulation heavy weight cloakings such as boucle, frieze, tweed, cheviot, etc., and can safely be recommended for general utility or practical wear.

A serviceable accompaniment to the little garment is the comfortable Tam O'Shanter that can be made of the same material, thus completing a very natty little school outfit. To make this coat for a child of eight years will require two and one-quarter yards of fifty-four-inch wide material.

GIRLS' INDIGO BLUE CLOTH JACKET.

Indigo blue cloth made this stylish little coat. It is of generous length with loose-fitting fronts that close in double breasted style with handsome smoked pearl buttons and button holes. The upper edges of the front are reversed to form lapels that meet the rolling collar in uneven notches; square-cornered pocket laps cover the openings to inserted pockets in the fronts. The back is close-fitting and admirably adjusted with the usual [illegible] side, back and under-arm seams. The sleep, underlying plaits. The one-seamed gigot sleeves fit the arm closely from wrist to elbow; the fulness above may be collected in forward or backward turning plaits or in gathers, as preferred. The wrists are completed with deep flaring cuffs. The large and protective storm collar fits closely to the neck, rolling softly away at the back and flaring widely at the front, where its corners are prettily rounded.

JACKET OF INDIGO BLUE CLOTH.

Plush, velvet, brocade, Persian and other seasonable cloths are commended to develop stylish and comfortable coats by the mode.

To make this coat for a lady having a thirty six inch bust will require three and three-quarters yards of fifty-four-inch wide material.

Tweed, cheviot, homespun, kersey and diagonal are desirable materials for making, with machine stitching as a finish, or the coat can be made of light weight cloth in whipcord, melton or box cloth in any one of the fashionable colors, such as dove color, dahlia, myrtle or forest green.

JEWELED JACKETS.

The wealthy New York society girl is enjoying a new and sparkling garment known as the jeweled jacket. It is bolero in shape, and consists of a foundation of coarse cream lace so thickly studded and incrusted with jewels it is impossible to see the lace threads. They cost anywhere from $1000 up, and are far too expensive ever to become common. They are very rich and Oriental looking, worn with handsome velvet and silk gowns.

COMFORTABLE DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT FOR A LITTLE MISS.

MYSTERY OF THE DOWSER.

THE PROFESSIONAL WATER FINDERS OF ENGLAND.

Streams Four Hundred Feet Beneath the Earth's Surface Located—Employed by Land Owners.

PSYCHOLOGICAL sharps have been deeply stirred the past few weeks, says a London letter in the New Orleans Picayune, by attempts made to fathom the mystery of the "dowsers." You may not know what a dowser is, and when you do know, you will probably discredit the existence of such a person. A dowser is a man, or woman, who is possessed of some curious occult force which gives the owner the power to locate hidden streams of water flowing 200 or 400 feet beneath the surface of the earth. A dowser can walk over an unknown piece of country and point out the exact spot where a well or pipe can be sunk. He can tell the exact depth at which water will be found, and also the number of gallons an hour which can be pumped up.

Dowsers are scientifically termed hydroscopists. The presence of subterranean water has a peculiar effect upon their nervous systems. The dowser, when prosecuting his work, always carries a hazel twig in his hands. When he reaches a spot where water is flowing underneath the hazel twig bends and points downward. This sounds fantastic and unreal, but the truth of it must be acknowledged or the testimony of some of the most respected British peers doubted. The psychic folks, who have been investigating the dowser mystery, have collected a mass of corroborative facts from scores of great land owners and men who stand high in the opinion of the public. These men are either liars or the doings of the dowsers are real.

There are five or six professional dowsers in England, and the leader of these is a young man of thirty, named Leicester Gataker. He is accumulating a fortune by his curious work, and he is kept so busy that he employs forty assistants, who complete the work his strange faculties map out. Dowsers have recently been employed by such august personages as the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Jersey, Sir E. Welby Gregory, and a host of others of like prominence. Dowsers demand rich pay, and it would seem that if people of the caliber of those just named did not have faith in the art they would not take cognizance of it by patronizing it, and paying well for it, too.

It is practically agreed among those owner, as he could discover the presence of metal without first going to the expense of sinking a shaft.

More than a score of books have been written on the subject, several of them by American students of the art, and from some of these it is learned that in olden times wielders of the divining rod used it for a variety of purposes, often times with success. It was commonly employed for the solution of mysterious murders and for the hunting down of criminals. In France it was used in the last century, but the priests frowned upon it, and eventually the practice was abolished. It may be mentioned that in the time of the inquisitions, dowsers were put to death as workers in the black art.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries dowsing was evidently an extensive industry. There is a book written in 1643 by the Baroness of Beausoleil, in which she gives a list of 150 mines discovered by herself and her husband by use of the divining rod. From 1550 to 1700 no less than forty-six separate works on the subject of dowsing were published, and when it is remembered that book writing and printing in those days were rare things, the importance of the subject can be imagined.

An Enraged Ostrich.

To be overtaken all on a sudden without time for preparation by a cheeky ostrich is one of the greatest ills flesh is heir to, and might result disastrously to the uninitiated, but old hands are always all there on an emergency.

Undoubtedly the best weapon, barring a wire fence, is a good stout stick or blunt pitchfork. As a rule, if a bird means to have your life or die in the attempt, he charges from about thirty yards, when you receive him at the bayonet's point. He rushes at you with flashing eye, looking the very embodiment of fury. Drawing himself up to a height of ten feet or more, with wings outstretched and hissing like a cobra, he makes four or five strikes. You retreat a pace or two, so as to avoid the fork piercing through his neck, and hold him off at arm's length till he learns that his efforts are useless. Drawing the fork sharply away, you strike him a blow on the neck, rendering him insensible and taking away his breath. This quiets him for a while, till he recovers from his bewilderment and makes a fresh charge, when the fork is again presented.—Strand Magazine.

Funeral Baked Meats in Kansas.

At Moonlight, Dickinson County, Kan., seventy-seven relatives attended the funeral of aged Mrs. Katherine Bert and spent most of the day in the ceremonies, pausing at noon to partake of a feast and lingering at the grave after the lowering of the coffin to witness the filling in.—New York Sun.

Speed of Carrier Pigeons.

Experiments made with carrier pigeons in connection with various European armies show that the speed of the carrier in calm weather and for short distances is about 1210 yards a minute. With a very strong wind in the direction of the flight a bird has reached 1980 yards a minute.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

PITT'S CARMINATIVE

Is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mothers, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superlative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

OIL SPILLED ON THE CARPET.

If a careless maid in filling the many lamps now so popular about a house spills the oil or allows it to run down upon the carpet, it is well to wipe up as much of the oil as possible from the carpet; then sprinkle the spot with buckwheat flour or cornmeal, and pin a paper or cloth over it. About five hours later sweep up all the meal, sprinkle afresh and cover as before. This operation must be repeated twice a day until the oil has all been absorbed. The length of time will, of course, depend upon the quantity of grease taken up by the carpet.

MANAGEMENT OF HOUSE PLANTS.

"Keeping plants indoors in living rooms is something that a great many persons make a lamentable failure of," said an old florist, "and the reason is that they overlook some of the very simplest rules that govern the vegetation and blooming of plants. They subject them to extremes of wet and dryness, heat and cold, and allow the soil in them to become hard and baked, or sour and sodden, which last state is absolutely fatal to the beauty and health of plants, if it does not destroy them altogether. Perfect drainage, abundance of light and warmth and a moderate amount of moisture are required for their best development. The soil must be fairly rich and nutritious, but free from crude materials. Well-rotted sod and very old stable refuge, with a small amount of sand to keep the mass from packing, will be found the most desirable. Geraniums and verbenas do best in a moderately cool atmosphere, and may be soon as they have reached their prime will, all other things being equal, result in a fine return of perfect blooms, free growth of plant and a condition of vigor and hardiness that marks the productions of the expert. Perhaps the most common mistake in the rearing of house plants is the soil in which they are potted.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to have ever at hand an abundant supply of potting earth, and as the autumn is an excellent time to begin the accumulation, a few hints may not come amiss.

"A large box or bin may be built in some convenient place under shelter, and into this all dead leaves, sod, plant stalks and decayed wood and similar vegetable matter are to be thrown. The soapsuds from the weekly wash will be a very important addition if it can be poured over the mass without draining through. One of the very best compost deposits is made with a bottom built like a cistern. A basin of any desired depth may be prepared to hold the drainage, which may again and again be poured over the soil. As it settles more leaves and other matter may be added. A load of very fine and old stable manure, thoroughly rotted and disintegrated is to be thrown upon the heap. When well mixed and pulverized it is ready for use. Mixed with equal parts of black muck from an adjacent swamp, it is an ideal soil in which strong growing and luxuriant plants will flourish and astonish the painstaking householder who has taken the trouble to furnish them with the requisite subsistence.

"House plants kept in large pots should be washed off or sprinkled all over at least once every week, and as ofter as this should be placed in a tub of warm water and allowed to remain at least half an hour that the roots may become thoroughly saturated. It is frequently the case that the inner portion of the roots and the ball of earth around them become so dry that ordinary watering does not penetrate the mass."—New York Ledger.

RECIPES.

White Layer Cake—One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, whites of four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Put together with frosting of any kind desired.

Stuffed Dates—Split open the dates on one side and remove the stone, being careful to keep in as good shape as possible. Fill the cavity thus made with blanched almonds, English walnut meats or other nut meats. Press together and roll in powdered or granulated sugar.

Indian Cutlets—With a quarter of a pint of milk mix a teaspoonful of cariander seed, and the same of powdered ginger, and a small onion finely chopped. Take two pounds of tender veal, cut it into neat cutlet-shaped pieces and soak them in the above mixture one hour. Then roll them in bread crumbs and fry a light brown. Sprinkle a saltspoonful of salt over each and squeeze a little lemon juice over them at the moment of serving.

An oak, still living in Tilford, near Farnham, is mentioned in a charter of Henry of Bois under the date of 1250.