

FEARS NEW YELLOW PERIL

London Spectator Declares Japanese Success a Menace to American Possessions.

The question of the effect of the Japanese victories in the east and the possibility, now regarded as a probability, of ultimate victory for Japan in the war, is beginning to be seriously discussed.

It provides precisely the concrete evidence to dissipate the pride of the white continent which three centuries of history seemed to justify.

So the Spectator enters fears of a new yellow peril, more formidable to the white races than anything hitherto imagined.

"Does not this," asks one writer, "indicate what the result of a Japanese victory will be, namely the practical alliance of Japan and China?"

TO CHANGE A QUARTER.

Seventy Cents Required to Break It in the Various Ways in Which It Can Be Done.

"How much money does it take to make change for a quarter?" queried the man whose face is a mathematical expression of a Philadelphia Press representative.

Others might ask you to produce four nickels and five pennies, three nickels and ten pennies, two nickels and 15 pennies or one nickel and 20 pennies.

BOY IS RIVAL TO KUBELIK

Eleven-Year-Old Franz von Vecsey Has Taken the Musical World of London by Storm by His Marvellous Violin Playing.

The 11-year-old Franz von Vecsey has taken the musical world of London by storm by his marvellous violin playing.

"Marriages are made in Heaven, we are told," observed a North London vicar. "Why, therefore, should not courting be done in church?"

"Do not let us try to stop courting in church," observed one of the officers.

"I have found this necessary," he explains, "owing to the large number of forgeries bearing my name now on the market. They are being brought to me every day. I will gladly affix a thumb mark on any panel of mine which is genuine."

The War Is Spreading.

Washington women are now indulging in Japanese wrestling. Keep all knowledge of the war away from them.

Part of the Zoo.

A capital of mosquitoes infected with yellow fever is to be exhibited at the St. Louis exposition. It may be a novelty, remarks the Der Mottens Register and Leader.

This Progressive Age.

So expectations and maxims are the processes of modern architecture, remarks the Chicago Tribune, that in a few years it will be possible to order a skyscraper and have it built while you wait.

FINDS IDEAL WOMAN.

LONG SEARCH OF MINISTER FINALLY PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

Miss Blanche De Con, of Newark, N. J., Said to Answer All Requirements—Official List of Her Accomplishments.

Miss Blanche De Con, of Newark, N. J., is the ideal woman. She is 30 years old, can bake, do housework, is good looking and does not know what it is to gossip.

Rev. George W. Brownback, of Reading Pa., about a year ago began a search for an ideal wife and used every proper means to find her.

Something of a sensation was caused when the Rev. Dr. Brownback advertised for a wife, enumerating the qualities she must possess, and the fact that he had succeeded became known when the wedding was announced as having taken place.

Then he told the publisher of the matrimonial paper in which his "ad."—with its detailed plans and specifications of the ideal wife—was appearing to kill it, as he had landed his prize.

Here is the official certificate of character and glossary of accomplishments given to Miss De Con by the reverend when he led her to the altar and made her the chatelaine of his parsonage:

Hair—Dark. Eyes—Dark. Health—A 1. Financial standing—So so. Speech—Soft as the summer breeze.

Speech—Soft as the summer breeze. Pie-making—A past master of the art. Cake-baking—An artist of the first water.

Age—Between "sweet 16" and "attractive 20." Bread-making—She simply puts mother to shame.

Manners—Not a "street angel" and a "house devil." Kitchen Queen—The best that ever ruled a realm.

Smile—Lingering and of the kind that won't come off. Temper—Fair to sunshiny, with no squalls in sight.

Religious Inclinations—Just the proper amount of piety. Gossip—Abhorrent as holy water is to a certain subterranean dweller.

Disposition—Obedient, giving husband the right of way over mother. Meat Cooking—Expert with the oven, skillet, pot and hash compounder.

Family Connections—Not burdened with one who would be troublesome mother-in-law. Ideals—Her husband, his wit, his wisdom, his beauty, his sense, his character, his everything else.

DEBATE CHURCH COURTING

English Church Officials Have Different Views of Wooing During Worship—Segregation Suggested.

Ought youths and maidens to be allowed to court in church? This question raised by Rev. W. Armitage vicar of St. Paul's, St. North, Lancaster, who complains that courting has been going on in his church, has produced an interesting controversy.

"Marriages are made in Heaven, we are told," observed a North London vicar. "Why, therefore, should not courting be done in church?"

"Courting is the gate to marriage even as church is the gate to Heaven."

"The Incorporated, Free and Open Church association from the frankness and breadth of its title might well be supposed to have views on the subject."

"Do not let us try to stop courting in church," observed one of the officers.

"Let us rather try to put Christianity into the congregation, and then the courting will be done on right lines."

"I notice that Rev. A. B. Butterworth states that in some churches the courting difficulty is overcome by the separation of the sexes. Now I know that at a church at Ealing, and at several other churches, the men sit on one side and the women on the other, but this is not done to stop courting. It seems to be a peculiar principle of the very high church to separate the sexes."

"Our association advocates more freedom of sitting in church seats less."

Latest in Flying Machines.

That Indiana man who took a ride of a quarter of a mile on a barn roof during a cyclone says the Chicago Daily News, should be in a position to give pointers to flying machine inventors as soon as his broken limbs knit.

Have a Sure Remedy.

Private advice from St. Petersburg are to the effect that the czar is troubled with insomnia. The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that the Japs know how he can be put to sleep if he will "come out."

Where Duty Is a Tax.

The payment of alimony is declared to be a duty by an Ohio judge, and this says the Chicago River Ocean, will convince a large number of former husbands that a duty is a tax.

ALIMONY HELD A DUTY.

Cleveland Judge Says That It Is Not a Debt and Bankruptcy Does Not Exempt One.

Alimony is a duty, not a pecuniary obligation, and in "sheddung debts" through the medium of a bankruptcy court a man in Ohio cannot free himself of obligation to pay a judgment for alimony, according to a decision handed down at Cleveland recently.

The case decided was that of Lizzie F. Lucas against William C. Lucas. The wife obtained a divorce and judgment for \$1,000. Lucas filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling among other debts from which he desired to be liberated the judgment for alimony.

"The question in this case is whether a discharge in bankruptcy obviates the claim of the wife, and is alimony a provable debt? Alimony is not a debt arising from contract. It is not a debt, but an order; not a pecuniary obligation, but a duty. Alimony is a liability arising from the marriage relations between the husband and wife, and not arising from the marriage contract.

Alfonso Regular in Habits. Young King of Spain Has Strength and Vitality—An Early Riser and Retirer.

Alfonso XIII., of Spain, is not the bohemian plant that the dynasty's enemies report him to be, but quite the contrary. He is now a strong, well set up youth, who performs the hardest exercises without fatigue, and whose grand condition and vitality are noticeable.

He has a chat with his mother and sister, then goes to his room to study under teachers carefully selected. He is extremely good at languages, and has mastered German, as was proven by his conversation with Emperor Wilhelm at Vigo.

He is devoted to everything connected with the military profession, is a splendid horseman, a keen hunter, and a fine shot.

At 11 o'clock the king takes up official business. At one he takes luncheon with his mother and sister, generally inviting some of the officers or ministers in attendance.

The afternoon he spends in exercising, then for an hour reads magazines and newspapers and dines at eight o'clock. After dinner he plays billiards or chess with his brother-in-law, the prince of the Asturias, and except when he visits a theater, which is seldom, he goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

IRRIGATION IN OKLAHOMA.

Number of Acres Watered by Artificial Means in 1902—More Storage Works Needed.

The census bureau has prepared a bulletin on irrigation in Oklahoma showing that in 1902, there were 2,382 acres under irrigation. The water is supplied from 113 systems, that cost of construction of which averaged about \$11 per acre.

"The Cimarron and Canadian rivers, with their numerous small tributaries, are principal streams draining this section. These streams carry a volume of water during a portion of the year sufficient to irrigate many times the present area, several thousand acres could be brought under irrigation. In some sections under ground water is used to irrigate small tracts. The soil is very fertile, but the subsoil is so loose that frequent and copious application of water are required. It will be impossible, therefore, for irrigation to make marked progress in the future without storage works, as the normal flow of the streams is already utilized."

LAWYER MAKES NOVEL PLEA

Kansas City Attorney in Damage Suit Claims Man's Death Was a Blessing.

Quite a novel plea has been made in the circuit court of appeals in Kansas City by the Portland Zinc & Lead Mining company in an effort to set aside the verdict of a jury which gave to little Eva Bennett \$2,000 for the death of her father, who was killed in one of the mines of the company.

An emigrant from Canada brought with him to St. Albans, Vt., as part of his household goods a mare with a sucking colt. The mare was admitted as "furniture," but the collector of the port valued the colt at \$25, and collected a duty of \$30.

Peru is one of the richest countries of the world in minerals of all kinds—gold, silver, copper, mercury, iron, lead, sulphur, coal, salt, petroleum, etc., being found in great abundance—and it only required the action of capital and labor to make the republic as renowned for its wealth as California, Australia or South Africa, says the United States consul at Callao.

WANT CATS AND DOGS

HOW BOYS OF COLUMBIA, MO., EARN POCKET MONEY.

Animals Are Sold to Medical Schools for Dissecting Purposes—Feline Pets of Women No Longer in Style.

Because of local conditions the office of dog catcher of Columbia, Mo., is one of the most sought after on the municipal ticket. The city pays the dog catcher 50 cents for every dog taken up, and he sells them for 50 cents each to the medical school of the University of Missouri.

Heretofore the supply has been equal to the demand. Of recent years the classes have been growing larger and larger, thus creating an ever increasing demand for cats. But the small boys of the town have been unable to fill their orders, and the supply has run short several times.

It formerly was the style for the fashionable women of the city to have pedigreed angoras as pets, but they gave up the attempt to keep them, as they were always stolen, and most persistent advertising failed to secure their return.

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STAYED ON CLIFF TWO DAYS

Swiss Hunter Made His Will While Waiting for Rescue—Ate Haunch of Chamois.

Having shot a chamois which fell over a precipice onto a ledge of rock, a hunter named Veber, from Appenzel A. S., Switzerland, attempted to reach it, but his foot slipped, and he fell a distance of over 60 feet, landing beside the dead animal and breaking his leg.

Two friends then found him in delirium, with his feet hanging over the precipice, and his mouth and face smeared with the blood of the chamois, one of whose haunches he had eaten.

In his notebook he had written his will and, recurred the facts of the accident, ending with the words: "Still I will myself for die gradually."

COLT TERMED "FURNITURE"

Customs Officials Hand Out Another Unique Decision—Call Snail "Wild Animal."

The customs bureau of the treasury has decided that a sucking roat is a portion of the same piece of furniture as its mother. Already have horses been determined as coming within the phrase, "usual and reasonable furniture."

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EUCHRE CRAZE VS. LODGE.

Ladies of Bayonne, N. J., Are Making Determined Stand Against Efforts of Husbands.

Twenty-one husbands who reside in Bayonne, N. J., have met and organized the Married Men's Anti-Euchre and Home Preservation society. They declare it is high time their wives and other men's wives were cured of the progressive euchre habit and propose to use all their efforts to establish such a cure.

As an offset to the society the wives of some of the organizers have announced plans for the formation of an anti-lodge club. They assert that numerous husbands who object to the euchre craze among the ladies of Bayonne are members of six or seven organizations and spend much of their leisure time in the lodge room.

ANARCHY FROM BOSSISM.

French Sociologist Writes of Conditions in Several Large Cities of the United States.

Paul Ghio, the noted French sociologist, has just published a book entitled "A Journey Through the Land of Anarchism," in which he gives the result of his studies in the United States and his impressions of New York, Paterson, N. J., and Chicago as the most prominent seats of anarchism.

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FOUND DEFECTS IN GUNS.

Naval Board Reports That Big Rifles That Burst on Battleship Iowa's Gun Were Rejected.

The naval board appointed to investigate the bursting of two eight-inch guns on the battleship Iowa on February 5 last, has reported that "when the forgings of the guns were being machined at the gun factory defects developed. The forgings thereupon were rejected by the factory. On a protest by the manufacturing company, a board was ordered. The board recommended the rejection of certain of the forgings. On further protest the defects were not serious enough to cause rejection."

The guns were designed for use with brown powder, but smokeless powder was used instead. With the adoption of smokeless powder, the muzzle velocity was increased from 2,100 to 2,300.

In its conclusion the board finds that the eight inch guns of the Iowa were as strong as designed to be; that the fracture of these guns did not result from weakening from previous firing; from the premature bursting of shells in the bore, or from excessive pressures resulting from abnormal action of the powder charge. But the increase of muzzle velocity from 2,100 to 2,300, while at the same time the margin of safety along the chase too much.

ATTEMPT TO CHECK DISEASE

Disinfectants Will Be Used in Water of New York Sprinkling Carts If Tests Are Successful.

Tests are being made of various chlorides and other chemicals in connection with a project now under discussion by the New York health department to check the spread of tuberculosis there. It is planned, should the tests prove successful, to use disinfectants in the water with which the streets are sprinkled.

It is believed that tuberculosis as well as many other diseases are spread chiefly in the dust of the streets, as a result of the drying of the saliva which has been expectorated by persons suffering from consumption.

As yet the matter is in an experimental stage, and it may be several weeks before any practical demonstration is made. The tests are being conducted with regard to killing germs without spreading offensive odors.

New Self-Lighting Cigar.

An Austrian inventor has applied for a patent for self-lighting cigars and cigarettes. These are tipped with a chemical mixture, and on being struck against anything ignitable like matches, the application has been refused, as cigars and cigarettes are a state monopoly.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

PERIODICAL WAVES SAID TO SWEEP THE COUNTRY.

Interesting Statistics Gathered by Sir John Macdonnell—Aliens Charged with Greatest Number of Offenses—The Cause.

Some strange and, in a way, bewildering incidents are thrown on the eternal problem of crime and the criminal in England in the introduction by Sir John Macdonnell, master of the supreme court of England, to the criminal statistics for 1902, and the preceding 25 years, in a little book recently issued.

On the whole, during the last 20 years, and especially during the last ten years, there has been a reduction in the volume of crime of the graver sort. But every now and then, and curiously enough, at fairly regular intervals, there is an increase—a wave of serious crime, which sometimes extends over half a year and sometimes over a year and a half. In this fact the sun spot theory should find much material for speculation.

The year 1902 was one of those years of crime waves. In 1893 the total number of persons tried was 61,607. In 1902, the figure rose to 78,974. The greatest increase was in "crimes against property with violence," the next in crimes against the person, while in crimes against public morals there was a decrease.

Sir John Macdonnell seems to attribute the rise in 1902 in large measure to the return of persons from South Africa who failed to find employment there, but the hypothesis is a doubtful one at best.

One fact which emerges with painful clearness from these figures is that neither penal servitude nor imprisonment serves to deter the habitual offender from reverting to crime. Of 17,088 convicted persons received in prison in 1902, no fewer than 8,600 had been convicted before; many of them 20 times, and the proportion of habitual criminals is continually on the increase, the most incorrigible of them all being women.

Of the graver crimes which indicate a marked increase the chief are murders and burglaries, the former rising from 245 in 1901 to 263 in 1902, the latter from 7,572 in 1901 to 8,791 in 1902.

Of alien prisoners there were 2,945 in 1902, as against 1,982 in 1901, which, as Sir John Macdonnell says, "seems to show that the foreign part of the population produced something like twice as much as their normal share of criminals."

Of criminal lunatics there were 842 under detention at the end of 1902, as compared with 78 at the end of 1901, 800 of the former total had been charged with murder or attempted murder.

As to the cost of crime to the community, it is impossible to form an estimate. In its report on the amount expended in 1902 was £1,041,000, as against £4,838,837 ten years before, according to the same periodical. The cost of poor relief rose from £3,177,000 to £4,262,000, and the amount granted from 1900 to 1902 to £1,000,000.

Of these figures the only one to show a result is education, which has been the means of preventing a marked diminution in juvenile offenders.

As to the cause of the increase of offenses, Sir John Macdonnell has little to say except that "the manufacture of machinery has created new forms of crime of a grave character" of which he gives specific details, and that "the extended use of gas and electricity and other modern forms of theft" and that "social and economic changes may tend to increase crime without there being ready-made persons with a criminal disposition."

SPENCER TELLS OF BELIEFS

Famous Thinker Clears Away Many Misinterpretations Concerning His Religious Views.

Herbert Spencer's own definition of his beliefs is contained in the first of a number of hitherto unpublished letters. The letters were written to the late James A. Sinton and Dr. Lewis G. Jones, president of the Brooklyn Ethical association, who were among Spencer's closest American friends.

In a letter to Dr. Jones, dated September 7, 1891, Spencer finally disposes of the misinterpretations concerning his religious views. The aim of the letter is an argument designed to prove that he was not an atheist in the accepted meaning of the term.

He quotes from a work by one of his followers a passage showing the impossibility of either interpreting matter in terms of spirit or spirit in terms of matter, and showing that the problem to the human intelligence is insoluble, so long as there exists the antithesis of subject and object, and that the ultimate power underlying both cannot be presented under either form.

If his opponents, he adds, would keep forever before them the fact which he perpetually asserted, that matter and motion, as existing in themselves, cannot be matter and motion, as we think them, they would then see that no such inconsistency exists in his belief, as they suppose.

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