

AUTOMOBILIST'S REVENGE

Showing How Just a Little Politician Would Have Been a Profitable Investment.

"Not every man," said an expert automobilist, "carries a kit of tools with him; as a matter of fact most men do not, or they carry only a very limited number, especially in the city. Here they can get help by telephone quickly, and very likely they would prefer to wait for it rather than get their hands greasy musing around the machine themselves, and then maybe they are not sufficiently familiar with the machine or with the use of tools to help themselves if they wanted to. There are men, though, that go out equipped for emergencies. Look at that!"

And the speaker lifted the lid of an odd-shaped box depending from the floor of his automobile, under his feet, between the seat and the dashboard of the vehicle. He had in that space half a peck of stuff of one sort and another, including tools and parts, besides some odds and ends that could be made useful in fixing up other kinds of machines, relates the New York Sun.

"As a rule," he went on, automobilists don't mix in with one another's affairs, any more than any other sort of people; that is, not every man with an automobile would stop to see what was the matter or to offer help if he saw somebody else with an auto stopping on the road. The other man might prefer to look out for himself, and be well able to; and look upon your mixing in as an intrusion. And then, again, he might welcome it, and so, of course, a man is governed in this sort of thing as he would be in anything else, more or less by circumstances. As far as I am concerned I am glad to help a man if I can and he wants my help. And as a rule the man you help in that sort of way appreciates it fully and is thankful for it, but not always."

"I met a man only two or three weeks ago, broken down on the road in an auto, and plainly not able to make his own repairs, and sitting there waiting for help to come. He had a lady with him. It seemed too bad for them to have to sit there like that, waiting, as they might have to, maybe a long time, and I thought I could fix 'em up, very likely, so that they could go on. It was a different sort of machine from mine, entirely, but one that I knew about and that I could fix easily unless something had broken or given away badly. And so I halted alongside and says to the man:

"Are you broken down?" "And he said he was and had sent for help, but he guessed they'd have to sit there an hour longer, and they'd been there an hour already. "I told him that I knew his machine, and that if he had no objection I'd look it over and thought very likely I could fix it up for him. He said he'd be very glad indeed if I could, and I got out of my trap and looked his over, and got my hands greasy in doing it, but I found the trouble right away. It was a simple thing and easily fixed, and I said to him that I'd have him all right in a minute. I had the stuff, you know, right in that chest of mine, to fix him with, and I did get him set right in very short order. And then I said to him, to be good-humored about it, I didn't want to take the credit to myself for fixing him up so easily."

"Try her. Start her a little, and see what she'll do." "And he did start her up, and she went, just as I knew she would, all right. Then, as a matter of fact, I expected, when he discovered that she was all right, that he'd stop and look around and thank me, heartily; I'd helped him out of a hole. But, do you know he never so much as looked back? He just looked straight ahead and kept the machine a-going and left me standing back there in the road with greasy hands, to go on when I got good and ready.

"It's a curious thing, but it's a fact all the same, that a week later I met that same man with the same lady sitting right there in their machine, broken down again, and waiting for help. Did I help him any? Oh, dear, not at all. The man looked up when he heard me coming, and when I got near to him I ran up as close to him as I could and went past him dead slow. And he recognized me at once; he knew, well enough, that I was the man that had fixed him up last week, and he knew very well why I was leaving him behind and not offering to help him now."

Worse Yet. The Coquette—I have given the mitten to seven different men. The Idiot—It must have kept you busy sitting, eh?—Puck.

BOXERS AND THEIR ALLIES.

Member in the Dominating Impulse of Leaders of the Manchurian Organization.

The Boxers Iho T'uan, or IhoCh'uan-h'i, originated in Shantung. In that province certain professors of gymnastics live in retired spots among the mountains, where they communicate their art to disciples and pretend to be possessed by spirits who give them magical powers, says the North China Herald. They were condemned by imperial decree in the reign of Kia'Ching, about 1810. Lately they have been encouraged by the magistrates, who took them to be patriots because they maintain the principle that the Manchu dynasty is to be supported and the foreigners expelled from the country. They were therefore not prohibited by the local authorities.

In 1899 they disturbed Shantung province and massacred a large number of native Christians. They also burned many churches. This was in the time of the former governor, Yu Hsien, now in Shansi. He is stated to have given direct encouragement to the Boxers, and to have been supported in this policy by Kang Yi, one of the Manchu prime ministers and a member of the cabinet. But Kang Yi alone could not exercise a commanding influence. He has been aided by Hau Tung, a Chinese bannerman and one of the grand secretaries; Chung Yi, a duke with the title cheng-en and the father of the empress of the Emperor Tang Chih; Tuan Wang, the father of the heir apparent, and the president of the board of ceremonies, Chi Hsiu.

These four cabinet ministers are in league with Kang Yi in the support of the Boxers; they look on the Boxers as a triumphant party who are carrying to a successful issue all their enterprises, and the extreme difficulty of the situation to which foreign residents have been reduced in their view an eloquent testimony to the supernatural aid the Boxers have received. They welcome this highly popular movement as showing how much the nation loves the Manchus. Jung Lu and Prince Ching are wiser, and would resist the Boxers by force and compel them to desist from their mad career of assassination and incendiarism.

Their view is the same as that of the three viceroys. The Manchu princes are surrounded by Boxers, half their retainers belong to the association, and half of the palace servants are members of the same Boxer brotherhood.

Yet there is no true loyalty in the Boxer leaders. They kill military officers as willingly as they do Christians. They are said to have murdered Hau Tung, the aged cabinet minister who has been helping them by speaking in their favor to the emperor. They have destroyed government buildings, and among them the customs department in Peking, which supplies £3,000,000 yearly to the revenue. They are then in all respects rebels, and will, if not checked, proceed to found a new dynasty on the ruins of the Manchu power. Their leader, Li Lai-fu, it may be presumed, has dreams of this kind. This man is probably in Peking at present, bending all his energy to accomplish the destruction of every foreigner in the city. He hopes that the false glory of so great a crime will give him a title in the eyes of the millions who believe in his magical powers to mount the throne of China.

There is one man in Chinese history with whom he can be compared. Chang-Hsien-Chung in the year 1644 gained possession of Szechuan. He massacred 32,310 undergraduates, 3,000 eunuchs, 2,000 of his own troops, 27,000 Buddhist priests, 600,000 inhabitants of Chengtu, 240 of his own concubines, 400,000 wives of his troops and everyone else in the province. When he had done this he proclaimed himself emperor of Chengtu. Has not the Boxer leader's secret admiration for Cheng-Hsien-Chung? In his indiscriminate murders and incendiary deeds can he have any object before him but his own glorification? Tung-Fu-hsiang, the general who ostentatiously favors the Boxers, and probably admitted Li-Lai-fu to Peking, is a Kansu man, and Li-Lai-fu is a native of Shensi, the adjoining province. Tung-Fu-hsiang is still in the imperial service, and not a rebel against the emperor. Li-Lai-fu must then for the present profess allegiance to the Manchus. For the time being he surrounds himself with mystery. His followers do not say where he is.

When Kang-Yi went to negotiate with the rebel leaders at Chochou, Li-Lai-fu was not mentioned, and the names of the leaders with whom he spoke were not given. Gen. Tung would possibly have sent soldiers with him. But this we do not know. In ordinary times in Peking only the governor of the city has about 20 outriders. Other persons in high office go out without an escort. Kang-Yi and Chao-Shu-hien, when they were sent by the empress to persuade the Boxers to disperse, would thus have no escort. But all our information since the Boxers were admitted to Peking has been very imperfect. These people have found out a new rule of life. For justice mercy and all weighty matters of the moral law they care nothing; a robber's life is better than labor; they are animated by an unreflecting enthusiasm which extinguishes the moral sense. They are led on by crafty leaders in an enterprise which they think must be successful because the unseen powers of nature are on their side.

Gallant. She—But how can you think I'm pretty, when my nose turns up so dreadfully? He—Well, all I have to say is it shows mighty poor taste in backing away from such a lovely mouth.—N. Y. World.

COLOR HARMONIES.

Proper Arrangement of Colors Has Much to Do with the Beauty of the Home.

The greatest amount of ugliness in house furniture does not come from penury, but from extravagance. The cottages of the poor are always attractive to the artist, because of their simplicity and lack of artificial pretentious ornament, such as is so often seen in homes of people of liberal means, whose wealth is unaccompanied with taste and refinement. It is in the last home and not in the home of poverty that we find shams of every kind. Even the color scheme of the poor cottage is generally something suggested by nature, and so far as it is this and not a vulgar imitation of something quite beyond the owner's purse it is good. Even the barbarian generally uses color with a wild abandon which is as natural as it is effective, says the New York Tribune.

The persons who achieve the greatest ugliness in color effect are those who have some knowledge but very little wisdom in such matters. Many people are color blind, just as many other people are tone deaf, but these are the exceptions. The majority of individuals are not naturally color blind, but acquire a certain perverse taste in color from a desire to make a pretentious show in their house and dress.

Where we look upon color as something we love and enjoy as we do the sunshines, we do not use it in this pretentious way, but carefully and guardedly. So long as we are honest in our attempts to achieve the best effects and no insincerity enters into our motives we seldom make mistakes.

There are a few rules that will help us, but the correct use of color requires thought and study. Rooms intended for festive occasions should be furnished in more delicate tones of color than rooms for general use, which should be furnished in substantial colors of a dark, durable tone. Pale yellows are very much used in parlors to-day, and they are colors that do not fade easily and do not become tiresome. A wallpaper in tones of pale yellow and cream adds to the apparent size of the room and gives that breadth so desirable. A white and blue Japanese rug in those gray blue tones seen in Minton tiles and Deift pottery is the best floor covering for a simple parlor in faded yellow. The yellow tones may be quite pronounced in the stained glass windows and the globes of the lamps. There are certain rose pinks and gray green and a dull pomegranate red which can be used in such a room sparingly, but all add to the color effect when properly blended.

In contrast to a delicate parlor of this kind, the dining-room opening out of it may be papered in Deift blue and white. The portieres over the doors must be blue denim and white, and the rug on the hardwood floor a dark crimson. Dainty dotted white muslin curtains should be placed at the windows. If the windows are mulioned and wide enough for a seat, cushion the seats with blue denim, trimming them with white and finishing them with a valance. These window seats should be arranged in every dining-room, because they are picturesque, comfortable and do not take up space in the center of the room. Use the old-fashioned, inexpensive gray blue denim still sold to workmen for overalls, not the new hard hue blue denim sold at house decorating shops at an especially high price. All the materials that go to make these two rooms harmonious in color are inexpensive and both rooms are repeatedly commended. Let the portieres between the rooms be of a Madagascar stuff in dull blue, yellow, green and red.

WILLIE ATE EVERYTHING. Faithfully Obedied His Parents' Instructions and Left Nothing on His Plate.

Parents have a trying time in teaching their offspring "manners" at the table. Until they are trained to eat properly, youngsters are usually like little piggies. They "root" through everything and leave a muss after them. Willie Stouven, six years old, has a pair of parents who try to break him of the habit of taking things off his plate that he cannot eat and leaving much to go to waste. He is in a fair way to improve under their watchfulness, says the Pittsburgh News.

"You must eat the crust, too, Willie," his mamma will say, and Willie will dutifully eat the crust.

"Don't take such a large piece of cake, Willie, unless you can eat it," his pops will say, and Willie will take it and stuff himself with it rather than to leave a crumb for his father to grumble about.

The other day Willie was invited to a birthday party. His mother dressed him in his best clothes.

"Now, mind, Willie," was the last thing she said to him: "Eat everything you take on your plate."

Willie came home that evening with severe pains. The little girl in whose honor the party was given was 13 years old. Her mother had baked a birthday cake, and part of the scheme of ornamentation of it were 13 wax candles. There were three of them on the piece that was put on Willie's plate.

Almond Filling. Bake layer cake and put between the layers the following filling: Four eggs, separated, four tablespoonfuls of white sugar, one pound of almonds, blanched and cut fine, one pint of sour cream. Add the whites of the eggs last. Flavor with vanilla and mix as thick as sponge cake batter.—Ladies' World.

CURES YELLOW JACK

Dr. Bellinzaghi Discovers a Serum to Combat the Fever.

Experiments at Vera Cruz Under Inspection of Government Officials of Mexico Remarkably Successful—Large Prizes the Reward.

A special to the New York Herald from the City of Mexico says one hundred thousand dollars in prize which Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi, a young Italian specialist, may win as the discoverer of a serum which cures yellow fever.

Several years ago the Mexican government made a standing offer of \$100,000 to the discoverer of a remedy for yellow fever, which every year is epidemic in the lower gulf ports and on the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The experiments conducted at Vera Cruz were under the auspices of the government board of health. The commission appointed by the board to witness the experiments has just reported favorably upon their result.

President Diaz became personally interested in the matter and sent for the doctor. In an interview with the president Dr. Bellinzaghi explained his serum and its theory fully, and the president took command of the government board of health, which accompanied Dr. Bellinzaghi to Vera Cruz and afforded him every facility to make his experiments. The serum was tried on patients in the military and San Sebastian hospitals, and in 85 per cent of the cases it was successful. The usual mortality in yellow fever cases is 50 to 60 per cent.

All the cases which Dr. Bellinzaghi failed to save were those in very advanced stages of the disease. In all the cases in which injections of the serum was made in the first stage of the disease the patient was convalescent in from one to four days, and the recovery was complete.

In the cases taken in the second stage of the disease, or, as the doctors express it, after the second injection, when the system is permeated with the toxin, the progress of the disease was stopped in from four to eight days and the patients recovered.

The third stage of the disease is when the action of the kidneys is stopped. When the disease has reached this stage death has hitherto been regarded as certain. Dr. Bellinzaghi saved several cases which had reached this stage.

FARMING IN CUBA THRIVES.

Immigrants from Barcelona and the Canaries Arrive—Need of Desirable Immigration.

Marked and substantial agricultural prosperity is reported throughout the region lying between Havana and Cienfuegos. The reconstruction of the cane and sugar centrals is actively proceeding and the restoration of commercial confidence in agricultural ventures is gradually made evident by the large importation of machinery which has been recorded.

Both the sugar and the tobacco industries are settling down to a large and permanent production, and the earnings are now estimated at over \$6,000,000. New sugar machinery is at present in the course of erection in various parts of the island.

During the last three days 8,160 immigrants from the Canary islands and Barcelona have arrived at Havana and have left for the country districts, where employment is readily obtained. This continued influx partially solves the labor question, many of the plantations having been idle owing to lack of labor to cultivate them. Cuban labor is dilatory and does not want work by reason of long inactivity in peaceful occupations. Senor Perfecto Lacoate, the minister of agriculture, extends every inducement to desirable immigrants, and high authorities claim that, carefully governed, immigration will be the salvation of Cuba.

HER SKIN TURNS TO STONE.

Pennsylvania Woman's Strange Case Attracts the Interest of Doctors.

The attention of the medical fraternity in the section about Franklin, Pa., has been attracted by the strange case of Miss Theresa Kopinsky, of East Titusville, who is suffering from scleroderma, which is practically a petrification of the skin. She has had the disease for the last ten months. The young woman is reduced to a mere skeleton and is almost unable to move, although she eats heartily. Her skin is very hard and emits a peculiar sound when struck. She suffers intense pain. Cases of this kind are very rare.

Ill-Fated Friday.

The ill-fated Friday as an unlucky day is shown by some current statistics to be undeserved. A careful channel, has been made of the matter in Germany, and as a result it is found that of 9,943 weekly accidents and disasters, such as are commonly attributed to bad luck, 1,474 occurred on Monday, 1,351 on Tuesday, 1,631 on Wednesday, 1,547 on Thursday, 1,638 on Friday, 1,638 on Saturday and 269 on Sunday.

Not So Easy.

Mrs. Corbett has taken her husband back, but, says the Chicago Record, she will find it much harder to take back all the things she has said for publication.

Small Prussian Incomes. There are 7,300,000 men in Prussia earning less than \$21 per year.

THE TRIALS OF STAGE LIFE.

Mme. Helene Modjeska Says Only the Woman Broad in Character and Strong in Mind Can Stand Test.

Of times the stage speaks as clearly as the pulpit. Mme. Helene Modjeska and her husband, Count Hozenta, are at the Windsor hotel, Orange. Her company is rehearsing preparatory to her farewell tour. Mme. Modjeska was asked if she would advise a certain young woman to go on the stage.

"I would not advise. I would not say 'go' or 'stay' to one who wishes to work in our ranks," the famous actress answered. "To women who are broad in character and strong in mind the struggle gives added strength, but the weak must fail, hardened and discouraged. My career has been one of struggle and vicissitudes, but with it all I have managed to live down temptations."

"The innocent yet persistent girl does not know that if she chooses dramatic art for her life work she must lose in the struggle for success so many of the ideals, so much of gentleness and courtesy that is extended to women who don't work on an equal plane with men."

"The girl of innocence and grace may find good men, fine men and charitably disposed women on the stage, but although the stage is adorned by many lovable characters, the girl who is knocking so persistently for admittance to a theatrical career has no definite ideas of stage life."

"To those on the threshold of a life in the theater the realization of the hard work, of the failure or of medium success is very difficult. They imagine that because they know of what the world calls the temptations of the stage that they are armed. But they cannot see, and no one can tell them, the daily trials, the loneliness."

SEEK ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

Athletes of World Anxious to Hold Regular World Championship Contests.

As a result of the international athletic meeting at the Paris exposition interest in this subject has received such an impetus that the foreigners are now desirous of holding annual world championships.

Secretary James E. Sullivan, of New York, has received a letter from Temporary Secretary Pierre Roy, of Paris, saying a meeting had been held by the French and foreign delegates to create an international federation of athletic sports.

The object of the federation is to adopt common rules relative to amateurism and bring the athletic clubs of each country close together by holding international congresses at certain periods and having annual world championships.

SEEK WORLD'S COAL TRADE.

American Product Is Rapidly Gaining a Foothold in European Countries.

The coal crisis in Europe, due to the decrease in the English coal product and the advance in prices, led Chief Emery, of the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department, to ask United States consuls at important ports abroad to state the prospects for the introduction of American coal. A preliminary report just published by the bureau shows that at 15 important ports heard from the American product is rapidly entering the markets of the world and in many places has overcome the British coal. At Birmingham a competitive test of American and British coal was made. The American coal yielded 15,000 feet of gas per ton against 10,000 in the English coal. There is talk of building 10,000-ton vessels for the express purpose of bringing American coal to the Mediterranean, because the freight rates at present make the price of American coal higher than it should be.

BIRD VANQUISHES MOUSE.

Daring Little Canary Kills Its Enemy After a Long and Desperate Struggle.

After a fight lasting nearly half an hour, at the home of Victor L. Beddingford, in Flatbush, the other night, a canary bird succeeded in vanquishing and killing a large mouse. Mr. Beddingford has a number of canaries of fine breeds. The mouse ran into the cage occupied by a bird which is a cross between an English and a domestic canary. Although the mouse savagely attacked the canary, it was immediately put upon the defensive. The bird showed great cleverness in wounding the mouse with its beak, and after half an hour the rodent lay stretched out dead. Then the plucky little bird jumped to its highest perch and began to sing, stopping long enough to give one or two spiteful digs at the dead mouse's head as Mr. Beddingford was taking it out of the cage.

Many Emigrants for Australia.

Nearly 500 emigrants a day are being shipped by agents of the government of Queensland from England to Australia. For every adult shipped an agent gets \$25, and for every child he is paid \$12.50.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

Consul General at Frankfort Thinks One Threatens Europe.

Says That the Wave of Prosperity Which Has Steadily Risen Since 1896 Has Taken a Turn and Begun to Recede.

In Europe an industrial crisis is threatened, according to Consul General Hanauer at Frankfort. "The wave of industrial prosperity in Europe, which has steadily risen since 1896, has taken a turn and begun to recede," writes this officer. "All signs point towards a crisis in industrial and financial lines which may come about before two years have passed. Any political disturbance of note may bring on the crisis suddenly and without warning. Coal mining is still booming, as the supply is not equal to the demand. The iron and steel works, including the manufacture of many lines of machinery and steel plates for warships, have orders which it will take some months to fill, but factories making small iron ware, nails, needles, bicycles and sewing machines, are curtailing production and reducing working forces and wage scales.

"There are doubts if the immensely capitalized electrical works of Germany and other countries can keep fully employed after present contracts are filled. This line of industry, which in Germany alone represents an investment of nearly \$300,000,000, has been largely instrumental in creating the present boom. Failures have already begun in the building trade, which in the large cities has been of a speculative nature and rested mainly on borrowed capital. Heats for business houses and dwellings have advanced, but will topple upon the first beginning of a business crisis.

"Ship owners are still jubilant, owing to the phenomenal advance in ocean transportation rates, which was brought about by the South African war and the present troubles in China. The German papers speak in alarming tones of the sad position of the textile industry, where stoppages of factories are the order of the day. Late statistics of the Gera district show 5,022 looms idle out of a total of 11,829. The weavers still employed there can earn but \$1.90 to \$2.38 per week. This wretched wage, which is to support a family, is next to a starvation rate, especially as fuel and provisions have greatly advanced in price, and the poor operative must pay government tax and school rate besides.

HOME FOR MEN ONCE RICH.

Revel Plan to Care for Those Who Have Won and Lost Fortunes.

It is proposed to establish in the heart of the handsomest residence section in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a home for old men who have had and lost fortunes. This novel proposition is made by Richard H. Ferris, for half a century vice president of the Bank of New York, upon whom devolves the administration of a trust fund of \$250,000 established by the late Samuel M. Pringle for the erection and maintenance of a Pringle memorial home for aged men.

Samuel M. Pringle was for 41 years register and teller of the bank of New York. He succeeded his father, Thomas Pringle, who was teller of the same bank for 40 years. Mr. Ferris has been negotiating for a week past for the purchase of the mansion on Academy street erected by the late Oliver T. Heard at a cost of \$75,000, the furnishing of which cost an additional \$40,000.

A New York lawyer named Williams, who was here recently looking up the title to the Beard property, talked freely of the scheme to locate the home in Poughkeepsie, and informed some of his acquaintances that the sale had been practically agreed upon.

VASSAR GIRLS FIGHT TRAMPS.

One Takes a Tiny Pistol from Her Music Roll and Shoots Assassin.

With rolls of sheet music in their arms, Miss Nellie G. White and her sister Alice started the other day from their home near Gassport, Pa., to go to McKeesport to give lessons. On the lonely road skirting the Monongahela river they were accosted by two cycling tramps, who demanded the girls' passes.

In their music rolls both girls carried revolvers, which had been presented to them by their father. The younger forgot her weapon of defense and, screaming, attracted the attention of men rowing on the river.

The tramps, seeing this, attempted to scratch the purse of the oldest young woman, but she slipped her hand into her music receptacle, whipped out her revolver and pointing it at the man nearest her fired.

The bullet struck him on the side of the head. He fell dazed, but managed to get up and wheel away into the woods. Both girls are said to be Vassar graduates.

Many Season Only Moderately Wet. What they call the rainy season in Mexico comes only in the form of showers, which fall in the afternoon. These showers usually occur every day, but sometimes there will be two or three days of perfectly clear weather. There is no steady downpour, however, as in most tropical countries, and in Mexico the rainy season is regarded as the finest season of the year.

Ships Lined with Asbestos. The new Russian battleships now in course of construction will be lined with asbestos.