

### EGG REVEALS GOLD

MAS MAP SHOWING SPOT OF BURIED TREASURE ON SHELL.

Esra Delivers One Dollar for Gypsy Wares and Gets Wonderful Secret in Return for His Money.

Tyson, Vt.—Esra Burt, who lives about a mile east of the Corners, has a hen which no amount of money will buy. It is a scrawny, ill-appearing fowl with bedraggled feathers and a scabbled head, and what is more it has laid only one egg in its entire two years' existence. Still, old Betsy, as the hen is called, has a niche in Esra's heart, and gets the very best grain the farm affords.

The secret of all this is that the one egg Betsy laid contained on its shell a raised water-line map of the spot where old Jeremiah Burt, Esra's great-grandfather, buried his gold at the time of the revolutionary war, and with the aid of this map Esra recovered the treasure. Just how much this was no one has been able to find out, but it is known that the mortgage on the farm has been paid off and the Burt family is living in comfort.

The Burt's gave up hunting for the secreted wealth 40 years ago, after they had searched and dug until they were tired out. They knew that the mineral Burt sunk his gold somewhere in the earth, and went off to war without telling his family where he had placed it, further than that it was on the farm.

Last summer a gypsy came along selling beads and laces and offered to go into a trance and solve the treasure riddle provided Esra bought a dollar's worth of her wares. Burt took up the offer and in her trance the woman said that some day an old scrawny hen would lay an egg in which would be found a map. If this were followed the treasure would be found. Esra thought he was "stung," but he paid the dollar.

Nothing more happened until a month ago, when Betsy was found in the wood box behind the kitchen stove. Horrified at the idea of having a hen in her kitchen, Mrs. Burt shooed her out, and was surprised to find an egg nesting in the shavings. The egg had peculiar raised lines on the shell, and Esra was called. He remembered the prophecy of the gypsy and carefully studied the shell. Sure enough there was a map with a little star at the base of an old maple tree in the sugar orchard.

With a pick and shovel Burt set forth, and an hour later returned with a discolored copper soap kettle heavy with gold. The family kept the secret until the mortgage was paid, when it became common property. All efforts to get Esra to tell how much money he found in the kettle have failed.

### OPERATES ON AORTA; MAN LIVES

Los Angeles Surgeon Performs Delicate and Dangerous Task.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Twenty feet of silver wire coiled inside of the aorta—the great artery leading from his heart—will probably save the life of Richard Wheaton, a retired British soldier, now a patient at the county hospital. He is recovering from one of the most delicate and dangerous operations known to modern surgery. Dr. D. C. Barber, superintendent of the hospital, performed the operation. The patient was suffering from an aneurism. At one point in the aorta the wall of the artery was so thin that pressure of the blood had all but blown it out. It was decided to insert an artificial wall in front of the wounded spot. The artery was clamped and a hollow needle was thrust into it. The fine silver wire was passed through the hole in the needle. It was so fine that when the end came in contact with the opposite wall of the artery it turned, and as more wire was pushed in it curved round and round, forming a spiral the size of the artery, and this traveled along the tube, bridging the enlarged space.

### WANDERLIT PIGS ARE SOLD

Millionaire Quits Raising Berkshire on North Carolina Estate.

Asheville, N. C.—George W. Vanderbilt has learned from a dozen years of experience that while it is pleasant to be a gentleman farmer and live in a French chateau, surrounded by white stone roads, and have Jersey and blooded horses grazing on thousands of acres of meadows, and thousands of chickens in the poultry yards, and Berkshire pigs of long lineage eating the corn his high-salaried experts grow, it does not pay in dollars and cents.

Therefore he cut down the poultry yard several months ago, stopped the raising of dogs, and now it is announced he has sold his fancy pigs and will cease raising Berkshires because "it does not pay."

The pigs have been sold to W. J. Coles of Asheville, another amateur stock raiser.

"Policewoman" Wanted. Seattle, Wash.—The city council finance committee has recommended the passage a council bill to appropriate \$175 a month with which to pay the salary and expenses of a woman police officer, whose duties will be to advise young girls and women who come to the city during the fair against the dangers which threaten them.

### SOLVE LIVE BONE PUZZLE.

Carpenter's Limb, Crushed Out of Shape, Made Nearly Whole.

Oakland, Cal.—To piece together the bones and flesh of a man's leg and foot after they have been mangled beneath the wheels of a freight car is the unique experiment being made by Drs. Hamlin, Smith and Reine, who were called to attend John Wright, a carpenter, after he had been run over by a train. Two wheels of a box car passed over Wright, crushing his right leg between the ankle and the knee and smashing his right foot from the arch to the toes.

Wright is 49 years of age and resides at 1766 Thirteenth avenue. He was injured while walking from Melrose toward Oakland. He had taken the wrong train from the Mole and was walking back to East Oakland. A box car, which had been shunted down a switch, struck him, knocked him down and both front trucks ran over him.

The injured man protested against the amputation of his leg and foot, claiming that if he lost them he would no longer be able to follow his trade as a carpenter, and that he was too old to learn a new one. Drs. A. C. Smith and George G. Reine decided to experiment and see if the injured member could be saved. They called in Dr. O. D. Hamlin, chief surgeon at the Emergency hospital, and the three surgeons are handling the case.

The shattered pieces of bone were taken by the surgeons and placed in the position where they had been before the accident. After each vestige of the bone was in its proper place the mangled leg and the crushed foot were inclosed in splints. By artificial means circulation was restored between the practically dismembered parts. The doctors hope that the shattered bones will ultimately heal together and Wright will be saved the use of his leg and foot, although they will necessarily be weaker than formerly.

### ALASKA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

Enthusiastic Resident of Territory Talks of Its Wealth.

Washington.—Discussing the great mineral resources, Donald A. McKenzie of Cordova Bay, Alaska, said that those whose familiarity with the mineral resources of Alaska gives them a right to an opinion believe that there is a large field for mining which can only be developed by the construction of a railroad from the Pacific to the Yukon basin.

"The time will come," said the mine operator, "when we will have several trunk lines, with many branches, making the mineral-bearing parts of the territory accessible at all times. These schemes may appear visionary, but when we reflect that Alaska, with its primitive system of transportation has already added to the world's wealth to the extent of over \$150,000,000 there seems to be some justification for this opinion."

"The Klondike gold fields now produce about \$10,000,000 worth of gold annually, and are, of course, in Canadian territory. The Fairbanks district is, from the standpoint of production, the most important of the inland districts, with an annual output of about \$9,000,000. Gold gravels lie at a considerable depth, varying from 20 to 300 feet.

### TO MOVE TOWN ON ROLLERS.

Canadian Pacific Will Transport Cowley Two Miles to New Line.

Winnipeg, Man.—A town will be moved bodily from one site to another in a few days when the Canadian Pacific railroad begins work on the improvements to the line near McLeod, Alberta. The company is shortening its line between Fraak and McLeod, and the new line leaves Cowley some two miles to the north of the railroad.

When the residents of Cowley heard this they appointed a delegation consisting of the mayor and several prominent citizens, to come to Winnipeg and interview the railroad officials. The company agreed to move the town over to the railroad, lock, stock and barrel, and will pay all the expenses of moving. One by one the buildings—stores, business blocks and hotels—will be put on rollers and moved over to the new site by traction engines.

This Barn Grows Higher. Canistota, S. D.—A few years ago a farmer near Gollad built a stall barn, using green willow posts at the corner and all along the sides. After a year had passed he saw that, whereas he had put the floor on the ground, it was then three feet above the soil.

The willow posts, instead of being dead, were very much alive. In their upward move they had carried the barn along. Last year the barn was on stilts nine feet high, and the farmer put in a new floor and surrounded the posts with siding, thereby making a two-story affair. There is now a space of eight inches between the floor and the ground, and the owner expects to have a three-story barn by 1910. Eventually, he thinks, he may be compelled to install elevator service to reach the upper floors.

### POLAR FLOW CAUGHT

FRENCH SCIENTIST CLAIMS TO HAVE SOLVED PROBLEM.

Magnetic Currents Traveling from Northern to Southern Extremities of the Globe May Be Used by Man, Declares Expert.

Washington.—To make some practical application of those vast magnetic waves that are continually flowing between the poles of the earth has been for centuries the dream of the scientist and the student of the natural laws of the universe. Since Benjamin Franklin caught the lightning on his kite, and down through the wonderful development of electricity and its application to commercial and curative uses, investigators have sought to discover and apply the waves that connect the poles with an invisible and never ending stream of energy.

That this has been done is the belief of members of the medical profession and other scientific men in this city. Emile Bachelet, a French scientist, recently from Europe, and now in Washington, claims to have perfected a machine which has harnessed the magnetic waves as Franklin caught the lightning.

That the claims of Bachelet are indorsed by the medical profession and by learned men of the physical sciences is evidenced by the notice being taken of the invention and the articles that are appearing about it in different scientific and medical journals of the country.

Briefly stated, the principle of the invention is somewhat similar to wireless telegraphy. Waves of magnetic force that flow between the poles are caught by the Bachelet machine, in somewhat a similar manner that wireless waves are caught out of the air by the invention of Marconi. The invention, like other great discoveries, is not complicated. One can sit in an ordinary chair, between the two poles of the machine and feel flowing through his body the waves that are flowing between the poles of the earth, though they are, of course, greatly modified.

It is well known that magnetism and electricity are now conceded to be the fundamental principle of all life on this planet. The relation between electricity and magnetism can be defined by saying that electricity is magnetism concentrated, and magnetism is electricity diffused.

While the Bachelet invention at present is useful principally for the cure of various diseases, it is stated that the application of the method to catch and utilize the magnetic polar waves will eventually open up a vast field for other scientific study.

In the North American Journal of Homeopathy for January Dr. Theodore C. Wiggins, a prominent Brooklyn physician, published an interesting article of the Bachelet invention, and gave instances of cures that have been made by it.

Dr. Bachelet is in Washington for the purpose of securing patents on his invention, which have already been granted. The machine will be protected by patent in all the countries of the world, but the inventor intends, according to a statement he made last evening to allow its use by the medical profession.

### LIMITS "SPOONING" TO DOSES.

Ad. for Cook Says 3 1/2 Hours Nightly is Enough Before Marriage.

Carbondale, Pa.—Paying proper attention to the "spooning" proclivities of the average cook, a householder of this city, who has had a long and trying experience with servants, has inserted this advertisement in a local paper:

"Wanted—Girl or woman to wash, iron, bake, cook, serve meals and do general housework for two persons; eight rooms and a bathroom to keep clean; wages four dollars every Saturday night to one that can give satisfaction. One afternoon of each week, besides every Sunday afternoon and evening, but must return and get supper every other Sunday. Gentleman friend may be entertained, but not fed, seven nights a week from 7:30 to 11, no oftener or later; this gives one whole day, 24 hours a week, for 'spooning,' which ought to suffice until after matrimony; then you'll be lucky to get one day a month. If these restrictions seem unreasonable do not consider this situation."

### SWAM IN LAKE AT FOUR A. M.

To Win an Alaskan's Bat Four Chicagoans Took a Midwinter Plunge.

Chicago.—Four Chicagoans are suffering from colds and chills contracted by a swim in the icy waters of the lake at four a. m. It all came about through a taunt of Julius Singer of Alaska.

"You are smooth here in Chicago," he said, "but we've got it on you in nerve. Why, up there we often go swimming through holes in the ice. You'd never dare do that."

State Senator McCarthy offered to bet \$100 that the crowd then present was daring enough to take a plunge in Lake Michigan, if Mr. Singer would accompany them.

### LET CHILD SMASH TOYS.

Englishman Warns Mothers Against the "Crushing of Genius."

New York.—Suppose you are the fond and doting parent of a youthful and imaginative child, to whom you present a beautiful and attractive toy which the child forthwith proceeds to demolish, what would you do? Would you admonish the child severely, or would you even be led to inflict some sort of mild physical chastisement for what you consider the beginning of a sinful trait?

If so, you would thwart an impulse of scientific investigation; you would dash to the ground a spirit of inquiry; you would throw cold water upon the inclinations of an embryo explorer—in short, you would be nipping the budding genius of your imaginative child before it starts.

All this and much more Harold E. Gorst, who has come over from London to tell us how modern education is at fault, explained to the members of the Women's University club the other afternoon. What makes the child break his toy, according to Mr. Gorst, is not the instinct to destroy, but rather the craving to discover what is inside and further the desire of the young prodigy to utilize its component parts by exerting ideas of his own.

The whole trouble with education, both on this side and in England, Mr. Gorst declared, is that the talents and virtues which nature has bestowed are interfered with by an artificial method of stuffing the intellect with a lot of useless rules and dates which do nothing toward fitting the average person for the place he is intended to fill.

"Remember this," admonished Mr. Gorst, "every time you drive a fact into a child's head you drive out an idea of his imagination."

### HERMIT AWES BRIDGE MEN.

Thrice Foretells Destruction by Flood and Names Exact Dates.

Muskogee, Okla.—On the banks of the Canadian river, near Porum, in a log hut, lives Pierre Davis, an aged hermit, who has so accurately foretold the weather conditions that workmen on the Midland Valley railroad regard him with superstitious awe. Three times he has predicted floods in the Canadian river and every time his predictions were accurate.

While workmen were completing a new bridge to replace one washed away the hermit made his first appearance. For a time he regarded the bridge workers silently. Then he spoke to the foreman of the gang.

"You see little water in the river bed now," he said; "but in thirty days the floods will come and the bridge will be carried away."

Exactly 29 days later the flood came and the railroad bridge was swept away. The bridge was rebuilt twice and twice washed away on the exact dates predicted by the hermit.

Undaunted, the company again rebuilt the structure, completing it on December 3, and the hermit prophesied that no trains would go over it until December 15. This prophecy also proved true.

The hermit is a man more than six feet tall and finely built, though age is beginning to tell on him. He has lived for 30 years in a cabin on the banks of the Canadian river, and during all that time has never been further from his home than Porum, six miles away.

### FINES SEVEN MEN \$210,000,000.

Georgia Court Outdoes Landis, Compromising at \$1 Each.

Augusta, Ga.—"I'll go Judge Landis one better and make the fine \$30,000,000," said Recorder Picquet in imposing sentence upon seven negroes convicted of violating the health ordinance in allowing garbage to accumulate on their premises. The fine of \$30,000,000 was imposed upon each of the defendants, a total of \$210,000,000.

Appreciating their inability to pay any such fine—figures within themselves absolutely beyond their comprehension—the negroes sank to the bench with groans and staring eyes. They feared that failure to meet the court's demands in the coin of the realm meant life servitude in the penitentiary.

When the uproarious laughter roused by the announcement of the court's decision had subsided, Recorder Picquet suspended the sentences upon condition that each of the defendants deposit one dollar with the clerk.

The ordinance under which the sentence was imposed provides that the court "may impose any fine he sees fit."

### BIG POOL IS VANISHING.

Earthquake Accused of Affecting Body of Water in Maryland.

Baltimore, Md.—Big pool, or the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, a famous fishing ground and one of the finest bodies of water in the western part of Maryland, is gradually disappearing. For several weeks it has been noticed that the water has been gradually receding and measurements show that it has been sinking at the rate of about eight inches a day.

The sinking of the water is a mystery. It is the belief of some that the body of Martin Kinsell, the old boatman who disappeared two years ago, and who was believed to have been robbed and murdered, was thrown into the Big pool, and that the incline of the waters will disclose the whereabouts of his body.

### WAGES OF OPERATORS LOWER.

Charles P. Neil Reports on Conditions of Telegraph Companies.

Washington.—The report of the commissioner of labor, Charles P. Neil, upon the telegraph companies, as directed by the senate resolution of May 23, was transmitted to the senate a few days ago. The report deals with methods of handling the public's business, hours, wages and conditions of labor of telegraph employees. Receipts and expenditures for a period of five years are reported for the Western Union only. In the matter of handling the public's business, the report indicates that messages are classified and that certain classes of business have preference over others. The toll rates are compared for the years 1873, 1883 and 1908 between various points and the telegraph rates in European countries are given. The subject of filing time is discussed. The report takes up the matter of wages and working conditions, dealing with the subject of overtime, typewriters and the blacklist. The rates of wages and earnings for the months of April, 1907 and 1908, are tabulated somewhat in detail and show a decrease in average rate in most of the cities for both the Western Union and Postal companies. The decrease in average rate of wages for the Postal company is not so great as that shown for the Western Union, nor is there a decrease in so many cities.

A table given shows the highest average monthly wages paid operators in 1908 by the Western Union was \$72.60, in Mobile, Ala., while the lowest average was \$50.79, in Buffalo. The average for Chicago was \$66.09. The highest monthly average paid by the Postal company in 1908 was \$49.99 in San Francisco. The lowest was \$55.99 in Philadelphia. The Chicago average was \$70.04. The highest average paid in 1883 was \$82.64, in New Orleans. The average paid in that city in 1908 was \$69.70.

### TO ABOLISH MARRIED FLIRTS.

A Distinctive Title Suggested for Men with Wives.

Chicago.—What sort of a title should a married man bear?

A state law may decide this question if the proposition put up to Senator Samuel A. Eitelson goes through. The senator has been approached by a number of unmarried women who say that married men are constantly imposing upon them because it is impossible from a plain introduction of "mister" to tell whether they are married or not.

Senator Eitelson is considering the matter. "The married men ought to be segregated," said he. "An unmarried woman is 'Miss.' A married woman 'Mrs.' That arrangement is highly satisfactory. It is calculated to promote harmony between the sexes. Now, if the thing works one way, why won't it work the other? Let us differentiate between the benefactors and the bachelors. Let us make it a felony for a married man to use the bachelor's title. The change will be for the good of society. It will be a bulwark for the home. It will protect susceptible unmarried women. It will abolish at one blow all the married flirts."

### HOUSE IS FULL OF SECRETS.

Hidden Staircases and Tunnel to Cave Found in Old Home.

Cleveland, O.—Queer old secret tunnels, built sixty or seventy years ago, and leading from one of Cleveland's oldest residences to artificial caves in the hills above the Cuyahoga river, have been discovered in the demolition of the old W. J. Gordon homestead, on West Ninth street, opposite Lakeside avenue. W. J. Gordon, who gave Cleveland's largest park to the city, was the grandfather of Daisy Gordon Hanna Patton of New York, divorced wife of Dan R. Hanna.

Secret stairways and hidden closets abounded throughout the building and were located on every floor, secret cabinets being found even in the garret near chimneys. Just what purpose the tunnels and strange compartments served nobody seems to know.

Gordon was always considered eccentric, but his oddities in the construction of his home and grounds were never brought to light. He was for years one of the largest wholesale liquor dealers in the central west.

Boy Makes Wireless Discovery. Portland, Me.—Edward Spencer Rogers, 17 years old, 69 High street, has made a startling discovery at his amateur wireless telegraph station, and has demonstrated to many people that what he claimed had been done could easily be accomplished. The discovery is that by using an ordinary spark coil vibrator as generally used on automobiles and motor boats messages may be easily transmitted without grounding the vibrator.

The other night young Rogers was reading messages from the station at Wellfleet on Cape Cod to outgoing ocean steamships, when he was interrupted by strange signs. It was ascertained later they came from the vibrator of an airship being tested in a near-by garage by Prof. Joseph La Roux.

### Grave Diggers Are Barred.

New York.—The occupation of digging graves is not to be regarded as a building trade according to a decision of the Building Trades council of Greater New York. Accordingly, an application of the Grave Diggers' union for membership in the council was rejected. Grave digging was held to be a miscellaneous trade.

### IS GREAT DESTROYER

TINY WOODEN MATCH CAUSES GREAT LOSS YEARLY.

Foreigners Find It Hard to Understand Extravagance and Recklessness in the Handling of Fire by Americans.

Philadelphia.—Eighty million persons in the United States use as many matches as the 800,000,000 in the rest of the world, according to statistics just compiled by the National Fire Protective association.

"This is a startling commentary upon the American nation," adds the association, "and supports the contention that we are the most wasteful and extravagant nation in the entire world."

It was to consider the problem of fire waste and other plans for the conservation of the nation's natural resources that President Roosevelt last year called together in Washington the governors of every state, and impressed upon them the necessity for co-operation in maintaining these resources. No question discussed at the conference received as much attention as did the matter of the country's fire loss and plans whereby it can be reduced.

To the match, the simple little match, is due much of the credit for the enormous fire losses in all parts of the world since first the "Lucifers" were invented. If one is in need of a match, anywhere in continental Europe, he must seek it in its proper place. Matches are not wasted in the old world. Centuries of training in thrift and economy have made the European conscious of the fact that matches cost money.

Where does one find them in America? They are in almost every room, in almost every building, public or private. The American breathes impervious if he cannot, at any moment of the day or night, reach out his hand and find a match. They repose in the pocket and lining of every old coat and waistcoat, they are scattered about desk and bureau drawers, they are found in accumulations of rubbish, they are so carelessly thrown about that rats and mice have adopted them as a standard article for home building, certain always of an available supply.

The burden of this extravagance, however, is not confined to the cost of the matches themselves. This little article, unknown until 1832, has been doing its best ever since its creation to destroy the world it was designed to serve. The assistance given it as an instrument of destruction by the carelessness of the American people is a matter of amazement to European countries.

The average per capita property loss by fire in central, western and southern Europe is 33 cents; in the United States the average is \$102. The reason for this astonishing condition is obvious: the moment conditions are optimized, men reputed to be good fathers have been known to light cigars in the hallways of their homes, throw the match in the general direction of the cuspidor, and go out; to return in half an hour to see firemen rescuing their sleeping children from second-story windows.

In Massachusetts last year there were 5,794 fires, 1,230 of which, entailing a loss of \$658,346, were caused by matches.

The fire marshal of Wisconsin says that during a period of 60 days 25 fires in his state, involving a property loss of \$106,327, were traceable directly to the "parlor" match.

In Ohio, another of the few states giving attention to needless fire waste, the fire marshal declares that match fires constitute a "continuous performance" at a cost of half a million dollars a year. In one year of 446 fires from matches in this state 122 were caused by children, 298 by the carelessness of adults and 26 by rats and mice—also through carelessness of adults.

Thirty-six women and children were burned to death in Ohio through having their clothing fired by matches. Of these, who suffered death in its most horrible form, 30 were children playing with matches left carelessly within their reach and six were women whose clothing took fire from flying match heads. Among these are not included five mothers who were burned to death while trying to save the lives of their burning children.

The number of persons burned to death in the United States each year by the parlor match is between 800 and 900, and the property loss is more than \$2,000,000. The "parlor" match is the common variety, which can be ignited upon any hard surface, as distinguished from the "safety" match, which cannot ordinarily be ignited except upon the box in which it is sold.

### Collector Makes a Record.

Clinton, Mass.—What is believed to be a record for towns of Clinton's size, 15,000 population, has this year been established by Charles E. Shaw, town treasurer. In that he has collected a tax levy of \$103,000, every dollar collectible.

His annual report shows that, of the total tax levy, there is now due the town \$71, but since his books were closed one of the five uncollected bills has been paid; two others are on estates that are in the bankruptcy court, and payment must await the settlement of the affairs of the two small insolvent companies. The other two estates are found to be wrongfully assessed, and the taxes uncollectible.