

EXPENSIVE REVENGE

Extremes to Which Men Have Gone to Obtain Vengeance.

Illustrative Instances of the Ruling Passion's Control Over Individuals and Firms—Frenzies Spent in Spite Work.

The extremes to which some people will go for revenge have seldom been better demonstrated than in the case of two rival ironworks in the north of England some years ago.

The manager of a local colliery invited tenders for the conveyance of large quantities of coal to America, and when the contract was given to one shipowner the other immediately set to work to break vengeance, relates the Chicago Tribune.

He first approached the owners of the colliery and offered to carry the coal across the Atlantic for a shilling a ton less than cost price, and as this effected considerable saving to the colliery, the proprietors countermanded the former contract and closed with the second offer. The shipowner was content to suffer a loss for five years in order to spite his rival, and at the end of that time he capitulated, for his revenge had cost him \$3,800.

A wealthy London man of independent means died three years ago, after having devoted the last eight years of his life to taking revenge upon another man who at one time had been his closest friend. He confessed that he had spent \$105,000 in this manner, and no doubt had he lived he would have allowed his revenge to cost him infinitely more.

He employed a secret detective to watch his enemy so that he could thwart all his movements, and when the victim put up for one of the local councils he, although he hated the canvassing, set up against him. His enemy got in, but his expenses were infinitely heavier than they otherwise would have been, so his rival subsidized a paper, in which he used to malign the other's public work, and ended by getting him "blackballed" from a political club.

And the cause of this expensive revenge was nothing more than a trifling quarrel over a one-acre field. The costly revenge that one firm engaged in the iron trade took upon another in 1895 will always find a place in the annals of British trade. Both firms were engaged in the same class of work, and one chanced to clash with the other over the exportation of their goods, which so enraged the first firm that they determined to be revenged, however great the cost.

They began by buying up all the smelting coal they could procure at a cost of \$275,000, but, as this did not ruin the other firm they tried to copy their rival's goods, and sold them in America at a loss of \$1,500 a day. The opposing firm still held out doggedly, however, and at last the revengeful parties, unable to stand this serious drain upon their resources, decided to give up the game as not being worth the candle. This, however, was only done when their revenge had cost them over \$1,250,000.

Some years ago a country solicitor accused a neighboring parson of preaching at him from the pulpit, and immediately thirsted for revenge. Unable to obtain satisfaction in the ordinary way, he erected an enormous boarding in a field he owned at the back of the vicarage, which naturally aroused the ire of the cleric, who, however, doggedly refused to betray his annoyance.

The solicitor next approached the owner of the land on which the vicarage stood and bought the property from him, thereby being able to turn his enemy out. The latter then built himself a house near the church, but the solicitor did not intend to let matters drop, so purchased the ground that separated the house from the church. This he closed to the public, and the vicar had to take a circuitous route to reach the church, which meant a quarter of an hour's walk. Not till the solicitor found that his revenge had cost him \$30,000 did he abandon the struggle.

It is hard to understand any one taking revenge upon a government; but a Spaniard, a well-known merchant, for some years fought the Argentine Republic. He was employed by that government until for some reason or other he was dismissed. He then vowed vengeance against the whole country and spent \$200,000 endeavoring to thwart Argentine commerce in every way possible. When this sum was exhausted he formed a band of gaudios to rob people on the highway, pull up the railways, and make things generally uncomfortable for all the residents of the republic. It ended in his being captured and sentenced to imprisonment for life, so one may conclude that at the price his revenge was rather dearly bought.

Ordinary Effort Wanted. Clara—Is it true that Abel is suing her husband for divorce? Maude—Yes, and I don't blame her. She was handicapped right from the start.

Why, how's that? Her husband had indigestion before they were married.—Chicago Daily News.

WHY THEY AVOIDED CHURCH.

One Had a Grievance Against a Member and the Other Had Too Much of It.

He was a young minister whose charge is in the country, and he was talking about the decline in church attendance, relates the New York Times.

"It is we preachers in the rural districts," said he, "who have a chance to get at the real reasons why people stay away. Of course, we have no data that would help solve the problem as it presents itself in the cities, but, being privileged in the country to talk to one and all, we get reasons at first hand. Some of them are interesting and when analyzed they are more likely than not to resolve themselves into personal dislike to churchgoing or to some one in the church.

"There was an old farmer in one district where I preached who had the reputation of never going to church. He was a peculiar old fellow who seldom had much to say, but one day I went to see him, and in the course of the conversation asked why he never came to hear my sermons.

"He was silent for a minute, and then said: 'I did go to church once, and I wasn't treated right, and I ain't been there since. It was when they was havin' revival up in the white schoolhouse, and things were getting pretty warm. I went there one night and sat next the window. After awhile they got to the shoutin' part, and one old woman got to runnin' up and down the aisle, shoutin' and askin' everybody to come up and pray.

"I sat there and looked on till I saw she was makin' for me, and then I looked for a way out. The window was open, and the first thing I knowed I was goin' out of it. As I struck the ground I heard old Elder Abbadusky, that sat right across the aisle from me, shout: 'There goes the devil out of the window.' Now I don't consider that a respectful way for one mar to speak of another, and I never went back again, and I don't intend to till old Abbadusky goes to glory.

"One day I went to see another man who was a very good man, but never went to church. He was a Scotchman and when I asked him why he did not attend he said: 'Young man, if you keep on going to church the way you do now all your life, and if you live to be 100, you will not have been to church as much as I have.'

"I asked what he meant. 'My father was a Scotch covenant-er,' he said, 'and when I was a little shaver we used to go to church in the morning and stay all day. I would sit on those hard benches and listen to sermons that I didn't understand. My legs would dangle over the floor till they ached.

"If I went to sleep there was always a deacon or some one else to poke me in the ribs and whisperingly inquire if I wanted to go straight to hell. That was on Sunday. 'Then there were prayer meetings during the week and one or two extras of different sorts between. There was always more church and more sermons when I would have given my boots to be out hunting.

"That thing went on from the time I was big enough to remember until I was 21. I made up my mind long before I reached the latter age that when it came there would be no more church for me, and there wasn't. I haven't been since. Now, really, dominie, do you wonder at it?" "And," concluded the dominie, "I can't say that I did."

BABIES MUST NOT BE ROCKED.

When Putting Them to Sleep a Cool, Fresh Pillow Is Better Than Warm Arms.

Doctors are not as a general rule greatly influenced by purely sentimental considerations, and they have issued the mandate: "Babies should not be rocked to sleep." This would at first seem cruel and arbitrary, but it is not as unreasonable as would appear, says Arthur W. Yale, M. D., in Woman's Home Companion. It is vastly better for the baby to be undressed and laid down in the crib, with a cool, fresh pillow under the little head, to drop into a quiet sleep, than to be held in mother's warm arms, close against her breast, and rocked for half an hour or more. With most babies a very little training will be sufficient to induce them to sleep when laid down if they have never become accustomed to the rocking. If you are not Spartan enough to leave the baby while he is vigorously protesting against this procedure sit by the crib and gently pat him asleep. After awhile even this will not be necessary. It is not only better for the child, but also for the mother, as the rocking habit, if persisted in, soon becomes a tax rather than a pleasure.

Macaroni with Tomatoes. One-half pound of macaroni or spaghetti, one pint of canned or stewed tomatoes, two tablespoonsful of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. After boiling and blanching the macaroni, let it remain in cold water while preparing the tomatoes. Put the butter in a granite ware frying pan, and when it has melted rub in the flour. When the mixture has become smooth add the tomatoes. These may be strained if preferred. Let this boil, add the spaghetti and serve when it is again at the boiling point.—N. Y. Tribune.

Stew half a pound of prunes as for sauce. When quite soft remove the stones, sweeten, beat up and gradually fold in the whites of two eggs. Line deep pie tins with crust and bake 20 minutes. Then turn in the prune mixture, spread smoothly on top and pour over this a layer of well-sweetened and well-flavored apple sauce. Place in oven and bake 20 minutes longer. Eat hot or cold.—Washington Star.

BREED WOLVES FOR BOUNTY.

Nebraska Farmers Reported to Be Realizing Great Profit from the Enterprise.

The large number of claims coming into the Nebraska state auditor's office for bounties on wolves and coyotes has led to the discovery that some farmers and ranchers in the western part of the state have gone into the business of breeding those animals for the bounty market.

In one instance a man was found to have raised more than 100 wolves last summer, from several animals he had trapped and penned up for that purpose. Other cases were unnumbered where from 15 to 60 of these animals had been reared. In October and November they were killed and their scalps presented for redemption at the office of the county clerk of each county.

The state law authorizes the county clerk to pay three dollars for the county fund for each coyote or wolf scalp presented and he certifies the fact to the auditor, who pays one dollar additional. Four dollars for each wolf or coyote pays better than hog raising and naturally the farmers have turned their attention to this industry.

The law was passed years ago when the wolf and the coyote were the great foes of the cattle and sheep men. In the last ten years \$150,000 has been paid by the state alone as bounty.

The legislature of 1899 appropriated \$60,000 for the purpose. Of this amount \$45,000 was immediately demanded by holders of old claims. The remaining \$15,000 was gone within six months and when the last legislature appropriated \$15,000 it was at once swallowed up by holders of old claims. There are now on file with the auditor claims aggregating \$25,000 and by the end of next year this figure will be doubled.

These figures indicate that instead of being killed off the wolves are increasing. The explanation is now simple.

What makes the state authorities the angrier is that there is nothing to prevent a man from running a wolf ranch if he desires to, and, with the market unlimited and the price fixed at a very remunerative figure, the business presents opportunities that attract capital. The only drawback is that a man must wait for his money.

The law says that the state shall pay one dollar and the county three dollars for every scalp with the two ears and the face down to the nose and makes the county clerk the man who, when proof is presented that the wolves were killed within the state, certifies to the number. In the less densely populated parts of the state, where the wolf and coyote find their habitation, the office of the county clerk is so remunerative that the occupant may not be tempted to assist in the enterprise in the matter of certification, or if he has any qualms about his oath he may be careless as to how the scalps are disposed of after he has passed upon them.

Auditor Weston says, according to a Lincoln special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, that in one case to which his attention had been called the county clerk threw the scalps out of his window after he had received them and they were again picked up and presented to him. This could be continued until physical exhaustion set in.

EPICUREAN CHINAMEN.

The Best of the American Market Affairs Is Always Found Upon Their Tables.

The food bought by the Chinese living in America is often quite as expensive as that of the whites. Instead of living almost altogether on rice and chop suey, as is the general impression, Chinamen, being quite as fond of meat as Americans, buy pork, beef and chickens. Chop suey is made to sell to curious white persons who visit Chinatown, says the Forum. In the vicinity of every large city where there is any considerable Chinese colony, there are truck gardens devoted to raising vegetables exclusively for Chinamen from seed brought from their native land. These vegetables are unknown to Americans. But the Chinese also consume large quantities of the finer kinds of American vegetables.

The Chinaman has a sweet tooth, also; and in the best Chinese restaurants in San Francisco, New York, Chicago and other large cities, the best of wifes are served to Chinese as well as American customers, together with the finest and most expensive foods. In the average Chinese restaurant in those cities good board can be had by the Chinese for from \$15 to \$20 a month, and these restaurants are largely patronized. As a rule, the Chinamen are compelled to lodge in mean quarters; but in New York and San Francisco there are a number of well-appointed homes occupied by the families of well-to-do Chinese merchants, which the American seldom or never sees. In New York there is an apartment-house, up-to-date in every respect, occupied by Chinese families. The Chinaman sticks as closely as he can to the traditions and customs of his country, which are strange to the occidental, and, therefore, a subject for comment and often for derision.

One of the Spooky Sort. "That soft fellow has been dangling at her heels the longest time. He was one of her last summer's beaux." "Yes, that's why she keeps him dangling. He reminds her of old times, you know, and she's making a collection of souvenir spoons."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

New Trimmings and Materials That Will Be in Vogue the Coming Season.

Short jackets for spring wear are made loose, straight fronts and revers extending full length. Trimming with bands of dotted material promises to be a strong feature from this time forward in all branches of tailoring and dressmaking, and in the world of linen things it is to be the ruling passion.

Scarfs should be about six inches in width and the ends are finished with lace applique or some dainty embroidery. The exquisite pale yellows, pinks and blues done in rich eastern embroidery make handsome pieces of neckwear for any waist, says the Chicago Daily News.

The latest blue is lead blue. It is something like china blue with a gun-metal cast. One charming example is overstrewn with small white leaves deftly veined with black. This touch of black is just as clever a bit of accentuation as could be desired.

Swiss muslins promise to be conspicuous in the summer array. They are expensive, but beautiful and worth their cost. They come in exquisite cloudy effects, in pretty stripes and figures. Many are shown for informal wear. They are high in the neck, have long sleeves and many are trimmed almost wholly with ribbon. Others are embroidered and embellished with lace.

For a young wearer is a bodice of powder-pink silk, the softest of rose shades, with strappings of black velvet ribbon held down by dull black crystal buttons. The shoulders are draped with a white mousseline fichu, drawn down and knotted in front, and chiffon and lace elbow sleeves complete the scheme most charmingly.

Lace scarfs as hat trimmings are evidently going to last over into the spring. Many hats are trimmed in this way, with the lace ends hanging down in the back. In Paris just now one sees a good many ostrich plumes, a single long plume encircling the crown, or, perhaps more modish, a cluster of small plumes rolling up the brim on one side.

Every well-regulated wardrobe must count at least on transparent woolen gown, and, spite of strenuous efforts of manufacturers and modistes to introduce other less hackneyed colors, some shade of blue is the general preference. From dark Holland linen blue to bright jay blue the women select these gowns, and a good many of them betray a warm liking for veilings that are woven with hemstitched stripes or with little satin or silk dots and wiggles and diamonds and stars. On another side a preference is shown for big and little velvet disks applied to the rough surface of the veiling, and this last is quite the smartest frivolity of the moment.

PASSING OF THE PARLOR.

The Room Intended for Company Receptions Now Used by the Family.

The passing of the parlor in many of the modern homes is a thing to be noted and encouraged. The room set apart for this use in the majority of city houses is really almost hopeless for any other service. It is usually long and narrow, lighted from only one end, and with little to offer opportunity for relief from monotony in furnishing. Artistic housekeepers have realized this, and many of them have directed their effort to relieve these conditions with success. "You must begin," confides one who has done this, to a New York Evening Post writer, "by eliminating the parlor idea. Give the room a touch of the coziness of the living-room with a bit of the dignity of the library and your 'parlor' will be transformed." The speaker's method in her own case was as follows: First to open the fireplace and use it. One forgot the stiff and inartistic mantel with the cheerful blaze beneath it and comfortable chairs drawn up within easy range. Next, along the wall from the fireplace to the corner where the piano stood, to put in a low line of bookshelves filled with books, the upper shelf holding various bits of bric-a-brac, a good plaster cast, one or two vases, and pieces of ware, rich in color and graceful in design rather than costly in fabric. In another corner an old mahogany table supported on its polished surface some bits of Sheffield plate in old designs. Opposite the bookcase was put a low wall seat covered in terra cotta corduroy, with cushions to match. There were some good pictures on the walls and portieres in terra cotta corduroy at the hall threshold, and also at the double doors leading to the extension-room. Near one window stood a pretty writing-table with a chair in front of it and an air of dainty use about it. By another table, on which was a reading-lamp and one or two of the late periodicals with a little book-rack, evidently holding some favorite volumes, was drawn a comfortable chair that invited rest and losing one's self in books. On the floor went a matting of fine weave and in the natural tint, upon which the price of a carpet had been invested in one or two good rugs, to which the chateleine explained that she meant to add as she found it possible. The house was the ordinary rented sort with ugly woodwork and the usual stiff monotonous arrangement on the parlor floor, but the room described was so welcoming and attractive that the unpleasant details were completely subordinated.

RUINED BY SOUVENIR FIENDS.

Caterer Who Furnished Luncheon at Launching of Emperor's Yacht Lost Much Silverware.

It may interest those people who cherish as mementos of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia silver knives, forks, spoons and salt cellars taken at the luncheon following the launching of Emperor William's yacht at Shooter Island to know that in acquiring these souvenirs they have ruined Rupert Fritz, one of the oldest and most widely known chefs in New York.

Fritz was employed as steward at the Liederkrantz club, Fifty-eighth street and Park avenue. He obtained the contract to furnish the luncheon to Prince Henry and his suite, and guests invited to witness the launching of the emperor's yacht.

He obtained the loan of much valuable silverware from chefs and stewards of his acquaintance to meet the requirement of about 2,000 people who attended the luncheon. Prince Henry and President Roosevelt, with their suites, were first served, and after their departure the invited guests were admitted to the banquet hall.

The raid on the silverware that followed was general. It was carried off so adroitly, however, that neither Fritz nor his assistants were aware what was going on. The work of the souvenir fiends was thorough. It is believed that many were not content with one article, but took as many pieces of silverware as they could safely conceal.

When Fritz came to collect the silverware loaned him by his friends he awoke to his loss. He immediately resigned his place at the Liederkrantz club, and found that the only course left for him was to make an assignment.

TO CONTRACT MARRIAGE.

One of Younger Boys Makes Surprising Discoveries When He Asks Permission to Take a Wife.

Jim Younger, the paroled bandit and former member of the James gang, wants to get married. He cannot because he is legally dead; hence is unable to enter into any contract. Younger submitted the question of whether or not he could wed to Gov. Van Sant, who has looked into the matter with some surprising results.

In Minnesota a man who is a life prisoner is civilly dead. The only way he can make any binding contract, in the eyes of the law, is through the board which paroles him. In this case the state board of control, which board is empowered to enter into a contract for him, is not probable, however, that the three members of the board of control, separately or as a whole, will agree to enter into a marriage contract with any woman for the benefit of the paroled life convict.

The only way for Jim Younger to become a married man in Minnesota is to get a pardon which will restore him to the rights of a living citizen. Another phase of the law is that neither Jim Younger nor his brother Cole, if they establish any business of their own, as has been contemplated, can be held for any debts which they may incur.

In his application to the governor requesting information as to his rights to marry, Younger said nothing regarding the proposed bride.

A TOBACCO-SCENTED SUIT.

Society Woman Refuses to Accept a New Outfit on Most Unusual Grounds.

What is regarded as the most novel defense ever interposed in a civil suit was withdrawn when the defendant consented to settle a claim for \$100 for a tailor-made suit, which, while faultless in fit, was made unwearable by the odor of tobacco smoke which clung to its folds.

Haas Bros. are tailors. Mrs. Adelaide V. Rayner-Tilt, sister of Attorney General Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, ordered a skirt, waist and the general trappings that accompany a woman's tailor-made skirt. The price agreed upon was \$100. The suit was finished within the specified time and delivered to Mrs. Rayner-Tilt. There was no fault to be found with the fit, "but," said Mrs. Rayner-Tilt, "just get a whiff of it."

From the folds of the skirt and the plaitings of the waist there was exhaled a most pungent odor of tobacco smoke. Rather, however, than bring an army of tobacco experts into court Mrs. Rayner-Tilt has handed over her check for \$100 to the attorney for Haas Bros.

"Amen" Corner Incorporated. Frequenters of the "Amen" corner at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, have prepared papers of incorporation which will be filed with the secretary of state. The object of the incorporation is stated to be social enjoyment of the members. The "Amen" corner has been popular for many years with state and city republican politicians. Plans are now being made for the annual dinner on April 4, when Senator Thomas C. Platt will be the guest of honor.

Where Kipling Draws the Line. Mr. Rudyard Kipling thinks a good, husky tyrant is about the best thing a free and enlightened people can have, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but he draws the line at a brother-in-law with a handy fist.

Point in Favor of Chinese Language. An English professor says women are incapable of learning the Chinese language, says the Chicago Record-Herald. If he can prove it Chinese may yet become the universal tongue.

Big British Estates. The 21 biggest estates in Britain average 183,000 acres apiece.

ADMIRE PORTRAITS.

Paintings of Mrs. Roosevelt and Alice Have Been Completed.

Work of French Artist, M. Chartran, Exhibited to Washington Society at the House of the French Ambassador, M. Cambon.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, was host at a tea the other afternoon when several hundred guests from Washington society were given their first glimpse of the portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt, just completed by the French artist, M. Chartran.

The portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt is a little more than a three-quarter view, in a sitting position. The artist frequently remarked that Mrs. Roosevelt was the easiest and most graceful subject he had ever painted, and his idea was carried into the picture, the pose being the embodiment of ease and grace.

The picture depicts Mrs. Roosevelt in a white silk gown, over which is worn a loose black silk cloak, its lining of lavender being the only touch of color to her toilet. The fabrics are exquisitely handled, the colors softly blended, the atmospheric effect of the picture fine, and the likeness to Mrs. Roosevelt in her best conversational mood is striking.

A large black velvet picture hat, trimmed in graceful black plumes, gives a picturesque effect to the portrait and is the one worn by Mrs. Roosevelt for most of her visiting this winter. It was worn at the christening of the emperor's yacht in New York, as was also the long black silk coat.

The south front of the white house, with its graceful round window and gallery, the historic trees softened into the distance, makes an admirable background, in keeping with the rest of the picture and gives it historic value. The white setting of colonial pattern upon which Mrs. Roosevelt posed gives a genuine French air to the canvas, and is in admirable keeping with the rest of the picture.

Miss Roosevelt's portrait, though much smaller, is wonderfully characteristic in the pose of the head, and the artist has succeeded in reproducing the youthfulness and buoyancy of his subject. It is a bust portrait, showing the mere top of the white gown worn by Miss Roosevelt at her debut ball, and a bunch of tea roses in the palest pink are the only touch of color to the bodice. An atmospheric blue background blends well with the soft brown hair of the portrait, while the curve of the throat, which is Miss Roosevelt's chief charm, is well executed.

Both portraits will be sent to Paris at once, where they will occupy places at the salon this summer.

THE EDISON MUTOSCOPE.

United States Circuit Court Decides the Patents on the Invention Are Invalid.

A decision has been handed down by the United States court of appeals which decides that the camera of a defendant mutoscope company is not an infringement upon that invented by Thomas A. Edison. The court holds that Edison did not invent any new process of the photographing of moving objects, but rather improved upon various previous inventions and ideas, some of which dated back as far as 1847.

Edison had brought an action against the mutoscope company, claiming that the latter's camera infringed his patent of 1897. The United States circuit court upheld the validity of Edison's patents, but the court of appeals finds otherwise and dismisses the bill, with costs, and holds that the cause of action is not sufficient.

The court cites the fact that Du Cos in 1864, Marey in 1882, and Leprince in 1885 had either patented or published in scientific journals a description of processes of photographing moving objects. It says that by this decision the Edison company will lose many thousands of dollars it now receives in royalties.

BOY USES HIS WITS.

Notices an Open Switch and Gives the Warning Before Long Passenger Train Dashes Into It.

James Osborne, a ten-year-old boy of St. Joseph, Mich., saved the lives of the Pere Marquette railroad from a wreck at the double switch, just north of St. Joseph, the other day. Young Osborne, with two companions, was playing about the tracks, and it was noticed that the switch was open. Osborne, knowing that it was time for the flyer to arrive, stationed his young companions at a nearby curve with instructions to stop the train in some manner while he ran to the station. The train was 12 minutes late. Had this not been the case fully 200 passengers would have been carried down an embankment, as the train would have passed into the open switch. The switch was adjusted and a moment later the delayed train dashed by.

May Not Get What He Wants. William Waldorf Astor, who was once a member of the United States congress, wants to be elected to the British parliament, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Astor has, however, wanted a good many things over in England that he hasn't succeeded in getting.

The Bright Side of a Calamity. The town of Klaukary, near Angora, in Asia Minor, has been destroyed by an earthquake. It is possible, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that some of the cats will not be able to come back.