Prof. Wiley, of the agricultural department, has just prepared a pamphlet relating to the pure food laws of European countries which affect American exports. He deals with the question in a general way, and says with few exceptions almost any food product which is in a good state of preservation, and is labeled in a manmer to give a true idea of its charman and the same of the the same o

ncter, may be sold in any country.

The German law prohibits the importation of canned meat, sausage and macerated meat of all descriptions. Fresh meat may be imported under restrictions. The addition to meat of preservatives and coloring matter usually is prohibited.

The requirements in regard to dairy products are similar to those affecting meat. Butter and cheese substitutes are required to be branded according to carefully prepared directions, and the amount of butter fat which these substitutes may contain is limited. Belgium requires that oleomargarine shall be sold uncolored, while in Holland and Denmark a maximum depth of color is prescribed. In Belgium the word "lard" must be applied only to pure, unmixed swine fat, and other edible fats which contain more than one per cent. of water or salt must be Labeled "watered." The addition of mineral substances, other than salt, and of chemical preservatives and glycerin is forbidden.

In England all adulterated or impoverished articles of food must be in packages conspicuously marked with a true description of the contents of the packages. In France food and food products must not be colored with any mineral substance, except that Prussian blue, ultramarine, chalk and ochre may be used with confections or similar products. In Italy cereats and mill products must be in a good state of preservation, free from mold, weed seed and other impurities. The addition of alum, copper sulphate, sinc sulphate, chalk and plaster, and other impurities of all descriptions is forbidden.

NEW SOCIAL PLAN.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Said to Be Plotting the Overthrow of the Four Hundred of New York.

Word comes from Paris that Mrs. Potter Palmer is at work on a plan that means the annihilation of Gotham's cherished "400" and the reorganization of an American aristocracy that shall be national in its scope rather than Manhattanese. The New York Sunday World prints the story. It

"According to what she several times confided to her bosom friends in our Paris-American colony, Mrs. Palmer is quietly engineering the overthrow of the present recognized leaders of American society. To this end she will first disrupt the New York coteries of upper fashion which have, in her opinion, assumed undue influence and latterly become very much mixed in character. This being done, she will unite the very flower of society people in all cities of the United States and create by this new selection an American aristocracy, national instead of local, and more reppresentative than the present crowd."

MARBLE PLAYING.

Washington State Mayor Believes
That It Leads to Larger
Gambling.

The interest in the factional fight over the enforcement of city ordimances, which has resulted in a boycott declared on the Palace hotel, at Pullman, Wash., conducted by Mayor Davis, continues, and the ministers are retaliating by boycotting the merchants who fight the mayor. At a recent meeting of the council Mayor Davis made quite a talk on the evils existing in Pullman, dwelling at length on what he termed the greatest evil, but not one covered by the ordinance-namely, the playing of marbles for "keeps" by the small boys of the town. This, the mayor declared, is one of the greatest evils, and one he would like to see abated. He declared it a stepping stone to gambling, and that the spirit for gambling was thus instilled in the youth, who tried next the slot machine, then other forms of gambling.

"Playing marbles for 'keeps,' "said the mayor, "is simply educating boys to be faro dealers and grown gamblers." He then urged that an ordimance be passed prohibiting the game.

A RARE VOLUME.

Valuable Book Presented to Library of Teachers' College of Columbia University.

A rare and valuable book has been presented to the library of the Teachers' college of Columbia university. It is a copy of the Eikon Basilke of King Charles I. of England. The volume purports to be "The pourtraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings, together with his private prayers, used in time of his restraint, and delivered to D. Juxton, Bishop of London, immediately before his death." The volume is still in a fine state of preservation, and its leather hinding and gilt edges look almost as fresh as new.

To Perfume Black Coffee.

The latest idea for imparting a pleasing fragrance to black coffee is to rub the four sides of the sugar rubes on an unpected lemon before dropping it is, says the Caterer. This wery simple idea comes from the Mamous Savage club, of London.

A CONVICT'S CANE.

Sont to Postmaster General Smith from Colorado—Made of Canceled Postage Stamps.

Postmaster General Smith has received a unique walking stick, which is known as the convict's cane. It was made by an inmate of the penitentiary at Canon City, Col. The cane has been placed in the museum of the post office department. It is made of thousands of canceled postage stamps, wound round a thin steel rod, subjected to heavy pressure, and then highly polished. The convict who made the cane sent it to the postmaster general with the following letter:

"I ship you by express, prepaid, a cane made from canceled stamps affixed to a three-sixteenth inch spring steel rod, at the same time being subjected to a high pressure, and then worked down into its present form, polished and finished. I have been & year in making this cane, working at it during my leisure time, and have taken great care and pains to make it durable. My purpose in sending this cane is that I am shortly to be discharged and will try to live honorably in the future. I am serving a term for my first offense and am heartily sick of the life. I leave the penitentiary in the dead of winter and it may be some time before I can find employment. I am trying to raise some money to enable me to live until I can obtain employment. If, after you have examined the cane, you would like to keep it, whatever amount you will send me will be greatly appreciated and I will be truly grateful for your assistance. If you do not want the cane you can return it at my expense. Respectfully,

"Number 4,598."
Upon receipt of the cane the postmaster general wrote to the warden
of the penitentiary and inclosed a
check for the convict.

THE GOVERNMENT FARM.

In Bad Shape for Experiments Owing to Land Being Used in Tobacco Culture.

Secretary Wilson has a corps of men at work at the government farm adjoining the Arlington national cemetery, but it will be probably a year or two before the place will be in shape where experiments in farming can be conducted. In talking about the government farm Secretary Wilson frankly said it was undoubtedly the worst piece of land he ever saw. It needed grading, draining and fertilizing, and it will be some time before the land will be in

shape to grow grass.

This land has been used for the production of tobacco for so many years that the fertility has been completely exhausted, hence it will be necessary for the agricultural department to fertilize it to put in shape for farming purposes.

The secretary has not outlined a plan to be conducted in connection with this farm, but will wait for congress to say what must be done. There is an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for conducting the farm, but in addition to getting the land in a fertile condition buildings and outhouses must be constructed.

It will be a long time before the farmers of the country will gain any practical benefit from the government farm at the national capital, but in the meantime the experimental stations throughout the country are at work making experiments which will ultimately result in financial benefit to the farmers and will lessen their work.

TRADERS MAY ADVERTISE.

London Court Decides in Favor of the Enterprising Tradesman.

On a recent Saturday the London county council was beaten in a case affecting advertising signs. One Hull, the tenant of a house in Seven Sisters road, had been fined by the petty magistrate for affixing an advertising sign on the front wall of his premises. The ground of the salleged offense laid by the London county council was that the sign projected beyond the building line and constituted a breach of the council's

by-laws.

The case was appealed, and during the hearing of the appeal by Mr. Hull amusement was caused by questions put to counsel for the London county council by one of the judges. For instance, the question was raised by his lordship whether if a poor man hung a bird cage outside a window it would be considered a projection from the building

Again, the judge thought it might be argued that a coat-of-arms affixed by a royal warrant-holder on the front of his building came under the by-law regarding projections. Flags hung out on gala days, too, his lordship merrily suggested, might be banned in the same way. The court decided that there had been no infringement of the building act, and ordered the magistrate's decision to

Mississippi's Colored Pensioners.
The Mississippi pension roll bears the names of a number of negroes. When the legislature of Mississippi pussed a pension law it provided that there should be no distinction of race or color in the matter of pensions, but that negroes who served as nurses or in other capacities with the confederate army and were wounded while in the service should receive pensions as well as the

The waters of the province of Ontario, Canada, are to be extensively restocked with fish in the spring.

CHICAGOAN FINDS A CAVERN.

H. F. Forest Discovers Wonderful Cave in Washington Containing Two Giant Human Bodies.

H. F. Forest, a miner from Chicago, who was prospecting in the Cascade mountains last summer, claims to have discovered a wonderful cavern in the foothills in the eastern part of Lewis county, Wash. The cavern is 12 feet in height and from 8 to 50 or 60 feet in width. The walls have been ponshed and contain hieroglyphics and figures that were made by human hands. The main passage was explored for five miles, from the main cavern, in one of which was boiling water, and in other parts there were ice caves.

Two tubs had been cut into the stone near these springs. In this same passage was a well about 30 feet deep, and around the well a circular stairway led to the bottom. After devious winding about the bottom of the well an immense underground lake was discovered, and at every entrance was a canoe, apparently made of cedar, petrified, chained to a heavy metal staple driven in the

Another passage leading from the main boulevard led the explorer to flights of stone steps leading down about 60 feet. At the bottom was a long passageway ten feet or more wide and of about equal height. On a huge slab, side by side, were two human figures, one that of a woman measuring over seven feet in length, and the other of a man seven feet and ten inches long. Both bodies were frozen solid and in a perfect state of preservation. The cave is rich with splendid white gold quartz, and there is much copper.

FAMED CYCLORAMA A RUIN.

Philippoteaux's Picture of Gettysburg Battle Lies Neglected in Boston,

The famous panorama of the battle of Gettysburg, which Paul Philippoteaux painted in the early '80's, is going to rack and ruin in a Boston city lot. It has been stored for 13 years in a wooden box about 30 feet high, two and one-half feet wide and 50 feet in length. A tiny pitched roof extends over the box, but the weather has played sad havoc with both the roof and the box and the canvas is badly damaged.

This painting cost \$100,000, and Philippoteaux the elder considered it his greatest work. The painting was a duplicate for Boston of the original, which was made for Chicago by the younger Philippoteaux. The cyclorama project was originated by a Chicago man, Charles L. Willoughby, and a fortune was made in the exploitation of a panoramic reproduction of the battle of Gettysburg.

The canvas is 400 feet long and 50 feet high. Just before it was finished the elder Philippoteaux lay on a dying bed, but he insisted on viewing the great painting once more and was carried on a cot into the midst of the hammering and noise. There, helpless, he watched the great sheets upon which he had labored as they were slowly lifted into place. He declared that the painting was one of his best works.

SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS.

Plan of a New York Woman to Train Immigrant Girls to Be Efficient,

The establishment of a school to teach young women how to be good servants, it was said, is fhe latest plan of Mrs. Sarah St. Justin Beale, of New York city, who some time ago tried to found a union of servants. She has been trying to interest a number of prominent persons in her plan, and some of them consider it favorably, she says. She had received a letter

from Bishop Potter in which he says:
"Any enterprise which contemplates the training of domestic servants has in it possibilities of a much wider utility than most of us recognize, contributing, as it does, to the betterment, the peace, and the health of home life. I wish you every suc-

It is proposed, Mrs. Beale says, among other things, to teach every branch of domestic service. Bonds are

to be issued for this purpose.

"I propose," she said, "to have agents to meet immigrants who come here from the old country, and give them a home and teach them. A restaurant will be run in connection with the school, and library and reading-room will be attached to it. Each young woman who becomes fit to go out to domestic service will receive a certificate of competence."

THIRD CENTURY VASE.

Ancient Work of Art Sells at Auction at New York for Twelve Hundred Dollars.

One of the works of art which are worth all anyone is willing to pay for them was purchased for a well-known private collector at the Henry de Morgan sale at the American art galleries, New York city, the other afternoon. It was an Apulian "Krater" from Ruvo, a Greek vase 30½ inches tall, dating from the third century B. C., with most elaborate decorations in color, and it sold after firm and spirited bidding for \$1,200. The vase had been repaired. Only three vases of the sort which are larger than this one are known to be

in this country. Like Banque's Ghest.

The duke of Manchester left his past in England when he came to this country, but, says the Chicago Record, it was down at the wharf to meet him the day he returned.

LIKE OUR SHOES.

Russians Prefer American Footwear
-Good Chance to Establish
Factories There,

Vice Consul General Haydecker, at St. Petersburg, has sent to the state department a solution of the difficulty between this country and Russia, which is said to be the only practicable one yet advanced. He calls attention to the fact that the recent retaliatory action on account of the sugar duty is by no means a novel thing. Within the last six months import duties on many articles have been increased, and there has been an advance of from 30 to 50 per cent. on the rate on boots and shoes.

In consequence of this increase it has become impossible to import American or any foreign-made footwear. With the exception of a few small concerns in Warsaw there is only one large shoe factory in Russia. This concern, of course, does an enormous business, and is one of the most prosperous corporations in the empire.

It is evident that this factory cannot meet the local demands, and there
has been a constant call for American shoes. They are much superior
to the domestic article, but cannot
possibly be imported under existing
circumstances.
The acting consul general therefore

The acting consul general therefore makes the novel suggestion that American shoe manufacturers should go to Russia and establish factories there. With their improved methods, he says, combined with their superior workmanship and the use of American machinery, they would meet with practically no competition, and would reap profits far greater than those to be obtained elsewhere.

ESCAPES IN MOTHER'S DRESS.

Aguinaldo Is Described as Having Eluded the Americans in Odd Way.

John Linck, of Richmond, Va., now a private in company K, Fourth infantry, in the Philippines, tells under date of Cavite Viego, January 25, of the escape of Aguinaldo from the Americans by dressing himself in his mother's clothing.

The Americans heard that the Filipino chief was visiting his mother at the little town of Binacoyon. The place was surrounded on the morning of January 14 and all the inhabitants were forced to pass in review. The women received only a cursory inspection, and Aguinaldo escaped among them.

His body servant, who was taken, said: "For months we have been in the midst of the Americans and they have not suspected us. My master has even spoken with the American soldiers. When my master was wounded in September we wrapped him in matting and floated him down the river past the Americans, who thought it was a dead body. How you found out we were to visit his mother I do not know, but some one betrayed us and he will be punished. At midnight we learned of the Americans being upon us and master tried to reach his boat, but failed. We returned and disguised him in his mother's garments as bonita senorita (pretty girl) and when the officers raided the house my master represented himself as a sick woman and was undisturbed. My master is now safe with friends in a distant

NEW MAP SHOWS ISLANDS.

United States and Her Large Insular Possessions Represented on Paper by Government Engineer.

By direction of Land Commissioner Hermann a new map of the United States has been made, which shows all the insular possessions of the United States, as well as all the territory on the mainland. The work has just been completed and presents an interesting study of the development of the country since it became independent. This map was prepared by a civil engineer of the drafting division of the interior department, under instructions of the commissioner of the

general land office.

The map is a large one, showing the extent of public surveys, Indian, military and forest reservoirs, railroads, canals and other details. It also contains an index map showing the relative position of recently acquired islands to the United States. Those islands are Cuba, Porto Rico, Isle of Pines, the Hawalian, Guam, the Tutuila group of the Samoan islands, the Philippines and the territory of

CINEMATOGRAPH FOR BLIND.

Invention to Enable the Sightless to Enjoy the Illusion of Moving Scenes.

One of the European novelties reported to the state department is the cinematograph for the blind. This machine passes under the fingers of the blind series of reliefs representing the same objects in different positions—the branch of a tree, a bird, or any other object. The blind person has the illusion of moving scenes just as photographs passing over a luminous screen lend the illusion to those with sight.

Dr. Dassaud, the discoverer, has also arranged an electric vibration for the use of the deaf who are incurable. This gives them a notion of musical rhythm. For those not entirely deaf he has invented "a gradual amplifier of sounds," which supplements the organs of hearing, and in some instances improves them.

Camels Owned by John Bull.

The British government is the owner of over 25,000 camels.

PHOTOGRAPHING FISHES.

Some Remarkable Work Done in the Building of the United States Fish Commission,

The field of the camera is now practically unlimited. The photographic lens is turned upon other worlds, and it reveals hitherto hidden mysteries of the heavens. Lately it has been directed to submarine depths, and now we have the strange creatures of the sea and river as they live and move in their native element, says the Washington Times.

In this latter regard Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, of this city, has demonstrated the wonderful possibilities of photography under water. Dr. Shufeldt, who is well known as a scientist and writer, has cooperated with the fish commission in his labors, and has reached, as intimated, most astonishing and encouraging results.

Dr. Shufeldt's subjects were taken in the aquaria of the fish commission's building while floating idly in the water or swimming about for exercise or in search of food, so that the pictures represent the fishes as they habitually live instead of under such extraordinary conditions as leaping into the air after a fly, or projecting themselves from the water to escape a pursuing enemy. The fish with which Dr. Shufeldt seems to have the best luck is the common fresh-water sunfish, known to many outside of the scientific world as "pumpkin seed." The intricate markings and mottlings of the species, together with their grouping, are beautifully displayed in several of the doctor's photographs. "For fully two hours upon an intensely sultry afternoon," writes Dr. Shufeldt, "I was obliged to wait before one of these specimens came into the proper place

to be photographed." The result, however, has repaid the trouble, as the pictures are as perfect as if taken through the medium of air instead of water. A very realistic picture of the large-mouthed bass is among the finest examples. Other photographs made include those of the naked star gazer, lying on its side and gazing upward with that rapt expression so characteristic of its kind; the brook trout, a very fine picture; the catfish, very well taken, and a splendid photograph of the common pike, taken with an exposure of two seconds, the restful habit of this fish permitting the operator to take his time in getting the focus and location in shape for the best result. This photograph, by the way, corrects an error in the drawn illustration of the fish given in a recent report of the fish commission, as it shows the extremities of the pike's tail forks to be rounded instead of

acute, as in the drawing. From a photographer's point of view perhaps the most interesting of the pictures Dr. Shufeldt has taken thus far is that of a school of rainbow trout, 450 strong, taken while swimming. It is by no means a perfect photograph, many of the fishes. being out of focus and others being so shadowed as to be hardly discernible, but not a figure exhibits any blurring from movement, and it is doubtful whether any other photopraph extant shows so many living fish on one plate. Touching upon the matter of fish photography, Dr. Shufeldt says:

"To one having but little knowledge of the use of the camera it would appear to be a simple matter to photograph under such apparently favorable conditions, but such is by no means the case. In the first place, in most instances, the incessant, rapid and often erratic movements of the fish themselves have to be taken into account, the aquaira being large; we have, in the second place, the difficulty of prompt focussing to contend with, due to the latitude enjoyed by the smaller and more active forms. Thirdly, there is the question of reflection, and this, taken in connection with the light, is a serious problem. Reflections are especially troublesome, as the glass fronts of the aquaria receive them from all directions, so that, after focussing, a careful study of the image upon the ground glass will show these reflections not only from some of the other aquaria, but possibly the photographer and his camera besides. All this must be carefully guarded

against. "The camera employed upon this occasion was an old model Blair touragraph, with a Voigtlander lens (No. 1), an instantaneous shutter of the Low pattern, Seed's gilt-edged plates (5x8); I used stops as any special case demanded. A tripod is shaplately essential to success in this kind of work. The instrument was set up in front of the more favorable aquaria and focussed upon the part desired and an inch or two beyond. the surface of the glass. An armed plateholder was inserted in place of the 'snap' set. Patient waiting for an exposure when the fish swims to the surface where you want it is necessary. Care must be taken in drawing or pushing back the side of the plateholder."

Cure of Distemper in Dogs. A recent number of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London describes a successful attempt to isolate the micro-organism responsible for distemper in dogs. Dr. Copeman has isolated a small cocco-bacillus that can be readily cultivated, and is derived from the secretions of distempered animals. An inspection of a broth culture of this bacillus produces the disease, and a vaccine has been prepared which is a protection against attacks. Tests of the vaccine are being carried out on a large scale, and there seems to be little doubt that dogs can now be made insmune to this very common and often fatal disease.—Science.

THE TREATING IDIOT.

The Course, Bruinl Man Vehemently Pays His Respects to This Species.

"I now desire," remarked the Coarse, Brutal Man, in the Washington Post, "to hurl about two dozen beanbags, heavily loaded with buckshot, at the sizeable and growing bunch of numbskulls long and grewsomely known to all of us as Treating Idiots. The Treating Idiot causes me to hanker for death and cremation and the dispersal of my ashes in muddy streams. Of all public, nuisances now at large, and not amenable to the law for their conduct, the Treating Idiot is the most depressing and the most dangerous to society. The Treating Idiot has not heard of the word 'No,' and it's his game to pour deleterious liquid substances into your frame by methods so little shy of physical force that they're not worth talking about. It doesn't make any difference to the Treating Idios whether you solemnly protest that you've ascended the ice wagon for life; that you have resolved henceforth and forever to abjure the bowl; that you have conceived so violent a dislike for the flagon that four troops of Cossacks couldn't force you to partake of a single gill of vodka, not if they sawed you up with their spears in their efforts to do so; that you've got to take your wife out to a progressive eachre party, anyhow, inside of 12 minutes; and you wouldn't have her detect the aroma of red-eye on your breath for a week's product of the mint; that your stomach is so out of order that even a sip of sarsaparilla would positively endanger your life: that, already having a pocket full of eigars, you won't go in and have a smoke with him, thanks. None of these perfectly reasonable stories make any sort of a hit whatever with the Treating Idiot. He's going to make you line up with him or know the reason why. He links arms with you while you're bucking over the proposition, and tries to drag you along. 'Come on, be good people, have just a ternchy one to make the circulation circ,' says the Treating Idiot, jovially endeavoring to pull one of the sleeves out of your overcoat, and the only thing you can do under such circumstances is to knock his hat over his eyes and then push both of your mitts into his countenance with all of the energy at your muscular command, or else do the weakling stunt and permit him to get away with his proposition. The Treating Idiot is so incomparably worse from every point of view than the harmless, if spongy, Booze-Grafter that there's no comparison whatever between 'em. The Treating Idiot is a home destroyer and an enemy of civilization. He gets men of his acquaintance who are putting up a fight against their alcoholic inclinations out among the bushes and brambles again, and he is altogether and entirely a deplorable and utterly inexcusable calamity. Washington is full of the Treating Idiot, and it wouldn't be a bad job for Mrs. Nation to sail along this way and throw cobbles at him. If the average fairly good-natured and genial citizen of Washington were to succumb supinely to all of the insistent invitations of the Treating Idiot the library of congress, the pension office and numerous other public buildings of large space. area would have to be converted into delirium wards, and the whole male population would be talking syncopated rag-time from one day's end to another."

HOW THE LEGS GROW.

This Authority Says the Shocks of Exercise Lengthen Them and Keep Them Evem

As a fact, says the author, our lower limbs are not usually both of exactly the same length, though they are so for all practical purposes. The left is usually the longer, though the gait is not notably influenced by this fact. At birth the lower limbs are shorter than the upper, and their movements are rather of the prehensile type. "We are not born leggy like the foal or kangaroo, but we gradually achieve legginess." The bones increase in length, not so much by interstitial deposit, as by addition to their ends; that is, by progressive ossification of the layer of cartilege which intervenes. between the end of the shaft and the epiphysis. Ossification goes on till the component parts of the bone are. all united by bony matter, and thus the stature of the individual is determined, says the New York Medical

Record. If from inflammation or injury anepiphysis be damaged, one limb may be shorter than the other, or inflammatory stimulation may even induce an increased length in the bone affected. The skeletons of tortoises, not being subjected to sudden jars, have no epiphysis at the ends of the long bones, whereas in the leaping frog the extremities of the humerus and femur long remain as separate epiphyses. The continuous concussions to which the ends of the bones of the lower limbs are exposed, when a vigorous child is excited by its own natural spirit to run about, are doubtless of great value in assisting the growth in length of the lower limbs, which soon lose their infantile character, and become adapted for running and walking. By exposing the lower limbs to the same influences and resistances during their entire growth we manage to maintain them of the same size and . . of the same length, and gentle jars. upon the epiphyses at the joints may

be considered favorable to growth.

Not So Easily Fooled.

A great many hypocrites think they can fool the people and make them believe they are good, but they do not fool anybody.—Washington (Ia.) Democratic

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

The state of the s