TO LIVE OVER STORE.

Homestead Into Business

Place for Rentals.

Philadelphia.—In line with her ideas of unostentatiousness and frugality, Mrs Anne Weightman Walker, the richest woman in America, will liva surer a store. She intends to convert the old Weightman mansion at 1336 and 1338 Walnut street into a paying proposition, and from rentals to add to the \$50,000,000 left her by her father the chemist.

ther, the chemist.

The old homestead stands in one of the most desirable locations in the rity. The fact that it yielded no returns and that the taxation upon it is very heavy has not been pleasing to Mrs. Walker, and she has decided to have the basement and first floor converted into stores. She will occupy the upper floors.

In strict economy of this kind, Mrs. In strict economy of this kind, Mrs. Walker is very much like that other rich woman, Mrs. Hetty Green, who frequently finds it advantageous in a flavoration way to live over stores shadwas or in small apartments. Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Green have something else in common—each has an income of about \$2,000,000 a year.

The fact that Mrs. Waiker will make this use of the homestead property has disposed of the story that she wishes to become a social leader and would use the old Weightman mansion as the scene of social functions. Mrs. Jones Wister, who has brought suit against Mrs. Walker in an efformal, by which Mrs. Walker received the entire fortune, remains the social feader, while Mrs. Walker keeps the millions.

CAVE 200 INDIANS' GRAVE.

Flace Where They Fell After a Singular Battle Rediscovered —
Wee Babe Alone Lives.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Jeff Adams, a well-known cattle man, declares he has dound in the Superstition mountains a cavern, 35x100 feet, heaped up with the skeletons of 200 Indians. The cavern is upon the side of a precipitous gorge reached only by a dangerous

In Phoenix Adams found that he had rediscovered the long-lost cavern where, in December of 1872, the Fifth eavairy accomplished the greatest job of Indian killing in the history of the army. The Indians—Mohaves and fipaches—had fied to the cave pursued by five troops of cavalry and a mompany of Maricopa Indian scouts.

The besiegers had settled down to starve the aborigines out, when one of the troopers discovered that by shooting at an overhanging rock bullets would be made to glance into the cavents. Firing in this manner was kept up till the glancing bullets had killed wounded every Apache within. Then the Maricopas led the way and finished the bloody work.

Inished the bloody work.

Under the body of its mother was found a year-old babe, which was adopted by a Maricopa squaw, later to be sent to eastern schools and to become the famous Indian physician, Dr. Carlos Montezuma.

The skeletons lie as the bodies fell, and it is doubtful if in the intervening rears a single foot has pressed the dust of the cavern floor. The Maricopas elected the cave of valuables at the time of the slaughter.

Body of Dead Scotchman Is Pulled by Hand Long Distance—Party

in Great Danger.

Ottawa, Can.—George Ross McKay, a sative of New Glasgow died in the wilds of northern Quebec while employed as a member of a national stanscontinental survey party. Grand Lake Victoria is 200 miles from a railway. It was here that Mr. McKay had been at work as axman for the last six

Becoming seriously ill in the early part of February, he desired to return to Ottawa, and in company with his 18-year-old son, William McKay, two Indians and several other men, he set that on the trip.

A hand sleigh was the sole means of conveyance. So weak was Mr. Mc-Kay's condition, however, that only 12 miles of the way had been traversed when he died on February 6. The party then placed his remains on the land sleigh and for 65 miles pulled this conveyance along.

After that teams were occasionally met with, and though these helped somewhat in the rest of the journey towar civilization, it was only on February 16 that the railway line was reached at Mackie's Station, on the Canadian Pacific railway line, where a coffin was secured for the remains and the body was then brought to Ottowa.

Nickel Borrowed 50 Years Ago.

A piece of conscience money was rewrited to Joshua Devers, residing at
Wellston, O. The sender was Enoch
Johnson, of Circleville, and the nickel
was borrowed nearly 50 years ago
when they were boys together. Mr.
Johnson in the letter stated that he
had been searching for Mr. Devers for
years, and a great load was taken
aff his mind, that he did not want to
have this mortal sphere owing any

To Soive Social Problem.

Pensions at the age of 65, such as the French bill just passed by the chamber provides for, are excellent things. Now let society see that no man able and willing to work suffers between the ages of, say, 20 and 66.

That would solve the social problem.

SEA BIRDS LOST IN FOG.

Water Fowl of English Coast Fly
Inland and Lose Their

Bearings.

A gannet or Solan goose, the bird which has made the Bass Rock so famous, has been picked up in an exhausted state in a garden at Billing-borough, Lancashire. It is rare, says the London Daily Mail, that a bird so absolutely dependent on the seafor its existence is found so far in-

Fogs, it has been shown, act as a seterrent to migration, causing the moving hosts to rise above the fog tovel, and so to pass over places they usually visit, or, overtaking them, they temporarily bar further progress.

The list of British birds owes its continual increase to fogs and other adverse weather conditions. During the last year or two British ornithologists, aided by lighthouse keepers, acting with the consent of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, have done much to clear up the mysteries of migration.

During heavy wind and rain birds by low when crossing the sea, barely overtopping the waves, instead of, as was supposed, rising above the clouds. Where lighthouses are stationed the birds fly to the white light in boisterous weather, and the death rate in consequence is appailing, tens of thousands striking the lantern and falling into the sea.

CHINESE MILLIONAIRE.

Familiar Character with All Americans Traveling on Mexican

Railrond.

"While sitting in the smoking vestibule of a sleeper the other day between Porfirio Diaz and Torreon I was introduced to a very familiar character with all Americans traveling over the national lines, writes a Hobart News Republican correspondent. He is a Chinaman, and his name is Foonchuck. He is naturalized, wears short hair and taiks better English than a great many Americans.

"He owns all the railway eating houses between Diaz and the City of Mexico and is estimated to be worth over a million in gold. He came to Mexico from California 20 years ago with less than \$20 and went to work as cook for the railway construction company. He now owns three truck farms and raises all vegetables used in his line of hotels. He also owns a farm of 11,000 acres in the state of Tamaulipas. He employs 100 Mexicans and 25 Chinese coolies.

"He says the average pay to the Mexicans is 44 cents a day and the Chinese 75 cents. When I asked him why he paid the Chinese more than the Mexicans, he said he could work the Chinese 18 hours a day if necessary, and that it was like pulling teeth to get four hours a day out of the peons. He says the peons live on 72 cents a week."

LOST BETS ON FROZEN FISH

Speculators of Scaly Proposition
Obliged to Part with Their

Cold Cash.

A long pike, frozen in the center of a large cake of ice, caused several dead game sports to lose a bunch of money, relates the Anaconda Standard. The fish and the block of ice reposed on the back bar of a well-known thirst parlor and the pike was viewed with curiosty. Fnally some one started a discussion by stating that if the fish were released from its prison of ice it would revive and continue to live just as if there had never been any ice. Another gent disagreed with the first

and a general argument followed. One fellow said that that was the way fish spent the winter months, regularly. Like snakes, he said, they remained in a comatose condition all winter and when the ice melted in the springtime they were just as frisky as if summer had continued all winter. The discussion became very heated and bets amounting to several hundred dollars were laid on both sides of the question at issue. The cake of ice was split and the fish placed in a tub of lukewarm water, but at last reports he had shown no signs of life. The backers of the resuscitation proposition wouldn't give up the money until an old fisherman came in and said: "Ef you hadn't been a pack of derned fools you would have knowed that feesh was dead before it was ever friz up like that."

Billeted for Death. Death from snake bite is somewhat rare in South Africa, but a recent case is reported from the veldt. A Boer named Johannes Smit had gone to the mouth of the Belous river to shoot crocodiles, when he had an exciting encounter with a leopard. Smit would undoubtedly have met his death if a large hound, which was accompanying him, had not sprung upon the wounded animal, enabling Smit to fire a second charge. Almost immediately after the incident, as he was passing through thick undergrowth, the man was bitten by a poisonous snake and his death followed within an hour or two.

Problematical.

"Miss Kookoo, if I should call some evening next week might I hope to find you at home?"

"Why that would—would depend

"Why, that would—would depend upon whether or not I knew what evening you were coming, Mr. Thixkull."—Chicago Tribune.

"Mamma, what is a spinster?"

"A spinster, my dear, is a woman to be envied. But don't tell your father I said so."—Tit-Bits.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR DOGS.

Detroit Has One That Rivals Some

Institutions for Human Beings.

In almost every city and town in the United States there are veterinary surgeons, a part of whose business is doctoring sick and injured dogs and cats, but in Detroit there is a dog hospital where dogs have their rooms and numbers, their nurses and special diets and are treated and studied like so many human beings, says the New York Tribune. When a dog is brought to this hospital he comes in an ambulance, unless his owners bring him. If the animal is a valuable one and if his owners can afford the expense he is carried to a private room. If the dog's owners are economical he goes to a "ward," where he may be in company with a dozen others.

When an animal enters the hospital its name goes into a ledger, together with its owner's. A long slip, such as is used in hospitals for human beings, is filled out. The age of the dog, its breed and the nature of its malady or injury are first recorded. Then the dog undergoes a thorough examination by the doctor in charge, instructions for its care and treatment are given and the animal has become a patient.

With the exception of appendicitis, dogs are subject to ailments that beset human beings, and in the treatment pills, hypodermics, nerve tonics, heart stimulants and nearly all other drugs and medicines used by human beings are employed. In this hospital surgical operations are of daily occurrence. Legs are amputated, tumors are cut out and internal organs repaired. There are many persons in every city who possess old pets that they would not part with for a great deal, but which suffer greatly and usually die because they have lost their teeth. A doctor at this hospital is now working to invent a set of false teeth which may be clamped to a dog's

Many of the Pei-Yang Army Have
Shortened Them Two-

Thirds.

According to the new Chinese military laws, in all the army, from the commander to the private, a new uniform is introduced, but the question of the queue presents great difficulties. Many of the soldiers of the Pei-yang army have already shortened their queues by two-thirds. However, the Lian-ping-chu (the chief military administration), although it has several times discussed this question, has not as yet permitted the soldiers to cut off the remainder of their queues.

Even Prince Ching does not venture to address the empress dowager with a report about this matter. Just a few days ago he asked the head sunuch, LI-lien-ying, to choose a suitable occasion, as if unintentionally, to find out from the empress dowager her opinion on the question. And so, at a time when the empress dowager was resting and was hearing the reading of the newspaper, the head eunuch made up his mind to tell her that all the papers now state that during war time the queue would be a great inconvenience to the soldiers. and on this account would it not be better to cut them off.

He had hardly finished his words when the empress, full of wrath in her face, answered sharply: "Wait till I die, then you can cut off your queues!"

The head eunuch, of course, did not reply to such an answer; and from that time on no one has dared to raise the question of abolishing the queue.

Burial on the Congo.

A Swiss traveler, Paul Brun, who has returned from two and a half years' travels among the savage tribes of the Congo, describes in his recently-published journal the dreadful burial ceremony of a chief of the maneating Bakete. The body is set in a chamber hollowed in the side of a deep ditch, into which young girls are thrown, their arms and legs broken with a club. In the tomb with the chief are goats and fowls, together with his weapons, and especially his gun, which is broken to save it from theft. The earth is then filled in, and his wives and slaves are slain over the grave.

Moorish Pastime. As a people, the Moors are already well inclined to anything that gilds life. A writer says: "Nothing delights them more, as a means of agreeably spending an hour or two, than squatting on their heels in the streets or on some doorstoop, gazing at the passers-by, exchanging compliments with their acquaintances. Native 'swells' consequently promenade with a piece of felt under their arms, on which to sit when they wish, in addition to its doing duty as a carpet for prayer. The most public places, and usually the cool of the afternoon, are preferred for this pastime."

Pretty Book.

Here's a conversation overheard between two women in a book store:
"Isn't that a pretty book?" "Charming." "I am sure Ella would like that." Then to the clerk: "I'll take this book." As the clerk was wrapping it up she added: "What is it, by the way? I didn't look."—Boston

Tavorite Musical Instruments.
The burgier's—the lute. The scold's—the harp. The aurist's—the drum.
The card fiend's—the trumpet. The apothecary's—the viol. The mathematician's—the triangle—Life.

TOY STOPS WIRELESS

BOY JARS EXPERTS BY BLOCK-ING REPORTS.

Crude Instrument Is Used in His Experiments — Government Scientists Puzzled Over Interruption—Lad Considered a Genius.

Washington.-With home-made apparatus Lloyd Manuel, a Newport schoolboy, is able to interfere with the operation of the naval wireless station at that point. Commander Albert Gleaves thinks the matter so important that he has sent to the bureau of equipment of the navy a detailed account of the plant which the boy has built. The meagerness of it may be gathered from the statement of the commander that the young operator receives messages through the medium of an ordinary incandescent electric lamp, the glass on which he had broken and which he uses for a receiver.

His induction coil is one taken from an old automobile and throws a halfinch spark, while his key is the ordinary Morse instrument. The coll with which he controls the wave length is made of No. 14 copper wire, bare, wound around a wooden cylinder in grooves. His spark gap is made with two common steel nails driven into a pine boad one-eighth of an inch apart, and his ground current is accomplished through a connection with water pipes in the house in which he lives. Two common wooden poles, 15 feet high, attached to the ridge pole of the house, support the antennae. These are three bare copper wires stretched between the poles, kept apart by spreaders and joined only by a single wire running down to the in-

struments.

According to the reports made to the navy department, the youth, who is not more than 16 years old, has given a decided shock to the wireless operators, and it is believed that in his crude apparatus they many find several valuable ideas.

Newport, R. I.—Lloyd Manuel is regarded here is a genius. He began his experiments in wireless telegraphy four years ago, and soon had a system that would work across a room. Now a pole 40 feet high rises from his cottage home, and he has a sending apparatus the power from which is obtained from a set of dry batterles. He gets a spark about a quarter of an inch long, and this enables him to send a mile and a half. With this he communicates with the torpedo station and

the Fall River line boats.

"My arrangement is modeled according to the Massis system," he said, "and I am now constructing a special apparatus, such as the government uses. I am sorry if I have given the operators at the station any trouble, and will take care not to do it again. I know the Morse and continental codes, and now I am learning the naval code." Experts say he is an expert in

Manuel left school two years ago, and has been delving in wireless telegraphy ever since. He hopes to get his living from it. He was found at a children's party. The festivities stopped while he gave an interview.

STOLEN IDOL IN A MUSEUM

Taken from Collection in

Vera Cruz.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Carnegie Museum has been found guilty of receiving stolen goods, but not knowingly. An ancient Mexican idol, remarkable for its character and state of preservation, which was purchased a number of years ago from an agent in Vera Cruz, Mexico, it has been discovered, was stolen from a private museum in that city.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Pittsburg in 1902, the idol attracted the attention of several interested in Mexican archaeology. One of these visitors recently visited the museum of Senor Theodora Dehesa, governor of Vera Cruz. The governor was lamenting the loss of a rare idol and showed a photograph of the object stolen from the collection. His visitor informed him it was in the possession of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg.

This led to correspondence, and Dr. W. J. Holland, director of the museum offered to return the idol, but the governor donated it to the museum.

SUBJECT IS NOW ACED 110
"Grandfather" McNally Attributes
Longevity to Abstemious Habits

in Drinking and Esting.

London. — "Grandfather" McNally, King Edward's oldest subject, who lives at the Home for the Aged maintained by the Little Sisters of the Poor, has entered his one hundred and tenth year. For 14 years the sisters, whose only

to door, have cared for the old man.

It is 28 years since he returned from the United States. While he was there he buried the wife he married in Ireland when she was a girl and he was a lad of 18. It is 30 years since she died, and she was 80 then.

funds are the alms they beg from door

"Yes, I've lived a long while," said he to a visitor. "It's because I've always led a steady life. I was never worse for drink in my life, and I never ate too much. I never believed in ruining my stomach with too much drink or food. I am happy, sleep well, and enjoy my food."

Key to Longevity.

A Connecticut woman died at the age of 165, and there is still an older woman in that state. They got their start before the age of food adulter-

HERO'S DUST ELUDES MAGIC

"Treasure Wizard" Fails to Find Grave of Bene Duguay Trouin in France.

Paris.—That the body of Paul Jones should have been found and will be honored in his native land by succeeding generations of his countrymen so impressed the French government that it employed magic art in a similar search.

employed magic art in a similar search.

The solemn, intensely practical government engaged one Eggy, who calls himself "the treasure wizard," to find the remains of Rene Duguay Trouin, that they may be transplanted to the Pantheon, the huge mausoleum for France's distinguished dead.

After terrorizing the seas as a privateer Duguay Trouin entered his country's navy and in 1711 captured and sacked Rio Janeiro. He proved his valor on land, too, and rose to be a lieutenant general in the French army.

Dying in 1736, the old here was buried in the famous church of St. Roch, but the records do not exactly fix the place of his interment. Eggy pretends to be able to find buried treasures, to locate hidden, water, gold or coal, being guided in his mystic explorations by a light witchhazel wand, which he poises on his finger. When the wand trembles the treasure wizard knows he stands over the object of his search.

Eggy declared he could find Duguay

Trouin's place of sepulcher because, as he particularly put it, his "wand would surely indicate the dust of a hero, dust more precious to France than all the gold." So the government, linking itself with diabolism, engaged Eggy a day or two ago to push the search.

Balancing his wand the wizard walked around the church. Here the wand twiched, there it trembled. In a score of different places it was agitated.

But it was not sufficiently specific. The church is a necropolis practically and the government does not wish to dig up all its foundations. So Eggy departed with his wand without earning the glory of unearthing the famous privateer.

WITCH LOCATES BODY,

Texas Searchers Successful After Following Her Directions—Dead from Exposure.

San Antonio, Tex.—Max Crenwelge, a wealthy farmer and cattle man of Fredericksburg, wandered away from his home and for more than a week all search for him was in vain. He wore no coat and as a norther came up after he had been missing two days serious doubts were felt as to his ability to live in the open mountain and prairie country where he was supposed to have wandered. A large reward was offered for information leading to his discovery. After six days it was decided by the family to offer a reward of \$5,000

for the body, dead or alive.

After the second offer of a reward a letter was received from Kerrville, a city about 100 miles' distant, giving explicit directions as to how to find the

The letter was from an alleged seeress and directed that the reward be diverted to charitable purposes. The directions of the writer were carefully followed and in the exact spot indicated, under a live oak tree six miles from the home of the lost man, the body was found. The letter also explained the writer

The letter also explained the writer had been worried because of being unable to assist in discovering the man, but she had no idea where the scene of the dream was laid until the public interest in the case drew her attention to the Fredericksburg man from descriptions of whom she readily recognized the man of her dreams.

The location of the body is a lonely recess in the mountains.

Ohio Polecat Farm.

Polecats—a dozen of them—are the tenants of a curious farm maintained by Walter Daniels and Joe Brown near Washington, O., two youths who say that in the evil scented animals lies the nucleus of a fortune. They have a market for the pelts of the cats at \$3.50 apiece, and in addition to this extract an amount of oil from each which will raise the individual value of the animals to over \$4. Their farm is five acres in extent, inclosed by a tight wire fence.

Experiments recently conducted by Dr. Thomas 8. Dunn at the Fordham hospital, New York city, lead to the conclusion that pneumonia as well as consumption may be cured by exposure to cold air. Since November 1 he has had 30 pneumonia patients in an open tent, and every one has recovered where the trouble was not complicated with other diseases. During the same time he has lost cases where the patients refused to have the windows opened in their sick rooms.

A distinguished savant announces that the day is fast approaching when the poor who live along rivers will literally fish for their dinners and eatch them just as they now fish for fun. He says he has discovered how to accustom sait water fish to fresh water. To see water he gradually additionable fresh water and a secret preparation, until cod, soles, mackerel, lobsters and crabs live and propagate in perfectly fresh water exactly as they do in the see.

Horse Saves a Woman.

A pet horse probably saved the life of Mrs. J. Freshley at Kirtland, O. She was in the barnyard when a victous cow threw her to the ground with its horse and began to trample her under foot. The horse charged and drove the cow away. The horse gets a lump of

sugar three times a day now and ice

cream on Sunday.

and the second second

GREAT CANAL YEAR.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN WA-TERWAY SHIPPING.

A Total of 21,679 Vessels Passed
Through St. Mary's River Ship
Passeges During 1905—Statistical Report Interesting.

Bauit Ste. Marie, Mich .- During the past season of navigation, the greatest in the history of the water ways, there was a total of 21,679 passages of vessels through the St. Mary's river ship canals, an increase of 34 per cent. over the record for the preceding year, when the passages numbered 16,120. Of the boats utilizing the looks 17,197 were propelled by steam, the sailing cratf numbered 3,263 and 1,219 vessels are classified as "unregistered." The figures for 1904 were: Steam, 12,188; sail, 2,994; unregistered, 938. The lockages this year numbered 13,792, an increase of 34 per cent. over those recorded during the season of 1904, when

the total was 10,315. The statistical report for the year presents some interesting data emphasizing the relative greater importance of the water way on the American side of the international boundary. While the freight carried through the canals reached the enormous total of 44,270,680 net tons, a gain of 40 per cent, over the record of 1904, the vessels navigating the Canadian canal carried only 5,468,490 net tons of the aggregate, or less than the movement through the American water way in a eingle month during a busy season. The passenger traffic is about evenly divided, the American canal being slightly in the lead. Of the 21,679 vessels passing the canals this season 16,-019 went through on the American side, the Canadian passages numbering but 5,660. The east-bound craft carried 35,778,738 net tons of freight; those bound west, 7,491.942.

Scrutiny of the tonnage record of the various commodities which made up the traffic shows that the movement of iron ore this season was 60 per cent. In excess of that recorded in 1904. Next in rank was wheat, with a gain of 87 per cent. Other increases were: Flour, 23 per cent.; grain other than wheat, 19 per cent.; salt, 16 per cent.; general merchandise, 14 per cent.; lumber, 5 per cent.; manufactured and pig iron, 5 per cent.; bituminous coal, 1 per cent. Four items show a decrease silver ore, 97 per cent.; building stone, 50 per cent.; copper, 3 per cent., and

anthracite coal. 1 per cent. The falling off in copper shipments is considered rather remarkable, and cannot well be explained. It is possible that to fill urgent orders considerable of the red metal has been shipped 41rect by rail, but this is considered hardly likely in view of the material difference in traffic charges. It was expected that, with the increased number of mines in commission and the largest forces employed in the history of the district the Lake Superior copper country would excel all records this season, yet as far as the canal statistics show the outgo of the red metal this year is under that of the preceding 12 months to the extent of 3.085 net tons.

net tons.

The United States canal was opened total of 246 days during the past season, having gone into commission April 14 and suspended operations December 16. The season for the Canadian canal was somewhat longer, having opened April 10 and closed December 20, a total of 255 days. The movement of reight during December amounted to 1.270,207 net tons, all but 109,122 tons of which was carried through the

American water way.

The passengers carried through the tanals during the season numbered 54.204, compared with 37,095 in 1904, an increase of 44 per cent. The registered net tonnage was 36.617.699, a gain of 50 per cent, over last year, when the record was 24,364,158.

ODD FAD OF A COLLECTOR

Parisian Gathers Seals of Letters Written During Crusades—Quest Extends Over 30 Years.

Paris.-M. Gustave Schlumburger, a Parisian collector, has one of the strangest hobbies in the world, and interest in the work is doubled by the variety of the objects he seeks. His hobby, which he has pursued for over 30 years, has been the bringing together of the seals formerly attached to the correspondence of the princes and prelates settled in Syria in consequence of the crusades. In all he has secured 50 specimens, which he intends to bequeath to the French nation. Some of the seals are of great interest, as, for example, that of King, Amaury II. of Jerusalem, showing on. its reverse the three chief buildings. of the city: that of Balian d Ilberlin. seigneur of Naplouse, who defended Jerusalem against Seladin in 1187. and that of a seigneur of the stronghold of Maracleus, on the sea coast of Syria, which shows the formidable keep of the fortress.

Exploring Persia.

Dr. Sven Hedin is on the way tor Persia, where he proposes to explore thoroughly from a scientific point of view the salt deserts of Dasht-Kavir and Dasht-Lut in the eastern part of the country. He hopes afterward to proceed through Afghanistan to India, and there organize an expedition for the exploration of central Thibet.

Hetty Doesn't Celebrate,
Hetty Green was 70 years old on November 21. On that day she denied
her self to all who called to wish her
a "happy birthday," sorted out a
quantity of books and papers, and gave
orders to her several secretaries, as in
her usual custom.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Being. And a Contract of the C