

FAMILIAR SCENE IN CHINA



Recent photograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y. Wedding party bringing a bride to her future home in Peking.

SEEKS TO FREE SIREN

W. C. WOODS WOULD OPEN ASYLUM TO MAY KELLARD.

Aged New Yorker Dedicates His Second Fortune to Notorious Woman—Lavished Former Wealth on Her.

New York.—William C. Woods, who lavished a fortune on the notorious May Kellard, and later was incarcerated in an asylum because of his escapades with her, has begun a fight to liberate the woman from the Manhattan asylum, where she is now held. Woods, though advanced in years and mentally broken by the woman's extravaganzas, has built up another fortune since his release and declares he will spend it all to free Miss Kellard. She brought about his release from an asylum some time ago, and he declares he will do as much for her.

The life story of Miss Kellard is as wonderful as that of any woman character treated by Hugo or De Mautpaign. She was the daughter of a policeman connected with the Yorkville court and was poor. Early in life she obtained a position in a business office. Soon thereafter she developed a morbid desire to see her name in type.

She began to take a strange interest in charitable matters, and one day, making the acquaintance of William C. Woods, then a \$200 million-aire builder, she interested him in herself through her discussion of charities, to which she asked him to contribute.

From that time on her pathway was carpeted with satin and hedged with ermine. Woods poured out his money to her in ever-widening streams. She maintained a magnificent brownstone house at West Forty-fourth street. She associated with the well-known and highly advertised "Baroness Blanc," being meted out of thousands of dollars by the "baroness" during the latter's skyrocket career in New York.

Finally Mr. Woods was adjudged insane and the wealth he had used so wildly was placed in care of his wife. Then came dark days for Miss Kellard.

In the lean days which she spent on the stage the woman never forgot her aged benefactor, and through her efforts solely Woods was given freedom from the asylum.

Woods lived for a time in the Mills hotel and then he took a small bedroom in East Twentieth street, the woman providing him with food and clothes. She was not in any too affluent circumstances herself, as the court records show, for she was arrested a number of times, and on two occasions spent lengthy periods locked in the Tombs.

In the days of her wealth she had haunted that grim institution as a "Tombs angel," going there to administer to women who were in distress. She gave many thousands of dollars to such, and it was a shock when she arrived there herself as a prisoner.

The charge against her the first time was check forgery. She was released after nine weeks. A short time afterward she was again indicted for the same offense and later for selling a \$50 harp, which she had bought on credit. Later she was accused of getting \$700 by fraud from the Red Cross society.

Six months ago she began to frequent the district attorney's office, begging earnestly to be allowed to aid Jerome in the Thaw case, saying that she knew more about it than anybody else. She was finally adjudged insane and locked up.

No learning can make up for the lack of that which the horse can give.

HURLED A LAMP AT FATHER.

He Would Not Let Her Wear Peacock Dress to Dance.

New York.—Because Patrick Clancey, 80 Eagle street, Williamsburg, 15 years old, to go to a dance wearing an open work shirtwaist she threw an oil lamp at him, severing the artery in his right arm and setting fire to the house.

Mr. Clancey was taken to a hospital in a critical condition and the girl was arrested and turned over to the custody of the Children's society. Miss Clancey for several days had been making preparations for a "shirtwaist dance" and had made for herself a shirtwaist that offered very little protection against inclement weather. When she was about to leave the house her father told her the garment was not sufficient for a cold, rainy night and that she could not go to the dance unless she put on a chest protector.

Mary insisted she would not wear any other protection and Mr. Clancey locked the door, saying to his daughter that she must remain at home. In her anger she seized a lamp, hurled it at her father, cutting his arm and setting the house on fire.

Screams of the family brought the neighbors and the police and the fire was extinguished. At first the extent of Mr. Clancey's injuries was not known, but after the fire was extinguished it was found he was unconscious from hemorrhage. An ambulance was called and his condition at the hospital was said to be critical.

DR. HEX CURES COLIC.

Authentic Case of the Relief of a Sorrel Horse.

Tamarind, Mo.—Dr. Thomas Hex has cured another horse of colic, and added to his reputation as a veterinarian who eschews the use of drugs.

While not exactly a powwow doctor, Dr. Hex uses methods which in any other country might be considered amusing, but so long as he gets results and fees and the farmers have faith in him he can well afford to ignore the jeers of his professional brothers.

Here is the process by which he cured the sorrel horse of Henry Jupe. Convinced that the animal was suffering from colic, Dr. Hex announced that he would commence his treatment at midnight.

He went to the home of Jupe and, hearing that the animal was still suffering, the doctor seated himself on a bushel basket and placed on the floor in front of him, arranged in the form of a triangle, a bunch of hair, cut from the tail of a horse, a copper cent and a plug of tobacco. Bending over these he mumbled a few words.

Then, taking the arm of Jupe, the two walked backward to the stable. Here the doctor made a few passes over the sorrel, and the two men, backing out of the stable, returned to the house, without uttering a word.

Next morning the horse was well.

Navy Tests Hardest of Steel. Washington.—"Vanadium steel" is the latest naval experiment at the various navy yards. It is said to be the toughest of steels as well as the hardest. Still it can be wrought under the hammer and in rolls and presses like the softest of Swedish iron. So far the navy has succeeded unexpectedly in producing an alloy so hard that no ordinary tool will touch it. There is a suggestion that such hard metal might make a good face for armor plate. But it is suspected of brittleness in this condition—a fatal defect.

Never until a man is 35 does he begin to boast that he once was a country boy.

SEEK HOMES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Government Officials Ask States to Cooperate in Finding Them Work.

Washington.—Inquiry into the needs of the various states and territories for immigrant labor have been instituted by T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information, recently established in connection with the bureau of immigration. Mr. Powderly has directed letters to the governors of the various states and territories requesting them to furnish him such information as will aid in the proper distribution of immigrants. Mr. Powderly asks a series of questions, the principal ones of which are as follows:

Where is the demand for workmen most urgent?
What class of labor is needed?
What nationalities or races would be preferred?
Does your state (or territory) offer inducements to settlers on lands?
If strikes, lockouts or other difficulties exist, state fully the cause of the same.

Mr. Powderly also has written to the secretaries of the various labor organizations in the United States, inclosing a copy of the letter which he has sent to the governors, calling special attention to the inquiry about labor difficulties and asking them to keep the division of information fully informed as to any variations or fluctuations in the labor market that may affect the employment of their members or of immigrants who may seek to settle in this country.

SEVERED SPINAL CORD IS CURED

Alexander Adrehi Recovers After a Remarkable Operation.

New York.—Alexander Adrehi, whose spinal cord was severed by a bullet about four years ago, will soon be discharged from the city hospital on Blackwell's island, entirely well. This case has attracted the attention of the medical fraternity, owing to the remarkable success of the operation, which was performed by Dr. George Ryerson Fowler, since deceased, on May 9, 1903. The ends of the severed cords were drawn together.

A fire was shot in the back during a street fight in Brooklyn. When he was taken to the hospital the lower part of the body was completely paralyzed. The bullet passed between the tenth and eleventh vertebrae, which were both badly shattered.

Less than a month after the operation the patient could move his toes and the following November he was able to sit up. Electricity and massage treatment were then used. After a while Adrehi was rigged up in a cage chair, something like that used by babies when learning to walk, and from then he progressed to crutches.

TO FARM IN CITY SCHOOLYARDS.

New York Children Aise to Have Roof Gardens on Buildings.

New York.—The summer school season in the city started the other day, and with the opening has come some decided innovations. In some cases schoolyards will be turned into truck gardens and every child who wishes will be assigned to a plot, which the child will cultivate under instructions, harvest the crop and take home the products of his toil. This scheme the board of education has planned for the little poor who are compelled to stay in the hot city during the summer.

For those children who do not like gardening the board will open schools of manual training and art. Another innovation is for the benefit of mothers and their babies. The plan is to set aside certain roof playgrounds where cool breezes can be enjoyed in the evening. Eleven roofs on as many schools are to be opened and on each there will be a band to furnish music. Nurses will also be in attendance to give practical demonstrations relative to the proper care of babies, including their bathing, clothing and feeding.

FORTUNE AWAITS MAN.

He Will Be Surprised on His Return Home.

Washington.—When Rosebery L. Kiger, who disappeared in 1883, returns to his home in Green county his family will surprise him by handing over to him a fortune of \$475,000.

In 1883 Kiger was engaged in building a telephone line in Ohio and West Virginia. His headquarters were in Mannington, Va. He then was 26 years old. He bought land in Ketchel county and made other investments. One day in January, 1883, Kiger drew \$5,000 from the bank and disappeared, and until last week he was not heard from. Then a sister received a letter from him, telling how he had wandered all over the world. Once in St. Louis he suffered from typhoid fever and was given up to die.

Friday he telegraphed to his brother, Josephus S. Kiger, of Hoover's Run, that he would start for home Saturday.

Within two years oil has been found on the land he bought in West Virginia, and there are now a score of producing wells on it. Besides, rich coal deposits underlie the land.

Cows Find Oil Well.

Warren, O.—The refusal of cows to drink water from a deep well on the Red Feather stock farm led to an investigation which showed there was oil in the well. The owners will investigate in hope of finding oil in paying quantities.

WOMAN IS DRUGGIST

ALSO ONLY DOCTOR OF HER SEX IN CITY OF LYNN, MASS.

Marion Cowan, Breezy and Energetic, Took the Store When a Man Failed and Made a Success of It.

Boston.—The only woman doctor in Lynn and the first woman druggist in the whole state of Massachusetts is Dr. Marion Cowan, a breezy, energetic person who took a drug store which a man had failed with and put it on a paying basis.

That is by no means all Dr. Cowan has done. She is the only woman doctor to serve three months of the year as physician of the city's contagious hospital.

She not only passed the examination of the Massachusetts board of pharmacy by a high percentage, but she also passed that of the state of Maine by the highest percentage except one, and that of the state of New York with the very highest percentage among the 87 who were examined.

Dr. Cowan came to Lynn from Pennsylvania while still a very young woman. The daughter of a wealthy man—who as superintendent of a large iron manufacturing company built the machinery for Brooklyn bridge and the ship keels among other things—she had never, up to the time the idea of being a druggist was suggested to her, in any way earned her living.

Always very fond of chemistry, she decided to take it up for pleasure. When she went to see about a course in this study, some one said: "I should think you'd like to keep on, take the complete course and be a graduate pharmacist."

Dr. Cowan believed she would be happier if she did have an occupation, so she carried out the suggestion, and in a few years became chemist for the city of Lynn, with an office in the city hall.

Then she and her sister, Miss Janet Cowan, took a small drug store on Ocean street, Lynn. An experienced male druggist had failed in it, but this didn't daunt the woman or her sister. "Cowan's Corner" was soon a busy spot, and the fame of Lynn's woman druggist reached far and wide.

While Dr. Cowan was acting as city chemist many doctors brought her their cultures, and she took, through her interest in the work, a special course in bacteriology, till at last she said to herself, "Why shouldn't I be a doctor, too?"

Wisely, she took a long rest, leaving the management of the drug store to her sister, who was following in the same lines, and went to Europe.

Upon her return she studied and got her degree from Tufts college.

That she is as skillful and able a physician as she is a competent druggist is shown by the fact that the big city of Lynn, with its thousands of school children, has chosen her from among them all as medical inspector of its future generation.

HAS GAVEL WITH ODD HISTORY.

Mallet Is Made From Wood Collected From Various States.

Portland, Ore.—The gavel George H. Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical society, presented to Milwaukee grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has a history that might be extended to a large volume made up of interesting things about the northwest. In presenting the gavel Mr. Himes gave a history of the nine different woods of which it is made. The handle is made of the following woods: Seedling apple, from tree planted in 1828 on the McLaughlin place by James Bruce, first on the Pacific coast; piece of Oregon yew tree on the site of old Champeong, where it was decided on May 2, 1842, that the Oregon country should be reorganized as part of the United States; piece of royal Ann cherry from tree grown from scion brought by Henderson Lowelling from Iowa across the plains in 1847 and set out one-half mile from Milwaukee in the fall of 1847, being the first grafted fruit west of the Rocky mountains; piece of service berry wood from the farm of Ewing Young, the first American settler west of the Rocky mountains, in Chenaleim valley, where he went in 1834.

Head of gavel: Piece of red cedar taken from revolutionary battlefield in New Jersey, overlooking New York; white pine taken from the Columbia, first ship to sail around the Horn from Boston, 1787, entered the Columbia river May 11, 1792, with Capt. Gray in charge, who named the river May 19, 1792; piece of Philippine wood, from islands acquired by United States in Spanish-American war; Oregon grape wood; piece wild crabapple tree from the farm of M. M. McCarver, who settled in Clackamas county, 1843, earliest settler in that county, founder of Burlington, Ia.; Lington, Ore.; Sacramento, Cal.; Tacoma, Wash.; red wood of California.

Aged 85; Weds Woman of 78. Ridgewood, N. J.—William Shinton, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Eleanor G. Ronk, of Passaic, were married at the parsonage of the Methodist church here. Mr. Shinton, who is 85 years old, was formerly a resident of Paterson, and came here to be married early this week. Mrs. Ronk is the widow of Henry K. Ronk. She is in her seventy-eighth year.

PIE WILL SOON BE A LUXURY.

Pure Food Law Will Raise Price of Desert and Other Things.

Washington.—The operations of the federal pure food law are plainly pointing to add still further to the cost of living in American homes. How much the increase will be can only be estimated thus far.

The manufacturers whose products and methods will require to be changed in order to comply with new regulations can only grieve at the expense of the changes. But speaking broadly, the use of preservatives and coloring matter has made it possible to sell many staple articles to the public for less money than they can be sold for when these are not used.

Take the single list of canned fruits and vegetables, pickles, preserves, jams, jellies, catchups and the like. Coloring and preserving matters are used in these. Some manufacturers claim to produce them without preservatives, but the housewife who wants to know how much is saved by the privilege of using these things will be able to learn by asking her grocer the difference in price between the goods that are guaranteed to be free from these seasonings and those which are not.

She will learn that for the greater part the articles guaranteed to be free of such preservatives or coloring matter constitute the limited aristocracy of food articles, at prices which make them the luxuries of the comparative few.

Pie at any rate is going up whenever sodium benzoate is denied to the makers of the insides. The slice which now sells at five cents will command ten, and the ten-cent portion will go for not less than 15, according to the dire predictions of the pie purveyors. Pie will become the luxury of the rich rather than the staple of the bourgeois dyspeptic.

PAYS \$3,600 FOR A DOLLAR.

Collector Gets a Silver Coin Stamped 103 Years Ago.

Philadelphia.—A single United States silver dollar of the coinage of 1804 brought \$3,600 here the other day at the sale of the collection of the late M. A. Stickney, the best price during the sale except \$5,200 which a dealer paid for a famous Brasher's New York doubloon, the face value of which is only \$16.

There are but six specimens of the 1804 dollar known to be extant, one of which is now at the mint in this city. Stickney received the rare coin on May 9, 1843, from the local mint in exchange for other coin.

It weighs a trifle less than 415 grains, and, having been kept in a chamoise bag, it is extremely fine and brilliant.

Before it changed hands again today at the end of 64 years, dealers and collectors vied with one another in raising its value with their spirited bidding. Mr. Chapman, who finally carried it off, opened the bidding with \$1,000. His competitors run the price up in jumps of \$250 at a time, until the price had soared to \$3,000. Then Mr. Chapman's bid of \$3,600 got the treasure.

Equally interesting was the bidding for an 1815 United States half eagle, which was finally captured by S. H. Chapman for \$2,000. This coin is of great rarity, there being only six extant.

PAPER FROM CORNSTALKS.

German Inventor Said to Have Solved the Pulp Problem.

Berlin.—The problem of providing for the enormous consumption of paper caused by the immense number of newspapers and books published in our time, which cannot possibly be supplied much longer with the material manufactured from wood pulp, has practically been solved. It is declared, by a German engineer named Drewsen, who has invented a process through which all kinds of paper can be made out of cornstalks.

The new process provides for the removal of the outside covering and the making of the finest quality can be manufactured at a cost much lower than the wood pulp process at present in use.

Owing to the large quantity of corn raised in every country of the world, it is predicted that the new process will provide the world with all the paper it needs if the supply of wood should become exhausted.

82 Gotham Murders in Month.

New York.—Four hundred and ninety-eight deaths were reported to the coroner's office in June. According to the monthly report of Chief Clerk Jacob E. Bausch, 236 were due to violence or accident, the remaining 262 being sudden deaths due to natural causes. Of the deaths by violence or accident 52 were homicides and 29 were suicides. Thirty-nine bodies were found floating in the rivers. Sixteen persons were killed by carriages or wagons, 15 by the street railways and three by automobiles.

Texas Hotels Get Longer Sheets.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Although the Griggs law providing that bed sheets in Texas hotels and lodging houses be of a certain length does not go into effect until July 12, the hotels of this city are making preparations to comply with the law. The hotel men are laying in a new supply of sheets of required length, nine feet. The measure was passed by the legislature in response to a demand from the Travelers' Protective association.

THE VACATION OUTLAY

MONEY SPENT BY CHICAGOANS EACH YEAR.

Total Estimated at \$37,500,000—Expenses of Preparation for Outing Adds Much to Disbursements of Pleasure Seekers.

Chicago.—How much does the vacation season cost Chicago? This question was put to several downtown merchants, and their answers, reduced to an average, make interesting facts.

Estimating the population of the city at 2,000,000, it is fair to assume that 500,000 of the inhabitants are either wage-earners or in business for themselves. Practically all these have vacations during the summer, from two weeks to a month in length. To estimate the average cost of these vacations would be something of a guess, but perhaps \$50 would be somewhere near the truth. Many persons spend much less than this sum, but the majority spend more.

The result of a simple multiplication problem shows a total of \$25,000,000, but this is by no means all. There remain to be added the vacation expenses of women and children who are not producers.

How many persons of this class go away from the city during the summer is another hard guess, but a conservative estimate would place the number on a par with the first estimate—500,000.

Fifty dollars a head may be too high a figure for this class of vacation travelers, for many of them are children, but if an average of \$25 is taken it will give a total of \$12,500,000.

Thus the total outside vacation expenses of Chicago people may be guessed at \$37,500,000.

These figures, however, do not include money spent in anticipation of the trips to be taken. They do not include vacation clothing, trunks, satchels, fishing tackle and all the hundreds of articles commonly laid in by the prospective vacation-maker. It is a conservative guess to say that these advance expenses will aggregate \$12,500,000.

The grand total, therefore, is \$50,000,000—all spent for pleasure and health during three or four months.

These figures, of course, do not pertain to the rich, but to the common people. If the summer expenses of the wealthy class were to be added, the total would be vastly larger. It is estimated that there are 5,000 families in Chicago which spend an average of \$2,000 for their summer outings.

Fifty million dollars, if distributed in lots of \$500, would support 62,500 families for a year, allowing each family \$50 a month, a sum about equal to the average wage.

When these figures are considered, it is easy to understand what merchants mean when they talk about the "dull months." With all these people out of town, and with \$37,500,000 turned into channels outside of the city, it naturally follows that merchants cut down expenses and sail close to the wind until Chicago money is once more turned into its natural channel.

FORTUNE FOR THE O'LYNN.

Dying Hermit of California Said Sons Lived in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—There is a fortune of \$200,000 in cash and \$50,000 in Washington real estate, according to a letter received by Marshall Furness, waiting for the fortunate sons of W. H. O'Lyinn, a hermit, of Fresno, Cal., who died there recently, from the infirmities of old age and hunger.

While breathing his last O'Lyinn told of his fortune and declared that his sons were now living in Baltimore, Cincinnati or New Orleans. The Baltimore city directory shows no O'Lyinn or Olyn, or any name similar to that of the dead hermit. In one account of the old man's death it is reported that he twice mentioned Baltimore as the home of his sons.

The story of the old man's immense wealth was told only by himself. Mrs. Emma Wilson, who wrote the letter to the Marshall, claimed she repeated his statements only. Among his dilapidated effects, according to a newspaper clipping which Mrs. Wilson inclosed, there was found \$177.60.

The old man had been in the little town of Fresno about seven years. During most of the time he lived in one room, where he mended umbrellas and parasols during the day and slept at night. He had few friends and talked little. When he did speak it was generally of his wealth. He said that he preferred the isolation of the little room to a life of luxury, which he had enjoyed, and which he was still able to pay for.

Plans Post Offices for Liners.

Washington.—If Second Assistant Postmaster General McCleary succeeds in some plans he has in mind sea post offices will be established on the ships of the Cunard and the French Steamship companies' lines, the only transatlantic liners which are equipped with postal facilities. Overtures have been made to these two companies looking to the equipment of post offices on their ships. Mr. McCleary will go to Europe soon to investigate certain postal affairs. While abroad he will confer with the officers of the two steamship lines and endeavor to complete arrangements by which American and foreign employes will be placed on each one of the vessels of these two lines.