

DENTISTRY REFORMS BAD BOY

Delinquent Chicago Urchin Testifies to Good Done Him by Forwarding Gold Piece.

Chicago.—Ten dollars' worth of dentistry, supplied by the Children's Day association has reformed a delinquent Chicago urchin into an honest, industrious boy. A five-dollar gold piece received in Chicago the other day proves the transformation.

Joseph Bejovec, sixteen years old, a Bohemian boy, is the hero of the story. Bejovec was until a short time ago a delinquent youth, spent most of his time dodging the truant officer and the rest in mischief of more or less serious nature.

He was arrested and taken before the juvenile court. There he was examined by the physician attached to the court and his teeth found to be in bad condition. The physician spoke to the court nurse and the nurse told the agent of the Children's Day association. The association is devoted to relieving emergency cases that appear before the court, and the agent was interested immediately.

She gave \$10 to be used in fixing Bejovec's teeth. As soon as this was done the judge told the boy he would not punish him, but would send him to a farm at Scherville, Ind., where he could work and if he were willing to do so could save enough money to pay back the \$10.

Bejovec went to the farm. The other day a letter was received at the office of the Children's Day association in the Woman's Temple. When it was opened a five-dollar gold piece rolled from the envelope. It was from Bejovec. He said he was working steadily; had saved the five dollars; wanted it to be accepted as half payment of his debt, and that he would have the other five dollars saved up within a short time and would send it on.

HAWK SWOOPS DOWN ON HAT

Carries Off Chanticleer Headgear of Jersey Miss and Drops it into Passaic River.

Singac, N. J.—While on her way downtown Miss Margaret McPhail had an exciting experience with a huge chicken hawk, which made off with her chanticleer hat.

When near the schoolhouse on Pompton turnpike, she first noticed the hawk hovering over her, but high up in the air. The bird, after circling about and swinging nearer and nearer to her, suddenly swooped down on her head and seized the hat.

It fluttered and pulled at the headgear, while Miss McPhail screamed. Two girl friends ran to her assistance. Miss Minnie Hartdorf reached her first, and she tried to drive off the bird, but the hawk flapped his wings wildly several times, striking Miss Hartdorf in the face and blinding her for the time being.

Miss McPhail was so frightened that she sank to the ground. By that time the hatpins had worked loose and the hawk flew away with the headgear in its claws. When over the Passaic river the bird evidently discovered it had made a mistake and dropped the hat, which fell into the water.

At that moment Howard Jackson of Montclair, a member of the Sunnyside Canoe club, came around the bend of the river in his canoe. Some men called out to him to secure the hat, which he did and returned it to the owner.

DEAD FROM LACK OF SLEEP

Russian Lives Six Years After Fracturing Skull in Railroad Accident.

St. Petersburg.—A puzzle to physicians was M. Petrovitch, a lawyer who died a few days ago at Nikolai-Ussurisk. M. Petrovitch had hardly enjoyed a wink of sleep since he fractured his skull six years ago in a train collision.

For some weeks he was at the brink of death, but his strong constitution triumphed and he recovered and was discharged as cured from the hospital. A curious phenomenon then manifested itself. He found he could not sleep, but that did not worry him, as he did not feel the need of it.

After a while, however, he began to be uneasy under the strain of this unbroken wakefulness. The strongest soporifics had no effect on him. They made him ill but did not bring sleep. For weeks at a time he never closed his eyes. Then he would drop off into a light dose of two or three hours' duration and wake apparently refreshed.

This lasted some years and then he began to complain of intense fatigue, the only remedy for which he discovered was a vigorous massage of the head. As he was fairly well to do he could afford to consult several eminent specialists, but his case baffled them all. After his death his skull and brain were dissected, but the surgeons could find nothing to explain his persistent insomnia.

Matador Gets Much Money. San Antonio, Tex.—According to Jose del Rio, manager of the City of Mexico bull fight, who is now on his way to Spain, where he will book bull fights, the biggest salary ever paid a matador will be given to Antonio Fuentes during his performance at the Mexican capital next September.

Fuentes will appear four times, and for this will receive the sum of \$40,000, or \$10,000 for each performance. This is a higher remuneration than is given to the greatest operatic stars.

TREASURE IS MYTH

Stories of Hidden Gold of Aztec Inventions of Historians.

Greatest Store of Precious Metal Was Found in Imperial Palace and Promptly Shipped to Spain by Cortez—Amount is Small.

San Antonio, Tex.—According to Jose Ramon Palafox, a Mexican journalist, who recently passed through this city on his way to Washington, there are no hidden Montezuma treasures.

"No doubt the stories circulated about the hidden treasures of the Aztec emperors have their origin in the sadly exaggerated accounts of old Spanish historians—men who swallowed the yarns of the conquerors of Mexico and whose judgment had been upset by the few shipments of gold and silver made to Spain shortly after the taking of the Aztec capital," said Senor Palafox.

"The amount of gold and silver in the possession of the Aztecs at any time was comparatively small and in the case of the people consisting of little more than a few personal ornaments." The greatest store of these precious metals was found by the Spaniards in the imperial palace and this was promptly shipped to Spain by Cortez. Compared with the wealth of today even this was a mere drop in the bucket. The statement made by historians that Hernando Cortez sent ship loads of gold and silver to his king should not be taken literally, for in all probability it means no more than that heavy shipments of these took place.

"The accounts of the Montezuma treasure is merely a counterpart of similar extravagances found on many pages of history. We read of the fabulous wealth of the people of the Euphrates valley, of the ancient Egyptians, of India and other parts and so far have never found a trace of it. In their day, no doubt, these people had a certain amount of gold and silver, but they never had enough to cause us moderns to call them rich. Dispersed among them in the form of currency, as is the case today, their wealth in precious metals would have made a very poor showing. Gold and silver, then, as in the case of the Aztecs, were not used at all as mediums of exchange or were used only in a very limited way. Rulers paid and received tributes in the form of gold and as a rule converted it into articles of practical value or objects of art. The old records show this down to a very late date. The tribute collected by the kings of Egypt, for example, were gold and silver vases, statuettes and the like. We see Rameses reward the services of his generals by hanging a golden chain around their necks and so on.

"Conditions in Mexico when the conquistadores got there were the same. Metals did not figure to any extent as money or its equivalent. In the palace of the emperor gold and silver were found in the shape of cooking utensils, toilet articles and wall coverings. Perhaps a small store of gold and silver ingots was also discovered and so, no doubt, was a small quantity of precious stones.

"The so-called Aztec codices talking of the whereabouts of hidden treasure are all spurious and are sold to unsuspecting foreigners for fancy prices. It is an industry somewhat analogous to the making of antique furniture and jewelry. Of course only the most credulous are taken in and usually one experience suffices to tell the purchaser of a codex that he has been lugged. However, sometimes a great deal of harm is done by an unscrupulous man getting possession of a so-called codex. He is enterprising enough to turn his purchase to good account as far as he is concerned, but those who have been foolish enough to believe his plausible stories will find that the Montezuma treasure is no more than a fable—is, in fact, a swindle. Probably no one knows Mexico better than do its natives and nowhere are traditions and the like better preserved. In view of these facts it would be more than strange that the Mexican should sell information as to treasures when he could lift the hood himself."

Asked what he thought of the codex now said to be in the possession of an American by the name of T. A. Kenyon. Mr. Palafox expressed himself to the effect that in all probability it was no better than other documents of that kind, and that quite often a so-called codex was well enough executed to even deceive those familiar with the subject.

"A great deal of harm has been done to Mexican investment opportunities by ancient mine and hidden treasure swindles," said Mr. Palafox. "No sane man should take any stock in either. Mexico is well stocked with Americans who do nothing else but exploit their countrymen on the other side of the Rio Grande. This also applies to some of the rubber land and colonization propositions. Americans ready to invest money in the republic should first put themselves in touch with the Mexican government. Doing this will save them money and disappointment."

Wet Weather Kills Horses.

Pottsville, Pa.—Over a dozen horses died in Pottsville and vicinity the other day of a strange, new disease which is said to be caused by the wet weather, and different parts of the country report scores as having died from the same disease. It begins like the mange and soon affects the eyes.

WILL BUY AMERICAN CATTLE

Slaughter Houses Be Erected at Smithfield and Importation of Meat Discontinued.

London.—To encourage the importation of American cattle into England, the city of London corporation has a big scheme on hand. It is proposed to construct a huge slaughter house and cold storage plant in connection with the Metropolitan meat market at Smithfield.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent on the scheme, and when they are completed the buildings will constitute one of the finest establishments of their kind in the world. They will be equipped with all the latest appliances and are expected to create a revolution in the importation of cattle into this country.

The scheme is viewed with consternation by the railroad companies here, who receive a large proportion of their income from the carriage of frozen meat from Liverpool and other ports to London. Under the new scheme cattle will be shipped direct to London.

This scheme will have a double advantage. The meat of foreign cattle killed in London will fetch as high a price in the market as if the cattle had been of English origin, while it will reduce enormously the necessity for consuming frozen meat.

There are already two great slaughter yards in this country—at Birkenhead and Deptford, near London—but their capacity is not equal to the demand which any considerable increase in the importation of live American cattle would make upon them.

MERMAID IS FRIGHTFUL SIGHT

Dugong, With Great Mouth and Big Lips, Arrives From South Africa in Tank.

New York.—A "mermaid" in a tank of embalming fluid arrived from South Africa on the top deck of the American liner Philadelphia.

This "mermaid" is known scientifically as a dugong of the species serratia. It is supposed to be a survival of the legend of the sea that gave rise to the belief that beautiful creatures, half human and half fish, appeared occasionally at the surface of the water and tried to entice sailors to follow them into the deep.

The specimen that arrived here was hardly capable of enticing anyone anywhere, except in an opposite direction. It has a great mouth at the top of its head and big lips immediately below. The chest, however, has a suggestion of that of a human being, and it is said that even today the dugong is accustomed to ride upright in the waters and hold its offspring in one of its flippers, as a woman would her child.

The "mermaid" was caught in Delagoa bay, after a 14-hour struggle. George Victor, who has fishing concessions in Portuguese East Africa, made the capture. He made every effort to get it to land alive, but it lived only a short time after it had been taken. He exhibited it in South Africa and brought it here for exhibition.

OLD ALMANAC BRINGS \$385

Document Was Printed in 1667 on First American Press—Belonged to Justice Sewall.

Boston.—The sale at an auction-room of one of the finest private libraries in the United States, that of the late Amor L. Hollingsworth of Milton, containing some of the very rarest of books ever printed and some of the choicest and most artistic bindings by the foremost binders of France, England and the United States has begun.

There are some very rare Americana in the library, and the few numbers of this class which were offered aroused strong bidding. A copy of Brakenbury's Almanac, which the average person wouldn't give ten cents for, was quickly run up from \$108 to \$385, the highest price ever paid for a copy of this almanac, which was printed at the Day-Press, in Cambridge, the first press established in the colonies, by Samuel Green in 1667.

It belonged to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall of the Massachusetts Bay colony and contains an autograph note of Judge Sewall's concerning the important visit of Lord Culpepper, his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of Virginia, to Boston, August 24, 1660.

PRIZE COW TAKEN ON TOUR

Animal Will Be Exhibited and Lectured About to Enlighten Farmers on Breeding.

New York.—Zelma, the prize cow owned by the state of New York, will be one of the star performers on the "farming special" to be run by a certain railroad. She belongs to the state department of animal industry, and has one of the best milk producing records ever made. She is to be displayed along the route as an example of what can be accomplished by up-to-date breeding methods.

The train is to start from Ithaca and go to Auburn. Lectures and demonstrations are to be given at towns on the way—Freeville, Perinton, Groton, Locke, Moravia and Esters.

The train will be made up of two "laboratory" cars, a baggage car and a passenger coach. Besides the prize cow there will be chickens, spraying machines and other things which will help to illustrate the remarks of the experts.

LESSON IN FARMING

Thirty Tons of French Garden to Be Transported.

Plants Undisturbed While Earth Surrounding Them Is Removed From Reading to Birmingham Farm Demonstration.

London.—Some thirty tons of French garden, heavy with plants as well as "golden soil," are being removed from Reading to Birmingham.

The garden, which stood in a corner of Messrs. Sutton's trial ground at Reading, is the best educational model yet seen. In its new site in Warley park, close to the bandstand, it will cover a strip 160 feet in length, and a good three days' work will be spent in setting it up and, so to speak, naturalizing it. The garden will be opened by the lord mayor and lady mayoress of Birmingham, who were originally interested in the scheme by Mr. Chance—like his cousin, Sir Joseph Chance, one of Birmingham's notable benefactors.

The model is described as "educational," designed to "demonstrate the continental system of intensive cultivation," and as a demonstration it is not less charming than it is educational.

Everything is to be transferred just as it is, and not one plant of the many thousands will be disturbed. The frames and cloches and open patches of ground are to demonstrate the growth and progress of French gardening as well as the results; and for this reason all the spectators will follow one path in one direction, so that they may pass with the explanatory lecturer, as it were, from February to November.

First, they will see a bed in the making, one part pit, one part heaped manure, one part completed with soil and frame. Next comes a row of frames in which three crops are growing: chook by low-lettuce, carrots and radishes. This is succeeded by a row in which four crops are growing together, the fourth being cauliflower.

From the frames you pass to the cloches under which the seed is first sown, making a close green mat. Next are the cloches where these seedlings are pricked out at even distances, showing how the cloches feed the frames. At this stage the first part of the year is completed. The succeeding beds and frames illustrate how the soil is used yet again for the later part of the year.

This is perhaps the most novel and interesting part of the demonstration. The variety is most striking. One of the late beds is filled with cabbages, between which again is a double crop of radish and endive. These cabbages, though they have only been in the ground six weeks are already as big as cabbages which were planted last November. Five months have been saved.

Other frames and cloches contain peas which are already in pod, strawberries which are just ripe, tomatoes in flower, and melons just beginning to set.

TROUBLE FOR CENSUS TAKER

One in State of Washington Mistakes Man's Wife for His Mother and Rumpus Follows.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Some curious information was gathered by the census enumerators in these parts. One found a gray-haired woman who had been married three times and had several grandchildren, but who insisted on being called "Miss."

Another enumerator mistook a man's wife for his mother, and barely escaped dire consequences. It developed that the husband was fifty-one years old the wife eighty-seven, and that the man had been married four times. This last fact was elicited with difficulty, and precipitated a family row, as the husband had told his spouse that he had been bound in holy wedlock only twice.

Several families of sixteen children have been discovered. In one of these the oldest child is about nineteen, and there are but two pairs of twins. One other man, ninety-two years old, was listed who "boards" with his "boy," who is fifty-four years old, and from whom he had never been separated.

SNAKES CHANGE MAN'S VIEWS

Pennsylvania Farmer Puts His Hand Into Nest of Copperheads and Stops His Grumbling.

York, Pa.—Farmer William Tracey changed his notions about the weather when he reached into a nest of six copperhead snakes in removing an old stone fence, in Dover township, and promptly resigned from the Knockers' club.

Before the adventure of his hand Farmer Tracey's remarks at the East-mount village store were those of a weather pessimist. He opined that it was unseasonably cool and that crops would suffer if a hot wave did not soon come along.

However, if that particular hot wave for which Tracey bankered had been there when he put his hand into the copperheads' nest, it is probable they would have been active enough to have made Tracey the hero of a different sort of reception. As it was, the six snakes were too sluggish from the chill to move with their summer alertly.

LOVE MEASURED BY MACHINE

It Will Be Patented by Man Who Declares That It Records Psychological Attractiveness.

San Francisco.—A mechanical arrangement which he terms a "love machine," and which he declares will measure the strength of human affections between lovers, friends or relatives—which will correctly tabulate the amount of resistance will power of any individual, and which will also tell to an infinitesimal fraction the amount of psychological attractiveness exerted over a person by another—has been invented by Charles Trudow, a mechanic, who lives on Jones avenue, Elmhurst. Trudow has applied for letters patent upon his contrivance and is seeking capital with which to start a "love machine" factory.

The machine is termed a "phystomograph" by Trudow. Its powers are such that the human emotion termed love is drawn into it when two persons grip a pair of handles, not unlike those of an ordinary electric battery. A dial which connects a contrivance of springs and wires registers the amount of affection the two persons who grip the handles have for each other. If there is no love between them the dial hand remains motionless. According to tests by Trudow its only fault is that it cannot tell the full amount of love between some extra affectionate couples. The machine will not measure the affections of two men—the dial hand remaining motionless, as is the case when there is no love between men and women.

CITY OWNS PIGS AND PIANOS.

Inventory Being Prepared in Cleveland Lists Everything From Canary to Elephant.

Cleveland, O.—The task of preparing an inventory of every bit of property, movable and otherwise, owned by the city of Cleveland, is now drawing to a close. Twelve hundred typewritten pages in the office of Department Examiner Brown, at the city hall, show a complete list of everything that the city of Cleveland owns from office blotter to reservoirs, and from leaf pencils to Minnie, the Brookside zoo elephant.

The work, so far as it has progressed, reveals the fact that Cleveland owns at least three pianos and two organs, six canary birds, 77 pigs, 239 chickens, 60 cows, several barber chairs and a number of razors, and only the general schedule for two departments out of a total of 200, has been completed. There are 129 rocking chairs at the City hospital and 118 at the infirmary.

Cleveland is the second city in the United States to adopt the plan of preparing an inventory of all goods and property owned. The first was Lynn, Mass.

"I believe that the municipal code should require every village in the state to adopt this plan," said City Examiner Brown. "An inventory should be made at least once every year. It is a valuable thing for a city to possess, and it is a businesslike procedure that should be generally followed by cities of the state."

PLANS AMERICAN AIR LINE

Capt. Baldwin Says Aeroplane Service Between New York and Chicago Is Practicable.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Count Zeppelin's feat of inaugurating a passenger-carrying airship line may soon be duplicated in the United States, if the hopes of Capt. Thomas G. Baldwin, who built the United States army dirigible No. 1, are fulfilled. Given the necessary capital, Captain Baldwin is confident that a fleet of dirigibles could be put into commission within three months, to travel on a regular schedule between New York and Chicago.

"In spite of Zeppelin's success," said Captain Baldwin, "I still pin my faith to the nonrigid type. By this I mean the balloon type made of rubber silk. Instead of an aluminum envelope, with many compartments, the bag measuring 150 feet would hold 30,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas in three compartments."

"Personally, I think the first dirigible to make the trip will be the smallest in the world ever built for endurance work. In my opinion this craft will not be over 150 feet long and will be driven by a 50-horse power engine."

"With such a ship I could transport six persons and their baggage from New York to Chicago in 30 hours, and I would be able to navigate in winds up to 30 miles an hour with perfect safety. A craft of this kind would not exceed in cost \$50,000, against the \$500,000 which is the price of a Zeppelin."

Scalp Graft Mounts Man.

Altoona, Pa.—An aged man contributed three dollars to the conscience fund of the Blair county commissioners' office the other day. He said that 33 years ago he "faked" an old justice of the peace and got paid twice for a fox's scalp. He had made his peace with God and he could not rest until he had returned the ill-gotten money. He went away happy with the receipt.

Autos Knock Out Struckers.

Orange, N. J.—Annual report of state highway commissioner declares that oiling of roads to lay dust has had a marked effect on Jersey motorists, driving them away from residential districts and confining them to tracts where the roads are not treated. Smoke and gases from passing automobiles had the same effect.

ANIMALS AT SCHOOL

Not to Learn, But to Instruct Young Chicago Pupils.

Bugs, Frogs, Puppies, Kittens, Mice and Other Dumb Candidates Admitted to Inculcate Taste for Nature Study.

Chicago.—Kittens, puppies, pigeons, chickens, rabbits, squirrels, guinea pigs, Japanese mice, white rats, tadpoles, salamanders, turtles, toads, frogs, birds, bugs, ants and bees are some of the new pupils which a committee of principals and district superintendents appointed by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young has decided to admit to the Chicago public schools.

At the head of "Alice in Wonderland"—or was it "Alice in Looking Glass"—Lewis Carroll describes a court scene in which the jury box is just such a strange little menagerie as this. The idea was one which appealed powerfully to the imaginations of children.

Acting on the same principle, the school authorities have decided to give the youngsters in the kindergarten grades this strange conglomeration of school companions. They wish to inculcate in the children a taste for nature study and they believe this the best way to do it.

With nature's living handcraft before them, they feel, the youngsters' interest will be quickened. In time they will come to know their grotesque schoolmates as well as they do the little boys and girls who study with them, and from this will come not only knowledge that will be useful, but a humanity toward all living creatures which will make the lives of future generations of frogs, tadpoles, mice, turtles and even salamanders better worth the living.

The list of the dumb candidates for kindergarten work has just been made out and will be submitted to a mass meeting of the principals to be held with Mrs. Young. It is expected that all of them will be allowed to matriculate.

In a higher grade of the kindergarten work the children will take up the feeding of caterpillars and the study of the habits of crickets and spiders. The report in which the strange roster of kindergarten pupils is suggested says:

"The kindergarten should aim to develop the sense of delight in nature and of interesting plays with nature material, also the sense of affectionate kinship with all living things."

"Short excursions should be taken often, especially in the spring and fall. The purposes of these excursions should be to see trees, flowers, grass and to have motor and sense experience in connection with them, such as feeding the roughness of the bark, the coolness of the grass, and so on; to gather pods if possible, to play with shadows and sunshine, to watch the clouds, to feel the wind and play with it. There should be many plays with lights and colors, blowing soap bubbles, using reflected and refracted light and transparencies."

GAS PIPE ITS OWN PLUMBER

When Fire Came From Leak a Lead Jacket Plugged the Hole—Explosion Is Simple.

Kansas City, Mo.—Chance sometimes works overtime to produce very insignificant results, and, as an example, here's the story of a fire in the joint basement below the Economy Furniture company, 815 Main street, and a pawnshop owned by G. A. Stevens at 813 1/2 Main street. A lead jacketed pipe runs through the floor of pawnshop to a steam radiator above. A space near the pipe was left when the plumbing was done. Directly below the hole is a gas pipe.

Now, at exactly two minutes of 11 o'clock in the morning, George A. Stevens, Jr., who clerks in the pawnshop, dropped a lighted cigarette through this hole; at the same second the gas discovered a small leak in the pipe and ventured out. The cigarette set fire to the gas and in a few moments a little blue flame was scorching the floor of the pawnshop. By the time several fire companies arrived the fire was extinguished and the gas pipe leaked no more.

Now, here's the explanation: The flame had melted the lead jacket about the steam pipe, the lead had dripped down on the gas pipe and the leak was plugged.

Pet Pigeon Intelligent.

Vancouver, Wash.—Answering to the name of Tom, a carrier pigeon followed its owner, Louis Wallen, two miles and when spoken to perched upon the handle bars of his bicycle and was brought to this city, where Mr. Wallen works in the railroad shops.

The bird was left near the shops all day. He was taken home inside Mr. Wallen's coat, as contented as a kitten.

Young Gould as Mechanic.

Pueblo, Col.—The experienced gained by Kingdon Gould, eldest son of George Gould, in the shops of his father's road stood him in good stead when the locomotive attached to the Missouri Pacific train upon which he was traveling broke down a few miles east of here. A message was sent to Pueblo for another engine, but young Gould pulled off his coat and had the damage repaired before the relief locomotive arrived.