

POTS, KETTLES AND PANS.

ALL ABOUT THE HISTORY OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.

Spoons Were the Earliest Table Implements Used—The Origin and History of Bottles.

POTS of earthenware were made by almost every Nation long before the dawn of history. They were probably the first cooking utensils employed by savage peoples. Bronze pots were unearthed by Dr. Schliemann at Troy, these vessels being supposed to date from 900 B. C.; the same sort of vessels, of the same metal, were found in Nineveh, supposed to date from 1300 B. C.; and in Babylon vessels of the same kind were found under circumstances that indicate a date of perhaps 1100 B. C. The Egyptian monuments of 1200 B. C. represent pictures of pots with handles and legs, evidently designed to be placed over a fire. Iron pots have been found in great numbers at both Herculaneum and Pompeii, and bronze vessels, supposed to be for cooking uses, have been taken from many Etruscan tombs.

Spoons were the earliest table implements, with the exception of the knife. They are mentioned as used in China at least 2000 B. C. Specimens of spoons of gold, silver and bronze, and dating from extreme antiquity, have been found in many countries. Apostle spoons, or spoons in sets of twelve, each of the set bearing on its handle a representation of one of the Apostles, were made in the Middle Ages. Spoons of bone or horn are now made by our Indians.

Glass windows are known to have existed at Pompeii as early as A. D. 79. In the third century the windows of royal houses throughout Europe were glazed; windows of colored glass were placed in many Italian and French churches in 674, and the use of glass became general in private houses during the twelfth century. The panes, however, were only three or four inches square, and the material was so inferior that while a room was lighted it was often a matter of some difficulty to discern objects on the outside through the glass. For a long time windows in England were a subject of taxation.

The first table was undoubtedly the stump of a tree. The Egyptians as early as 3000 B. C. used tables with one to three legs. Tables with rollers or castors on the legs were known in the ninth century. Candlestick tables, small stands on which a considerable number of candles were grouped, were extensively in use in the sixteenth century. Two or three of these table candlesticks were placed in the room, and from six to twenty candles placed upon each. The Romans at their feasts did not use tables, as we now understand the term; a permanent structure was placed in the centre of the room, round which were arranged couches for the guests.

Pitchers, or vessels thus named, have been used in almost every country. They are often named in the Bible, a notable instance being that of Gideon and his band, who took pitchers and lamps and thus frightened the enemy, though the vessels thus named correspond to our jars. The Roman pitchers were really vases. Two-handed pitchers, for water, were in use among the Saxons, Germans and French in the sixth century.

Bottles of leather have been employed in Asia and Africa from the earliest times, and to the present day this variety of receptacle for water or wine is still in use not only in those countries, but also to a considerable extent in Spain, Italy and Greece. Whole skins of swine, and sometimes of beaves, are employed, and a refreshing coolness is imparted to the water within by the constant evaporation from the outside of the skin. This is the variety of bottle referred to in the Scriptures and Oriental writings. The Bible mentions a tear bottle, probably of glass or some metal, which was employed to contain the tears shed by the survivors on the death of a friend. Glass bottles were first made by the Phoenicians, and after them by the Greeks and inhabitants of the Italian Peninsula. They were certainly known to the Romans before A. D. 79, being mentioned by Pliny. Many varieties of glass bottles of all shapes and sizes, from the tiniest vial to a glass jar containing two gallons, have been found in the buried cities. Bottles of glass were first made in England in 1558. They have been made of paper in the United States, a patent having been taken out for this manufacture in 1877.

The ancients slept on the floor or on a divan covered with skins. During the Middle Ages beds were made of rushes, leather or straw. It is believed that feather beds were known to the Romans, since a mention in one of the poets of men so luxurious that they slept on feathers is supposed to refer to this kind of bed. Heliogabalus had an air cushion and also an air mattress, 218 or 222 A. D. Feather beds were employed by the better classes in England during the days of Henry VIII., though they were considered luxuries and were expensive.

The bedsteads of the Egyptians, Romans and Greeks closely resembled our couches. The Russian peasants place their beds on top of the family oven for the sake of the warmth given forth by the fire. To the present day bedsteads in Holland and some parts of Germany are fitted up with two feather beds, on one of which the sleeper lies, while the other is used for covering.

Stoves are thought to have been used by the Romans. They were of brick, closely resembling the Dutch earthen ware stoves, which give forth heat, but conceal the fire. Antiquarians say that Roman rooms were sometimes heated by building a fire in a

large iron or earthenware tube in the middle of a room. Modern stoves were patented in 1821, and since that date over 1000 patents have been taken out on different varieties of stoves and ranges in America, and an almost equal number have been issued in Great Britain.

Individual plates for table use were unknown to the ancients, who held their meat in their hands or employed the flat wheaten cakes then made on which to hold their victuals. They are first mentioned in A. D. 690 as used by the luxurians on the Continent, and in the ninth century they had come into common use both in England and on the Continent. They were made of wood or some kind of earthenware, the former material being preferred because it did not dull the knives.

The cups of the Assyrians closely resemble our saucers. Every nobleman and gentleman had his own cup and cup bearer, the latter of whom always accompanied him to a feast, carrying before him the cup of gold, silver, crystal or marble, which his master only used on state occasions. Saucers for cups were introduced in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and at first were greatly ridiculed, the persons who employed them being said not to be able to drink without having two cups.

Coffee pots are an Oriental invention, and are supposed to have come from Arabia in A. D. 1400. About the same time they were used in Persia, but they did not come to France until 1662, and made their appearance in England with coffee in 1650.

Chairs were in use in Egypt as long ago as 3300 B. C. The Chinese employed them from about 1300 B. C. In India they were used, and are mentioned as dating from 1100 B. C. House chairs with backs were in use in India A. D. 300. They are known to have been employed in Rome as early as A. D. 70, being mentioned by Pliny at that date. Chairs with footrests were used in Rome A. D. 150.

Lucifer matches were patented in 1834, while friction matches preceded them by thirteen years. The improved machinery by which matches are now made by the millions at a trifling cost were the inventions of comparatively recent years.

Needles antedate history. They were first made in America in 1680.

Lamps were used before written history. Thousands of ancient lamps have been found.

Curtains were employed for bedsteads in the eleventh century; they were afterward transferred to windows.

Combs are found in the earliest known graves.

Brooms were used in Egypt 2000 years before Christ.

Buttons were used in ancient Troy. Schliemann found over 1800 of gold. Globe-Democrat.

The Old Coal Region Log Shanty.

One charm of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania has almost disappeared, and that is the comfortable and even picturesque log shanty of the Irish miner. The best of these were well chinked from the weather, and within their flattened logs were whitewashed and spotted. The floor was scrubbed until it was nearly as white as the walls. On one side was a great fire-place, with a large grate piled high with perhaps a hundred pounds of glowing anthracite. Wrinkled old Irish women, in the whitest of starched caps, sat in front of the grate knitting stout blue woolen stockings. To the tiny breaker boys coming home on winter nights after a hard day's work these shanties, with their cheerful fires, were welcome resting places, where they might stand in front of the fire unrebuked while black streams ran from their grimy boots over the shining floor. The shanties have given place to formal tenements, and the Irish miners are retreating before thousands of even poorer laborers from Continental Europe.—New York Advertiser.

Royal Twins.

The only twin daughters of a European princely house now living are the Duchesses Elsa and Olga of Wurttemberg. They are said to be very charming ladies, and possess a personal interest for Englishwomen especially, as their father, the late Duke William Eugene, was first cousin once removed to the Duke of Teck. Duke William survived his marriage little more than two years, leaving as his widow the Grand Duchess Vera Constantino, sister of the Queen of the Hellenes and daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, the late Czar's uncle. The Duchess is thirty-eight years of age, and her daughters will celebrate their nineteenth birthday on March 1 next. The twin Duchesses are heiresses, for the late Queen Olga of Wurttemberg, their mother's aunt, and the only daughter of the Czar Nicolas, left them a large fortune. It was recently stated in a contemporary that Prince Alfred of Coburg was about to be betrothed to the Duchess Elsa.

Why a Cat Falls on Its Feet.

Why a cat always falls on its feet has been discussed by the members of the French Academy. Professor Marey has shown by a specially arranged fall occupying less than a fifth of a second and a number of photographs, that the necessary movements are made by the cat rotating the forepart of her body when drawn in, so that its movement of inertia is small as compared with that of its extended hind quarters, a movement that is reversed as the animal nears the ground. The photographs clearly show that the animal only attends to the hind portion when the first portion of the revolution is completed.—New York Independent.

Gladstone in a Nutshell.

A glance at the following chronology will show the principal events in Gladstone's career as a statesman and author:

- 1809—December 29, born at Liverpool.
- 1831—Graduated at Oxford.
- 1832—Entered Parliament.
- 1834—Junior Lord of the Treasury.
- 1835—Under Colonial Secretary.
- Resigned.
- 1838—Married.
- 1839—"The State in Relation to the Church."
- 1840—"Church Principles Considered."
- 1841—Vice-President of the Board of Trade.
- 1842—Revised the tariff.
- 1843—President of the Board of Trade.
- 1845—Resigned.
- Colonial Secretary.
- 1846—Resigned.
- 1847—Advocated freedom for Jews.
- 1852—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 1855—Resigned.
- 1858—Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Isles.
- "Studies of the Homeric Age."
- 1859—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 1865—Leader of the Commons.
- 1866—In opposition.
- 1869—Prime Minister.
- "Ecco Homo."
- "A Chapter of Autobiography."
- 1869—Carried Irish disestablishment.
- "Juventus Mundi."
- 1870—Carried Irish land bill.
- 1871—Unveiling of his statue in his native city.
- Abolished purchase of army commissions.
- Abolished confiscation in penal laws.
- 1873—Irish University reforms proposed.
- Resigned, but resumed power.
- 1874—Dissolved Parliament.
- 1876—"Homer Synchroism."
- 1879—Midlothian triumph.
- "Gleanings of Past Years."
- 1880—Prime Minister.
- 1885—Resigned.
- 1886—Prime Minister.
- Irish Home Rule proposed.
- Resigned.
- 1892—Prime Minister.
- 1893—Irish Home Rule passed Commons; defeated by Lords.

The British Parliament.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the largest representative body in the world. In the House of Lords there are 533 persons entitled to vote, while in the House of Commons there are 670 members; the total of Parliament is thus 1223, a very large number for a legislature. France, in its Corps Legislatif, has 300 Senators and 584 Deputies. Italy has a varying number of Senators and 508 Deputies. Japan has 200 Peers and 300 Representatives. Germany, in its Bundesrath, or Senate, has fifty-eight members, but in its Reichstag (equivalent to the House of Commons) it has 397 members. Spain's Cortes has 431 members. Canada has a Senate of eighty members and a House of Commons of 215 members. In the United States Senate there are eighty-eight members, and in the House of Representatives 356, a total of 444 members. The other legislatures of the world are smaller.—New York Journal.

SERVED IN THE WAR.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED.

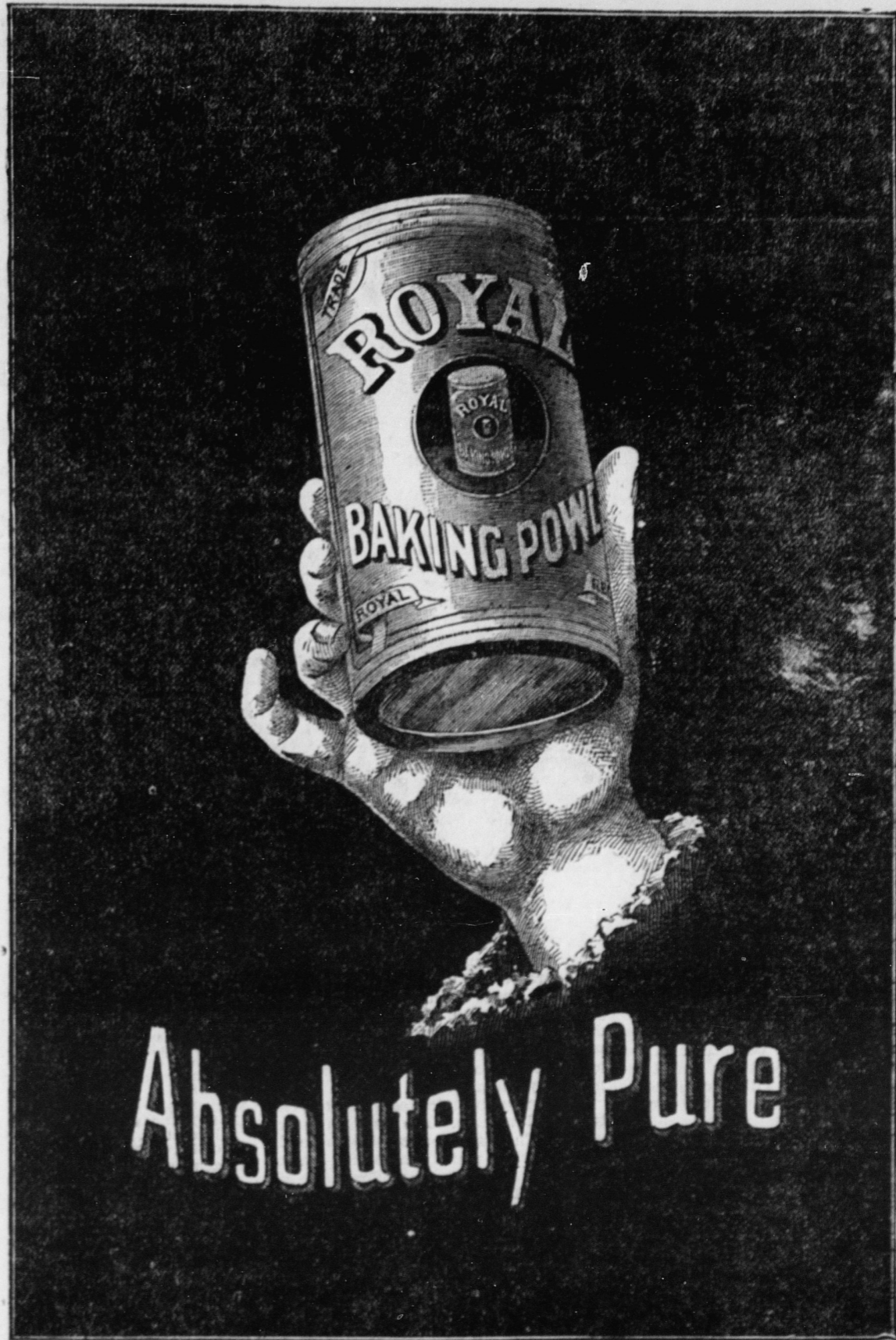
Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.)

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturf. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look upon the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers, and his hands, which had been palsied, assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shuck corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praise of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturf is willing to make all claim to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner, who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the trouble peculiar to females, such as suppression, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of what ever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (10c. a box or six boxes for \$1.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



A City With No Government.

For eighteen years the city of Humboldt, Kan., has had no qualified municipal officers, although an election is held every year. The Council meets without taking the oath of office. The Mayor is merely Chairman of a committee of citizens—the Council—and the meetings of the committee are held regularly. Ordinances are passed giving the City Marshal and Street Commissioner power to keep the town orderly and clean. The Council cannot handle any public money. The little money used by the Council is raised by private subscription among the residents of the town. The City Marshal is only a flat functionary, so to speak, as are the Street Commissioner and the City Clerk. In other words, the city of Humboldt is not a legal corporation, on the theory that having no qualified officers it cannot be required by the courts to cancel a bonded debt incurred eighteen years ago, when a railroad was projected from Fort Scott to Humboldt. The road was graded, but as the expected tide of prosperity showed no sign of setting in the tracks were not laid. The bonds were bought up by "innocent purchasers" for twenty-five cents on the dollar, and the people of Humboldt, having received no benefit from the railroad enterprise, declined to pay their creditors more than that proportion of the face value of the bonds; hence the fiction of the city government which has existed for eighteen years. They have always been ready to liquidate their debt at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and now expect, as their offer has never been accepted, that in two years more the statute of limitations will release them from any obligation whatsoever, when the municipal officers will qualify as formerly.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Jacobites of England.

Jacobites still exist in England. On the 30th of January, the anniversary of the execution of King Charles I., they held a memorial service and decorated his statue at Charing Cross with flowers. On a card was the inscription: "Remember, O King and Martyr, we have not forgotten. God save Queen Mary." "Queen Mary" is the niece of the last Duke of Modena, who is the oldest lineal descendant of King Charles I.—New York Sun.

A Model Country Road.

Visitors to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, hereafter will be interested in and enjoy one of the best country roads in the United States, and the equal to anything in the world, for experts who have examined it declare it to be perfect. It runs from the Haven to Gay Head.—New York Advertiser.

The nose of the present Emperor of Germany, those of his illustrious grandmother, Queen Victoria, and the Prince of Wales, indicate decision, energy and shrewdness.

An English farmer has just been molested in \$100 damages and costs for injuries to a man's hand caused by barbed wire fencing placed at right angles to a stile.

Henry Snow, an English railroad man, was recently arrested at Amiens, France, as the Duke of Orleans.

A French company has bought an Idaho gold mine for \$2,251,000. But \$75,000 has been taken from the mine up to date.

A public monument has been put up in Louvain—his birth place—to the memory of Father Damien, the priest of the lepers.

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(Vegetable)

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Biliousness	Indigestion	sallow skin
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bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

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