Fishermen's Nets Become Caught in Derelict Vessel Off Michigan Port -Investigation Follows-Various Surmises.

Michigan City, Ind.—A lake mystery of several years is believed to have been molved by the discovery of a wrecked three musted schooner ten miles northleast of this port and three miles off New

Entalo, Mich. Some days ago fishermen from New Buffalo discovered a derelict vessel off that port, their nets becoming caught on the vessel. The discovery was reported to Capt. A. A. Kent, of the life-saving station of this city, who, with his crew and Diver George Culbert, went to New Buffalo and made investigations. Diver Culbert located the wreck in 56 feet of

Instead of the wreck, as it was be-Meyed of the steamer Chicora, of the Graham & Morton Transportation company, which was lost in a gale on the night of January 1, 1895, while en route to St. Joseph from Chicago, with her crew of 26 men, the wreck, the diver found, was a three-masted schooner, 175 feet long and resembling the schooner Thomas Hume, belonging to the late Charles Hackley, of Muskegon, which mysteriously disappeared during a July night 14 years ago.

The Hume and her companion boat. the Raus Simmons, left Chicago for Muskegon, both sailing light. On the following day the Simmons arrived at Muskegon, but the Hume was never again heard of, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of dollars were spent in an effort to locate the missing vessel.

The Hume carried a crew of seven men, none of whom reached shore. Diver Culbert reports that he searched the wrecked schooner carefully for a name. but found none, her hull having been carried away. Diver Culbert says the vessel's hold was nearly filled with sand and that it was impossible to search for the remains of the vessel's crew.

BARS FLIRTING IN CHURCH

Bioux City, Ia., Y. M. C. A. Secretary Claps Ban on Chats Behind Hymn Books.

Sioux City, Ia .- No more tender messages and exchange of confidences will be permitted between Pretty Sue and Gallant Joe, behind sheltering hymn books in Sioux City churches, if the suggestion of Secretary Hellman, of the Y. M. C. A., to the ministerial association is followed out.

Secretary Hellman was defending the Y. M. C. A. against the general charge that the association does not fulfill its mission in that it fails to get greater number of young men the churches.

"Would you think of putting a newly-born babe into an ice box?" inquired the secretary with asperity. That is what it would be like for Foung men to go to the churches as they are now generally conducted. We got 1±,000 young men into our association rooms last year and threw about them good influences and got them to attend our Sunday meetings. What the church should do is to have its representatives at our building to show our young men that the churches are attractive.

"The young men you have attending your churches are usually accompanied by young women, and I tell you a young man is not susceptible to religious teaching when he sits beside a young woman and has the opportunity to visit with her. They bought to be free from this temptation and the churches should look after the young men and not complain because the Y. M. C. A. does not do it

KING OF FINANCE TO QUIT

I. P. Morgan Jr.'s Election to Directorate Leads to Prediction of Father's Retirement.

New York.—The retirement of J. Pierpont Morgan in favor of his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., now in charge of the London branch of the banking house, was predicted in Wall street.

The elettion of Morgan, Jr., to the directorate of the Western Pacific Railway company, the first office he has ever accepted in the United States, was taken in the financial disarict as confirmation of the report that the son was soon to relieve his father of his business cares.

Now it is said that by January 1, 1906, young Mr. Morgan will have stepped at least partially into his father's shoes on this side of the Atlantic, and that his election as a director of the Western Pacific was the arst of such honors in 35 corporastions of which the elder Morgan is at

present a director. For the past three years the elder Morgan has given more of his attention to charity and art, and less to his wast business interests. His wealth is estimated at from \$100,000,000 tc **\$150,000,000**.

Pearl Found in River. The most valuable pearl ever found In the vicinity of Vincennes, Ind., was taken from the Wabash river by a mussel digger, who sold it to D. W. Langdon, an eastern buyer, for \$5,000. The find was made a few miles south of Vincennes, where more than 150 people are raking the bottom of the Wabash for shells and pearls.

. Pleads for Jail. An eastern man has asked to be put In jail because he has five wives. He must have reasons for believing that they intend to call on him in a body.

EXTENSIVELY USED.

COCOANUT SHELLS FIGURE AS GOOD ADULTERANT.

These and Other Foreign Products Enter Into Composition of Spices and Other Commodities.

All sorts of queer things crop up as imports. Hundreds of thousands of cocoanuts come here. Most people have an idea that the meat of the nut is worked up into cakes and pies. Possibly it is. What becomes of the shells? The nut can stand about 30 days before it deteriorates, and when a cocoanut goes bad it has the flavor of an overripe egg. The importers were never known to throw a nut overboard, so the presumption is that none is lost, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

One man who has been in the trade denies that cocoanut shells are ground up for coffee, but admits they are possibly used to mix pepper. Several hundred bags of crushed olive nuts reached here lately from the Mediterranean. There were previous shipments. These may form part of the pepper that you will use a few weeks from this time.

"What is the use," said a man who has been in the grain business for nearly half a century. "It is only prejudice, anyway. If you take the cleanest wheat or flour, put it in a bottle, seal it hermetically, and in a few days it will develop weevil. The weevil is harmless outside the fact that he is the greatest destroyer of grain known. Magnified, he looks like a tapir, with a long snout. He doesn't bite a human like a mosquito or a flea, but he works woe to the men in the grain trade."

The West Indian cockroach is said to be about as destructive to cocoanuts as the weevil is to grain here. Only a man who has sojourned with West Indian cockroaches on the San Blas coast can properly appreciate them. Some day an enterprising citizen will organize packs of Bashi Kouay ants to end the cockroaches. Then it might be like the mongoose and the rat. It would be all mongoose, and nothing left. As nothing has ever been known to withstand the onward march of the Bashi Kouay, it is perhaps as well to bear the ills we have as to fly to those we know not of. All the same, the West Indian cockroach is said to be responsible for much of the loss of cocoanuts. He is reported to have a habit of boring into the eyes, or "monkey face," that destroys the fruit. This is a serious proposition. The coacoanut is a standard of values. The copra of the South Sea islands is the dessicated cocoanut of the East Indian trade, and the main medium of commerce in the South Pacific.

There is a story, little short of romance, connected with the cocoanut and a Brooklyn man. The fiber, or husk, of the nut, is converted into a thousand uses. The first one to handle it here was a little Irishman in Williamsburg. There was money in it and after turning the matter over in his own mind, he saw that native labor on the Malabar coast was cheaper than in the East river. He collected his few assets and settled down at Travancore. He made a big success of the venture, and established a great East Indian importing house in Manhattan. It is there still, in the hands of his descendants under another name. The Williamsburg man who ventured his all acquired such an ascendancy over the rajah of Travancore that his word was practically law. He was allowed to coin his own money, and when on his way home here some years ago he died at Cairo.

And then what becomes of the cocoanut shells, cocoa shells, crushed olive nuts, and the thousand and one imports that seem valueless to the average man. They are all used in one way or another. The shells of the coroa bean make a good substitute for ground cinnamon or cassia. There is a use for everything in the modern market. A few years ago, in Argentina, the cattle, sheep and horses were slaughtered for the hides and skins, the carcasses being thrown into pits. Baron Liebig revolutionized all that. To-day there is not an ounce of waste in the abbatoirs along the River Platte any more than there is in the most advanced plant in the United States. Every scrap of hide is sent here to be converted into glue stock. Some of the imports on the manifests would not look well in the newspaper columns, but they have a great economic value, and nothing is wasted to-day.

His Loyal Subscribers. "How do you get so many subscrib-

ers?" began the visitor to the office of the great magazine. "Just between you and me I'll tell you the secret. All the manuscripts sent in I keep. I answer the contributors and tell them the stuff will be used as soon as available. That makes them subscribers for life."-Indianapolis Star.

Her Excuse for Moses. A teacher in a lower West side public school recently received the following

"Kindly exculpate my son Moses from being one aggrigate day absent. Because his mother substanting sick, Moses had to solourn in the house perpetual, so kindly apology him for not coming once day to school."-N. Y. Sun.

Canine Person. In Utica, N. Y., a dog has his name in the directory as "Robert Badgero, watchman." He is the mascot of the Titica & Mohawk Valley Railway company, and has earned his title by a record for fidelity and trustworthiness of which many a human could be proud.

TRAVELS OF A BANKNOTE.

Returns in Two Months to the Hands of the Man Who Marked It.

Ar. iron manufacturer of Boston was entertaining a wealthy Spanish customer from Havana. They had several rounds of drinks, and, before the Bosten man handed a ten-dollar bill to the waiter, he jocosely kissed it 200d-by.

"Wait a minute," spoke up the Spaniard, as he took the bill out of the waiter's hands. "Since you seem to think so much of that bill. I'll write my name on it for good luck to us both."

Which he did, in ink, and then handed back the money to the waiter, who soon brought the change.

Two months later the Spaniard was in New Orleans. He walked into a cigar store to buy a pocket full of his favorite brand of cigars, handed the clerk a \$20 bill, and received; among the change a ten-dollar bill-He was carelessly folding it when his eye caught some writing across the, center of the bill. His curiosity) aroused, he took a close look-thati writing was his own name! The god of chances had put into his hands the very ten-dollar bill on which he had written his name in a Boston cale

eight weeks before. The Spaniard is not only a man of wealth, but also of leisure, and he determined to discover, if possible, the wanderings of the bill from the time he inscribed it to the day he received it in New Orleans. He went to an infinite amount of trouble, set all sorts of machinery to work, and spent not a little money, but after it was all over, he felt that he had been amply rewarded. For, while he was unable to follow the bill step by step, he did learn beyond the peradventure of a doubt that a few days after the bill had been handed to the cafe waiter, it passed, unknown to the Boston man, into his cash drawer, was sent by his cashier to the bank, later turned up in Havana in possession of the Spaniard's cashier, and next made its appearance in the New Orleans cigar store. The Boston man's cashier had particularly noted the name on the bill because of its being that of one of the firm's most valued customers, and he had meant to call the matter to the attention of his employer, but it had slipped his mind. The Spaniard's cashier had also noted the name, and naturally enough, and he had intended to speak to his employer about it on the latter's return from the states.

CORONER'S ART EXHIBIT.

Office of That Official in New York Decorated with Grewsome Relics.

If you are looking for something really artistic, come to New York. Almost everywhere you turn you find some aesthetic arrangement of beautiful things. One of the most pleasing and attractive permanent art exhibits may be found in the coroner's office, up in the Bronx, states the Herald.

When you enter the place they ask you to sit down and wait for the coroner. This is your opportunity to look about you and observe the exhibit. One of the finest things in the room is a large case, which is falling to pieces with age. Behind its dirty glass doors upon a series of plain wooden shelves are the art objects mentioned. An ancient coil of rope in one corner was used some years ago by a German butcher who got tired of the monotony of life on Westchester avenue. Near it you will see a long piece of rubber pipe. such as comes on small gas stoves. The young lady who used it left no will. no money, no friends. Her name is on a tag attached, if you care for the names and addresses of the exhibit-

On another shelf is one of the prettiest collections of old revolvers ever shown in America. They are of every make. Then, there is an exquisite bunch of rusty hatpins. Each one was used in some fatal female duci. Then, there is an excellent display of poisoned tea, candy, coffee and other luxuries of life sent out by admiring friends. There is the bottle of ink which some lover used in bidding farewell to the girl who jilled: him. All the exhibits are carefully marked and well arranged, so that all artistically inclined visitors can get a good view of them. Of course there are other art exhibits in New York intended for the more idealistic students, but this is one of the typical exhibits of the realistic school. New York is full of real art.

Whisky in Church Wall. Concealed somewhere in the old Presbyterian church at Fairton there is said to be a bottle of whisky at least 100k years old. When the edifice was being built, it is said, the workmen struck for whisky, which in those days seemed to be a necessity. A quart was furnished them, but, according to Hosea Husted, then an apprentice, the liquor was so "ornery" that the men couldn't drink it. but buried it in the walls. Robert Wescoat, who relates the incident, says the bottle is still there. - Philadelphia Record.

Chinese Are Homogeneous.

It is thought that, taken generally, the inhabitants of the China of to-day are a wonderfully homogeneous race, quite as much so as are the inhabitants of modern Europe, their habits, customs, manners and deportment being absolutely identical throughout the "eighteen provinces." This evidence of close intermixture is astonishing when one notes the wretchedly primitive means of intercommunication in parts where water carriage is unavailable

SENSES AND HEALTH.

EFFECTS OF IMPRESSIONS UPON MIND AND BODY.

Cure of Physical Ill by Suggestion Not Among the Improbabilities-Illustrative Instances.

"The method of treatment by which a patient is cured is generally the one to which he afterward nine his faith Therefore, when a cure is really made by suggestion and is credited to some other agency the faith aroused is a false one. Far different is it with a patient cured by 'directed suggestion.' He understands exactly why and how he has been cured. He learns to observe a number of nature's important laws, the effect of the mind upon the body, the control of his thoughts, etc. and it is a rare thing to find an intelligent patient seeking relief a second time for a trouble of which he has once been cured by suggestion."

As stated before, says the Medical Brief, we receive all impressions or suggestions through the senses, and these impressions may unconsciously interfere with or assista bodily functions; for instance, the sight of a horrible accident or a disgusting scene will frequently retard digestion or nauses may result A disgusting sight or uninviting looking food may instantly remove a splendid appetite. Pleasant scenes and bright faces, the sight of good food, etc., will remove unpleasant thoughts, maket one feel happy and stimulate appetite and digestion. The sight of a delicacy causes the saliva to flow. Through the sense of hearing news may be received. which may depress and produce shock. cause worry, grief, nervousness, etc. Any of these conditions will remove an appetite and retard digestion, or produce vomiting, and sometimes diarrhea and polyuria. Good news, inspiring music, bright stories, cheerful voices, etc., will remove depression, assist digestion and create an appetite. Some odors call up unpleasant memories, which produce depressing lines of thought, while others again may be obnoxious enough to nauseate or remove an appetite. On the other hand, the odors from some flowers make us happy. and a savory odor from a kitchen will often stimulate an appetite habitually

These few illustrations demonstrate clearly that we continually receive many undesirable impressions, which, if retained in the active mind for a time, are likely to interfere with the process of digestion, or, by destroying the appetite interfere with the amount of food usually consumed. In either case the amount of nourishment would be diminished, and unless the line of thought of an individual in such a mental condition be changed he would likely become a nervous dyspeptic. Constipation would likely follow, elimination would become imperfect, and later nervous prostration and insomnia inevitably result.

Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis, of Chicago, in a valuable article read before the psychic congress at the world's fair, states that he believes nine-tenths of the ills to which the human race is heir arethe direct or indirect results of an outraged conscience.

A knowldge of suggestion enables the physician to discern the influence a patient's mind has upon his health, and in every case to secure its intelligent cooperation.

To obtain the best results from therapeutic suggestion a thorough knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology and diagnosis is necessary.

The force which heals a man is within himself, and when understood may be controlled by himself; and just as the activity of the propelling force within a man who walks a mile is stimulated or depressed by the nature of his thoughts. so also will suggestion, when properly directed, arouse the healing force within man, and on the nature of the suggestion given will depend the extent to which it is aroused. Many a patient has lived for days after the "physician's allotted time" expired, sustained only by somestimulation of his vital force-for example, an intense desire to see some. loved one hastening to bid farewell. It: is often this remnant of vital force: which, when intelligently directed by suggestion, suffices to arouse into activaity some organ which for a long timehas been hopelessly dormant, but which, when aroused, enables the patient's internal organism once more to resume its normal action and draw him back; from the very jaws of death.

Russians Drink Train Oil. Some folks in Russia will pledge their friends in a goblet of unrefined train oil, and not so long time ago dwellers on the American prairies esteemed a glass of buffalo's blood the richest drink on earth. Russian peasants have a popular drink which they; call "quass.' This is made of fermented cabbage water and is said to taste like a mixture of soap suds and stale. fish. A north German delicacy, known: as schnepfendrech, is known to consist principally of the excreta of the common woodcock. In Malabar bats are considered a toothsome dainty, while in certain parts of North America polecats and prairie wolves are eates, by the natives. - What-to-Eat.

Her Gentle Knock. The Young Man-Don't you think Kitty Sweetun bas a graceful walk? The Young Woman-Yes; I've noticed it. The poor girl is dreadfully troubled with corns on both her feet, and she has to walk with the greatest care imaginable.—Chicago Tribuna.

Semething Higher. Elsie-Papa, I just hate history. Papa-But you must keep at it, Elsia, dear. I don't want you to turn out to be

The same of the sa

a historical novelist.—Judge.

Milita Contamendade acette

MIX RELATION Bridegrooms' Father Is Hughand of Girls' Mother-Other Fea-

tures of Tangies Toledo, O.—One of the most ... markable marriage tangles out known was presented to the auch ... ties in probate court hers, which Edward and Fred Metzger, to us, mude application to marry sisters.

When the clerk was preparing the papers it was learned that an ever brother of the twins had married a sister of the two prospective biless of the twins.

A look at the entry journal shower that in May, 1904, Albert Metzger, • brother, had married Ida Miller, the third sister. While the people in the court were having a good laugh at this, Edward spoke up and sail:

"Let me tall you something that will set you to thinking deeper. Our father is the husband of the girls' mother." Lewis C. Metzger married Mi-

Christino Miller Metzger, and ha three sons, two of them twims. Mrs. Miller had three daughters. Now h daughters become the brides of the sons. In other words, Metzger is t.e father-in-law of his stepdaughters, and Mrs. Metzger is the mother-in-law o the stepsons.

Mrs. Metzger was married four times. Her second marriage was to the brother of her present husband, but by that union she had no chidren. Here are some of the puzz es to work out: If your two brothers married sisters of your wife, what relation would your children be to your brother's children, or what relation would they be if you and your brother's father took for his second wife the mother of the girls who are now the wives of the three sons?

In spite of all, the complication is entirely legal, because there is no blood relationship between the comtracting parties.

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY!

Michigan Farmer Held by Immigration Officials-May Return to Europe.

New York .- August Albert, who says he voted for several presidents, has arrived in the steerage from Hamburg. Admitting he was not a citizen of the United States, but was a citizen of the state of Michigan, he was sentto Ellis Island and is likely to be sent back to Europe, unless the officials at Washington interfere.

Albert is 63 years of age, and had been an unmarried farmer in Michigan for 32 years, when he decided to visit his childhood home in Saxony. This was a year ago. Stunned by surprise when he was held up by the immigration officials and told because of his age he was likely to be refused admission to America. After: showed \$1,168 in American money to prove that he is not likely to secome a public charge.

He declared he regarded himself still capable of working as a farmer. The special board of inquiry, after examining him, found that he speaks well. It is declared he must go back to Europe, but friends interceded in the matter and placed it before the department of commerce and labor. If the board is upheld, Albert will be a man without a country. as he was never a citizen of Saxony.

PHTHISIS CURE IS CLAIMED

Professor Behring Announces Discovery of Efficacious Remedy-Reporters Clamor for News.

Paris.-Prof. Behring has announced that he had discovered a cure! for tuberculosis. It is learned that a portion at least of Prof. Behring's remedy comes from milk from cows previously rendered immune against tuberculosis. As it is scarcely probable this milk can be used in its usual form, there is some reason for believing that a serum alone is employed,. and it could scarcely be utilized inany other way than by subcutaneous; injections.

The Pasteur institute has been besieged by reporters clamoring for information. They were received by Prof. Metchnikoff, who pointed to Prof. Behring's scientific career as a guarantee of trustworthiness. He said the remedy was in the form of a powder. That is all he would say.

Clam Is Good Bat Trap. Frank Myres, who keeps a Clayton. N. J., restaurant, was awakened by a noise in the lower part of u.s house. Thinking hurglars were at work, he armed himself and descended; the stairs. He then found the noise was in his cellar, and cautiously went below. The racket increased, and he hurriedly secured a lamp, to find that an immense rat had been caught by a clam. The rat, wainly trying to free itself, scampered from one end of the cellar to the other. Myres finally killed the rat, but the clam would not release its hold, and Myres was compelled to cut off the leg of the unfortunate animai

Starue to a Cook.

The people of Nice, France, are going to erect a statue to the memory of a cook, Urbain Dubois. He was for many years head cook for King William of Prussia, at a salary of \$12,600 a year, but as soon as war was declared in 1870 he resigned to fight against his former master. The status to the patriotic cook will apprepriately pe erected in the Central market.

An Old Institution. Geologists have discovered in eastern Oregon fossil remains of hoge that were ten feet long and six or seven feet high. The trust is evidently not. of medern origin.

TAG C. JSTACL INS.

GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS MARK CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Method Adopted for the Purpose of Tracing Migrations-Experi-

ments of Fisheries Bureau.

Ingenious government scientists have devised a novel and curious means of keeping track of the movements of marine animals-such, for example, as the edible crab, whose persubulations in its native waters have been found worth studying, says the Chicago Chronicle. It has been ascertained that, for some unknown reason, nearly all of the female crabs in the Chesapeake are in the lower bay-a fact in all probability having something to do with the density of the water-and the United States fisheries bureau wants to learn whether any migration occurs, of males or females, and, if so, at what season of the year. Information on this point might be useful in the experiments now contemplated for breeding these crustaceans, which are shreatening to become scarce, artidicially.

It is proposed to catch a few dozens of both sexes and fasten securely to each specimen a small copper tag bearing a number, thereupon restoring the animals to their freedom. Each tag would also bear a request for its prompt return to the fisheries bureau at Washington by anybody chancing to capture the wearer. The tags being numbered consecutively and memoranda being kept of the place at which each crab was liberated, the journey made by the crab between the date of consigning it to the water and the date on which it

was caught would be exactly known. This method has been practiced with considerable success in the cases of lobsters, 479 of which were liberated recently in Buzzard's Bay and adjacent waters. Notwithstanding the fact that the Greek and Portuguese fishermen who own most of the lobster pots in that vicinity were disposed to retain the tags in their possession for use as charms, 76 were returned. When the data thus supplied were reckoned out much useful knowledge about the movements of the animals was secured and incidentally it was discovered that these crustaceans are much more rapid travelers than had been supposed. Some of those released were found to have journeyed ten miles or more within 48 hours.

One naturally thinks of the lobster as a slow-moving creature. It is such, indeed on land but in the water it can not only run with great rapidity, but swim also with a swiftness that would do credit to a fish. It :3 known that loosters migrate from the shallows to the deeper water in winter to escape the cold, returning shoreward in the spring; but it is likely that they travel at other times. in pursuit of the food of which they are most fond—such, for instance, as the shellfish, which they crush with their powerful claws. A lobster, of course, has one claw for crushing and another for cutting, the two being quite unlike in structure, as anybody

may see for himself. The tags were fastened to the lobsters noses. When experiments were made by the fisheries bureau, not long ago, for the purpose of keeping tab on saimon after they went to sea, the pieces of copper were attached, necessarily, to the back fins of the fishes. The salmon, as everybody knows, is a deep sea fish, which runs up the rivers to spawn. Hatched in the upper waters of a stream, the young salmon makes its way to the ocean and stays there until it is ready to reproduce its species. But what does it do meanwhile? How far does it go away from the mouth of its native river? How old is it when it seeks fresh water to spawn? These were one or two of the questions which the experts were unable to

By tagging many of the young fishes, however, and liberating them, the requisite information was obtained with the utmost accuracy. Each tag bore a date showing the age of any adult fish salmon that was afterward caught thus ticketed. The age of spawning was found to vary a good deal with the species, but the tags used in a number of rivers on the west coast proved that these finny creatures never go far away from the mouths of the streams in which they were hatched and to which they return when they are old enough to breed. Some of the tagged salmon, by the way, were caught in the deep sea off the coast by fishermen.

It used to be supposed that shad made an annual migration up the Atlantic coast, entering the rivers successively as they proceeded northward: but now it is known that they spend most of the year, like the salmen, in the deep sea off the mouths of the rivers in which they were hatched, feeding on the bottom and never going very far away. When they are old enough they enter the rivers to spawn. Perhaps some more facts of! interest and value might be ascertained about the shad by utilizing the tagging plan with them.

Mementoes of Maximilian.

Mme. Tussaud's museum in London has recently been enriched with the pillow on which Emperor Maximilian of Mexico rested his head the night before his execution. It has also acquired the table furnishing which the emperor used constantly in the Canuchin prison at Queretaro and a piece of bread left over from his last break-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS