FEARS NEW YELLOW PERIL

London Spectator Declares Japanese Successes a Menace to American Possessions.

The question of the effect of the Jananese 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. The London Spectator furnishes a contribution to the discussion. It says:

"It provides precisely the concrete evidence to dissipate the pride of the white continent which three centuries of history seemed to justify. An Asiatic power now has arisen which besides defeating a European war fleet, is proving Atself able to use three great armies of invasion each 60,000 strong, with careful precision and strategic skill, clinching the courage of armies directed by great masters of European warfare. This momentous fact diminishes the rafety of every white power, including America, whose Philippines will be less defensible. What if Japan, a prey to ambition; and pressed by the inadequacy of her landed estate to her growing population, should inform France that Hainan must remain a dependency of China, or Germany that Kaiochou "had better be evacuated."

So the Spectator scatters fears of a new yellow peril, more formidable to the white races than anything hitherto imagined. Bearing upon these alarms, comes the significant appouncement that the Chinese dowager empress has consented to be photographed. Her people may now worship the imperial image as in Japan. A Japanese photographer has received orders to attend at her palace for this purpose.

"Does not this." asks one writer. "Indicate what the result of a Japanese vicfory will be, namely, the practical alliance of Japan and China? If we do not call this a yellow peril, at all events it will be a very serious and momentous change in the balance of power in Asia."

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 fad is freak mathematdes, of a Philadelphia Press representative. "Twenty-five cents, eb? You're away out. To change a quarter in the various ways in can be done requires a capital of 70 cents. If a fellow wanted plenty of coin for his quarter he'd tax you for 25 pennies. On the other hand, the man who wanted the least loose change for his quarter would come at you for two dimes and a nickel. The ghap who wanted a diversity of coin in his change would get into you for two five-cent pieces, one dime and five pennies, which would allow him to jingle copper, silver and nickel in his

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. If you escaped these demands you might be requested to come up with five nickels, three nickels and one dime, one nickel, one dime and ten pennies, one dime and 15 pennies or two dimes and five pennies. There are just 12 ways of 'breaking' a quarter of current U S coin, and to be there with the goods for any demand you require 26 pennies, two dimes, and five nickels, in all, 76 cents."

BOY IS RIVAL TO KUBELIK:

Fiction-Year-Old Child Takes London Musical World by Storm—Also Paints Cleverly.

The 11-year-old Frans von Vecsey bas taken the musical world of London by sterm by his marvelous violin playing. He came here with a great reputation from the continent, but it is freely admitted that he has surpassed every expectation. He is undersized for his age. sand dresses in white, with knickerbockers and bare legs

His first essay was Wienawski's concerto in D minor, executing all the exressively difficult technique of the work with finished mastery. The performance aroused a tempest of applause as did his subsequent achievements. It is declared that he has the possibilities of another Kubelik. He has adopted a new method of guaranteeing the genuineness of his pictures

He affixes at the back of each panel an impression of his thumb on the white ground

"I have found this necessary " he explains. Cowing 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 "

He is now showing a number of landscapes which exhibit his talent in quite

The War Is Spreading. Washington women are now indulg-

ing in Japanese wrestling Keep all "knowledge of the war away from them. "They'll get on to vocks next says the New York Telegram, and, suffering snakes! if they ever pick up the knout idea there'll be no more coming home late from the club.

Part of the Zoo.

A cageful of mosquitoes infected with yellow fever is to be exhibited at the St. Louis exposition. It may be a novelty, remarks the Des Moines Register and Leader but such wild animal shows were never much to our liking.

This Progressive Age.

So expeditions and machinelike are the processes of modern architecture, gremarks the Chicago Tribune that in a few years it will be possible to order a skyscraper and have it built while you

FINDS IDEAL WOMAN.

LONG SEARCH OF MINISTER FI-NALLY PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

Miss Blanche De Con, of Newark, N. J., Said to Answer All Requirements-Official List of Ker

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 goselp. 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.

As a result of his year's search he concluded Miss De Con has all the qualifications, and the announcement of their marriage has been made pub-

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

This most happy union of the seeker and the sought proves the old saying that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach is true. Mr. Brownback admits that he did not know he had met his affinity until he had met her pies and cake and bread and they were his. Then he sudden'y awoke to the fact that it was a case of love at first eight. Another helping of the pie confirmed him in this belief, and the second slab of angel cake was simply all convincing.

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. Financical standing-So so:

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

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-Atherrent as fiely 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 Sectionth, Lancaster, who complains that courting has been going on in his church, has produced an interesting CODITOVETEY.

"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 sate 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 sub-

"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 senaration 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

separate the sexes. "Our association advocates more freedom of sitting in church mot less."

to stop courting. It seems to be a pecul-

far principle of the very high church to

Latest in Flying Machines. That Indiana man who took a ride

of a quarter of a mile on a barn roof during a evelone, 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 advices from St. Petersburg are to the effect that the czar is trou-

bled with insomnia. The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that the Japs knew 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

convince a large number of former

ethis, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, will

tusbands 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 "shedding 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 C.eveland recently. Judge Duane H. Tilden, of the common pleas court, holds that "an alimony judgment, whiether in gross or in installments, is subject to the control of the court making the order, and not subject to discharge through bankruptcy proceedings.

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. Finally he was discharged as a bankrupt and then refused to pay the judgment. The court said:

"The question in this case is whether a discharge in bankruptcy debars 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. Alimony is not a fixed liability when subject to modifications. When not subject to modifications it is, therefore, fixed, such as in case where the matter of alimony is agreed upon between the husband and wife and the agreement approved by the court."

ALFONSO REGULAR IN HABITS

Young King of Spain Has Strength and Vitality—An Early Riser and Retirer.

Alfonso XIII., of Spain, is not the hothouse 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 viltality are noticeable. He gets up every morning and says his prayers, for he has been brought up in a very religious way. Having spent about an hour on his toilet, King Alfonso has breakfast withhis mother and sister the Infanta Maria Teresa. The breakfast generally consists of coffee, tea, bread, butter and

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 c'clock. After dinner he plays billiards or chess with his brother in law. the prince of the Asturia, and except when he wisits 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 sulletin on irrigation in Okiahon, a showing that in 1902, there were 3.3%2 acres under irrigation. The water is supplied from 113 systems, that cost of construction of which averaged about \$11 per acre. Of the irrigation posisbilities of the territory the bulletin says:

"The Cimatron 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. The attorney for the mining company argued that the child's father was a shiftless, good-fornothing, and that his death was a blessing to his offspring in that she was brought to the attention of well-to-do relatives, who have taken her from a life. of poverty, degradation, and squalor, and are caring for her more tenderly and providing for her more bountifully than she could have hoped for had her father lived. Therefore, argues the attorney, the child suffered no misfortune in her father's death and is entitled to

NANT 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 deg 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. As there are pleuty of dogs and the demand is increasing, the dog catcher's position is becoming more profitable. The greatest deman l of the medical school is, primarily, for cats. Dogs are not taken except when the cat supply runs out. The cause of this demand for felines is, that the members of the freshman class must dissect a cat or dog as part of his laboratory work.

Heretofore the supply has been equal to the demand. Of recent years the classes have been growing larger and larger, thus creating and 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. For this reason the faculty turned to dogs and found that they had an inexhaustible supply. The price of cats has gone up in the past few years, for the small boy was quick to see that he was having to work harder and harder to get a good cat. The original price was 10 cents, and it rose to -5, 20, 25, and it is now 35, cents for an ordinary cat and 50 cents for a full grown, lean specimen. The students demand a lean cat for dissecting purposes, as the absence

of fat makes the work easier. 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. Because they happened to be fine blooded tabbies they were not immune from the juvenile who wanted money. They represented the current price, and when secured they were made to bring it. The women's were much mystified for a long time at the constant disappearance of their pets, but the whole affair was cleared not many years ago, when one of the women, on a visit to the medical building, noticed something in the way of a hide that looked very familiar, and on closer examination she found that

it was the pelt of her long lost tabby Operations on animals in the medical college are not cruel, as might be supposed. The animals are under the effects of an anesthetic, and feel no pain After the operation they are tenderly cared for, and the student is generally much pleased at the success of his operation. None of the animals is maimed or distorted, as the operations are along scientific lines and are of such nature as to be of the utmost importance in future attempts to save buman life. Dogs are running about on the streets here that have no stomachs, others have no spien, others are breathing through silver tubes, and others have no gall. These experiments go to show that like operations may be performed on human beings.

STAYED ON CLIFF TWO DAYS

Swiss Hunter Made His Will While Whiting for Rescue-Ate Haunch of Chamois.

Having shot a chamois which tell over a precipice onto a ledge of rock, a hunter named Veber, from Appenzell Switzeriand, 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.

Here, with a wall of ice behind him, and a sheer precipice of 600 feet in front. he lay from Sunday night until Tuesday morning.

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 recorded the facts of the accident, ending with the words: "Shall I kill myself or 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 suckling colt is a portion of the same piece of furniture as its mother. Aiready have horses been determined as coming within the phrase, "usual and reasonable furniture." The bureau is likewise credited with deciding that frogs' legs are "poultry," and snalls "wild animals."

An emigrant from Canada brought with him to St. Albans: Vt., as part of his household goods a mare with a suckling colt. The mare was admitted as "furniture," but the collector of the port valued the colt at \$25, and collected a duty of \$30. The emigrant protested, and it was on his protest that a decision has just been rendered.

Vast Riches of Peru.

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

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 organfied the Married Mens 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. Several letters from other towns and cities were read endorsing the movement. A gentleman of the name of Kicks, in accepting the presidency of the new society, said: "It is high time we asserted our manbood and made a determined effort to down this habit, which threatens to wreck our homes. Many a night I have had to walk the floor with the baby until two or three o clock waiting until my wife returned from a euchre party. It has got so that the caubs meet every atternoon and evening and are now talking about playing on Sanday." Other men speke in a similar vein and resolved to curb the popularity of euchre by every means in their power.

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. Therefore, the devotees of eachre propose through their new club to fight the men with their own weapons.

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.

He says the principal complaint of anarchists against state authority in America is the result of the absorption of the individual aberty of citizens by the monopoly of politica, power in the banes of a few inciviouals. The existence of trusts with the consequent increased cost of living is given as one of the principal grievances of the aparchists against social conditions in the Lastec

He says American anar, hists now confine their work to passive resistance against the governing powers without violence of any kind. In his opinion the poetical from tions of Wait Whitman bave greatly contributed to make the anarchical idea a peaccful one in Amer-

Of Paterson he says that although the center of violent anarchism, it has of late become more quiet. Anarchy even there is losing its trapical characteristics and making of the New Jersey town only a center of discussion for dissatisfied

In Chicago M Ghio found that most of the anarchists were Slave and pave the ductrine the cignity of religious belief most adapted to their mystic nature

FOUND DEFECTS IN GUNS.

Naval Board Reports That Big Rifles That Burst on Battleship Iowa Ewice Were Rejected.

The naval board appointed to investigate the bursting of two eight-inch guns on the battleship lows on February 5 last, has reported that "when the forgings of the gure 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 lowa 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 resuiting from abnormal action of the powder charge. But the increase of muzzle velocity from 2,100 to 2,300, while at the same the breach pressure was decreased, reduced 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 aprinkled.

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.

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, benildering sidelights 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 nine years, in a line book recently is-

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 theorist should find much material for speculation.

The year 1902 was one of these years of crime waves. In 1893 the total number of persons tried was 661,667, in 1962, the figures rose to 787,676. The greatest increase as in "crimes against property with violence," the next in crimes against the person, while in crimes against public morals there was M 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 bgures is that neither penal servitude nor imprisonment serves to deter the habitual offender from revering to crime. Of 171.088 convicted persons received in prison in 1992, no fewer than 90 809 had been convicted before, many of them 20 times; and the proportion of babitual criminals is continually on the increase, the most incorrigible of them

all being women Of the graver crimes whi h indicate a marked increase the chief are murders and burg'aries, the former rising from 245 in 1991 to 263 in 1992, the latter from 7,572 in 1893 to 8,791 in

Of alien prisoners there were 3.845 in 1902, as against 1,952 in 1900, which, as Sir John Ma. donnell says, "seems toshow that the foreign part of the population produced something like wice as much as their normal shore of crim-Of criminal lunatics there were \$42

voicer detention at the end of it il as Compared with 718 at the end of 1998. and of the former total 525 were charged with murder or attempted As to the cost of crime to the community, it is impossible to firm an estimate. In its repression the amount

and during the same period the cost of poor relief rose from Africanalis to English 192, and the edicarrin grant from Leage 411 to Lines 100 ... and he these influence the only one to show a result is education, which has been the means of confecting a

expended in 1902 was 425,941 511, as

AFainst 24.800.807 jen years tefore:

marked diminution in givenue cftendera As to the cause of the increase of offences Sir John Mandonie . . . Las liftle to say except that "the manufarture of thirogly or in has created new forms of crime of a grave character" of which be specific details are givenuithat "the extended use of gas and electricity and and meters has led to an increase in terrain forms of theft, and that "socral and ecoonmic changes may tend to increase crime without there being really more persons with a criminal

SPENCER TELLS OF BELIEFS

disposition."

Famous Thinker Clears Away Many Misinterpretations Concerning Eis 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 Shilton and Dr Lewis G. James, president of the Brooklyn Ethical assecration, who were among Spencer's closest American friends.

In a letter to Dr. Janes, dated Sep-Acriber 7, 1891, Spencer finally disposes of the misinterpretations concerning his religious views. The sum of the letter is an argument designed to prove that he was not an atheist in the accept-'ed meaning of the term.

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

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

New Self-Lighting Cigar. An Austrian inventor has applied for a patent for self-lighting cigars and cigarettes. These are tipped, with a themical mixture, and on being struck. against anything ignite like matches. The application has been refused, as cigars and cigarettes are a state mo-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS