

THE HARRISON WEDDING CAKE

Will Be Almost as Tall as the Ex-President. NO SUCH CREATION EVER SEEN BEFORE. Big Enough for All His Friends to Have a Bit to Put Under Their Pillows.



A Layer of Mr. Harrison's Wedding Cake.

There is one particular feature of the wedding cake of the late Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison that is sure to attract attention. It is the tallness of the cake. The bride and groom will wear and that will surround the ceremony, to-day to relate the making of a work of art that will be the wedding cake.

There is style in baking as in all things, and this particular cake is fashioned like a pyramid. The pyramid is accomplished by placing one cake on top of another until the top layer is a little above the site of a dinner plate. The bottom one in this case is as big as a cart wheel. Icing is then put over the pyramid until it looks like a great white round mound of snow.

The cost of a cake like this is either sixty or seventy cents a pound. If you want to pay the latter price you can. Nothing is made any better than the best wedding cake.

There are raisins, currants, four and spiced and plenty of citron and plums, and, further than that, it is impossible to go. If you put other things into a cake it ceases to be a "wedding cake." It may be offset with angel food, or served with nut and cream cakes flanking it, but a wedding cake is the same the country over.

The inevitable question of cost is answered by the figures \$250. It doesn't seem costly, though, when you see that it is surmounted with a wedding bell, and profusely trimmed with scrolls and flowers done in paste. The flowers are not to be placed on the cake in the box, but the place the cake in the box, and a carving knife shows that each box must leave a portion of the sugared rim or scroll to be left.

An ornament on top, which is part of wedding cake of to-day, is a matter of selection. For \$10 you can get a very nice little cupid, with an anvil in his hands. He pounds upon a sugar wedding bell, with the result that a musical instrument hidden in its sugared depths begins to play the Lohengrin March, and follows it up with the popular airs of the day. One of these has just been made for a New York wedding.

As a wedding cake, like the bicycle of Daisy Bell fame, is built for two, the ornaments have a dual consideration. You see a bride and groom in front of a cupid person. The bride wears real silk and tulle, but the bridegroom is of black sugar paste. Again, there is a very beautiful pair of horses, joined by an arrow shot from the bow of smiling cupid, who hangs himself up near by to watch results.

The cost of a very small ornament is \$2.50. And this is not so, either. It will tower above the cake six inches and spread out in most attractive array. Ornaments ordered by people with a little money to spend stand three feet high. The most popular is a bell with "Marriage" upon it and a sugar snapper. The bell is gorgeously trimmed with sugar flowers, and from all directions come Cupids and birds of sugar to attend the first chiming. A cake two feet high, with each sugar plum warranted real.

Many of the fashionable weddings of the East, notably those that take place in Washington and New York, will have a decorated with wedding colors. Suppose this to be in the case of a cake is handed and placed upon the centre of the table. In the top of it is set a silver vase, and this is filled with white and pink roses. This style is much favored by everybody, except the caterer who supplies the ornament. To his mercenary eye the vase of pink roses is an unworthy substitute for the sugar bell.

There has been for a long time a large import trade in wedding-cake decorations. The very finest sites and sugar ornaments have come from a road, Paris, Berlin and Vienna sending them to this country. The foreign wedding-cake decorations are the work of artists, and are worth preserving as representations of what can be accomplished in sugar sculpture.

The difference between the work at home and abroad is that the foreign decorator makes his ornaments exquisitely fine. You can examine them with a microscope and find grain of sugar misplaced, or a wisp of paste too deep. This care is exercised throughout the making of the cake, until, when completed, they are frail, but marvelous works of sugar art.

The home wedding-cake artists strive after effect. They make their work as quickly or cast in a mould. Their work is a thousand times as pretty from a distance, and is more secure than that of the people who must view it over each other's shoulders. The foreign cake is too minute in workmanship to be appreciated, except by the select few of the bridal party. But these can forever preserve the work as a wedding souvenir. Both kinds of workmanship thus have their own advantages.

The wedding-cake industry is growing. If you look over the number of wedding-cake decorations made during the year, so few have any who do not have a cake. The groom's cake is a matter one than that of the bride's, and may have any tiny decoration upon it. Few weddings have a groom's cake, but there are still settlers and foreigners who preserve the independent custom of two cakes. The cuts from the groom's cake are taken by his relatives "to dream upon," and the slices from the bride's cake by her relatives. The two cakes are shared alike by friends.

The style in wedding-cake changes a little. A few years ago there were many square cakes. Now there are some but round ones. If a very large wedding cake is to be made it is baked in quarters and put together carefully. The four parts that make the quarter of a round cake must be in older days there would have been a square one baked and made into a round one. The four parts that make the quarter of a round cake must be in older days there would have been a square one baked and made into a round one.

Harrison wedding cake will stand as tall as the ex-president himself. The ornament contained in. And doubtless it will travel to all political headquarters, whether they be Democratic or Republican, upon the same field as in which the groom may fight of the wedding-cake is yet.

NEW YORK'S POLICE DOGS.

More Dreaded Than Many of the Officers.

THERE'S TERROR IN THEIR NOSES.

No Crook Can Outrun Them, and Are without Peers.

The Police Department of New York City is proud of its dogs, for numbered among them are canines whose intelligence is almost akin to that of a human. If the records of the department always showed the facts, there is little doubt that many an arrest now redounding to the credit of an officer would be shown to be due to the intelligence and persistency of his four-footed companion.

Every dog likes some person better than all others, and though their choices are sometimes past comprehension, they adhere to them with astonishing fidelity. The police dogs are like all others in this respect, and once attached to an officer only death or a transfer will keep dog and favorite apart.

The well-bred dog is unknown in police annals. It is the cur, pure and simple, that loves the biscuit. Like the wolf he generally is in the beginning, he is hard to deceive, faithful to his friends and a most unpleasant enemy. He has a way of turning up at unexpected times and places, and in this respect shows more aptitude than all the roundsmen on the force.

The good deeds that police traditions tell of these dogs are legion, and many of them possess the merit of truthfulness. Trilby is the name of the Police Headquarters' dog. She is a black and tan, and is known by nearly every policeman on the force. She visits all the Commissioners in their room each morning, and then inspects the office of Chief Conlin. Nobody in particular feeds her, but there seems to be sufficient manna in the wilderness of Mulberry street to enable her to keep body and soul together. She has friends in several of the restaurants in the neighborhood and enters for herself. Trilby, however, through long association with Headquarters, has become an aristocrat. She has never made an arrest, never been detailed for excise service and is content that crime should proceed undisturbed. Of one fact, however, she can proudly boast. She stands in no fear of Commissioner Roosevelt.

There is a dog at Union Market Station who is a regular hero, for he saved no one knows how many lives at a fire. His name is Kaiser, probably because he followed a Dutch policeman in the Twelfth Precinct. One night a fire broke out in one of the great East Side tenement houses filled with families. While the officer went to ring in an alarm Kaiser ran into the tenement and by his vigorous barking roused all the tenants and had the building nearly emptied before the engines arrived. Kaiser has recently disappeared mysteriously, and the Twelfth Precinct mourns him deeply.

Calamity Hill is the name of the dog attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He was picked up one cold Winter night by the precinct roundsman, Colton, on the eminence from which he derives his name. In this way an acquaintance was first formed that has lasted through many years, until Colton became a roundsman, and as the officer rose in rank his dog fell in the estimation of the roundsman. Colton, however, has a policeman attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station owes the dog a grudge. The little mongrel, they claimed, could ferret out a policeman anywhere. He was a match for the whole four roundsmen in the precinct in getting evidence against petrolmen. Calamity Hill became so efficient in the service that he was given quarters in the cellar of the station house and recognized as a member of the force. When Roundsman Colton was transferred to the Eldridge Street Station Calamity Hill trotted with him to his new quarters, and it is said that at last he died, and it is said that death was

due to the loss of his big blue-coated friend. Still another dog, one that had endeared himself to the police attached to Eldridge Street Station, is a little yellow mongrel, two who has gained the sobriquet of Yellow, from the color of his hair. Yellow's favorite post has always been Hester street, and he likes the night patrol better than the day squad. About four weeks ago several men got into a fight in the rear of a saloon on Hester street and knives were drawn. Yellow and a policeman came on the scene just as the fight had ended and the principal assailant was escaping. As the man dashed down the street Yellow followed, snapping at his heels and endeavoring to rend his flesh at every jump. Finally, when the pursued man tried to beat him off the dog seized him by the leg with such a grip that the man could not shake him off. Before the policeman came up and placed him under arrest, Yellow's favor with the policeman of the precinct immediately increased, and he now wears a collar with his name engraved upon it.

Tendency is the dog attached to the precinct so christened by former Captain Williams. He has a keen perception for a thief and his acts of almost human intelligence have often been recorded. Chief Conlin tells of a dog he found years ago. One day the dog was chained to him when he was a number of bad boys, and seeing the present lead of the department standing on the corner, ran up to him with a look of a dog he found years ago. One day the dog was chained to him when he was a number of bad boys, and seeing the present lead of the department standing on the corner, ran up to him with a look of a dog he found years ago.

It is well known, as with many an officer, his career is a constant succession of perils and valor, of which the public knows little. What he lacks in pedigree the police dog makes up in intelligence. He is a direct contradiction to the ancient proverb that the dog who barks never bites.

Dr. E. D. Babbitt, of East Orange, N. J., is the pioneer of the new school of medicine, which cures disease by light and color. We have had sun bath and blue-grass crazes among the sick, but this is the first practical application of the colors of the spectrum to the cure of human ills. And the Doctor is the dean of the first "college" devoted to this interesting science. It is called the "College of Fine Forces," and it has a New Jersey charter, a Board of Trustees and other officers. The science of chromopathy, of healing by light and color, is the feature of the curriculum.

"Sir Isaac Newton," said Dr. Babbitt in an interview, "concluded that color was not always the sign of a certain grade of power, but in his day there was no spectroscopic to reveal the real color forces of different substances. Thus, redness not only in the sun's rays, but in capsiicum and in everything else, is the sign of a heat-lag or burning quality, but some objects which are not externally red, like alcohol, for instance, are burning in their nature, and some substances, like strawberries and tomatoes, which are red, do not seem to burn. In red fruits or berries, the cooling blue principle of acids is secreted, and this, in most cases, balances the burning principle so that it is not noticed. Yellow, or yellow with some red, as in yellow orange, or the light that comes through amber glass, is a nerve-animating power. For this reason yellowish foods or fruits or medicines, such as peaches, podophyllum or mayapple, colocyath, the yolk of eggs, senna, rhubarb, etc., are laxative, being animating to the nerves of the bowels.

"Blue light is cooling. It also has antiseptic, astringent and anti-inflammatory qualities. The International Congress of Physicians, which met in Italy last year, pronounced sunlight the most practical and safe of all the antiseptics, but they evidently were not aware of the fact that the antiseptic character of sunlight comes from its blue rays. Violet light is very soothing to the nerves, and the violet rays may be obtained largely through blue glass, especially the mazzarine grade of blue. Violet light is soothing to the nerves, and the violet rays may be obtained largely through blue glass, especially the mazzarine grade of blue. Violet light is soothing to the nerves, and the violet rays may be obtained largely through blue glass, especially the mazzarine grade of blue.

Portable solariums or light machines, for the kidneys, and for conditions which need something of the quieting, anti-nerve character of the blue, and yet some of the animating character of the red, are now in use in many homes in this city as well as elsewhere. Dr. Babbitt showed me a diagram, representing one of these affairs, a contrivance which may be folded up like a tent and stored in a closet when not in use. The thermolum stands about five and a half feet high. The walls are of thin and highly-polished wood. Inside there is just room to lie on a narrow couch or to sit on a chair. The instrument is placed where the sunlight can strike it without hindrance. In one end is the frame for the sheet of colored glass. Then there are powerful reflectors of polished and plated metal which are placed at an angle that will most effectively reflect the sunlight into the instrument. The patient is within in just back of the front glass. In warm weather the patient perspires powerfully under the sun heat alone, but in cold weather a rubber bottle for hot water at the feet and a kerosene stove are provided. A little pan of water on top of the stove makes steam. The bathers are always nude. The sun heat on the unclad body is said to be delightful.

NOTE.—"Londonderry" is not bolstered up by extravagant claims of impossible cures. It stands upon its record of more than a century of constant use. Beautifully illustrated pamphlets upon application. Still and Sparkling. Sold everywhere.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 253 Broadway.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unequaled in Merit, Unequaled in Sales, Unequaled in Cures, is the

One True Blood Purifier

And Hence the

One True Spring Medicine

Look out for No. 1. Especially in the Spring it is of the utmost importance to give attention to your physical condition.

This is because at this season your system is most in need of medicine. The best time to take medicine is when it will do you the most good.

The best medicine to take is that which you have tried and tested, or which has proved of the most benefit to others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unequalled record of cures, has the largest sale and possesses the most merit. Therefore, from the above, it is clear that

SPRING MEDICINE IS A NECESSITY. NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE IT. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA IS THE BEST.

IT IS THE ONE TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER.

In this connection remember that you cannot purify your blood by taking a preparation which merely quiets or deadens your nerves, or causes artificial sleep. A medicine makes its mark as a blood purifier by curing blood diseases. No preparation in existence has such a record of wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, running sores, boils, catarrh, rheumatism or of nervousness, weakness, that tired feeling, as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you need a medicine for your blood, you are following the example and profiting by the experience of hundreds of thousands of others in buying Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's.

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla mean something. They tell of things worth telling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made. Read this testimonial:

BLOOD IN BAD CONDITION.

"I have been a great sufferer for nearly two years, but, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, I am now quite well. When I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my weight was only sixty-five pounds; now I weigh 112 pounds. I had a long run of fever and pneumonia, after which an abscess formed on my shoulder. After being lanced, the sore discharged freely and continued to run some four weeks before healing. I then commenced to have pains in my right side near the liver.

After Suffering Untold Agony for fourteen weeks, I again had an operation performed and for nearly a year afterward there was a considerable discharge daily. After trying different medicines and paying out large sums of money to different doctors, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the fifth bottle, the abscess was nearly healed, and one more bottle completed the cure. I continued and am now taking the ninth bottle, and can say this wonderful change is all due to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I would recommend it to all suffering from any blood disease. My stomach has been strengthened and my digestion is now good." Eugene Parslow, North Blenheim, N. Y.

Hundreds of children suffer from impure blood, which manifests itself in eruptions on the skin and results in great suffering. Sometimes it is hereditary and sometimes it is owing to some other cause. In any case, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy for impure blood, and by removing the impurities from the blood, the disease itself will be thoroughly eradicated.

"Gentlemen:—My daughter Pansy, 11 years old, last Spring began having large swellings on various parts of her body. These eruptions appeared like boils, but were larger and more painful. She grew worse, until finally she was not able to walk. I then

Began Giving Her Hood's Sarsaparilla. I noticed an improvement in a short time. She continued taking it, and now she has finished her third bottle, and has no more swellings. She has gained in flesh and is a lively child. Recently she walked eight miles in one day. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved a blessing in her case." Mrs. Laura Proctor, Underwood, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite. "I had the grip, and it left me with a very weak stomach. I did not have any appetite and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles. It strengthened my stomach and gave me a good appetite, so that now I feel like a new man." Geo. H. Couse, Oneonta, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are mild, gentle, effective. Do not strain or gripe. Best after-dinner Pills.

To speak of "Spring Medicine" always suggests Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's. As a Spring medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is practically alone in the field, as it is the one true blood purifier. It is a modern medicine, originated by experienced pharmacists of to-day, under whose careful supervision it is still prepared. It is prepared by a Combination, Proportion and Process, peculiar to itself, and by which it is given Peculiar and unequalled curative power. It combines Economy and Strength.

"I have been a sufferer from nervous debility for eight years. Various kinds of medicines and treatment with several physicians did not give me relief. In May, 1893, I went to Germany on a visit, and while there was treated by a specialist

For Nervous Diseases. He prescribed medicine which my constitution would not allow me to take, so that I was compelled in a short time to give up his treatment, and so I looked for something else to take. In August of the same year I returned to this country, and on the advice of a friend

Began Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle benefited me, and in a short time I realized that I was cured. I am now strong, have a good appetite and have increased greatly in weight since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continue to take the medicine regularly, although I consider myself permanently cured." Mrs. Clara Hicks, 246 Union avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR

Club and Table Use

Not a club in America that does not regard Sparkling "Londonderry" as the most delicious sparkling water on the market. The wealth and refinement of the business and social world are never without it. It is the water par excellence for the man or woman who exercises too little and lives too well, and they drink it, first, because they like it, and next, because it keeps them well. These are not idle remarks, but facts which can be easily verified in any city or town. A single trial demonstrates why this is true.

Be Sure to Get HOOD'S

Do not be induced to buy any substitute, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS OF "Londonderry Lithia."

Our enormous business has tempted many to discover lithia (?) springs, a few to attempt to manufacture "lithia water," and some to offer "lithia tablets" as substitutes. All this is evidence confirming the grand truth that

"Londonderry" Is the Water of Waters Most Used and prescribed. It is safe to affirm that the use of "Londonderry" exceeds that of any other medicinal water in the world, and is greater than all other American Waters combined.

Medicinally

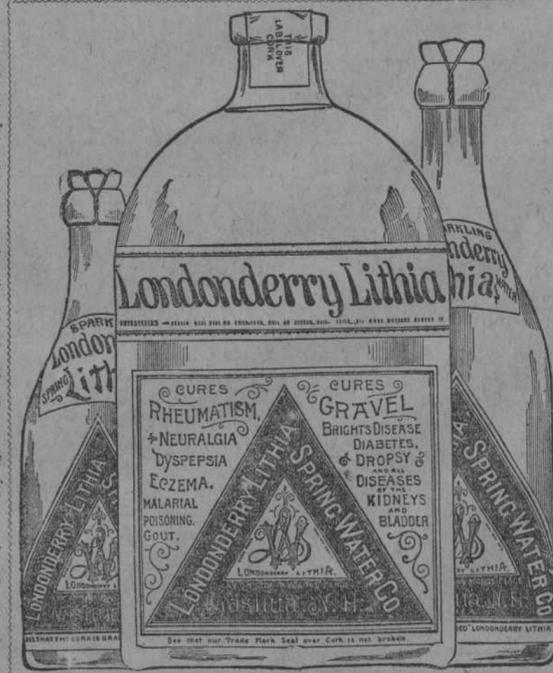
It is prescribed by all the leading physicians, mentioned in all the medical books of the day, and is, in short, the standard medicinal water with the American people.

The Govt. Reports officially admit that the granitic soil surrounding the spring is the richest in the elements that produce a natural lithia water of any formation in the United States, therefore, whatever is true of any lithia water is doubly true of "Londonderry."

We do not find it necessary to print testimonials, but we have thousands of them and will supply them upon application.

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