Planes or Wings Are Mounted on Ball-Bearing Collars.

Engine Can Be Coupled With Machine's Road Wheels to Run Liles Automobile---Usual Faults Dvercome.

London -- An English inventor, L. B. Goldman, has made an attempt to escape from the conventional design of peroplanes. Mr. Goldman has looked to the time when the speed attained will be so high that it will be advisable to reduce the head resistance of the machine as much as possible and at the same time afford some shelter to the aviator and passenger.

He thus evolves a covered central

body of conical form, and in the front

portion of this vessel the pilot, pas-

sengers, engine and stores are con-Mained. Transparent panels in front permit of a lookout being observed. This central body is mounted on a chassis fitted with wheels and skids. but so skilfully are the parts grouped together that resistance due to the various units now presented to the wind is reduced almost to a minimum. Mr. Goldman's main claim, however, for his seroplane is founded on the sttempt to preserve automatically the flateral stability of the whole apparadus. In his machine the planes or wings are mounted on ball-bearing coljars fitted to the neck of the central body, and these planes are free to oscilate about the body to a certain degree. When a side gust of wind strikes underneath one plane of the ordinary flying machine it lifts that plane, tilts the central body, and depresses the other plane. The aviator, by warping the planes, or by some other balancing device, has to correct

balance. In the Goldman machine, when one wing is struck from beneath by a gust it oscillates about the central body without imparting motion to this, since the plane is mounted on a aliding collar. An upper vertical plane and stop aprings check the oscillations, and tend quickly to restore the main planes to the horizontal, whilst all the time the central body has been unaffected by these

this tilting; and the problem of how

best to do this is one of the most dif-

ficult in aviation. If the gust is sud-

iden and powerful enough it may throw

the whole machine completely out of

Another feature of the machine is that the central body is mounted on trunnions formed on the chassis. Thus by operating a hand-wheel the pilot can tilt or depress the nose of the central body, an ingenious system of callding weights giving the necessary keverage. The body is locked then in lany required position. Whether on the ground or in the air the central body can be tilted instantly to any reguired angle, and Mr. Goldman proposes to employ this device to govern ithe unward or downward course of the wessel instead of employing the usual elevator planes.

The engine is mounted within the central body, and drives, by means of chain or other gear, two propellers mounted at the rear of the planes, and outside the main body. This body may be covered with any waterproof material and be given a rigid form. Thus conceivably a yearel of this type second be employed to alight on or start from the surface of water, although this point has not yet been fully gone into by the inventor.

Mr. Goldman has further carried his design to a point whereby the main planes can be folded back over the central body somewhat in the manner of the wings of a bird. This would enable the machine to be very easily transported by road. He has also devised a means of coupling the engine by suitable gearing with the road wheels, and thus the aeroplane, with its wings folded, could be driven along a roadway almost in the manner of a motor car.

The inventor, it may be mentioned. is a complete invalid, precluded from making any practical experiments.

MANY CITIES BURIED IN SEA

Hungarian Archeologist Says Awful Cataciyam Submerged Central American Capitals.

New Orleans .- There are buried nities of magnificent proportions be-neath the waters of the Caribbean sea at he very great depth, according to Dr. Emil Monsonyi of Budapest, Hunigery, a well-known geologist.

i Doctor Monsonyl has spent some time in Central America in archeological research. He says that he is conwinced that the cities of Central Amer-ica are not as old as they are thought

By a terrible cataclysm, be declared, the land which was once a solid mass along the twentieth parallel became submerged, causing the destruction of thousands of people. Those on the outer edge escaped to North America, he said.

Cat and Fly Cause Death. Jersey City, N. J.-According to the coroner a cat and a fly were reaponsible for the death of Edward H. Pratt. & manufacturer. While petting a kitten a week ago Mr. Pratt was peratched on the hand. A few hours flater he crushed a fly in that hand Beptic poisoning, which even amputation of the hand could not check,

caused death.

TRAVELS BACK BY OX TEAM

Ears Mecker, Eighty-Year-Old Pioneer, Sets Out Once More to Mark % Se "Oregon Treil."

Portland, Ore.—By ox team and prairie schooner from The Dalles, Ore., to the banks of the Kaw river, Arkansas.

This is the 2,200-mile trip Ezra Meeker, eighty-year-old pioneer, is now making to mark the old "Oregon Trail."

Way back in the fifties, when men now feeble and wrinkled were in their cradles, Ezra Meeker, with a band of hardy men, was forcing his way through the almost unknown wilds of the far west. Of the thowsands who turned their faces westward, he was one of the most enthusiastic. Rich in anecdote are the tales he tells of those early days when immigrants slept on their rifles.

Now that the stirring days of the early rush to the west are over, Meeker has set his heart on leaving behind him some reminder to the coming generations.

"The Oregon trail" was the one he traversed, and before he dies he wants to leave monuments to mark its route. So he has taken his ox team from ocean to ocean, from the Canadian line to the Mexican border, telling the people of his desire. Once he went to Washington and driving onto the White House grounds, requested an audience with Theodore Roosevelt, then president.

It was granted and Roosevelt asked congress to appropriate some money to mark the old trail. The bill was taken up but allowed to die on the calendar.

Despite failure, Meeker has continued his work and declares that he will mark the trail if he has to do it

GIRLS TO END BOYS' SMOKING

Head of High School Says 75 Per Cent. of Young Men Pupils "Wee Tobacco.

Kansas City, Mo.-"Cigaretic smoking is just cooking the brains of the majority of our high school boys," said Prof. E. D. Phillips, principal of the manual training high school. "] believe 75 per cent, of the boys of high school age in the city smokeeither pipes or cigarettes. And it shows in their school work.

"The only remedy for this condition among the high school boys lies with the girls. Every normal young man wants to please the girls. If the girls who now permit young men to smoke in their presence would tell the offenders in a pleasant way that it was offensive to them, nine boys out of ten would throw away the cigarette.

"Girls have a powerful influence for good over boys if they choose to use their influence in that direction. The high school girls of Kansas City could do much to stop smoking among high school boys.

"We can always tell the ones who smoke. They become stupid, irresponsible and almost abnormal after they have persisted in the habit until they become thoroughly saturated with nicotine. Few of the chronic amokers graduate.

"Most of these boys contract the disprette habit because they think it fashionable. It is a sort of wrinkle just the same as creasing the trousers till they will cut a lemon."

CAT CLIMBS CHURCH STEEPLE

Volunteer Finally Ascends High Ladder Amid Plaudits of Crowd and Rescues Animal.

Middletown, N. Y .- A maltese cat which climbed high up the steeple of the First Presbyterian church and became entangled among the vines which covered it caused great excitement here the other day.

Hundreds of people congregated and the services of the police and fire departments were enlisted to rescue the animal.

Volunteers were requested to ascend the fire ladders, but they held off. Boy, D. Parker finally sprang forward and. hurried up the ladder while the crowd cheered until the cat had been brought to the ground.

It fought fiercely as Parker seized it, but he escaped serious injury. Several years ago another cat climbed to the roof of the big church and the fire department was also called out to save it.

Dean of Turties Home. Reading, Pa.-A turtle on whose shell is inscribed "D. W., 1796," has reappeared on the farm of James

Wiest, in Oley township. The initials are those of Daniel Wiest, the first settler of the Wiest farm, who immigrated from Wurtem-

burg, Germany, in 1740. Thirty years ago the same turtle was found by Benneville Herbein, a

Civil war veteran. Whenever he is found the initials are recut and the last retouching was done by James Wiest, Jr.

Cow Nurses Orphan Lambs. Towanda, Pa.-John Bustin of this city has a cow which is nursing two lambs. The mother of the lambs died from exposure, after being stuck in a mudhole for \$6 hours, and Mr. Bustin. anxious to save the lambs, built a platform on which he placed them and induced them to nurse at the tests of the oow. The cow seems pleased and acts in a motherly manner toward the lambs. Her babies have gained 17 pounds in seven days and are getting along nicely.

LOGS RETURN HOME

Roughly Hewn Floor Beams Back to Old Home in Pennsylvania.

Timbers Taken From Ancient Long Island Home Given Trip to Mountainous District Where They Were Originally Cut.

New York.-After an absence of more than half a century timber that was felled on the mountains of Pike county. Pennsylvania, rafted down the Delaware river, finally reached a New York market, has unwittingly been returned to its native mountains by Harry Bragau, an old time baritone singer and writer on musical topics.

Mr. Bragau is one of the descendants of John Brouchard, who, with his wife, came from the Palatine more than 250 years ago and settled in what is now known as the old Sunnyside secton of Long Island city. Brouchard is ancestor of the Brokawa, the Bragaws and the Bragaus of the present

Many years ago Harry Bragau fell heir to a large section of the original Brouchard tract on old Sunnyside hill. But the fertility of the land wee gone and his inheritance was bleak, stony ground.

Bragan took possession of the famous old Brouchard homestead and sat down and waited. That was about the only thing for him to do, for the land was said to be worthless and it was declared that he couldn't give it away for nobody wanted to pay the taxes.

This was the situation when the big improvements of a certain railroad with its tunnel system came along, and one morning Mr. Bragau woke up to find an array of real estate speculators moving on his place. His tract of land was right in the heart of the proposed new railroad yard, and when Mr. Bragau got through dickering with the railroad he felt as if he had struck a gold

With a fat bank account to his credit he suddenly heard the call of the wild, and going to Pike county he bought a farm in the mountain fastness of that place overlooking the winding Delaware river.

Then began the exodus from the ancient Brouchard boldings, and more out of sentiment than anything else he selected from the old homestead which was being razed timbers that were still sound. Among them was a load of roughly hewn floor beams, with the bark still clinging in places. which had been put under the old house at one time when it was undergoing repairs.

The car load of timber, together with his piano, his paintings, his poll parrot and his pug dogs, he had shipped to his new home in Pike county, where he later employed John Smith, an old-time mountaineer, bunter and woodsman to care for his place.

It was in examining these timbers a few days ago that Smith discovered in certain of the timbers the identical marks for identifying their timber need more than fifty years ago by lumbermen in the section, who rafted their timber from the headwaters of the Delaware to tidewater.

Smith is something of a carpenter and builder himself, and he was positive in his identification of the Delaware raftsman's marks hewn in the timbers. Other old woodmen in the mountains thereabout who still remember the lumbering days have loined Smith in identifying the loss bearing those marks as timber cut on the mountains along the Delaware more than fifty years ago.

WINS SUIT FROM RUSSIANS

American Miner Secures Judgment of \$77,900 for Gold Seized by Govcernor of Siberia.

Seattle, Wash.-Jafet Lindeberg, the California and Nome mining mil-Honaire who undertook to work a gold concession at Amadir Bay. Alaska, and suffered a loss of \$10,000 in gold dust seized by Governor Kalmakoff of Siberia, has returned from St. Petersburg, where he sued Governor Kalmakoff, his subofficials and the Northeastern Siberian company and got judgment for \$77,000. Linds. bers had previously interested the state department in his case, but the officials could do nothing.

The gold that was seized was mined in Adenau Creek, Siberia, and when Edward Johnson, Lindeberg's foreman, came to the coast with it naval officers seized the dust and threatened Johnson and his associates with imprisonment in the saltneter mines. The mining was done under a subconcession from the Northeastern Siberian company, which Governor Kalmakoff refused to recognize.

Small Boy a Gold Mine.

Paterson, N. J.-Johnny Pelford, etm. years old, is in the general hospital. the result of having swallowed a five dollar gold piece. The doctors are doing everything in their power to dislodge the coin, but as yet have not succeeded.

The little fellow the other night saked his mother for a "penny." The mother gave him what she thought was a penny from her purse, and the boy started off for the candy store. He put the coin in his mouth and in his hurry awallowed it.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Pelford discovered that the "new penny" was in reality a five-dollar gold piece.

SERVANT GIRL LEFT FORTUNE

Rude Document Written en Wrapping Paper by Indiana Miser to Be Contested.

Evansville, Ind.—Seeking an estate of \$60,000 left by Marshall McMurren, an eccentric miser, who was found dying in his hovel near here the first of this year, Mrs. Mattle Hannun of Vincennes, Ind., filed in the probate court here the other day a will scrawled upon a plece of coarse wrapping paper, and which she alleges was written by McMurren over twenty years ago.

McMurren, in the role of a tramp, she declares, appeared at the home where she was employed near Vinccanes. She gave him some bread and coffee, but this angered her employer and he drove McMurren from the place. He went to the home of Mrs. Emma Grant and, asking for paper, wrote the following will, says Mrs. Hannun, who was then Miss Mattie Drain:

"I do this day will to Mattie Drain, a poor servant girl who gave me a good bite to eat when I was weak from hunger and near ready to drop, and the old man she was working for was cursing her and ordering her out of his yard, I do will that all the property and all the money that I have at death shall be bers."

Mrs. Grant and another witness to the crude document are dead. Mc-Murren's relatives will contest the alleged will.

SWEET OLD CORNCOB PIPES

Real Smoker Says Missouri Meerschaums Beat Them All-Are Made by Millions.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Seven factories operating in Missouri turned out last year 27,733,260 corncob pipes, known everywhere as Missouri meerschaums, according to figures compiled by Archie Edmondston of the state labor bureau. If the five-inch stems in those pipes were laid end to end they would reach from New York to San Francisco and lap back several hundred

Enough pipes were manufactured to give every man, woman and child in Missouri seven or eight pipes each. The value of those pipes last year was approximately \$48,450. The 301 men and 52 women making them were paid in wages \$137,327, and the farmers received \$199.981 for the cobs.

Franklin county leads the world in the manufacture of Missouri meerschaums and the pipes manufactured at Washington and Union in that county are sold the world over. The other points where factories are located are: Owensville in Gasconade, Bowling Green in Pike, and Holstein in Warren county. Farmers in the countles where the factories are located grow a corn which has an exceedingly large cob. Each cob will make two pipes.

TINIEST ESTATE IS SETTLED

Heirs of Ex-Pugitist Will Have 25 Cente to Divide Among Them-Smailest on Record.

New York.—Probably the smallest estate er administered in New York has finally been settled after litigation covering several weeks, and the public administrator has turned over to the care of the city chamberlain 25 cents, to be held subject to the claims of the heirs of William Portland, an ex-pugilist.

To reach this settlement a land development company by which Portland was employed, seeking to get possessien of the shanty in which he had lived, was compelled to petition the surrogate to appoint an administrator to take charge of the dead man's effects. The administrator found a trunk, clothing and a brass ring, in which was set a large piece of cut glass. When offered for sale an Italian junkman, attracted by the ring, bought the entire estate for 25 cents.

SNAKE TWISTS OWN HEAD OFF

Connecticut Rattler Tricked Into -Death by Grafty Black Serpent -Unique Fight.

Winsted, Conn.-Fred A. Schermerhorn, a guide and trapper, living on Tom's mountain, who piloted a party headed by Rev. Franklin D. Elmer of Winsted over the Tacomic mountains. tells of witnessing a remarkable fight between a rattler and blacksnake.

The rattler was coiled and the black reptile sped around the poisonous enake in a circle steadily increasing its speed. The rattlesnake turned its head so fast to keep track of its enemy that it broke its neck and the blacksnake emerged triumphant from the battle, which in reality was a ringaround-a-rosy Marathon.

Schermerhorn catches blacksnakes in their dens with his hands. He has 15 large, lively ones in a box on his back porch which he handles without gloves.

\$6,000 to Polite Pair. Boston.-The devotion of a nurse and the politeness of a bank clerk were found to have been rewarded

when the will of Mrs. Annie Preston Lincoln was filed for probate. Mrs. Lincoln died recently, leaving

a large estate. To Mrs. Moilie K. Mc-Isaacs, a nurse in the family for some years, was left \$50,000.

Otto Zerrahn, a clerk in the State Steel Trust company, gets \$10,000 because of "his politeness and kindness in business dealings."

INCREASE OF GAME

Interesting Pamphlet Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Several Important Changes Made in Game Laws in Several States-Discouraging Predictions Made as to Quall.

Washington.-Nimrods will find a fund of valuable information in a pamphlet recently issued by the department of agriculture entitled "Progress of Game Protection." It is the work of T. S. Palmer, Henry Oldy and C. E. Brewster, assistants in the biological survey.

Last year is summarized from the game standpoint in these words. which form the "introduction" to the pamphlet:

"The year 1909 was marked by a general awakening in the movement for the increase of game, both in experiments in propagation and in the establishment of game refuges and private preserves. Several states made provision for the establishment of state preserves or farms, and Minnesota and Ontario set aside adjoining tracts comprising altogether more than 2,000,000 acres. The demand for game birds for restocking, as in former years, was much larger than the supply, and imported pheasants and European partridges seemed to be the only upland species which could be obtained in sufficient num-

bers to restock depleted covers. "In general, game wintered well. except that the elk of Wyoming and ldaho suffered for food during the cold weather, and it became necessary in Wyoming for the state to provide hay in some localities. The hunting season as a whole was fairly successful, but weather conditions proved unfavorable in certain sections, particularly in the case of deer hunting in Michigan and Wisconsin and duck hunting on the Pacific coast. In most parts of the country duck shooting was considered above the average. The hunting season was marred, as in 1908, by a large number of hunting accidents, the fatalities reported being hearly 50 per cent, more than those reported in any previous year.

"In the administration of the game laws important changes were made in several states. In New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin civil service methods were applied to the warden service. In Kansas and Oklahoma the game departments were handicapped by lack of funds through defects in the appropriation bills, and in North Carolina the responsibility of enforcement was divided between the board of supervisors in some countles the Audubon society in others.

"In legislation the record of the year was very large, owing to sessions of the legislatures in all but half a dozen states and the wide interest manifested in game protection. The number of game cases appealed to the higher courts was smaller than usual, and few povel or important points were decided, but it is interesting to note that several game laws were declared unconstitutional."

Taking up various kinds of game in detail the book states that the killing of deer showed a decrease last year, returns from the states east of the Mississippi showing 57,500 deer killed in 1909, as against 60,000 in 1908.

In the two states where moose may be hunted-Maine and Minnesotathese animals still are plentiful, the report says. The antelope of Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming are now eliminated from the game list, save the government report. Rather discouraging predictions for

certain sections of the country are made in the report on quail, which reads as follows: "Quail have been unusually abund-

ant in their normal range, and along its northern limit, in states like Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, they showed much increase over last year. The breeding season was favorable and in many localities two broods to the pair were raised. At the opening of the shooting season, however, some scarcity was noted in various sections in New York, Illinois and Virginia, and even in Oklahoma and Texas, where the birds had previously been reported as showing absormal abundance. Toward the end of the year heavy snows and cold weather proved destructive and it is probable that next season will witness unusual scarcity of quail in the region of heavy anowfall."

The statement is made that prairie chickens are decreasing in number in Illinois despite the protection of the law. Of ducks the pamphlet has this to say:

"Ducks are reported as plentiful in

all the large ducking centers. The season seems to have been favorable almost everywhere and securing the day's bag limit has been common and easy. Prohibition of spring shooting in North Dakota caused a large increase in the number of ducks nesting in that state. A satisfactory increase in the number of canvasbacks was observed by those hunting on the Susquehanna flats in Maryland during the fall. At some points, however, while ducks were abundant, shooting was not good. This was particularly noticeable on the California coast, from which complaints have come that the ducks flew high and that many of them migrated by inland routes. The sesson was rather poor at the outset on the Illinois river, but later the flight was very satisfactory. Both in Wisconsin and Illinois the meason as a whole was unusually

RINGING CURFEW IN NORWAY

Church Bella Remind Christiania Children to Get Off the Streets at Night.

Christiania, Norway.—Curfew ringing in Norway is not a custom of long standing, but while the practise seems to be getting more and more obsolete in countries where it was formerly well known it has been taken up in this country with great energy by a number of social workers, who argue that ringing the church bells at say eight o'clock p. m. in winter and 9 p. m. in summer will prove the best means of keeping children away from the streets. And it is further argued that their staying there after dark has been one of the principal reasons for the comparatively numerous offenses by children which have been reported during late years. The work for introducing the curfew here in a short time won a good many follow-

After being tried in some of the smaller towns the practise has now been introduced in Christiania. Although the press has done its best to prepare the public for it, the first chimes created considerable sensation. Ringing the church bells at night has been something altogether unheard of here for years, and the first night most of the daily papers had a number of anxious inquiries, some calling in person and some over the telephone wires, who wanted to know if war had broken out or great fire had been discovered somewhere in town.

It remains to be ascertained whether the church bells will have the beneficial effects claimed for them upon the younger generation of Christiania. Some people claim that the root of the evil is the numerous books of the dime-novel type stamp, which are transcribed into Norwegian and imported here in carload lots, and that the "tough kids" for whom the curfew ringing is principally meant will pay little attention to the bells. Means while the inhabitants of Christians have something to set their wat.hes by, at any rate.

COURT RULES TIPS A LUXURY

Balesman Sues for \$150 Spent in Geting Business, But Judge Overrules.

White Plains, N. Y .- is the tly to the hotel waiter a luxury or a necessity? Some time ago a New York sity rourt ruled that the tip was a necessity and therefore a legitimate item in the expense account of a city employe. The courts here, however, beg to 1:sagree.

Justice Morschauser of the supreme waiters are an expense which the surployer of a travelling salerman need not pay.

The suit was brought by a salesman for \$150; spent for tips during a three weeks trip. The court decided that the tips were a luxury and not necessary to the completion of his employer's business.

The salesman argued that the tips were a necessity, without which he could not have lived at the hotel with that peace and quiet of mind necessary to transacting business satisfac-

AVIATORS MUST STAND TEST

Skill of Air Navigators in France to Be Ascertained Before Given License.

Paris.—Driven to action by public opinion, the International Aeronaut federation has decided hereafter to examine the skill of every would-be aviator before granting him the right to drive a machine. The federation holds that during this pioneer period of aeronautics special care must be taken not to allow appreciation of personal valor and willingness to sacrifice life for science to blind those in authority to the fact that many half-trained or wholly untrained aviators have been flying both in France and Germany. At the Rheims mosting, for instance, several men who had been training only one week drove machines, while one never had

Experiences at the beginning of automobile development ten years ago show the danger of sentimentality of the part of the aero committee as well as of the public. The action of the federation, therefore, is warmly to ceived.

No Welcome for Hoboes. Chicago.--Having ended a tour of Pacific coast cities, Edwin A. Brown millionaire, of Denver, who is study ing the lot of the homeless and destitute "hobo" in the cities, stopped in Chicago the other day on his way to New York.

"A country of condensed human suffering, where the churches are al idle as a painted picture and the charites association seeks to avoid giving wherever possible, rather than help," was Mr. Brown's description of his impressions of Pacific coast cities.

His method is to dress as a hour and cast himself upon the mercy of the streets to see what will occur.

Rroke Shoulder Saving Eggs. York, Pa.-Mrs. Henry Menges, seve enty years old, of Jackson township was carrying eggs from the barn to the house, when she stepped upon a loose stone and fell. In trying to the eggs she fell awkwardly upon right shoulder, which was broken, bu the eggs were not.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS