#### LITTLE RED PEPPER

JU BESTAURANTS PAPRIKA 18

### The Old-Pashioned Cayenne Rarely Found on Tables Although General Demand In-

GF44.046.

An old New Yorker recently complained that in restaurants not strictly first-class, where exigencies of time and business often compelled him to take a most, he found it difficult newsdays, and sometimes impossible, to obtain cayenne pepper. He felt this as a grievance, tasts and habit having caused him to regard the condiment as the natural accompaniment of certain dishes, such as raw oysters, various soups, and siews, and even some ceeked vegetables, as stewed tomatoes, says the New York Post.

The subject being brought up. a number of others gave similar testimony. Speaking of an old and wellknown hotel, one said: "I dine frequently at the - house, and it is only very rarely that I find red pepper on my table. When I want it with any dish, I have to ask the waiter for it, and he often has to make a tour of the dining-room before he finds any. Then he usually brings back a bottle of paprika, though what I wanted was cayonne." Another said that in a very large downtown restaurant. where the prices are popular and hundreds eat every day, he had ventured only once to ask for red pepper. "Then," he said, "the waitress was gone so long that I thought she had forgotten the order, and my oxtail soup was getting cool. Finally she stid bring a tiny popper-box of caycane, emplaining that it had taken her a long time to find it."

All agreed that in three cases out of four, where red pepper was called for, paprika was furnished, instead of the eld-fashioned cayenne. This naturally gave rise to the impression that the former must be cheaper than the Satter. Inquiry in some of the small cheap restaurants, of which there are now so many in New York, where everything is clean and the limited number of dishes on the bill-of-fare are fairly good of their kind, showed that in most cases no kind of red pepper was kept in the place. The ex-Dianation gives was that it "was never called for." Where the condiment was found in such a place, it was always paprika.

One reason suggested for the alleged disuse of red pepper was the disapparance of the old-time caster, is which a bottle of cayeane often accompanied that of black pepper, with the mustard pot and craets.

. In surprising contrast to most of these statements of New York restanrant experience, it was found by inquiry in wholesale grocery houses at the total comes cayenne pepper and paprika is anenually increasing in this country. Paprika was first introduced in this city about 15 years ago, through the Hungarian restaurants, and its importation began to be extensive some ten or twelve years ago. American consumption of it is said to have inereased 100 per cent, within the last two years. Instead of being cheaper than cayenne, paprika costs nearly double. Its popularity is explained by the fact that most persons prefer its mildness to the strength of the pure carenne pepper. As most people knew, there is no danger of mistaking the two from their appearance. the papriks being a much darker red than the other, and more coarsely ground. The best paprika comes from Hangary, and the demand for it has become so great that the spice man of one large wholesale grocery firm said orders for the best grade had to be given well in advance, to make sure of getting them filled. It was probable, he declared, that 50 cases of paprika, amounting in all to about 6,000 pounds, could not be found in stock in this city to-day. The price, he added, had advanced 25 per cent. within the last four months. This year's crop in Hungary was claimed to be short, but he believed that inrereased consumption had more to do with the rise in price.

That a large amount is used in private families is indicated by the extensive sale of small time, and it is shipped in this form to the Pacific coast.

Despite the rivalry of papriks, the imports and sales of cayeone pepper have been largely increasing from year to year. It has not lately advanced in price. The greater consumption, it is probable, is due chiefly to the increase of population and to the lessening of adulteration. Formerly cayenne was very commonly adulterated with cheaper materials. principally cereals colored red. Most of the best grade of cayenne pepper is obtained from Zanzibar, and some equal to it comes from Sierra Leone, while other supplies are derived from Bombay, Madras and Japan. There are not enough red peppers of sufficient strength grown in the United States to be worth grinding. Those grown in Mexico are also of little strength, and are ground only for local consumption.

Weather All Right.
"Tommy," said the teacher, "you were not present at echool yesterday. Were you detained at home because of the inclement weather?"

"No, ma'am; it wasn't that," replied Tommy, "me muther waddent let us come becaus it was rainin'."—Smith's Weekly.

Or Men Bither.

The hardest thing in the world to convince a woman of is that she anorea.

TOBACCO IN OTHER LANDS
Peculiarities of Foreign Races in
Their Use of the Seduc-

tive Wood.

There is an old story that each of the three principal nations of Europe has its different code of manners in the lighting of a cigarette.

The Frenchman strikes a match, hands it to his friend, and lights his own cigarette afterwards. The German strikes the light, lights his own cigarette, and then passes it to his friend. The Briton strikes the light, lights his own cigarette, and throws the match away!

This is probably not strikingly true, for world-wide experience teaches the writer that is these matters the average Briton owes nothing in politeness to any foreigner, though he may lack finish.

As a matter of fact, the best eliquette of the above three is that attributed to the German, who is said to light his own cirarette first.

The average continental match when first ignited nauchates one with suiphur fumes. It is only "good form" that the ill-effect of these fumes should be suffered by the man offering the match, and that his friend should enjoy the benefit of a match that had simmered down to a clean flame.

Portugal has a very rigid rule of cigar etiquette. If a man takes a light from the fag end of another cigarette, and the stranger on receiving the end back, throws it away, he mortally insults the other. The idea is that the latter has contaminated the weed by touching it, and that it cannot be smoked afterwards.

In Portugal, therefore, it is invariable to receive the end back and puff it for a little, no matter whether it is spent or not.

The Italian, lighting a match in a railway carriage, first hands the match to his fellow-passengers in the carriage, and only when the needs of all smokers has been satisfied foes be light his own.

The Turks, Greeks, and other inhabitants of the east, have a rigid rule of cigar etiquette. Everybody smokes this weed in those countries, much to the detriment of the cigar er ordinary pipe. The rule of the street is to take a light from a passer-by. No regard is made for social distinction. The lowest porter or fruit carrier claims his right to a light from the proudest pashs.

A refusal to give a light is almost unknown. Not only this, but it is insisted on that the person giving the light must first prepare it for the other by knocking off the ash. If he does not do this, he will be sharply reproved for his bad manners.

The Turk asking for a cigarette does not say much. He simply salufes, in Turkish fashion, the person asked, and puts forward the weed in silence, acknowledging the favor by another salute and withdrawing.

### ONE OF MISSOURI'S CURIOS

Tom Sawyer's Cave Wear Hannibal May Be Seen Only with a Guida.

"Few people know what a big affair Mark Twain's cave is that he mentions in his books as the meeting place of Tom Sawyer's juvenile band of highway robbers," said C. H. Chadwick, of Hannibal, Mo. says the Milwaukee Sentinel. "It is a real cave, and a big one, too. It is situated about two miles down the river from Hannibal, Mr. Clemens' boyhood home. The house he itved in in his youthful days is still standing, by the way, and is visited by all strangers who come to the town.

"But the cave! That is one of the curiosities of Missouri. Excursions are run every summer from up and down the river by steamers and from the country towns of Missouri, lows and Illinois to the grove surrounding the cave. Last summer a society of young people held religious services in the large room of the cave. This is called the assembly hall, and is nearly a quarter of a mile from the entrance at the base of the hill. It is large enough to hold 100 persons, and you can imagine how grewsome an effort might be made upon some persons by a religious service in the bowels of the earth, with nothing in the way of a light but a flickering candle or two, especially if the terrors of purgatory should be dwelt on.

There are innumerable passageways in its depths, and from the farthest point one may return to the entrance in a dosen different routes without going into any of the others. There are many queer formations, and they bear the names given in 'Tom Sawyer.' There is a pool of crystal clear, toe cold water. a crocodile, an elephant's trunk and other formations. The passages lead up and down, in and out and across each other in a most bewildering way. Sometimes the way is so narrow that an ordinary-sized person can with difficulty squeeze through. So many parties have been jost that the entrance has been closed, and no one is allowed to go in without a guida"

### Each with a Meaning.

In Holland, the months of the year are known by the following poetic names: January—Lauromaand, chilly month; February—Sprokelmaand, vegetation month; March—Lentmaand, spring month; April — Graemaand, grass month; May — Blowmaand, flower month; June—Zommermaand, summer month; July—Hooymaand, hay month; August—Costmaand, harvest month; September — Hertsmaand, autuma month; October — Wynmaand, wine month; November—Slagmaand, slaughter month; December—Wintermaand,

Liberty Retained.

Howell—Eternal vigilance is the price of therty.

Powell-Yes; many a fellow would be in jail if he didn't watch out.-Smart

### WORK FOR CHILDREN

PARENTS IN POVERTY TURN TO THEM FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Pathetic Instances Recently Brought to Light in New York City— Fathers Who Are Aides by Their Sons.

In the office of a young and enterprising Wall street broker is an old clerk who works as hard and as long as any one in the business, and, though he has been in his present situation for three or four years, few persons are aware that he is the father of his successful employer. Indeed, he is only tolerated in the office on condition that the secret is not allowed to leak out.

The exact circumstances, says the Chicago Tribune, which have led to father and son being in such strange business relationship are mysterious, but the cid man's bankruptcy, which occurred some years ago, was, of course, the cause of his having to find a situation, though his son could well have afforded to make him an allowance sufficient for his wants. Doubtless the old man's age rendered it impossible for him to obtain employment where he had no claims, and the son was just sufficiently human to make a place in the office to save his father from the workhouse.

There is something really pathetic in the unnatural connection between the two men; the idea of a successful young man employing his rulned father, expecting him to do so much work in consideration of so many dollars a week, and treating him as any other clerk in his office, is not a pleasing one, and it is not rendered less distasteful by the probability that if the old man were not a really valuable servant he would not be employed.

employed.

That, however, is not an exceptionally glaring case. The facts came to light some time ago of a strange case in which a well-to-do woman employed her mother as cook and treated her worse than she would have dured treat her had she been an ordinary servant, though the worst of the case was not made public at the time the facts leaked out.

The mistress in this case was a woman of nearly 50, the widow of a wealthy saloonkeeper, and her mother and cook was turning 70 when she entered her.

daughter's service. They were humble people, and shortly after the daughter's lucky marriage the old woman lost all her little savings in a famous swindle. She, therefore, applied to her daughter for assistance, and, callous to a degree one cannot understand, the daughter effered her a situation as cook in her house. As the alternative was the poorhouse, the offer was accepted.

For seven years the old woman acted as the servant of the child she had brought into the world, and while the latter drove about in a smart carriage the old mother used to scrub the kitchen so other similarly menial work, and during that long period of her service she was not allowed a single holiday or a day's rest in bed. One of the fellow servants was one day dismissed on the spot for trying to prevent the inhuman daughter striking her mother because she had overslept herself or felt ill and wished to stay in bed. Yet the relationship between mistress and cook was kept a profound secret until after the old woman's death, which occurred in a poorhouse infirmary, for when she was so ill as to be incapable of properly fulfilling her duties, she was bundled out of the house without so much as the wages which were due her.

It is balm to one's sense of justice to know that the daughter found herself in prison a short time after her mother's death, though not for any offense concerning the poor old woman.

More pleasing reading is found in the story from a Pennsylvania town of a father who, a master printer at one time, for some reason or other refused to take his some into partnership, and in a spirit of defiance they established themselves as printers in the same town. For a long time their business was badly handicapped by lack of capital, but by application they eventually succeeded in working up a splendid business. Without undercutting or any other shady methods, they in time obtained many of their father's most valuable customers, and he was compelled to shut down one of his printing rooms. Later they established a local paper which theing really needed, was a success from the first, and proved so profitable that they extended their premises. With the larger premises came the remnant of their father's business, and he was made

Directly they heard of their father's insolvency, the sons went to him, offered to buy up all his plant at a price sufficient to pay a large proportion of his debts, and give him employment in their business. Such magnanimity must have been a trifle bitter to a hard-headed, obstinate man, but he gratefully accepted the offer, and no one is more pleased with the arrangement than he is now it has been in operation for some time. As foreman, he received from his sons a salary exactly equal to what he was, making as a master at the time he refused to admit his sons into his business.

a bankrupt.

Fished for Him.

-Jese—Jack is so awfully bashful!
How did you manage to catch him?

Tese—Oh, I just let him play with a long string of beads that was around my neck, and when he had a good hold I just pulled him in —Detroit Free Press

Stolcism Worthy of the Hame. Younger Sister—What is stolcism? Elder Sister—Stolcism is the ability to congratulate the flances of the man you wanted to marry without showing any disappointment.—Cincinnati Encuirer.

### EUROPE IN OUR MARKET.

Wonderful Absorbtive Power of the Old World for American

Products.

In an article in World's Work on 'What Europe Means to Us" J. D. Whelp-ley says:

"Always buying more than it sells, iending more than it borrows, and in every way apparently giving more than it takes, Europe's constantly increasing population, wealth and power, form a mystery, for they are the most wonderful and faccinating of all economic phenomena.

"The United States has a population of 23 to the square mile. In the last 105 years Europe has sent 48,000,000 people to the United States and other new countries, and yet to-day has a population of 103 to the square mile, or nearly twice as many as when this emigration began. In the meantime wages have increased, wealth has piled up, trade has quadrupled and the purchasing power of the people of Europe has more than kept pace with all these advances.

"Even to estimate the annual domestic exchanges of Europe is beyond the reach of intelligible figures. The foreign exchange is a quantity which can be determined with more or less accuracy, however, and its amount—14,000,000, annually—conveys an idea of the tide of commerce that flows through this heart of the world.

"The imports of these 18 countries amount to \$8,000,000,000, the exports to \$6,000,000,000, showing an excess of purchases over sales amounting to \$2,000,000,000. The imports from abroad, meaning from countries other than European, are to supply European deficiencies, and these are largely of food and raw mate-

"About 65 per cent, of the total exports from the United States are of agricultural products, though much of this might be regarded as manufactured goods because many agricultural products are put through manufacturing processes. Roughly speaking, the American people sell \$900,000,000 worth of such products a year to foreign buyers. Nearly 90 per cent, goes to Europe, hence about four-fifths of the American goods sent to Europe supply food and raw material.

"American products feed the operatives in European mills and factories who are making goods for all the world. They provision the foreign ables which

They provision the foreign shins which carry the world's commerce, and keep down the cost of living in Burope by supplementing the comparatively scanty supply of home-grown foods. These agricultural products of America are new so necessary to Europeans that they are admitted without serious restrictions to nearly all European markets."

## STORY OF A PHYSICIAN. Patient Who Sacrificed Her Life for Love of Her Abundant

Hair.

Physicians hear strange things. A physician said the other day:

"Mrs. Smith is dead. If she had con-

sented to have her hair cut off she would still be alive. Her heavy hair killed her, "When I told her that she must lose her hair, she said she would rather die. But her husband didn't want her to die, and he made up his mind to cut off her hair while she siept. One night he car-

ried to bed with him a big pair of shears, "With some difficulty he hid the shears under his pillow. Then, in the middle of the night, he took them out cautiously, and he adwanced them toward his wife's long, thick braid. She lay on her side with her back to him, but just as he was about to snip off the braid close to her head, she sighed uneasily, and she turned over on her back, with the braid

safe under her.
"He swore below his breath, and waited, shears in hand, for an hour. But she

never stirred.

"For three nights Smith took the shears to bed with him, and each time that he would go for his sleeping wife's hair with them, she would move out of the way. The thing seemed almost supernatural. The woman, asleep, protected her hair from the shears quite as well as she could have protected it if she had been awake.

"The morning after the third night Smith fergot about the cheers when he got up. He left them under his pillow and went off to work. Naturally, kira, Smith found them.

"You took those shears to bed with you to cut off my hair with, she said to aim on his return. "If you had done it, I'd never have spoken to you again."
"Smith gave up after that, and his

poor wife kept her hair, but not her life."

Betaliation at a Dance.

She was young. It was her first sea-

ean't see my programme—it's all full."
"But there'll be extras. Can't I have an extra?"
"Ye—es,"- returned the young wom-

an, grudgingly, relinquishing her card, "but don't take the first one, it's promised."

Later in the evening, when she looked to see which dance her cousin had an-

propriated she found that she had food

for reflection. The young man had put

his name down for the four hundred

Favorite Coaling Depot.

Angra Pegeuna, on the African coast, where Admiral Rojestvensky was lately reported as coaling the squadron, was a favorite resort of the coalederate com-

woman's Swimming Besord.

Miss McLaughlin made a new world's "second for women swimmers at Glasgow, November 25. She swam 50 yards a 37 seconds, which is a second faster than the previous record.

### DWINDLING COLONY. 1

PASSING OF A QUEER SECT IN STATE OF PRINSYLVANIA.

Once Prominent Factor in Farming Region Were the "Roonemitee," Now But Four in Numbers

Few people know that along the Ohie river, in the state of Pennsylvania, there ence existed a sect that had many papuliar laws to govern its people and that but few of them remain, and in the place where once they thrived at farm labor and by grape-growing there is now destined to be a large manufacturing town, with beiching stacks of smoke from the factory buildings.

Years ago, when Pennsylvania was still a new state, says a Cincinnati report, there came down the Chio river in a skill a man who founded the society known as the Economites.

The agot he selected for his settlement is considered the most beautiful place along the Ohio. Soon others came and joined the settlement, until in a few years the population had grown to several thousand souls.

Peculiar laws were laid down for the government of the people and also in regard to the management of the affairs of the little city.

Owners of houses and lots were given orders to build their homes even with the street line, and no doors or windows were to be allowed on the front side.

All entrances were to be on the side

and the front was to remain one blank wall. All of them were either farmers or grape-growers.

They had no money of any kind, nor did they need it, for stores were provided

by means of which the people were supplied with the necessaries of life without cash. Should they derive anything in the way of groceries or clothing they would go to the store and procure the same.

All the products of the farms and vine-

yards were disposed of by the overseer, and the funds so accruing were placed in the treasury.

In this way the village chained for

In this way the village thrived for years and many militions of dollars were left to those who stayed in until the settlement broke up.

It was against the rules of the sect.

for anyone to marry, and should one fall to abide by this rule he was promptly banished from the settlement and excluded from the society. Within the last 25 years, however,

those who were young grew old and died, while others removed to other parts of the country, either because of their disgust at the laws laid down for their government or from having overstepped the rules and having been banished.

Now the society is almost extinct, only

Now the society is almost extinct, only one man and three women having remained true to the customs and beliefs until the last few months.

The man, who was considerably

younger in years, secured the signatures of the old women to documents, by which, in consideration that he cares for them until the end of their days, he has come in possession of all their interests in the settlement.

The large tract of land was sold to a

real estate company of the Monongahela.

valley and in time a portion of it was resold to the American Bridge combine.

A consolidation of all its plants in aimed at and the little without miles and the little without m

A consolidation of ail its plants is aimed at and the little village will soon be a matter of history, and in its place will be thriving factories sending their output to all parts of the world.

# NOT WELL UP IN HER LINES Demonstrator in Department Store Fails to Make Favorable Impression.

The salesgirl at the health food counter had succeeded in interesting a customer who was making some purchases in the grocery department, relates the Chicago Tribune.

"You suffer from dyspepsia, do you, ma'sm?" she said. "Well, that is frequently caused by drinking too much at one's meals. At first it is a little difficult to break one's self of the habit, but it's necessary to do it if you want to have good health. You generally drink something, with mean meals, don't you?"

"Yes; I generally drink either tea.

"I thought so. A person in your condition never should take any kind-of liquid with solid food. It hinders digestion. Then you need health foods. We have here a dozen different kinds all prepared in our own inhoratories, and we warrant them genuine and strictly pure. For instance, did you ever try any of our health soups?" "I never did."

"You'll find them the best you ever tasted. Then, as a good substitute for the unwholesome beverages you have been drinking you ought to use our health coffee. Wouldn't you like to try a sample of the health soups and the health coffee along with that prepared barley you're sampling?"

"I think not. You said I oughtn't to take any kind of liquid with other food, and I think you're right. In fact, I guess I won't buy anything to-day."

"I must have got my lectures inixed this time," said the salesgirl, as the sustomer passed on.

Shocking.
First Microbe—Why did you move out of that telephone receiver?
Second Microbe—It wasn't the prop-

er atmosphere in which to bring up a family of children; there was too much swearing on that line.—Detroit Free Press.

Box Cars in Russia.

Owing to the scarcity of box cars in Russia, flat cars are used for hauling systa in sachs.

### 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 grouparound a beautifully decorated table
lit with candles under glowing crimson
shades. White chrysanthemums and
pale pink roses surrounded with amilax and a fairy tracery of fera cover
the center and corners of the festive
board. Isnter 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 insanity, but merely the first stages of the new chrysanthemum salad—a delicacy which promises to become speedily popular.

The "Duchess of Sutherland," a magnificent tousled mop of petals 30 inches in eigeumference 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 all persons, out one shilling two pence, and the whole salad would cost but 18 pence.

The petals are pulled out and mixed in the bowl, and a few rose or violet isaves dropped in add to the appearance. White chrysanthemums are best, as the colored varieties look rather "messy" when mixed with off 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 postry of the whole dish should appeal to the asethetic and artistic as well as to seekers after novelties.

One feature of the exhibition—the largest ever held at the palace—is a stand of spring flowers—lifes. Blac, laburnum, azaless and lifes of the yalley—produced out of season by the retarding influence of an icebouse.

TO SEEK HEALTH IN WEST.

Bailroad to Establish Open-Air Sand-

Bailroad to Establish Open-Air Santtarium in Semiarid Regions of Fexas.

Austin. Tex.-The experiment of satablishing 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 bealth 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 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

There are scores of cases of persons having been cured of various allments of the body, particularly of those affected with lung trouble, by coming to western Texas and leading an openair life on the ranches. This is just what the Southern Pacific proposes to encourage and direct on a large scale. All the camp equipage, 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.

This project is in the personal charge of John T. Patrick, who is looking after the industrial development of Texas along the line of the Southern Pacific.

### FIX DATE OF REBELLION.

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

London.—A letter from Beris Sarafoll, 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 twoyear term of the Austro-Russian reforms.

Sarafoff adds the referres are atterfailures, 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 organisation with 70 bands of 16 to 80 men each, and are collecting funds in Macedonia for the next rising. Sarafulf 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 Nasir Pashs as special envoy, with instructions to take all the measures accessary to suppress the Bulgarian movement by the quickest possible methods, create uneasitiess, as Nasir is regarded as being the most relentions. 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 revolutionised by his new explosive aluminum airship, with a speed of 100 miles an hour. Its propeller will make 5,000 revolutions a minute, which will make Europe in 20 hours and Chicago in ten, says Gold.

### L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS