

SALAD DE CHRYSANTHEMUM

New Dish, Which Is Gaining Popularity in London Society, Made from Petals of Flowers.

London—At a not far distant date such an incident as the following will excite no comment: The scene is a fashionable little dinner party, with an animated group around a beautifully decorated table lit with candles under glowing crimson shades. White chrysanthemums and pale pink roses surrounded with similar and a fairy tracery of fern cover the center and corners of the festive board. Hater a servant bearing an empty blue and white china bowl, which is placed before the charming hostess. The hostess rises with a subdued rustle of silk and proceeds to rip the table decorations to pieces.

No, it is not lazily, but merely the first stages of the new chrysanthemum salad—a delicacy which promises to become speedily popular.

The "Duchess of Sutherland," a magnificent touloued mop of petals 30 inches in circumference exhibited the other day at the Crystal palace chrysanthemum show, is one of the best varieties for salad purposes. Two blooms, making sufficient salad for six persons, cost one shilling two pence, and the whole salad would cost but 38 pence.

The petals are pulled out and mixed in the bowl, and a few rose or violet leaves dropped in add to the appearance. White chrysanthemums are best, as the colored varieties look rather "messy" when mixed with oil and vinegar.

The flavor is by no means insipid, for the flower has a well marked, delicate taste, as delicious in its way as asparagus, while the poetry of the whole dish should appeal to the aesthetic and artistic as well as to the eaters after novelties.

TO SEEK HEALTH IN WEST.

Railroad to Establish Open-Air Sanitarium in Semiarid Regions of Texas.

Austin, Tex.—The experiment of establishing open-air sanitariums on a large scale is to be tried in the healthful semiarid region of western Texas, under the auspices of the Southern Pacific railroad. The novel plan is to be followed of establishing caravans of health and pleasure seekers, who will carry with them full and complete camp equipment. These nomads will use their own pleasure, guided largely, however, by the advice and discretion of the physicians and attendants who will accompany them, in moving about from place to place. The railroad will provide a supply of good horses and wagons and the recreation and health seekers may rove over the country in true cowboy style. The temporary tent cities will provide shelter for those who prefer periods of rest.

There are scores of cases of persons having been cured of various ailments of the body, particularly of those affected with lung trouble, by coming to western Texas and leading an open-air life on the ranches. This is just what the Southern Pacific proposes to encourage and direct on a large scale. All the camp equipment, horses, food, supplies, physicians and in fact everything needed will be provided by the railroad and the traveler will be charged only a nominal sum to help to pay for the expenses of conducting the open-air sanitariums.

FIX DATE OF REBELLION.

Spring of 1906 Chosen by Macedonians for General Uprising Against Turkish Rule.

London—A letter from Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, to a friend in London says it is the intention of the revolutionary committee to defer the next general rising until the spring of 1906, after the expiration of the two-year term of the Austro-Russian reforms.

Sarafoff adds the reforms are utter failures, and the condition of the peasants is worse than before the late revolution. Their homes have not been rebuilt and the people are on the verge of starvation, some of them freezing to death.

The insurgents under Damien Grueff are maintaining the revolutionary organization with 70 bands of 10 to 50 men each, and are collecting funds in Macedonia for the next rising. Sarafoff is in Bulgaria for the same purpose. In Macedonian circles in London the mobilization of the Albanian regiments and Turkish reserves and the appointment of Nazir Pasha as special envoy, with instructions to take all the measures necessary to suppress the Bulgarian movement by the quickest possible methods, create uneasiness as Nazir is regarded as being the most reliable Turkish commander in suppressing Christian risings.

Explosive to Help Travel.

Philadelphia—D. Gold, a retired naval officer, says that next spring the world's mode of travel will be revolutionized by his new explosive aluminum strip, with a speed of 100 miles an hour its propeller will make 1,000 revolutions a minute, which will make Europe in 30 hours and Chicago in ten, says Gold.

OLD BACKWOODS SCHOOLS.

Interesting Reminiscences of an Indiana Lawyer, a Pupil of Seventy Years Ago.

Curious and interesting details concerning the earlier years of American educational life come now and then to the surface, says Youth's Companion. "When I went to a log cabin school down in Harrison county," said an elderly Indiana lawyer, "we had no regular reading books or 'readers,' as they are now called. I learned first to read at home, by the log-cabin fire of pine knots, lying on my breast on the floor, with my elder brothers, pouring over the grotesque print and hair-raising pictures of Davy Crockett's almanac. In school afterward, when we got older, we read from the 'Life of Daniel Webster,' 'Life of Daniel Boone' and the New Testament.

"Every child who came to school had to bring a reading book of some description. When my wife first went to school she carried a small dictionary. Some of the older scholars laughed at her for bringing a dictionary, and this wounded her feelings so that she returned home, and did not go to school again for six weeks. When 'Murray's English Reader' came into vogue, all classes like to read from it, and small boys who should have been in the 'Primer' stumbled painfully over the big words, but could not understand them.

"Grammar was almost unknown territory then; but when it came into the log-cabin school curriculum I did three days' work on a man's farm to earn money enough to buy myself a Kirkham's Grammar."

"Before I was 20 years old I myself was a log-cabin school teacher. My pupils all brought Testaments to read in. The print was too fine, therefore troublesome—and I bought the school McGuffey's Readers with my own slim earnings.

"In 1848 I first saw blackboards in the schools of larger settlements, then went back to my own school and had one made. It consisted of boards planed smooth, nailed to the wall, and painted black. This curious innovation was hooted at by my pupils, large and small, and I came to my school one morning to find the door broken in, and my precious new blackboard chopped into kindling wood. My man was in those days. I had another blackboard made at once, and told my school that if it was destroyed I would shoot the person who did it, if I did not find him out for ten years. This sufficed; the blackboard was not molested.

"In those days, when a boy began to cipher, as they then called it, he was given a broken piece of slate, with a piece chipped off the corner for a pencil. I never owned any other kind of slate. My first 'ciphering,' or 'figuring,' as it was also called, was done on our rough, wooden log-cabin floor—a puncheon floor—by cutting marks with my jack-knife. The problem was this, which I, a quite small boy, heard my big brother and another boy trying to solve: 'How many heads, tails and legs would 13 dozen dogs and a no-tail pup have?'"

"My answer proved correct; and my father, who was then the log-cabin teacher of the district, decided that if I could do so well I was big enough to quit play and go to school."

TEA DRINKING TREMENS.

Shattered Nerves Resulting from Over-Indulgence in the Beverage.

Tea tremens is a recognized disease in China. Its victims are the tea tasters—the judges of the Chinese teas. These men never swallow a drop of tea, but nevertheless they become afflicted with a malady as distressing as insomnia.

"Tea tremens," said a dealer, "is, in a word, shattered nerves. The victim of tea tremens can't sleep, can't eat, can't sit still. Furthermore, he is unhappy—as unhappy as a man who was drunk the night before—and his mind lingers on the thought of suicide.

"Tea tasters of China are Englishmen. Their employers are Russians. Russia is the great tea-drinking country, and it is to Russia that the best tea goes. Some of this Russian tea is worth \$10 to \$12 a pound. The Russian tea firms employ English tasters, because tasting is an art that requires great abstemiousness; alcohol must not be touched, and only the simplest foods may be taken. The Russian is anything but abstemious. He is a great eater and drinker, and the largest salary would not tempt him away from the festive board. Hence his tea tasters are all temperate Englishmen.

"In tasting tea you don't swallow; you only roll upon your tongue the liquor. Nevertheless you get tea tremens. The powerful aroma of the herb, after a month or so of tasting, wrecks your nerves and first you have headache and then insomnia attacks you.

"But the disease is curable. Tea tasters, after a variation of a week or two, are as well as ever again. It is a good thing for them that their calling only has to be piled a few months in the spring. It would inevitably kill them otherwise."

Ball-Bearing Cannon. To prevent the life of big cannon an American has invented a method of substituting spiral grooves of balls, like ball bearings in a bicycle, for the rifle grooves. A Glasgow man had fitted ball bearings to the projectile, which is said to be the cheaper method of the two.

Dared. "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are."

"Well, I suppose I eat more venison-wurst than anything else. Now, confound you, go on with your theory if you've got the nerve."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ABANDONING USE OF MEAT

Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables Is on the Increase in This Country.

Striking though the decline in meat consumption as shown by the census report is, none of us will take it as evidence that we eat less generously than our ancestors. Indeed, says Pearson's Magazine, Americans as a people never fare better in food than they do to-day. To make up for the decreased meat diet there is but one way to turn. Have we increased our vegetable food—our wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, sugar?

The census gives interesting results. In 1850 Americans consumed 430 bushels of wheat for each 100 persons; in 1900, 623 bushels—a very marked rise. Corn and potatoes give very similar percentages of increase. But the most surprising change is in the consumption of oats, presumably on account of the improved methods of the manufacture of oatmeal: 90 bushels in 1850 to 386 bushels in 1900—over fourfold in 40 years. During the last decade, however, the consumption of oatmeal has lost ground relatively, dropping to 361 bushels for each 100 persons. This decrease is probably due to the substitution of other "cereals" and "breakfast" foods, which have in some families wholly taken the place of oatmeal.

Now, take the market garden product, fruits and sugars. Anyone who will stop to think of the present day grocery store with its rows upon rows of inviting canned goods—tomatoes, corn, peas, beans and all manner of fruits—and of the excellent displays of green vegetables and fresh fruits, from huckleberries to watermelons, will find himself convinced of the important part these foods play in our common diet. And then our candy item, our preserves item: no one whose memory can supply a comparison of the candy stores of 30 years ago with those of to-day can fail to be impressed with the increase of sugar consumption. Here, indeed, the figures tell a striking story. In 1850 each man, woman and child in America ate 23 pounds of sugar; in 1900 65 pounds of sugar. And in the 24 years since 1830 the consumption of

market garden products and fruits has increased more than threefold. And here is another interesting point: Ten years ago potatoes outranked market garden products more than two to one. The last census puts them in the opposite relation, potatoes falling behind by nearly \$10,000,000. One of the most striking features of this increased eating of market garden products is indicated by the remarkable increase of land covered by glass to supply our modern bills of fare with early and late "green stuff." It is scarcely a dozen years since this increase began its expansion and yet the census of 1900 reports over 304 acres of land covered with glass in New York state alone and nearly as much in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with over 200 acres each in Illinois and Massachusetts.

BOTTLE GUN SHOTS OIL. Invention of a Brazilian Admiral to Smooth the Surface of the Ocean.

While the process of quieting the troubled waters by scattering oil on the surface has been known and practiced for a long time, there are constantly new means being devised for the application of the oil. The latest thing of this character is the "bottle gun," which has been invented by Vice Admiral Guimaraes, of the Brazilian navy, who proposes to scatter oil on the water ahead of the boat by its means.

The gun is a handy little piece mounted on a pivot carriage, which is bolted down to the deck, so that there is no recoil. It is made of bronze, but the chamber at the breech which contains the propelling charge is of steel. The charge, in a brass central-cylinder, is loaded into the gun from the rear, as it is a breech-loading piece, with an interrupted screw plug to close it.

The bore of the gun is of much greater diameter than the powder chamber, and the projectile, which is nothing more than an ordinary wine bottle filled with sawdust steeped in oil, is entered at the muzzle and rammed home. The advantage of this is obvious, since there would never be any difficulty in providing a supply of these fragile projectiles.

When the gun is discharged the bottle is, of course, broken, and with its contents scattered over the water for a considerable distance. If fired ahead, to form a smooth pathway for the advancing vessel, it requires to be discharged every five minutes, but if the vessel is stationary or lying to one round every 20 minutes is said to be sufficient.

Touched the Spot.

Rodrick—So Freddy is after the rich Gotroff girl? How in the world did he make such a favorable impression with the mother?

Van Albert—Oh, that was easy. When he saw the mother and daughter together for the first time he asked if they were sisters. —Chicago Daily News.

The Other Side.

She—I should imagine automobilism must be the poetry of motion.

He—So it is; until the machine breaks down. Then it suddenly becomes "blank verse!"—N. Y. Times.

Altogether Too Unpleasant.

Would-Be-Actress—In the third act I simply lose myself.

Manager—Well, let us have that act first.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN SPY.

An Example of Soldierly Courage Equal to Any Ever Recorded.

"It was about twilight of September 29," says a Tokyo paper. "A Japanese soldier camped in the neighborhood of Yental was cooking his supper when a man attired in a Chinese farmer's clothes and hat passed by. The soldier asked him to bring some fresh water. Instead of complying with the request the man took to flight. This conduct aroused the anger and suspicion of the Japanese soldier, who at once pursued the man. He caught up with him and, tearing off his hat, discovered that he was a Russian in disguise. He was a spy. The following day a courtmartial sat to deliver judgment on the Russian soldier, whose name was Vasilii Liaboff. He was 32 years old and a private belonging to the Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Chienbasky regiment of the Seventy-first division of the Fifth army corps. He walked calmly into the court and bowed to the judges, his dignity and manliness commanding the respect of all present. Capt. Hamao, one of the associate judges, read the verdict, which stated that the accused was a spy and therefore was to be punished with death. When the full meaning of the sentence was explained to him by an interpreter he said, respectfully but clearly, that he was satisfied and showed no sign of fear.

"It was drawing near sunset when he was executed in a neighboring valley. He was led into an inclosure by a guard. There was a small gathering of the judges, newspaper correspondents and others. The prisoner asked Capt. Hamao, who was in attendance, for permission to pray. The request was, of course, granted. When he had finished his prayers Capt. Hamao asked him if he was married and whether he had children. Both of the questions being answered in the affirmative, the captain told him that he was one of the bravest and most honorable soldiers of Russia. The interests and law of Japan, however, demanded his death. But the captain, in his private capacity, admired his bravery and deeply sympathized with him. If he had anything to leave or communicate to his people the captain would gladly undertake any trouble in order to fulfill his desire.

PEARLS FROM THE WABASH

They Are Sold in Large Numbers at High Prices in Foreign Cities.

The fame of the Wabash river pearls is spreading far and wide, and even in Paris dealers are having a big demand for them, their customers being the members of the nobility and the aristocracy. The gems are advertised as the "Wabash" pearls, and by this name they are sold in a number of the larger foreign cities. In New York the representatives of the foreign firms are besieged with "hurry up" orders, and they are unable to come anywhere near supplying the demand.

They are paying fancy prices for the gems as fast as they appear on the market. One of these pearls, which sells for \$350 will bring three times that sum before it reaches the hands of the Paris dealer, and it is hard to comprehend the price he would put on the gem when he places it on the market. The "Wabash" pearl is regarded as of high excellence by the foreign nobility. It is known that the Wabash river has produced thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of pearls during the past 12 months, and it is the unanimous belief of those who are in position to know that thousands are sold which have not come to the knowledge of the general public.

Many people are hunting pearls in the Wabash river. At Longtown one day last week hundreds of people were at work on a big sandbar there. The bar was full of mussel shells, in which the pearls are found. The pearls grow on the inside of the shells, which are broken open and the pearl carefully removed by the hunter.

It is said the production of pearls from the Wabash river is unequalled by any other stream in the world, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the eye of the foreign dealers and nobility are turned toward Indiana. The quality of the Wabash pearl stands far ahead of all others, and from the very moment it is found it is marketable. Several small fortunes have been made by the pearl hunters, and the end is not yet.

As to McJigger.

"McJigger," remarked the man in the mackintosh, "is the most corrupt politician I ever knew. I don't believe he has ever had one honest conviction."

"Of course not," observed the man who had his feet on the table. "If he had he would be serving a ten-year term in the penitentiary."—Chicago Tribune.

His Specialty.

"You say Charley Spender is a manufacturer? I thought he was just a plain loafer. What line is he in?"

"He makes trouble for his father."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Heard From.

Church—I see that fellow Stubbs has invented a new kind of megaphone.

Gotham—Well, I always said that man would make himself heard some day.—Yonkers Statesman.

FOOD OF RICH AND POOR.

Speaking of Values of Nourishment Scientist Declares People of Poverty Are Underfed.

The everyday man, says the Chicago Tribune, on an everyday diet digests and uses about 95 per cent of the material and about 91 per cent of the energy of his food. So Prof. Atwater says to the British association. He also says the idea of the need of large amounts of meat all the way through is often greatly exaggerated, and that muscular laborers need more food than sedentary workers. Mental labor differs from muscular labor in requiring much less material and energy for its support. In general, people with sedentary occupations have the larger and those whose labor is manual the smaller incomes. Thus it comes about that the well to do are often overfed and the poor underfed. In many cases the food of the poor is inadequate for normal nourishment and must remain so until they have larger incomes or cheaper food. Half the poor man's money is spent on food and it is worst spent in the market. Little attention is given to the relation between the real nutritive value of food and its cost. His is the worst cooked food and the worst served food and illustrates the old saying that "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

PIGEONS IN GREAT CLOUDS

On Pacific Coast the Birds Fly in Immense Hordes, Darkening the Sky.

Traveling in immense hordes which resemble huge black clouds sweeping over the water, millions of sea pigeons come in from the Pacific ocean, flies in the wake of mammoth schools of sardines, which they were intently pursuing. Flying three or four deep and a score or more abreast, millions upon millions of the small birds were seen floating over Baker's bay and the lower Columbia, forming a solid but ever changing mass, almost impenetrable to the human gaze. The speed at which they flew was largely a matter of conjecture, but probably was not less than 50 miles an hour. One flock of pigeons was more than two hours passing over the bar. Thousands of the birds became entangled in the mesh of the fish trap leads at high tide, and the weight of their bodies is a serious menace to the gear. At sea the pigeons can generally be found where the sardines exist, but they come to the river every summer. Their usual custom is to follow schools of whale which also feed upon the sardines. Waiting till the sardines are surrounded, and the whales are about to rush upon their victims, the pigeons slip in and gorge themselves upon the fish.

WANTS LOAN; REMITS FINE

When Asked to Lend Money to Man Guilty of Contempt, Judge Scratches Snuffing.

The famous Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was trying a case before Judge Bush, a noted jurist of that commonwealth, and became guilty of contempt of court. The judge promptly fined Mr. Marshall \$10, which the orator as promptly paid. Continuing his speech Marshall again became guilty of contempt, and was fined \$20. He had not that much money about him, but had to pay at once, else go to jail. Marshall coolly looked over the audience with the complacency that was peculiarly his, and then addressed the judge.

"May it please the court," he said, "in looking over this assemblage of my fellow citizens I see no one whom I would so really ask for a favor as your honor. Would this court kindly lend me \$20 wherewith to pay this fine? I have not so much currency with me, and I am much disinclined to go to jail." The judge turned to the clerk of the court and in his old man's voice that was changing "to childish treble" piped out:

"Mr. Clerk, scratch out that fine against Mr. Marshall! This commonwealth is better able to lose \$20 than I am."

Tests for Deafness.

A new application of the phonograph has been found in the psychological laboratory of Cornell university. Hilbert, in testing degrees of deafness, the human voice has generally been regarded as furnishing the most useful standard, but a great source of irregularity in the results is the difficulty of standardizing the tests. Owing to the natural variety among voices, it has been impossible to obtain a common unit of measurement. Recent improvements in phonograph construction, however, offer a solution of this difficulty. A permanent record on a hard cylinder furnishes a test which can be reproduced at will in any place, the same voice being always heard. The pitch and the intensity can be easily controlled, and it is possible by means of duplicate ear-tubes to examine several persons simultaneously.

Painless Teeth Extraction.

Prof. Rodard, of Geneva, has discovered a new anesthetic, by means of which a tooth may be painlessly extracted with none of the after-effects caused by ether and chloroform. Finding that the nervous system is influenced by colored light, the professor experimented with each in turn, and perceived that blue has an extraordinarily soothing effect on the nerves. The practical result of his discovery was that, by shutting the patient in a dark room and exposing his eyes to a blue light of 16-candle power for three minutes, he lost all sense of pain, although at the same time retaining his senses.

He Didn't "Scup."

"Mr. Jones, you said you were connected with the fire arms. Do you mean by that that you are a scupper?"

"No, miss, I don't sculp myself, but I furnish the stone to the man that does."—Smith's Weekly.

ATHLETES EASY PREY

SUCCUMB MORE SPEEDILY TO PNEUMONIA THAN OTHERS.

No Reserve Lung Surface to Engulf Inroads of the Disease—Typhoid Fever in Robust People.

It has been a frequent source of wonder that strong, healthy men and women should be more liable to have typhoid fever, and when they do have it they should be more liable to die as a consequence of it.

As is well known, athletes are more liable to die of pneumonia than people who are not highly developed physically. The reason for this, states the Chicago Chronicle, is that in the case of athletes the breathing capacity of the lungs has been greatly increased by athletic exercises. Nearly the whole of the available lung has been brought into constant, daily use. All of the latent air cells have been developed, and when acute disease attacks the lungs it has greater area over which to spread, and the pneumonia is of a more virulent and active type.

Another reason why athletes are not so liable to recover from pneumonia is that they have an latent lung to call into action after the disease begins. In the case of ordinary men and women at least one-third of the lung surface is in a latent or unused condition. When disease sets in it attacks only the active portion of the lungs. This leaves the person with a little reserve lung, which may be whipped into action after the disease has been developed.

Not only do the inflammatory processes of pneumonia have less surface presented for their ravages, but there is latent lung which can come to the rescue of the patient in the later stages of the disease.

Something similar to this is true in the case of robust people having typhoid fever. It is a curious fact, not generally known, that the small intestine differs in length in different people. Gray gives the average length of the small intestine to be 20 feet, but anatomists who have given this subject special study have found the average in the adult male to be 22 1/2 feet and in the adult female 21 1/2 feet. In an analysis of 100 cases the shortest small intestine observed was 15 1/4 feet, and the longest 21 feet 10 inches, a difference of over 15 feet.

This surprising variability, when properly considered, is a significant fact. The small intestine is important to digestion. It is here that the digested food of food is mainly absorbed by the blood vessels and lacteals. As the dissolved food slowly moves along the tortuous canal the nutritious portions are gradually absorbed by the blood vessels of the mucous lining. It is easy to see that the length of the tube has an important bearing upon the absorption.

Other things being equal the longer the tube the more perfect the absorption will be. A tube 20 feet long folded and twisted upon itself would present more than double the obstruction to the passage of food than a tube 15 feet long would, and this would become more than twice as valuable as a digestive organ.

It is a fact that some men have double the length of a small intestine than other men have, and also a fact that women on the average have a greater length of small intestine than men. This would at least help to account for their differences in vitality, which every physician has noticed. As a rule women will bear more strain and hunger better than men. Some men can go twice as long without food as others can. Some persons are hungry and faint if they miss a single meal while others can go without food for 24 hours or longer with little or no inconvenience.

The variability in the length of the small intestine would certainly go a long way to account for these differences. The blood vessels and lacteals of the intestine perform the same functions for man that the roots do for plants. The roots absorb the earth nutritive material. The tree is strong and of rapid growth in proportion to the number and length of its roots.

Fortunes in Broken Glass.

The waste from glass furnaces is now made useful. Into a fire resisting mold are placed fragments of glass of various colors, which are then raised to a high temperature. The coherent mass thus produced can be dressed and cut into beautifully mottled blocks of decorative surface. Designs in relief can be obtained by pressure while the material is still plastic. From broken glass a "stained glass" window can be made by firing, without the ordinary slow process of "leaching." A prosaic soda water bottle in the final fulfillment of its destiny may dazzle the eyes as brilliant "diamonds" or other "precious stones." This does the "waste" come to resemble the most precious commodity if properly handled and utilized.—Industrial Journal.

Forecasting Winter by Leaves.

"Heard a new rule for making predictions of winter weather," said a state-house man yesterday. "Jonas' reasonable, too more reasonable than the most of them, anyhow. It says that if the leaves fall early and at once, the coming winter is to be a severe one. If they fall slowly, and the trees are a long time in dropping their foliage completely, the winter is to be a mild one. It will be noted that, according to this, the coming winter is to be a mild one."—Columbus Dispatch.

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