

## ONE HORSE RUNS RAILROAD.

Unique Conveyance for Passengers and Freight Between Maine Towns.

One of the unique things in Maine is the one horse car which transports passengers, mail, express and freight from Gilead to Hastings. It is four miles or so from the Grand Trunk station at Gilead to the village of Hastings, in a valley almost on the line between Maine and New Hampshire. A few years ago, when Hastings was more prosperous, a railway was built between these villages on the carriage road along Wild River Valley.

A locomotive, built for this railroad, made four trips or so daily, connecting with each passenger train over the Grand Trunk. Recently the railway locomotive was taken off and a horse substituted. The animal is harnessed to a light car, in which passengers, mail, express and freight are stowed. It is hard footing for the horse along the railroad ties, and the animal seldom goes faster than a walk. The trip is made once a day. Drummers say the ride is not the most exciting one they have ever experienced, but it is unique.

## Italian Dogs of War.

It has been recently recorded that our friend, the Scotch collie, has been appearing in a striking, new Italian military role. In a Milan paper recently appeared an interesting account of the manner in which a little corps of collies has been added to the Italian army and turned into dogs of war.

They are not used for fighting, but for retrieving wounded soldiers. Their trainer, Capt. Crotola, has adopted the method employed with the St. Bernards. In the training process the captain employs his men to play the part of the wounded. These collies, however, on finding a wounded soldier, are not trained to haul the man along with them, but they carry a small wallet of restoratives, to render first aid. After the wounded man has been refreshed the collies hurry off to give the signal to the scouts of the army, who then bring the wounded into the relief line.

One of the collies, Asta by name, coaxes and encourages the wounded man to accompany her, if he can, failing that, she dashes off and in a little while returns conveying the search party. Another, who is called Mars, on finding one of the wounded, takes to the nearest high ground and raises a howl to summon the ambulance men.—Stray Stories.

## Butterfly Harvesting.

Travellers in Berlin visiting the adjacent country in the spring are surprised to see the trees in the woods gayly dressed in gauze as if for a ball. The gauze, which is put around the short branches, is tied up near the trunk of the tree and is not intended for decorative use, but is the work of the butterfly harvesters.

It is well known that many butterflies are valuable, and unique specimens in good condition will bring good prices. In catching a full-grown butterfly there is always danger of injuring its delicate wings and destroying or lessening its value. To obtain the butterflies in the most satisfactory manner the collectors raise their own specimens, and they choose the woods for the grazing ground. With boxes of caterpillars on nests of leaves, they repair to the outskirts of Berlin, and place the worms on the limbs, where they will have a sufficient quantity of food of the proper kind and live under natural conditions. The gauze is placed carefully over each limb after a sufficient number of the caterpillars have been placed on it, and left to make their cocoons, when the harvest is gathered. Trees dressed in this way present a peculiar appearance.

## Hornet Sting for Drunkenness.

The jail at Whiting is an old box building that is seldom used. Recently, however, a young man imbibed too freely of some tonic that not only toned him up but made him unduly fractious, and the city marshal was compelled to gather him in and place him in this little-used jail.

Just after they left him the most horrible cries of pain and shouts for help were heard issuing from the wooden box, but it was supposed that these were only the ravings of a drunken man, who desired to attract attention. Some time later it was discovered that a nest of hornets had been disturbed by the prisoner's entrance and immediately commenced to punish him for disturbance of their peace, as well as drunkenness. The treatment sobered him and the police judge deemed further penance unnecessary.—Holton (Kan.) Record.

North Carolina Teacher's Big Pupil.

Mr. M. B. Forbes, of Camden county, who is attending the summer school, boasts of teaching the most ponderous pupil this country has ever produced.

His name is Lewis Lewark, son of John Lewark, a fisherman on Albemarle Sound. He is 21 years old and weighs 710 pounds. When he went to school to Mr. Forbes he weighed over 500 pounds and his mother told Mr. Forbes that Lewis weighed 150 pounds before he was weaned. He exhibits himself sometimes, going to Virginia Beach, Norfolk and other nearby places. He will not venture far from home—he is afraid of an accident or that he will get sick. He sleeps on an iron bedstead and has a chair especially constructed for his use. He spends his time with his father on the beach.—Chapel Hill News.

## Largest Coff of Rope.

The largest coil of rope ever seen in Portland, Oregon, has been made for a towline.

The huge coil contains 80 fathoms of cable 4 1/2 inches in diameter, weighs a little over three tons and costs in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

## A TREE MOSQUITOES SHUN.

And Meat Hung in Its Branches. Becomes Tender.

M. de Parkville, in the Journal des Debats, announces a discovery which should be of interest to Jerseyites and of other dwellers beneath the curse of the mosquito—a tree which makes things so unpleasant for the pestiferous little insect that it will not come within a radius of a hundred yards of the vicinity in which the tree grows.

The tree is a native of China, and its effect on the insect was discovered by accident. In the English settlement on the banks of the Si-Kiang River one of the houses surrounded by these (called papaya) was found to be free from the pest, while the other houses in the neighborhood were infested by mosquitoes. However, after a cyclone, during which the papaya were demolished, the insects appeared there in full force.

The papaya has also the property of making meat tender when hung in its branches, and this, together with the fact that the sap of the tree is used in medicine as an aid to digestion, would seem to indicate that its effect is semi-digestive.

## Presidential Succession.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the 49th Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior (the offices of Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce were created after the passage of the act). The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, giving 20 days' notice. The act applies only to such cabinet offices as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency. The cabinet officer advanced to the Presidency would serve until the end of the term.

## Korea the Pathway of Nations.

Nothing encourages the study of geography like war. It was in 1871 that Americans began to look up Korea on the map, for at that time we were at war with her; but there was only one battle, and in that battle only one man was killed—on our side. So the geographies were soon put back on the shelf. In 1894 Korea again came to the front, but the Chinese fled so precipitately before the Japanese that before the geographies were fairly open the tide of war swept across the Yalu and left Korea again the "Land of Morning Calm." And now again in this year of grace she is to be made, though much against her will, the chessboard for another game. In 1228 she was swept from north to south by the Mongols in their effort to get at the Japanese. In 1592 she was swept from south to north by the Japanese in their effort to get at the Chinese. She has been verily the pathway of nations, trodden of every foot.—Century.

## Hospitality in Darkest Africa.

Among the most notable modern instances of friendship and its fidelity in love is that of the negroes, Sudi and Chuma for David Livingstone. Finding him in the grass hut at Ilala, on his knees in the stillness of death, these simple minded children of the Dark Continent felt a sense of orphanage sweep over their souls. The story of how through nine weary and perilous months they carried that beloved body to the sea, never fainting, never halting, until love, untiring, deathless, all-constraining love, had done all that could be done, and laid that heroic form at the feet of the British consul, is a tale of tenderness, gratitude, inventiveness, devotion, heroism of love unsurpassed in history or fiction. No wonder that at first the world was slow to believe! No wonder that when the funeral cortege bore that sacred dust to Britain's mausoleum these black-skinned heroes had places of honor!—Selected.

## Welsh Boy's Strange Funeral.

The burial of the lad Griffith Morgan of Aberdare, who wandered from home and for whom thousands of miners went in search before his body was recovered, gave rise to remarkable scenes. Ten thousand people lined the route to the cemetery and another 3,000 took part in the funeral procession.

First came the local ministers, then his schoolmates, numbering several hundreds, followed by hundreds of miners. Behind these came a choir of 500 men, women and children, who sang all the way to the cemetery those solemn but sweet melodies peculiar to Welsh funerals. These included the tunes "Alexander," "Aberystwyth" and "Llanfyllen."

Immediately behind the flower covered coffin were the male relatives, followed by a large number of vehicles of all kinds carrying the women mourners.—London Daily Chronicle.

## Not Tilden's Mother.

"Not any for me," declared Mrs. Cornelia Lossing Tilden at Sorosis on Saturday as a newspaper woman veered around in her direction. "I met one of them once. The next day there appeared in her paper an interview with me in which it was stated that I was the mother of Samuel J. Tilden."

"Samuel J. Tilden's mother! And he died in the year 86 at the advanced age of seventy-two!"

## AN OLD SMOKER'S DREAM.

Now an One-Time Smoker Gets His Old Enjoyment.

"It has been eighteen years since I was told to break loose from tobacco, as over-indulgence in smoking was about to knock me out," said S. J. Manson of Chicago. "From that day, though so dear a lover of the weed, I haven't put a cigar or pipe between my lips, and yet, strange as it may sound, on numerous occasions I find myself puffing out huge clouds of smoke drawn from the most fragrant Havanas that ever were given to so-lace mankind."

"These smokes, let it be understood, come in my dreams, but the enjoyment they confer is as solid and substantial as in the old days, when the indulgence was a reality. Curiously enough, too, the visions always present a group of friends. I can see them puffing away vigorously. I catch the aroma they blow forth; I hear their conversation as in the old days, and the whole atmosphere is of tobacco. Yet, despite these vivid pictures, awakening brings no desire to resume the ancient habit, and so I expect to continue dreaming of smoking to the end of the chapter without ever putting it in practice."—Washington Post.

## Spirituous Liquors in the South.

"Have you noticed," said the observant man about town, "that the people of the South are becoming every year less addicted to the use of spirituous liquors? Whether this is attributable to the prohibition propaganda or to the growing popularity of other beverages I am not prepared to say, but that it is a fact you may easily convince yourself by visiting the prominent saloons of the city during the lunch hour."

"Where ten drinks of whiskey were sold ten years ago, to-day you will find but one handed over the counter. Claret, milk and beer seem to be the favorite beverages of the lunchers. You see men drinking beer to-day, who sneered at it ten years ago, and the switching to the milder beverage seems to have caused a decrease in the number of drunkards. You may go a whole day and not see a man heavily intoxicated. Soda water, too, seems to be becoming a factor in diminishing the demand for intoxicants not to be despised. There are no available statistics on the subject, but I am informed by a drummer for the soda fountains and bottling works that the annual consumption of the fizzing liquid amounts in dollars to more than fifty millions, and is constantly on the increase."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## How the Mussel Travels.

Of all the absurd forms of locomotion practised by the creatures of the deep, the most preposterous is that of the mussel. Squids will startle you by darting backward, crabs hustle off sideways at a lively gait; but nothing saves the dull brain of "some kind of clam critter," pondering over the transportation problem in those remote epochs when time was no object could have evolved so slow and cumbersome a method.

You may often see mussels climb up the pile of a wharf toward the high water mark. Notice the black threads attached to the clam. They do the business. The mussel shoots out a spray of gelatinous stuff in the direction he wants to go and this hardens into those black threads. He lets go the old ones and climbs up the new. You can trace his progress up the pile by the bunches of old threads which he leaves behind at intervals. It has never been figured out whether he could go a mile in less than a year, but it would be safe to back the mussel in the animals "slow race."—Country Life in America.

## Origin of "To Tip."

Appropos of the question whether it were better "to tip or not to tip" waiters, the origin of the odd little word, which so greatly influences the treatment of man at public dining houses, goes back a couple of centuries to the coffee-houses of England. At the doors of the eating rooms a brass-bound box with lock and key was hung up, and into the slit in the top customers were expected to drop a coin for the waiter "To Insure Promptness," according to the phrase engraved upon it. Hence the word "Tip" spelled from the initial letters of the three words on the box, and since used to express the fee of waiters.

## A Chemical Detective.

Truly the way of the transgressor is hard and his ingenuity is kept busy eluding the constantly increasing methods of detecting him. The latest device is extremely subtle, and it will be a clever thief who can see his way clear out of the trap which a scientific mind has prepared for him.

It was invented by a chemist of Budapest, and is a chemical powder, of a yellow color, which has the curious property of dyeing the skin of the person touching it a deep blue. The color is not removable by any known means, and washing it only makes the color deeper. However, after about a fortnight it begins to wear off, and at the end of about three months all traces of the coloration will vanish.

## Lady Anglessey's Emeralds.

Lady Anglessey is one of the fortunate possessors of valuable emeralds, owning tiara, necklace, bracelets, and earrings of the lovely green gems. And they become their owner's beauty to perfection, for Lady Anglessey is extremely fair, with red-gold hair and blue eyes.

## A Map 1,500 Years Old.

A map of Jerusalem in mosaic has been found in Palestine and is said to be over 1,500 years old.

## WHAT KILLS MEN IN WAR.

Bayonet and Saber Compared With Firearms and Artillery.

In the Army and Navy Journal some data are given as to the number of wounds actually inflicted by the bayonet and saber as compared with firearms and artillery. Of all wounds treated by medical officers of the Union armies in the Civil War about four-tenths of one per cent., or 922 out of 240,112, were saber or bayonet wounds. In the Crimean War the English and French had 2 1/2 per cent. of such wounds; in the Schleswig-Holstein War about 3 per cent., while in the Franco-Prussian War the records show that the Germans received less than one-third of 1 per cent.

"A striking commentary this upon the advance of modern military science, showing that with the general adoption of long range firearms the saber and bayonet are rapidly falling into disuse, and the time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when those old and honored weapons will become obsolete."

But it is not the bullet or the artillery fire which strikes down the largest numbers of men. It is disease. In the Civil War one man out of every 6.7 was wounded in action; one of every 38 died of his wounds; one of every 42.7 was killed in action. Of the total mortality among colored soldiers 90 per cent. was from disease. Of the total mortality among the white volunteers, 70 per cent. was owing to disease; among the white regulars, 60 per cent.—Chicago Tribune.

## Some Strange Reasoning.

The following remarkable story appears in Mr. Whigham's "Manchuria and Korea": "A Cossack, in a fit of drunkenness, had shot a Chinaman, and it was necessary to bring several of the men to the bedside of the dying victim for purpose of identification of the culprit. The Chinaman, however, refused absolutely to single out the guilty man, saying: 'Why should he be killed, since I must die in any case?' Then they explained to him that the man would only be severely punished, to which the Chinaman responded that since he forgave the culprit there was no reason why he should suffer. Then the theory of punishment was adduced as an argument—the Cossack must be punished in order that he might not repeat the offense. 'But,' said the Chinaman, 'he will never do it again when he knows that I forgive him,' and there the matter ended."

## Lace Worth \$5,000 a Yard.

There is a legend that the first lace was made by a girl who preserved a beautiful bit of seaweed by catching all the dainty part of leaves and stems to a piece of linen with fine thread.

The most expensive lace manufactured to-day is valued at \$5,000 a yard. Such lace is made, however, in very small quantities. It is in imitation of "old point," and the thread used is the finest flint glass fiber, the pattern being thickly incrustated with diamonds. The price of this trimming is about \$140 an inch.

The high prices which the fine laces command are, of course, occasioned by the careful workmanship that is required in their manufacture. Besides, the thread is very expensive, an ounce of Flanders thread having frequently been sold at \$20 a pound. But this quantity can be turned into lace worth \$200.

## Sailor's Peculiar Meal.

"The strangest meal I ever ate," said a sailor, "was dished up to me in the Yellow Sea nine years ago. This meal consisted of an ostrich egg and a Japanese oyster."

"There was nine of us fell to, and the egg and the oyster made enough for all. The egg was hard boiled. Cookie had shelled it, and it came on looking fine, all white and glistening, with a tart yellow sauce in the bottom of the dish. We sliced it down with a knife, the same as you would slice a turkey. It wasn't bad—a little eggy, that's all."

"The Japanese oyster was nearly two feet long. Jag oysters is, you know, the biggest in the world. It was served raw, and when the boatswain stuck his long carvin' knife in it, it shivered all over and it seemed to me a kind of low groan escaped it. It tasted fine. There was enough left for a stew."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## Big and Little Things.

Big and little are relative terms. The great fairs in Paris were chiefly noted for the big things displayed—big towers, big maps, big wheels and big mechanisms generally.

But in the missionary exhibit at the chamber of commerce in San Francisco is the smallest Bible in the world. It is so small for a "pocket edition." It is so small, indeed, that it has to be kept under glass.

It measures but half an inch in thickness and three-fourths of an inch in length. Most of the words have to be read with a magnifying glass, but when so read the text is very distinct. This little book can tell greater great truths. It could not tell greater if it were as large as a meeting house.

## The Pyramid Limp.

The pyramid limp is a disease that usually attacks the tourist the second or third day after his arrival in Cairo. To many visitors the pyramids are all there is to see in Egypt, and once arrived there they proceed to make the ascent.

It is not an easy climb, as these steps are so high that no one can reach the top without help from before and behind, and the result is strained and lamed muscles.

Residents and habitués recognize the pyramid limp in an instant, and the sufferer is greeted with jeers whenever he makes reference to his sufferings.

## TOWNS WITHOUT NO. 12.

"12 1/2" or "14A" Has to Do Duty in Bern and Paris.

So superstitious are the inhabitants of the Swiss town of Bern that the number 13 is strictly prohibited by the municipal authorities. It does not appear as a number on houses, and a builder who recently braved public opinion by annexing a 13 to a new house had no offer for it for four months. He changed the number, and a week afterward a tenant moved in.

The police or soldiers do not display the fatal number. Even on official documents this combination of figures is replaced by 14A or 14B.

"It is a curious fact that the number 13 is not found on any of the houses of Paris," said a traveler who has just returned from that city.

"On a visit to the French metropolis I put up at a house numbered 12 1/2, and when I observed that the house on the left was numbered 11 and the one on the right 14 it started me out investigating."

"At first I thought perhaps it was merely a case of the authorities bowing to purely neighborhood superstition, but in the investigation that I made subsequently—and it was quite as full as circumstances would permit—I found that the superstition appeared to extend all over the city, for nowhere could I find trace of a number 13 on a residence."

"There were 13 1/2 in plenty. There may be some number 13s; but I could not find them."—New York Sun.

## Longhorn Steers Gone.

There was a time when the "Texas steer" breed of cattle covered the grazing grounds of the Southwest. They were the descendants of the long-horned cattle which the early Spanish explorers and adventurers brought from their homes across the seas. Hundreds of thousands of them ranged the unfenced pastures, rendering little more than a small tribute of hide and tallow to the Mexican or beef to the Indian. Finally, the cowboy came into existence, and these wild denizens of the plains were dragged from their high estate and became the subjects of sordid commerce.

These cattle were rough in appearance and usually brown, dun and black in color, there being no deep reds and roans. Their horns, however, were their really distinguishing features. These were certainly immense, often from four to five feet across from tip to tip. They were naturally wild brutes. Some of them could never be rounded up, but had to be shot in order that the others might be got under control. There were in every herd a few fighters which the cowboys called "mooseheads." They would fight viciously among themselves or with the other cattle and would frequently gore the horses of the cowboys to death.

The longhorns have now practically all disappeared. Their place has been taken by graded and thoroughbred cattle of a much larger size and value.—Kansas City Journal.

## New Courage in Old Age.

There comes a time in the life of nearly every man when he realizes that he is growing old. Perhaps it is in the very prime of life, about the fortieth year, that this recognition of his mortality gives the most distress, and he is disposed to doubt whether it is possible for him to accomplish anything worth while. In the face of much evidence to the contrary it has been affirmed that a man who has done nothing great before that age will never do it; that life after forty consists mainly in leaning on previous acquisitions. However, as time goes on many a man develops a new courage, and especially he resolves to live thoroughly and heartily to the last moment. As a French philosopher urged, a man should keep at his work as though immortal, even though he should know that death would come to-morrow. Another moralist asserts that a man who, on a sinking ship, should not take his pill at the prescribed moment and wind up his watch lacks a manly quality. Anyhow, the man who at eighty, or any other age at which he retains a healthy mind, does not shrink from an undertaking merely because death is near gets the best out of life.—Philadelphia Record.

## Profits in Kerosene.

The account given by H. A. Crafts in the Scientific American of the quantity of petroleum in storage in California is likely to impress the reader with the fact of how easy it is to get rich if one only enjoys a monopoly of the natural resources of the earth.

The Standard Oil Company, which is the chief concern to barrel up the wealth of California, has 6,000,000 barrels in storage and the largest of its reservoirs has a capacity of 500,000 barrels.

Of course, there is an element of labor present in the buying, refining and shipping of the crude article.

The regular price quoted at some of the oil fields is 22 cents a barrel, and some sales have been made as cheap as 14 cents a barrel. Those who pay 14 cents a gallon in the stores for refined oil can see the amount of profit extracted from crude petroleum.

But manufacture has been stimulated by the cheapness and the employment of oil as fuel has increased to such an extent that it is now equivalent in cheapness to coal at 70 cents a ton.

## Thoughtful Photographer.

German photographer, Kunwald, when taking a picture of a woman of doubtful age placed sheets of calypso between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the marks of age.

## When It Was First.

When it was first used, the submarine cable was laid in the Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 1858 that the first cable was laid between Europe and America. It was not until 1866 that the first cable was laid between Europe and Asia. It was not until 1871 that the first cable was laid between Europe and Australia. It was not until 1876 that the first cable was laid between Europe and South America. It was not until 1881 that the first cable was laid between Europe and Africa. It was not until 1888 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 1891 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 1896 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 1901 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 1906 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. It was not until 1911 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 1916 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 1921 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 1926 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 1931 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 1936 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. It was not until 1941 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 1946 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 1951 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 1956 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. 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It was not until 2011 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 2016 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2021 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 2026 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. It was not until 2031 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2036 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 2041 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 2046 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2051 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 2056 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. 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It was not until 2361 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2366 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 2371 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 2376 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2381 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 2386 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. It was not until 2391 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2396 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 2401 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 2406 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2411 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 2416 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. It was not until 2421 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2426 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 2431 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 2436 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2441 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 2446 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. It was not until 2451 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2456 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 2461 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 2466 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2471 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 2476 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. It was not until 2481 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the South Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2486 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Indian Ocean. It was not until 2491 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Pacific Ocean. It was not until 2496 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean. It was not until 2501 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Arctic Ocean. It was not until 2506 that the first cable was laid between Europe and the Antarctic Ocean. 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