#### PTOMAIN-POISONING.

#### Frequently (nused by Enting Foods tentaining the Germa—53 mptoms and Remedies.

This is a term used popularly to ਾਰੋ/ Signate the symptoms due to poiso ing by damaged food. Like many other popular terms-and not a few sejentific ones it is not tricily cor rect, for in the great majority of cases of blood-no-soning the offending matter is not a ptemain at all but a poison claborated by certain bacteria present in the food. This poison may already exist in the food, or it may be produced In the sufferer's body after the baeteria have been admitted. In other cases the feod has not begun to putrefs, nor has it been contaminated with poison-producing bacilli, but is in itself poisonous. This happens in mushroom poisoning and in poisoning by certain

kirds of fish, says Youth's Compenion.

Preserved foods canned, cold-storage, pickled are those most commonly responsible for poisoning, since the bacteria which make the poison or induce ptemain formation have then a longer time in which to develop. The bacteria of putrefaction in spiciled fresh meat are often of a comparative by harmiess kind, so far as their effect upon the living organism is concerned, and by their rapid growth they choke the other and more noxious kinds, and prevent their development.

When the food contains ready-dormed poisons the symptoms come on soon after eating, and usually disappear rapidly if a fatal ending is averted; but when the food contains noxious bacteria which are, as it were, dormant, and need the conditions found in the living body in order to multiply, a certain period clapses, from several hours to a day or more, before the diffigerous symptoms declare themselves.

The symptoms of food-poisoning naturally vary in intensity according to the nature of its amount, the susceptibility of the individual, and so on. There may be only an acute indigestion, marked by nausea, vomiting, and perhaps diarrhea, or the poison may overwhelm the nervous system, causing collapse, convulsions, unconsciousness, paralysis, and then death.

The first thing in the way of treatment is to get rid of the offending material by emeties and purgatives, although nature generally attends to that with the first sign of poisoning. After that a cleansing of the intestinal tract from the disease germs may be called for, and signulants for the flagging heart and the oppressed nervous

#### ABOUT KEEPING BUTTER.

#### Some Points Which May Contain a Suggestion for the Careful Housewife.

The flavor and aroma of sweet pure butter are very pleasing to the senses. and due to the growth of organisms in the cream during the ripening process it undergoes when butter is made in the plain orthodox way. Pasteurized A trace of casein remains in all buttry, and this is a matter to be considered by the housewife, and in keeping butter any great length of time this nedergoes decomposition and the but-Her may become rancid. As butter conlains from 12 to 15 per cent. water this facilitates the change. Wellworked and dried butter will keep Is nger than that carelessly made, says the Washington Star.

On the continent butter is kept almost indefinitely by melting it down and then boiling until all the water is evaporated or driven off. The casein is then removed from the melted butter by straining through cheeseeloth or thin muslin; the oil poured into wide-mouthed bottles or jars and allowed to cool; then corked up tight and kept in a cool, dry amosphere. When required it can be used same as ordinary butter. This ctarified butter makes very light, delicate pastry and cakes.

Butyric acid, from which butter derives its name, may be said to be the "hall mark" of butter. When butter becomes the least rancid this acid is liberated from the butyrin, and butyric acid is a very decided irritant. We can readily understand that with the presence of these two elements, butyric acid and casein, in butter, one should not use any but the freshest of butter, unless it is preserved as directed, and when fresh supplies are available this plan is not to be recommended altogether.

## Orange Oream Pic.

Cream one-half cupful of butter with 11% cupfuls of sugar (using the hands instead of a spoon is considered by many to be the better way), two thoroughly beat n eggs, two-thirds cupful The four, sifted with two heaping feaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in Washington-pie vins, Filling One pint of milk, two eggs, two-thirds cupful rugar. Stir together with the sugar \*wo tablespoonfuls of flour and add to the milk as it begins to boil. Boil a few minutes, stirring constantly, When it is done remove from the fire and flavor with the juice and a little grated rind of an orange. Let it cool and spread between the layers of the pie. Moisten confectioners' sugar with forange juice and spread on the top .-Detroit Free Press.

### Spanish Puffs.

Beat the volks of three eggs well, add two ounces of flour and a quarter of a pint of milk; then beat in two ounces of easter sugar and two ounces of butter. When these are well mixed, gradually add another quarter of a pint of milk till the whole is a smooth batter. Whip the whites of three eggs will firm, lightly stir them in, pour into buttered saucers and bake about 20 minutes. Turn them out, fold in two mand sprinkle with sugar. Serve hot.—Washington Star.

## THE 1903 SHIRT WAIST.

Some Features That Will He in Evidence in the Up-to-Date Garment.

In the new features of shirt waists the hand can be particularly noticed. It is about six inches deep and can be adjusted to any sleeve. It is put on like a deep cuff, but is worn above the clow instead of below it. One can own many pairs of these clook cuffs, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

A modeste who is responsible for a great many of the shirt waist fashions, for it is her business to design them for the Paris and London market, declares that the waist of this summer will present a great many novelties, one of which will be the oddity of their fastenings.

The modiste ways that no less than ten distinct new features will be noted, one of which is the tendency to use the button as an ornament, and to use the large button rather than the small one.

Another is that shirt waists will show elbow sieeves in more pronounced form than ever.

Where the sleeves are long the puff will begin at a point above the elbow and will fall in a long graceful line far below the hand.

The cuff, once such an important

thing upon a shirt waist, will practically disappear and be replaced by a little band of needlework. The needlework bands which answer for cuffs will conset of a small point

falling over the knuckles, only this and little more.

The adjustable cuff, which is slipped on above the cloow, may be made of lace, of embroideried chiffon, of pas-

sementerie or of panne.

Oriental embroidery is used for the wide cuff between the elbow and shoulder.

All shirt waist necks are supplied with a little band of lawn or lace, edged with a lace ruffle; and over this standing band a stock can be worn or not as preferred.

The newest washable shirt waists are made with bands of insertion running round and round the figure to the belt line.

Small tucks are more in vogue than ever and all grades of tucks, down to pin tucking, are used for trimming the shirt waists for the year.

Tucked effects are introduced between rows of lace and insertion, and tucked effects are used where the object is to make a wide cuff.

Where tucks are used along the yoke they are released suddenly to make the puff over the belt line. But where tucks are used around the belt the puff comes higher up, over the bust, where the puff is bordered on each side with a band of insertion.

In the summer shirt waist the object seems to be to use as much handiwork and lace as possible and to put the waist together in ways that shall be as daintily delicate as can be.

In the embroidery world there are noted many fancies, the newest of which is for the embroidering of grapes upon the summer shirt waists. And not only are the grapes embroidered upon the thin goods, but upon the heavier ones, such as linen and cheviot and the new coarse goods.

Bunches of grapes, almost life size, are placed directly upon the front of the shirt walsi, which is buttoned at one side, or in the back. Then the design is repeated in smaller form upon cuffs and stock and traces of it, a few lingering sprays, are seen at each shoulder.

Shirt waists are divided into three classes this year, or families. One is the fluffy family, all ruffles and little triffmings. Another is the silk or satin variety—trimmed with chiffon and with embroidered lace and passementerie. And, besides these, there is the shirt waist proper, the only original shirt waist, which is made in severe fashion of linen, or cheviot, or very coarse canvas, and which is for the links or for wear with the pedestrian skirt.

With the tailor-made suit one does not wear the severe linen waist, but one wears, rather, the little lace ruffled front, the delicate silk, the beautifully trimmed lace and passementeric waist and the waist that is all fluff and frippery.

of the tailored waist, is this ruffled front, as it peeps out of the cloth packet, and as a very becoming feature of dress does it come, against the chin and face, where the tailor-made waist is so extremely trying.

## Rice Par Excellence.

Wash a cupful of rice through plenty of cold water; then boil in three pints of saited water for 20 or 30 minutes. Pour into the colander and drain; then turn into a well-buttered hot saucepan; spread a large tablespoonful of butter over the top and cover with a hot lid and place in the oven; let remain until rice is well dried and swollen; turn into a heated dish and serve.—Washington Star.

Bacon grease, by the way: should never be thrown away as it is useful in a variety of ways. Cabbage chopped very flue and boiled until tender is good seasoned with hot bacon grease poured over it after it has been put in a deep dish. Slices of bacon may be used to garnish this homely but excellent dish.—N. Y. Post.

## Mushroom Pancakes.

Peci and chop some small white mushrooms and senson with pepper and salt. Fry lightly in a little butter, have ready a fried paneake, spread the mixture over and put over this another paneake, press them together lightly and set in the oven a minute. Serve with mushroom catsup. — Brooklyn Eagle.

#### ENVIOUS OF WATER METER.

#### John Kendrick Bangs Says If He Had Its Imagination His Fortune Would Be Made,

John Kendrick Bangs is indignant over what he considers an excessive charge for water in his household. He has written the following to the board of water commissioners of

Tonkers, N. 1::

"While I propose to pay in full whatever amounts I may owe your department for water on my premises, it seems to me that your statement of March I manifestly is absurd. No water is used on my premises except for household purposes, and to say that for 90 days ensuing from December 11, 1902, to March 4, 1903, I have consumed a fraction more than 117,536 gallons of water, or more than 1,300 gallons a day, as ridiculous.

"I do not know what your rules are in regard to going behind returns, but I respectfully submit to you that the meter now in the house, and thrust upon me by yourselves, betrays imaginative qualities which, if I could possess for use in my profession, would make me the leading romancer of my time.

"In literature we can stand a little exaggeration, but in the water business I prefer to get down to hard realities, and rely upon your sense of justice to see that this non-ensical bill which you have rendered me is corrected.—Jolin Kendrick Bangs."

There was a laugh after this was read by the board. It is a standing rule that all such communications for a reduction of water tills be referred to the committee on laws and ordinances, and this communication was so referred.

Ten years ago Mr. Bangs essayed to be elected mayor of Yonkers on the democratic ticket, and the cause of his defeat is generally attributed to his unwillingness to get off the "water wagon," and for that reason there are those who regard the bill as retributive justice.

#### TUBERCULOSIS IN PRISON.

## State Institution at Dannamorn, N. Y., Found to Be in Unhealthy Condition by Resident Physician.

One-fourth of the population of the Clinton state prison at Dannamora, N. Y., is afflicted with tuberculosis, according to Dr. J. B. Ransom, physician at the institution, in an argument submitted to the ways and means committee of the assembly in favor of the hill of Assemblyman Knapp making an appropriation for the construction of a building at the prison for the care of the prisoners, thus afflicted. There are 250 tubercular inmates in the institution, of whom 195 were transferred from

other institutions.

Concerning the conditions Dr. Ransom says: "We are able to care for, at the most, but 54 of these men in our hospital wards. We have set aside the side of the cell block for others under treatment. This leaves about 100 cases scattered through our population, While they are not in the active stages, still there frequently occurs a case that develops conditions that are a menace to the men in the way of infection, and, under present circumstances, this is impossible to prevent.

"From 90 to 100 tubercular cases are being discharged every year from this prison upon the outside world to carry infection broadcast, if their disease is not arrested.

"The great need of the hour is more accommodation for the large class of consumptive prisoners, not only for the welfare of the men in the institutions themselves, but also for the general

## NAVY RISES METEOR LIKE.

#### The United States Now Second and Third Among the World Powers in Fighting Strength.

The naval authorities awoke the other day to the surprising realization that the United States has risen from the position of a secondclass naval nation to that of a greatnaval power.

A few years ago the American navy stood sixth on the list in relative naval strength, being superior only to Japan among those nations which have made pretensions to a big fleet.

Now, however, according to an official memorandum handed to Charles H. Darling, the acting secretary of the navy, by Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, chief of the office of naval intelligence, this government is the third naval power, basing the calculation on the number of battle-line ships built, building, and authorized, while on the basis of a comparison of vessels under construction or authorized only, the United States, stands second in naval strength.

## A boy baby was born in the Grand

Central railway station at Chicago the other day to Mrs. Sophia Mailkanant, who was on her way to join her husband at Lincoln, Neb. A few weeks ago Mr. Mailkanant left Hamburg, Germany, to seek a home in the United States, and after he had settled in Alncoln wrote to his wife to join him there. Mrs. Mailkanant and the infant were taken to the county hospital.

Electricity and Vital Action.

Dr. Loeb says electricity is the underlying cause of vital action, but he has not as yet made a fair demonstration of it.

## Small Australian Wheat Crop. The Australian wheat crop, it is

estimated, will approximate 16,000,000 bushels, against 48,000,000 bushels a year ago.

### MYSTERIOUS RADIUM

## The Wonderful Properties of the Strange New Substance.

Emits a Cenacless Heat Without Combustion—Scientists Unable to Explain This Host Remarkable Peculiarity.

Radium, the mysterious substance which lately occupied the investigations of Prof. Crookes and other prominent scientists, is the subject of a most important and interesting communication just made to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Curle, a French physicist of the highest reputation and attainments. By isolating radium M. Curle discovered that it possesses the extraordinary property of constantly emitting heat without combustion, without chemical change of any kind, and without any change in its molecular structure, which remains spectroscopically identical after many

months of continuous emission of heat. He found, further, that radium maintains its own, temperature at a point 135 centigrade above its surroundings. This is equivalent to saying that the actual quantity of heat evolved is such that the pure radium salt would melt more than its own weight of ice every hour, this evolution of heat going on constantly for indefinite periods, leaving the salt at the end of months of activity just as potent as it was at the beginning.

In an interview with Prof. Crookes he was asked how far the heat emitting properties of radium could be explained. He frankly admitted his ignorance, and said:

"I have spoken to Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Prof. Sylvanus Thompson and others. We all have our ideas, but at present we are groping in the dark." Prof. Crookes, however, was characteristically indisposed to take any sensational views, and the great principle of conservation of energy is as firmly rooted in his mind as ever. He said:

"The amount of energy in the universe is a constant quantity. I believe that in some way yet unexplained radium replenishes its energy from the movements of the molecules of the air surrounding, it. Even in the stillest air the atoms are constantly in movement. The energy derived by radium from its surroundings may come from the electrons within the atom."

Having explained by references to the researches of Lord Kelvin and Profs. Thompson and Lodge what the theory of electrons within the atom is, Prof. Crookes added that radium has a very high atomic weight, and the electrons within its atoms are exceedingly numerous. They appear to be so numerous as to be unstable in their revolutions, thus constantly flying out and disturbing surrounding substances. Thousands of costly experiments must probably be made before the meaning of the discovery of M. Curle that radium throws off heat without combustion and without material change of substance is fully realized.

## PRAISE FOR AMERICAN NAVY.

#### Freuch Marine Minister Calls Our Policy the Best in the World.

Marine Minister Peletan, in the course of a speech in the French senate the other day defending France's naval policy, said the United States furnished a lesson in naval construction which France could follow with advantage.

He referred to the American and German navies as being the two most progressive of the present time, and said their strength was not through the maintenance of a large, unwieldy effective force during times of peace, but was due to a small but effective peace force, capable of quick enlargement in time of war. This permitted the expenditure of large amounts of money during periods of peace on dock yards, coaling stations, and new ships, instead of continuing expenditures on a costly effective force.

The minister declared France should follow the same course, concentrating all her naval efforts on construction.

## TEST OF NEW GUN.

#### Gens. Wiles and Wheeler See Wespon Which Fires Twenty-Five Times with One Pull of the Trigger.

A test of the machine firing guns, the invention of Dr. S. N. McClean, of Cleveland, O., was made in the presence of Gen. Nelson A. Miles and tion, Joseph Wheeler the other day. The firing was done from the top of a tall building into Lake Erie. The McClean gun shoots 25 times with one pull of the trigger. A circular plate fitted to the side of the weapon feeds the cartridges. Gas generated by the first explosion sets the plate automatically in motion. The gun can also be used as a machine gun. Gen. Wheeler thinks well of the new firearm and Gen. Miles said it was an interesting experiment and the gun an important invention.

## Astute Bellefontaine Man.

The Bellefontaine, O., man who has built two houses on one lot so that his wife may gratify her mania for moving by going from one to the other as often as she pleases deserves a high place on the roll of honor. He is at least certain of her propinquity, says the Chicago Chronicle, and can keep her actions fairly under his kindly eye.

The girl with the bird on her hat may not be able to get into heaveh, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but does she want to if there are to be no feathers there?

#### NEW LIGHT ON X-RAYS.

#### French Experimenter Mukes a Discovery of Interest to the Scientific World.

Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy at the Royal institution, has announced that M. Blondelot, a French experimenter, has recently adduced avidence going far to prove that Roentgen rays are susceptible of polarization, if they have not been polarized already, and can, therefore,

be traced to spectrum.

If this is true, and the rays are transversal, as Blondelor thinks, it follows that they are a species of ordinary light, but of extremely short wave lengths, perhaps a hundred times shorter than waves of light. Lord Rayleigh said he saw no reason to question the discovery, which is of first-rate importance, helping to determine the nature of Equal to rays, which have been in doubt ever since they were discovered.

In another part of the lecture, in which the above announcement is made, Lord Rayleigh dealt with the coast lights, questioned the use of the extreme candle power employed at some lighthouses. He said a single candle is visible three miles on a dark night if the air is absolutely clear, but as the air is never so, great candle power is necessary to allow for diffusion, but even when this allowance is made he doubts if anything is gained by such illumination as is produced by the electric are at St. Catherines on the Isle of Wight, which is equal to millions of candles. It was probable, he declared, that for practical purposes 100,000 candle power would be as effective as 30,000,000. It would be more valuable, he said, to repeat moderate flashlights more frequently than to employ extremely high power fixed lights.

#### LIUNESS HUNT IN AMERICA.

#### Two Animals Escape from Show in Massachusetts and an Exciting Time Results.

Pittsfield, Mass, had its first lion hunt the other night, and while it lasted probably furnished as much excitement as if it had taken place in the jungles of Africa. The four-year-old lionerses got away from the Bostock animal show, and before they could be captured one of them had to be killed.

The animals escaped while being

lowered 60 feet from a window to the ground after the evening performance. The block broke, precipitating the cage to the ground, where is burst open. Vic, one of the anamals jumped, on a horse standing near and fastened her teeth in his neck. The attendants were smable to drag her away, and were forced to/shoot her. Meanwhile a crowd of attendants, armed with rifles, revolvers and shotguns, and with the assistance, of several policemen. started in chase of Sappho, the secand lioness, who, frightened by the firing, had started down North street. Fortunately there were few people on the street. She was finally driven into the central automobile station and secured. The hunt was a short one." Vic. being shot and Sappho captured inside of 15 minutes. but while it lasted it was a lively

During the performance, before their escape, Viv attacked an attendant named William H. Crawford, who was feeding her, and bit his arm and tore his cheek with her claws. Crawford, who was inside the eage, managed to secure an iron bar and drove her into a corner while he made his escape.

## A BREACH OF ETIQUETTE.

#### Photos of British Legal Lights Are Said to Be Violation of Ethics of the Profession.

Quite a teacup storm is raging in

British legal circles over what is characterized as a flagrant breach of etiquette, which, it is declared, has been committed by a number of very leading lights of the bench and bar. The indictment includes such exalted offenders as the lord chief justice, Lord Brompton, Sir Edward Clark and a round dozen of king's counsel. The offense consists in the fact that their photographs have been published in magazine articles, enti-

The offense consists in the fact that their photographs have been published in magazine articles, entitled, "Who's Who in the Legal World?" and "King's Counsel in the Chambers." It is even said that one distinguished a tyocate, who assisted the photographer's dark work by giving a special sitting in his chambers, has been fined \$100 by his circuit mess.

A prominent barrister has given

A prominent barrister has given some interesting information concerning the ethics of his profesion as bearing on the subject of self-advertising. The barrister, he said, may not advertise either directly or indirectly. He cannot leven take a brief except through the medium of a solicitor. He cannot stick up his name on his chambers, except in letters of a certain color, certain size and on a certain background.

The lines of court are particularly

The lines of court are particularly stringent in the regulation governing the conduct of members in matters of etiquette. For instance, if a man at mess neglects toward the end of the dinner to drink a health to the junior mess, a mess sitting directly underneath, the offending member will be fined one bottle of wine.

## Wants to Tell Her Story.

The former Crown Princess of Saxony is going to write a story telling why she ran away. Can it be possible, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, that there was some other reason and that the public's guess was all wrong?

### ATHLETICS OVERDONE

## Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler Says College Sports Are Excessive.

# President of Columbia University Thinks Students Are Too Much

tle Disciplined.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, has put himself on record in a review of 21 years of the career of that institution that he is "distinctly of the opinion that the undergraduate life was richer and more helpful in those days than it is now." Athletics, he believes, are overdone. The statements are made in a paper, "Columbia Colleges". Old and New," in the Literary Monthly.

After denoting the academic tone of the institution 21 years ago as "college spirit of the right sort," he says: "The proper proportions between work and play were better observed then than now, and a heletics were genuine sports, not occupations. The literary societies had a stronger hold than now and the talk of students was more about books and reading and study than to-day. Discipline, too, has been relaxed, and the college student has largely lost the character building advantage of being in statu of college.

being in statu pupilleri.

"He is much emore in the public eye, than is good for him. He rushes to the newspapers abke with his prizes and his injured feelings. His boyish achievements are lauded like the iabors of a licrcules or the valorous deeds of an Achilles. What we need, it appears to me, in Columbia college, and in every other college, is a tightening of the lines in these respects. They were much tighter "Il years ago, and I liked the sum total of conditions then better than I do now."

#### PRETTY GIRLS DAZZLE KAISER

#### An Army Barracks In to Be Built at Crefeld at Request of German Belles.

The photographs of twenty of the prettiest girls in Crefeld, Germany, have now become part of the reichstag records, as a tangible argument why parliament should appropriate funds for the erection of a barracks at Crefeld, so as to enable the girls to have lieutenants as dance partners. War Minister von Geseler put the item in the military budget at Emperor William's request, which explained the now well-known story of the emperor of the emperor at a party one night was surrounded by a number of girls, and said to them:

ber of girls; and said to them:
"You like to dance with my lieu-

tenants, don't you?"
"Mae, your majesty," replied one
of the girls, "there are no lieuten
ants."

"No lisutenants!" exclaimed the emperor; "then I will send you a regiment."

Thereupon he directed that a hus-

sar regiment be transferred from Dusseldorf to Crefeld as soon as barracks could be built for the soldiers.

# BISHOP FOR BIG FAMILIES. Rev. P. J. O'Reilley Thinks Children. However, Should Support Par ents in Old Age.

Bishop P. J. O'Reilley of Peoria, Ill, the associate of Bishop Spalling, spoke of the duty of children to their parents and gave a general indorsement of large families. He expressed achope that the day would commen the children would support their parents in their declining

"The opposite is too true," the bishop said. "In Europe we find the grown children delighting in the care and maintenance of their parents. They remain at home as long as they can and aid their fathers and mothers with their wages, and when they marry they never forget the old folks. In America the opposite is true. The children as a rule leave home as soon as they can.

"I believe in large families—that is, if they are to be a source of help and comfort to parents in their declining years."

## SITE FOR LABORATORY.

#### Carnegie Institution Secures Location in Arizona for Study of Plant Life Peculiar to Desent Regions.

In pursuance of the plan of the Car- Negle is stitution to establish a laboras's tory for the study of plant life peculiar to the desert regions of America, h desirable site has been selected.

It is on a small mountain near Tre-

son, Ariza rising some 500 feet above the surrounding plains and 3,000 feet above the scalevel. It was offered free of cost, by the chamber of commerce of Tucson and was approved by the trustees of the Carnegie institution. It comprises some 60 acres.

The building will be erected on the

The building will be erected on the crest of the mountain and will be one story high and built of adobe or of the volcanie bowlders found on the mountain. The interior will be divided into a large and a small laboratory, a store-room, workroom, library and office. It is expected to be finished, furnished and equipped ready for occupancy by September 1.

## A Mixtake Somewhere.

It is glaimed that most of the South American revolutions are started in New York by people who are in the gua business. This must be erroneous, says the Chicago Record-Herald. They don't use anything but pole-axes and crowbars in those affairs.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS