SHOVED WIRE IN HIS HEART.

Dector Performs remarkable Opera-

Philadelphia.—One of those operations so delicate that even surgeons emission them with grave misgivings was performed at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, when Profs. Mann and Ashton fed 50 feet of fine silver thread, or wire, into an ancurism of the heart of Frederick Williams, a barber.

An aneurism is formed by a blood wessel of the heart dilating. It grows mutil the tissues stretch and touch the walls of the chest, when it bursts, mausing instant death.

About a month ago physicians who examined Williams regularly told him be should stop work or the aneurists would burst.

He was removed to the hospital and has since remained in bed, acarcely daring to move. As a last resort surgeons decided on an operation to save the patient's life.

The aneurism was pricked, and as the silver wire was fed into the opening through a needle, it was coiled around inside so as to form a framework on which the blood could coagulate.

It is hoped that the clot thus formed may grow into a new tissue and form a wall, so that when the aneurism does burst the aorta will remain intact. The surgeon cannot yet tell whether the operation was a success.

HAS CARRIED U. S. MAIL FAR.

Vermont Carrier Has Ridden 125,000 Miles in Sixteen Years.

Bennington, Vt.—Thomas Halloran, of this town, has just completed his sixteenth year as carrier of the government mails, after making 5,006 trips, each 25 miles long. This makes his total mileage a little over 125,000.

Halloran was appointed to the service in December, 1889. Since January, 1890, he has covered his route in all weathers every day but Sunday, and the trip is no joke when the thermometer is 30 or 40 degrees below zero.

Halloran drives two horses on altermate days, and as he keeps Sunday after the old-fashioned New England fidea, the man and beasts have always been in the pink of condition. Only so trust his mail pouch to a substitute, and each of these sicknesses lasted only one day. Thus out of 5,008 trips he has lost but two. Halloran attributes his good health to his outside work, and says he doesn't know what it is to be bothered with a cold or any of the petty ills that attack indoor

if Halloran had kept on in a straight The instead of making the small circle about the town he would have encompassed the earth five times.

TOWNSHIP WITHOUT A PAUPER.

Poormaster Says Annual Salary of \$20
Better Than Fees.

Middletown, N. Y.—"Wealth" is equally distributed among the happy and prosperous people of Mount Hope township, Orange county. No millionaires live there and D. H. Holley, the conscientious poormaster, has handed his resignation to the town board.

There are no paupers in the almshouse, nor in dwellings, and have not been for several years," said the poormaster. "There is nothing for me to do and, as I receive fees, the office does not pay me a cent, what's the use of holding it?"

it was suggested to Mr. Holly that the poormaster receive one dollar for each official investigation he makes.

"I know there is not a man or womau in the township who is not selfsupporting," he answered, indignantity. "I will make no fake investigations for the sake of getting money."

To retain the services of such a pub-

To retain the services of such a public zer ant the town board unanimously voted to Mr. Holly a salary of \$20 a year. He accepted it and will continue to be poormaster—which goes to prove that money, not wealth, is equally distributed in Mount Hope township.

HAS AN ELECTRIC PALACE.

George Knap Lives in a House Full

Paris.—The home of George Knap, an engineer who might well be called "the king of modern magicians," is a triumph of electricity. No servants need appear to disturb their master's tranquility. He presses a button and a tray bearing a course rolls into the dining room. He can halt the tray at each guest's elbow.

When the temperature in any electrically heated room rises above 60 degrees little bells ring. Pressure on a button silences them and reduces the temperature. Knap presses a button and the beds in every room are heated comfortably. Another and the morning meal and coffee arrive mysteriously by each bedside. Another and the blinds and windows open of themselves. Yet another and each room is filled with soft light from half-bidden lamps and permeated with sub-

the perfume.

A marvelous speaking tube which Knap has invented would not be welcomed in most households. It enables him to hear anything said above a whisper anywhere in the house and to answer if he pleases.

To Raise Antelope.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Southwestcern deserts and the forest reserves of
this region are to be restocked with
antelope to be brought from Africa.

Private capital has already been secured for the purpose, and the project,
it is stated, is already under way.

## HARVESTS OF SALT

THOUSANDS OF TONS ON CALL FORNIA BEACH.

Water, Air and Sunshine Make Fortune in Pure Saline Material for Two Men—Wealth Taken from Ocean Water.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The most wonderful harvest ever reaped in southern California and the largest of its kind in America is lying glistening and white in the sun on the flat lands between San Pedro and Long Beach.

It is salt; 20,000 tons of it. Pure white and heaped in windrows, it resembles a great plain of snow. Acre after acre of it is there, and a hundred or more industrious workers dig and shovel among the shining heaps, making still more white mounds.

It is not the sait of the earth, but of the sea. It is from the waters of the Pacific, with the assistance of the sun and air, that the crop has been harvested. Not a human hand touches the sait from the time the inrushing tide of the ocean sends it in solution coursing through an automatic gate over the 800 acres of flat lands until the beautiful crystals are loaded by automatic machinery into waiting freight cars or ground and dried and placed in bags for domestic use.

The harvesting of this crop near the Los Angeles city limits is truly great. The 20,000 tons lying on the ground is valued at about \$180,000, and it is simply "condensed sea water." The only three elements which are considered absolutely free to man—water, air and sunshine—have been used, and by the ingenuity of two young men, Orton and Linley Dunn, brothers, these three elements have been conjured into obedience to their purpose, and the result is this fortune in pure

salt lying at their command.

As a result the Dunn boys have become known as the "salt kings." Their supply, the Pacific ocean, will never diminish; their means of manufacture, the sun and the air, are likewise unlimited, and the limit placed upon the tonnage of their "plant" is only bounded by the number of men they care to employ. Everything is automatic, and it is ridiculously simple how salt is made at San Padro.

made at San Pedro.

About the middle of March the great gate at tide water is opened. It is in reality a great valve. It will let water enter, but not a drop escape. As the tide rushes in the gate opens, but when it recedes the gate closes automatically, and the salty water remains imprisoned. The next tide does likewise; and so on.

The property of the company comprises about 800 acres, and the highest point is but a foot or so above tide level. The acreage is divided into 13 ponds or inclosures, bounded by dikes of about two feet in height. Each of these ponds is connected with the other. The highest pond, No. 1, is where the tide water rushes. When this is filled it is allowed to drain off slowly by gravity into No. 2 and No. 1 is again filled by the next tide. From No. 2 the water, considerably condensed by this time, is again drained off by gravity into No. 3, and so on. By the time the briny water reaches No. 13 it is a powerful solution of salt water. The sun of the summer months has evaporated thousands of tons of water, and the ocean breezes playing over the surface have also helped to

eliminate the water. In the center of the vast field there are 26 vats or small ponds, each covering 50,000 square feet. These are the crystallizing vats. Into these the heavily charged salt water is admitted, and there it stays until the bottoms of the vats are from six inches to one foot deep with salt. By this time there is but little water in the vats, and the salt is fast crystallizing. It does not settle, as is supposed, but crystallizes, and the dirt in the water keeps clear of the salt crystals, as nothing but absolutely pure salt will crystallize.

The last water to be drained off is called "bittern." This contains about one per cent. of sodium bromide and is concentrated about 200 times from ocean water. From this bittern water the powerful element bromide, one of the most perfect caustics known, can be manufactured. Experts from Germany have tested this bittern water, and say that if the bromide were taken out it would be worth over \$230,000, but at present the entire United States consumes but \$70,000 worth of bromide, and there is no market for such a vast amount.

Uncover Large Cave.

Knoxville. Tenn.—Convicts at work on the Brabson's ferry pike, near here, dug into the top of a large cave, which gave evidence of having been used in prehistoric times by a race of people

now extinct. It is a veritable charnel

house for human skulls and bones.

A lot of pretty shells and some metallic aspidiums were also discovered, indicating that the cave was the death house for the warriors of the race. Six bushels of relics were taken out from the section explored.

from the section explored.

The cave will be examined further, in the belief that it may throw light on the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, perhaps a race preceding the indians.

16,500,000 Germs on Skirt.

London.—Prof. W. B. Bottomley, in a lecture on biology, said a woman who had allowed her skirt to trail for half an hour in west end streets sent it to a laboratory, where it was found to contain 16,500,000 microbes, including many phthisis bacilli.

F 09 MYSTERIOUS BOX.

Uncertain Old House and Made Off With by Workman.

Millville, N. J.—A strong box believed to contain a large sum of money was uncarthed by Dominick Lascolzo, a member of a gang of workmen engaged in razing an old stone building on Columbia avenue here. Lascolzo has disappeared with the box, and the

authorities are anxiously seeking him. The building was built in 1768 by the owners of the old fron foundry and cotton mill, and for almost a century and a quarter was used as the company's store. Lascolzo was using a crowbar against the side of an old vault and threw aside a number of records dated 1810. Striking deeper, his bar struck a heavy box of hardwood. Withdrawing it from its hiding place, he seized it, and was last seen hurrying toward his home on Foundry street.

The managers of the Millville Manufacturing company, which owns the old property, at once sent men in pursuit of Lascolzo, but he succeeded in eluding them. His wife said he was not at home, and, standing in the door of their home, defied anyone to enter. The hunt for the man was continued through the night without success, and an officer with a search warrant discovered that Lascolzo and his wife had fied. It was learned that Lascolzo and his wife went to Vineland on a trolley, the man carrying a heavy sack and his wife having a heavy bundle.

The managers of the mills are certain that the box contained a large sum of money, and they will make a thorough search for Lascolzo.

KILL FOWLS IN CHURCH.

Peculiar Case of Desecration Baffles
Police Force.

Narberth, Pa.—Entering the Fairview Union church to hold Sunday school. Superintendent Charles Fryer was horrified to discover that vandals had broken into the edifice and used it for a slaughter-house for about three dozen chickens, the blood and feathers of which were strewn in wild disorder over the church. There was other evidence of vandalism. The oil lamps with which the building is lighted had been pried from the wall and were left on the floor, while hymn-books and papers were scattered about in confusion.

An investigation developed that the schoolhouse next door had also been broken into, a clock had been stolen from the wall, and the robbers had nearly burned the building, having thrown a lighted match into a teacher's desk, where a number of papers and books were burned.

The Lower Merion police discovered that the cellar door of the church had been broken from its fringes while several attempts had been made to jimmy the shutters. A cold chisel, with which the shutters had been opened, was found. Though they spent the entire day in efforts to discover the farmer from whom the fowls had been stolen, the police were unsuccessful, for none of the residents of the Fairview district had been robbed.

RAIL ACCIDENTS ON INCREASE.

Total Casualties of 19,850 in Quarter

Ending Sept. 30, 1906.

Washington.—Railroad accidents in the United States are rapidly increasing, according to accident bulletin No. 21, issued by the interstate commerce commission, covering the three months ending September 30, 1906. In view of the known accidents during the last three months, when more than 100 passengers were killed within a week, the commission expects that the figures of the next quarter will be still larger.

will be still larger.

The bulletin gives the total number of casualties to passengers and employes on duty as 19,850, against 16,937 in the preceding three months. The number of passengers and employes killed in train accidents was 267, against 194 in the preceding three months. There were 1,891 collisions and 1,781 derailments, of which 269 collisions and 201 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway amounted to \$2,932,760.

The number of passengers killed was 52 in the quarter. The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 81, an increase of 13 over the last quarter.

DEER FORCED TO EMIGRATE.

Driven by Wolves to Cross from Michigan to Canada.

Saut Ste. Marie, Mich.—The fact that a big roundup of wolves is being planned for next month in the district of Algoma has served to recall that it was not so many years ago that neither animals of that species nor the common red deer were to be found in that portion of Ontario province. J. T. Ross, a Canadian Soo taxidermist, says it was only six or seven years ago that wolves were noticed in Algoma in any considerable number. Possibly deer had not been seen in Algoma prior to 1895. The latter came from northern Michigan, in Mr. Ross' opinion, and were followed by the wolves, which have become thick in the Agawa and Montreal valleys and in the country beyond those

"Deer were very plentiful the past season," said Mr. Ross. "They swam across from Michigan in large numbers, presumably driven out by the wolves. The deer are certainly not breeding here as fast as they are increasing. They swim across the St. Mary's river via St. Joe island, Drummond island and other islands."

## EAGLE WEIGHS A TON

BIG WOODEN FIGUREHEAD OF

Relic of the Old United States Navy
Will Be Sent to Jamestown Expo-\*
sition from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Boston.—An immense eagle, ten feet high and 12 feet long and weighing about a ton, is inclosed in a great wooden cage at the Charlestown navy yard, and within a day or two will start for the Jamestown exposition on a special car, in compliance with orders from the navy department at Washington.

For many years this bird, which is carved in wood, has made its home at the local yard, for a good part of the time resting on a large wooden pedestal in the middle of the gun park, where it has been the wonder of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

Carved with wonderful skill and made in the strongest and most careful manner, the eagle originally was designed for use as a stem ornament on the United States ship Niagara, and for several years, or during the life of that ship, on the active service list of the navy the big bird proudly floated at the Niagara's prow, his head protruding over the water and the wings, partly extended, resting against the sides of the stem.

In order that the wings might fit properly, a section of the bird's back was removed, and when the Niagara was put out of commission and stripped of its fittings at this yard soon after the civil war the eagle was removed and placed in one of the buildings. Finally it was brought out again, the back filled in, and it was painted and set up on the pedestal which had been built especially for it. In order to make the bird still more lifelike a pair of the largest artificial eyes manufactured was purchased and set in place. Probably no wooden ship of the American navy ever had a more striking or artistic stem ornament than this great eagle.

While the local navy yard's officials are glad to be able to send so striking an exhibit to the exposition, they are fearful lest it never be returned. They feel that it properly belongs to the Charlestown navy yard, and ought to be kept here permanently. The Niagara was built here, in one of the old wooden ship houses, which was recently torn down to make room for a modern building, and the figurehead has long been one of the sights of the reservation.

Besides the eagle the navy yard is to send to Jamestown the historic steel scroll which graced the stern of the flagship Olympia of Admiral Dewey's squadron at the battle of Manila Bay. This piece has for some time been on exhibition in the museum in the corridor of the main office building of the department of construction and repair.

RIFLE RECORD HELD A FAKE.

War Department Charges Two Companies with Faisification.

New York.—After long correspondence with the department of the east and three months of careful investigation the war department has discovered what is believed to be an illicit deal between companies L and M of the Fifth infantry in their target practice and has ordered Gen. Grant to wipe out the remarkable record made by these companies last summer at Plattsburg barracks.

Moreover, the department of the east was ordered to-day to deduct from the future pay of the men of companies L and M all additional sums paid them since last summer because of their marksmanship. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, military secretary of the department of the east, said to-day that this punishment had been meted out to the men because ample proof of irregularities in scoring on

the target range had been established. The alleged deal between the two companies to falsify the scoring and give each other records much higher than they were entitled to was inspired, it is said, by mercenary motives. A private who qualifies as a marksman receives an increase in pay of \$1 a month, a sharpshooter \$2 and an expert rifleman \$3.

Oregon to Be Remodeled.
Washington.—The famous battleship
Oregon is to be modernized and Secretary Metcalf has announced that he
had authorized the expenditure of
\$1,000,000 out of the naval repair fund

for that purpose.

Of the best type of warship when she was launched, the Oregon is almost already obsolete and to make her equal to modern men-of-war she must be extensively overhauled.

The changes to be made will be similar to those ordered for her sister ship Indiana, the most important being the substitution of balanced elliptical turrets for the present round turrets, which cause the ship to heel heavily when all four of the big 12-inch guns are pointed over the same side of the ship. The alterations will be made at the Puget sound naval station, where the Oregon has been lying since her return from the Chinese station, and will consume one year.

Wants Men to Go Hadises.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. Thomas Shearer, a leading Baltimore physician, has started a hatless fashion for men. He wears no hat in making either social or professional calla and says it will prevent baldness.

MITERNAL TRADE GREATER.

Year 1906 Exceeds Any Preceding Ons.
Says Statistics Bureau.

Washington.—The movement of internal commerce during the past year exceeded that for any preceding year in the history of the country, according to the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

Live stock receipts at the seven primary markets aggregated 40,727,658 head, exceeding those of the previous year by more than 150,000. Shipments of packing house products from Chicago except canned meats and dressed hogs show gains as compared with those of either of the two immediately preceding years. Of these products during the year the aggregate shipments of beef were 60,776,900 pounds; canned meats, 117,688,650 pounds; cured meats, 804,642,049 pounds; dressed beef, 1,138,072,285 pounds; dressed bogs, 13,170,300 pounds; hides, 171,-170,526 pounds; lard, 421,914,539 pounds, and pork, 36,581,200 pounds, making a total of 2,768,016,443 pounds. being over 100,000,000 pounds in excess of the previous year.

The total grain receipts at 15 interior primary markets were 738,521,585 bushels, an increase of 250,000 over 1905. The total movement embraced: Wheat, 243,735,058 bushels; corn, 242,722,716 bushels; oats, 233,200,239 bushels; barley, 69,469,290 bushels, and rye; 9,294,282 bushels.

The receipts of grain at six Atlantic and gulf ports aggregated 214,846,998 bushels, an increase of 14,000,000 bushels.

Shipments of anthracite coal from eastern producing districts aggregated 55,647,296 tons, a perceptible decrease. The total freight shipments from all ports on the great lakes, exclusive of

ports on the great lakes, exclusive of exports to Canada, aggregated 75,610,690 net tons, an increase of almost 8,000,000.

BEEK TO RESTORE SHAFT.

Boonsboro, Md., Citizens Want to Rebuild Monument to Washington.

Baltimore.—A society for the resoration and preservation of the first monument to George Washington has been organized at Boonsboro, Md.

The site of the old monument, which is now in ruins a second time, is on a prominent knob on South mountain. a short distance from Boonsboro. There remains little more than an irregular line of masonry, with just enough of order to suggest the ruins of a structure of some size. Persons interested in the organization of the society having for its aim the restora tion of the monument feel that the date of its building as well as the manner in which it was erected, its proportions and its position, overlooking so prominently the then great national highway, entitle it to more than

a local consideration.

This monument has the distinction of being the first shaft, it is said, erected to the memory of George Washington. It was will by the citizens of Boonsboro in 1827. In course of years it fell prey to the elements, but as late as 1876 the marble slab bearing the inscription could be seen

from the town of Boonsboro.

In 1882 a movement was inaugurated by the lodge of Odd Fellows of Boonsboro to rebuild the monument. Funds necessary were raised by subscription and public effort and the monument was restored to a height of 30 feet, with interior stairway leading to the top. The rededication took place on August 18, 1882, with elaborate ceremonies. Ten years after its rebuilding a rent appeared in the stonework and in course of a few years the monument had fallen to its former ruin.

SAVINGS OF THE SOLDIERS.

Paymaster's Department Has \$2,911, 737 of the Regulars' Money.

Seattle, Wash.—The American soldier is not highly paid, yet he is a thrifty chap. Last year 54,260 enlisted men saved and deposited with the paymaster's department \$1,495,228. This is a respectable sum and represents about 12 per cent. of the total pay of all the enlisted men for that period. Had every enlisted man made a deposit the average saving for the year would have been \$27.50, but that is the least interesting feature of the

The figures show that the soldier can deposit, under the law of 1872, only sums of five dollars and over. As the pay is small, the total deposits for the year show that the saving habit is continuous with many enlisted men. These deposits bear interest at the rate of four per cent, a year, but they can not be withdrawn until the soldier receives his discharge. Last year there was repaid to soldlers the sum of \$1,168,236 interest was also paid to the amount of \$70,1.12. The number of men discharged is not given, but the amount repaid shows that their average saving must have been con-

siderable.
Since the enacting of the law of 1872 the total deposits have amounted to \$27,789,553 and discharged soldiers have received \$1,582,993 in interest on deposits withdrawn. There remains on deposit with the paymaster general the sum of \$2,911,737.

Purple Suits for Men.
London. — The tailoring

London. — The tailoring fournal, Men's Wear, says that purple will be the fashionable color for men's holiday and lounging suius this summer. Only the very rich, the paper says, can wear the clothing, because the life of such a suit is brief, the sun's rays acting on the dya and causing the cloth to fade.

## BUYS WILL RUN TOWN

CITY FOR YOUTHS PLANNED AT LAKE WINONA, IND.

Coming Men Will Conduct Government of Municipality and Own
All Stores—Experiment to
Last for Three Weeks.

Richmond, Ind—A boy city, with a population of 5,000 persons, ranging in age from 11 to 17 years, organized as a complete municipality, with wards, city council, mayor and administrative departments, officered entirely by youths, will be created at Lake Winona, Ind., next August, in 2 connection with the Winona Chautauqua assembly. The city will exist three weeks.

The movement was started a short time ago at a meeting attended by 30 prominent business and professional men, connected with the Winona assembly and Winona Technical school.

sembly and Winona Technical school. There will be eight wards in the city, each one of which will elect a representative to the city, council. The council will meet once or twice a week. A grocery, a notion, and candy store, a soda water fountain, a restaurant, a photographic supply shop, etc., are to be owned and operated by stock companies of boys, each number in charge of an adult. At the end of the season the profits will be distributed as dividends.

Each boy will be expected to provide his own provisions. He may bring them with him, or buy them at the grocery, and may eat his meals at the restaurant, where the prices will be only a little more than cost.

The boys will live in tents, holding four and eight occupants. These will be set up by the management without cost to the boys, the small advance fee charged each for his three weeks' residence in the city including his tent, cot, light, fuel and water. There will be five permanent cuildings in the city—the assembly hall, general store and supply house, gymnasium, band stand and electrical and photographic shops.

One of the features will be a telephone system, by means of which the boys will be taught the radiments of telephone engineering. This will be an adjunct of the electrical department, and the boys interested in this branch of work can purchase and install instruments in their tents at a nominal fee.

It is arranged that the electrical class shall have a monopoly on the telephones, charging all others one cent for each call. Any abuse of this monopoly will be thrashed out before the city council to the development of boy pratory.

of boy bratory.

All boys who own cameras will be urged to bring them. A camera club will be organized to hold competitions

for the best pictures.

Every boy who possesses a musical instrument will be expected to bring that with him also. A boys' band and a boys' orchestra will be formed out of the musical talent which the

management expects to discover.

A gymnasium will be constructed, with the aid of the boys, working under the direction of expert carpenters. An athletic field will be laid out along the lake and all kinds of competitions held under municipal auspices.

Classes in nature study will be formed, in which competent men will instruct the boys in all the interesting lore of trees; rocks, birds, fish and flowers that are to be found in and around the lake.

GET FACTS ON MAIL MATTER.

Members of Congress Told How It is

Washington.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has reported to congress the record from July I to December 31, 1906, of all secondichess mail matter received for free distribution at the one-cent-a-pound rate in complimace with a provision is the current appropriation act. It was found that more than 90 per cent, of all second-class matter originated in 427 cities. The total weight of this class of mail for the period was 379,006,915 pounds.

The weight of daily newspapers was 141,123,856; pounds, all of which was carried an average of 255 miles; weekly and other than daily newspapers carried weighed 77,736,648, hauled 490 miles; scientific periodicals, 4,446,859, hauled 793 miles; educational periodicals, 2,535,748, hauled 644 miles; religious periodicals, 29,489,953, hauled 599 miles; trade journals, 16,689,639; hauled 707 miles; agricultural periodicals, 17,149,351, hauled 525 miles; magazines, 68,136,099; hauled 990 miles; miscellaneous, 21,700,762, hauled 990 miles.

The percentage of sample copies in each class is as follows: Daily newspapers, 0.58 per cent.; weekly and other than daily newspapers, 3.9 per cent; scientific, 5.52 per cent.; educational, 3.68; religious, 1.85; trade journals, 7.24; agricultural, 8.37; magazines, 11.02; miscellaneous, 2.29; all classes, 4.18.

Passa New Law to Recever Toy.

Philadelphia.—The legislature of the great state of Pennsylvania passed a new law in order that a woman might recover a toy bureau she played with as a child, and which was sold, by mistake, for \$1.25. Mrs. Emma B. Guillou, now of Passaena, Cal., daughter of the late Judge F. Carroll Brewster, was the woman aided by the legislature. The bareau was sold with other household affects of her father when he died. The huyer refused to give it up, and the new law so amends the replevin law as to cover the case.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Reservation of Regulator of Reservations of Re