

Seek Millions In Old Panama

Dig for Treasure Buried When Henry Morgan's Pirates Sacked Town.

Halboa, Canal Zone.—In the jungle covered ruins of the ancient city of Old Panama, English and American explorers are now engaged in a scientific search for several million dollars' worth of buried treasure which, history records, was hidden there when the pirate, Henry Morgan, sacked and burned the town in 1671, writes Roy G. Blank in the Chicago Tribune.

A remarkable radio gold locator, invented by Thomas Fahie of Colchester, England, is being used by the explorers, who have already unearthed three minor troves containing golden ornaments worth thousands of dollars.

The instrument is like a radio receiver set in appearance. It is, in fact, a sort of ground radio, and it records accurately the presence of non-magnetic metals underground. One wire, attached to a rod, is grounded. Another rod is passed over the surface of the ground. When gold or other non-magnetic metals occur beneath the surface between the two poles a needle indicates its presence, which is also recorded by a distinct humming in the ear phones.

British Officer in Charge.
Lieut. George Williams, R. N. V. R., is at the head of the treasure hunting expedition. He has a four-year concession from the government of Panama with the understanding that Panama is to retain one-fourth of all treasure located during that period. Other members of the expedition are Wallace Burt, American; Commander David Blair, F. R. G. S., and Lieut. F. W. Kenley, R. N. V. R.

At the request of Lieutenant Williams, the Panamanian government has detailed armed police guards for day and night duty in the jungles where the explorers are encamped.

A representative of the President of Panama has also pitched a tent alongside their camp and is watching their work to see that the treasure is divided evenly.

The police guards were requested by Lieutenant Williams when he discovered that large-scale unauthorized excavations were being carried out on sites where his instruments had indicated the presence of gold.

Finds Gold Ornaments.
After testing among the ruins to convince himself that there was gold there, Lieutenant Williams delivered to the president of Panama several hundred dollars' worth of antique golden ornaments which he had unearthed. He marked many other sites where his instrument indicated the presence of gold and returned to the city for more laborers and adequate camping equipment.

To his surprise, on returning to the jungles a fortnight later with scores of laborers ready to begin digging, Lieutenant Williams found six enormous excavations among the ruins and at the exact sites where his instrument's indications were positive. One hole had been dug 15 feet deep. Another, drilled through solid rock, disclosed the presence of a large subterranean tunnel and revealed that secret excavations had been carried out on a large scale during his absence. It was then that Lieutenant Williams requested police protection.

Sees Signs of Success.
When the explorers again tested these places the instrument registered negative, indicating that non-magnetic metals, believed by Lieutenant Williams to have been gold treasure, had been removed. The fact that the secret excavations were carried out on such a large scale and that the diggers continued to work in six different places after they had opened the first hole, leads Lieutenant Williams to believe that the excavations met with encouraging success.

Exquisite golden ornaments of very ancient design, studded with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires and rubies, have been unearthed already. A golden butterfly three inches across, with rubies for eyes, and the wing designs of other precious stones, is one of the ornaments that has attracted much comment. Other pieces of treasure include gold collars, necklaces studded with precious stones, solid gold balls two inches in diameter, attached to chains which are quite puzzling, crucifixes, and a miniature ark of the covenant nearly six inches square. All gold has been locked up in the Panamanian treasury for division after the end of the four years of work.

MORE THAN 1,000 WOLVES WERE KILLED IN THE TEXAS DRIVE

Poison Used to End Lives of Marauding Animals in Big Bend Country.

Marfa, Texas.—More than one thousand wolves were killed in the Big Bend region of Texas in a ten-day poisoning campaign conducted by Henry Lindley. It required 40,000 baits to bring about the wholesale death of these predatory animals. The mixing of the poisonous baits was done under the supervision of C. R. Landon of the predatory animal control division of the United States biological survey.

The poison dose consisted of 50 per cent strychnine placed upon a piece of fresh fat pork, two inches square and one-fourth of an inch thick. The animals seemed to have a special liking for the pork and they came out of the mountains in great numbers and

other churches, convents and schools. The tunnel is as yet inaccessible, but it promises to reveal some startling architecture as well as, perhaps, the biggest gold hoard.

Present records the fabulous millions which were brought across the isthmus from the conquered Incas. From Peru and Potosi and from the mines of Veraguas came the gold for transportation across the narrow neck of land which separates the Caribbean from the Great South sea.

Peñarola the Cruel, who is said to have accounted for over 2,000,000 Indians, founded the ancient city of Old Panama, which became the storehouse for the bullion of Peru and the silks and spices of the Orient. Diego de Albitres, stranded on the north coast, founded, quite by accident, what became the stronghold of Nombre de Dios.

Road Across Isthmus Built.
Between these two points a road across the isthmus was constructed, passing over the great Continental divide, through the dense tropical jungle, over swamps, and up the steep sides of hills down to the open savanna country around the olden city of Panama.

The trail was known as the Camino Real or royal road, but a more fitting name for it would have been the Blood Road. For more than 150 years the long mule trains packed gold across this road like cordwood. A gold train usually consisted of 1,000 mules, gayly caparisoned and with jingling bells, each with its load of gold. In the van and at the rear marched armed men, while with the mules strings of Indians and African slaves stumbled along under the lashes of their drivers, and it can well be said that the Camino Real was paved with dead men's bones and every inch of the way was stained with blood.

Many of the slaves escaped, taking to the jungles, where they banded together as the Cimarones, to harass their former masters. As Cimarones the former slaves attacked and robbed the gold trains repeatedly. Later, ruled by a black king and commanded by captains, they became the allies of English and French pirates who supplied them with arms to the common end, according to old documents, secret hiding places where the priests concealed the treasures of the church and of the people, who gave it to the priests for safe keeping when they learned that Morgan was coming. The people trusted the priests and Morgan knew this. He tried to extort from the priests the location of the treasure, but rather than give up the gold of their church the priests suffered death at the hands of the buccaners.

Marauders Die With Spoils.
In this way not all the gold that left Old Panama reached Nombre de Dios; nor did all that fell into the hands of the pirates reach the Atlantic. Competent authorities pronounce the present jungle as being infinitely more difficult to traverse today than it was in those days, but even then it must have been a terrible task for these marauders, many of whom failed to get clear of the jungle, dying with their spoils in the silence of the forest.

Sir Francis Drake's second attack on the road, under the command of Sir Thomas Baskerville, failed miserably. Baskerville and 700 men traveled down the road from Nombre de Dios, but they met with such opposition, dangers, and difficulties that a remnant crawled back. "The march was so sore as never Englishmen marched before," said the commander on his return, history records.

The Spaniards, however, continued using the road until Sir Henry Morgan sacked Porto Bello in 1698. That experience was enough for the Spaniards, and ever afterward they sent their gold over the trail to Cruces and thence down the Chagres river to Fort Lorenzo.

Had to Fight for Possession.
It is little wonder that the enormous wealth which the Spaniards were extracting from the new world should attract attention of others, and it was not long before they realized that they had to fight constantly to retain what they so cruelly extracted from the Indians. After suffering repeated successful attacks on Nombre de Dios, Porto Bello and Royal road, the Spaniards took special precautions for the safety of their wealth. These precautions are responsible for the discovery, after so many centuries, of the gold at Old Panama.

When Parker attacked and took Porto Bello the wealthy inhabitants of Old Panama realized that it would not be long before the pirates would say them a visit. Using hundreds of slaves, they constructed galleries in the rock below their houses, into which they placed their valuables. One might call them private land banks, and the Spaniards, no doubt, thought them eminently safe.

As the years went by the deposits increased until the threat of Sir Henry Morgan was made against them. News was brought over the gold trail by a few members of the garrison at Fort Lorenzo. The dreaded Morgan was approaching. Preparations were made to defend him in his attack on Old Panama, and recent discoveries disclose that the galleries were cemented in until the danger was over. Unfortunately for the Spaniards, Morgan won. The Hidalgoes who had secreted their wealth were killed in the battle before Old Panama, and their secret died with them.

Chagrined at the small amount of wealth he found at Old Panama, Morgan burned the city and killed all who did not escape. Some of the wealth had been hidden away 20 miles from the city, some was placed hurriedly on board ships and sent to sea, while the inhabitants and wealthy traders had buried theirs beneath their houses and thrown it down the wells, which were later caved in by falling debris from the flaming city.

'FARM POULTRY'

IDEAL HENHOUSE LASTS ALL YEAR

An ideal henhouse is one that makes all the rest of the year as much like spring as possible. It is pointed out in a circular, "Housing Farm Poultry," which the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, has published for interested flock owners and farmers.

Climatic conditions during the spring months are, of course, favorable to egg production, and it is from a study of them that much of the working basis for practical poultry-house construction is obtained, the circular explains. Any type of construction that will prevent excessive heat in summer and avoid extreme cold in winter will be favorable to egg production, the publication adds.

Every detail of construction, except such things as cost, convenience and appearance, should be considered from the standpoint of its possible effect on the health, comfort and egg production of the birds, the circular continues. An flock means that there is no one best house for all conditions. Most of the essential requirements can be provided in more than one way, so that there is an opportunity for the flock owner to exercise his personal preference and choice in various respects without seriously affecting the practicability of the house.

In so far as location is concerned, the major factors to be considered are good soil and air drainage, southern exposure, protection from prevailing winds in winter and convenience in the matter of daily care and management. The last point may be sacrificed under some conditions if by so doing the factors which are essential to the comfort and health of the flock can be more fully secured.

Sanitation cannot be too strongly stressed, the authors of the circular point out. In this connection it is desirable to arrange the poultry house in such a way that the surrounding land may be cultivated and cropped. A double yarding system can then be provided, without excessive expense, so that half the range may be in crops every year. This practice will cut down losses from parasites and diseases.

Taking up the question of the size of the house, the circular points out that crowding hens too closely, especially during the winter months, when they must be kept indoors a large part of the time, seldom pays. A safe rule to follow in building a poultry house is to allow four square feet of floor space to each hen, although when 250 hens or more run together in one flock, less floor space can be allowed for each hen.

One of the problems that must be faced constantly in the management of poultry is that of keeping the house dry. Hens have no sweat glands and since little moisture is excreted in the droppings the only way the hen can get rid of any considerable amount of moisture is through the lungs. A great deal of moisture is thus given off into the air of the poultry house. The result is a tendency for the litter to become damp quickly. It is essential, therefore, that the floor of the house be built in such a way that no additional floor moisture can accumulate through absorption from the ground below.

Start Chicks Right by Feeding Them Properly
For the first 60 hours of a chick's life, perhaps the best thing that can be done is to provide a warm, dark place with plenty of ventilation. When the chicks are hatched they retain a large portion of the yolk in their bodies in an unabsorbed form. Nature provides this for food during the first three days of the chick's life. If the chicks are given food immediately, a large portion of this yolk will not be absorbed and thus later trouble later. If chicks are left where it is light, they will be restless and will pick at droppings, which is apt to spread disease. If the chicks are kept quiet they will absorb the yolk and the digestive tract will finish its development, thereby preparing it for the first food, which should come at from 60 to 70 hours after hatching.

Breathing Room for Hens
It is estimated that 75 per cent of the people who keep poultry crowd too many birds into their poultry houses. Egg production is thus disregarded and proper development of younger birds is prevented. Whenever any disease breaks out in the flock, overcrowding helps spread the disease more rapidly. Call the birds so that the flock will fit the house. If you don't do it, nature may when the house is crowded—and you can't sell the dead birds.

Dry Mash for Hens
Have the dry mash before the poultry flock all the time. Feed the scratch or hard grain in a litter morning and night, giving just what they will clean up. Feed the greens at noon. If you have time, and it will pay you well, it is well to feed one day a good, moist or fermented mash, but never feed all they want of it; give just what they will clean up in 15 minutes. If they have all they want, they will fill up on it, neglect the dry mash and get fat.

Sunshine for Chicks
It is well to remember that chicks demand the direct rays of the sun. Sunshine which comes through window glass does them little good. If the weather is too severe to permit the direct rays of the sun to be thrown into the brooder or if some of the glass substitutes have not been used, leg weakness can be largely, if not entirely, prevented by putting 1 per cent of cod-liver oil in the mash feed. Cod-liver oil should be vitamin tested.

Plan to Use Lights to Film Deep Canyon
Walla Walla, Wash.—Plans are under way to string electric wiring in the chasm of the Snake river in Idaho to furnish artificial light for a series of motion pictures. The canyon of the Snake river is the deepest in the world and even in midsummer little daylight ever gets into the bottom, where the crooked stream roars through foam and mist.

Goldfish in Erie
Dunkirk, N. Y.—A school of goldfish has appeared in Lake Erie near this harbor.

The KITCHEN CABINET

FOR LOVERS OF CHOCOLATE

Chocolate is almost universally liked, the world over. It is a food in itself and may be served in countless ways. As a treat for the cream, it seems to never lose its popularity. Here is one way to prepare it:

Chocolate Sauce.—Cook the following ingredients in a double boiler: One cupful of milk, two egg yolks one-fourth cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of butter, two ounces of chocolate or one-fourth cupful of cocoa. Cook until the mixture coats the spoon. Serve hot on ice cream.

Cocoa Cream.—Mix one-half cupful of cocoa with one-half cupful of sugar, add two well-beaten egg yolks, then two cupfuls of cream and one-fourth inch stick of cinnamon. Cook until thick in a double boiler. Add two tablespoonfuls gelatin which has been softened in two tablespoonfuls of cold water, stir until dissolved in the hot mixture. Add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla and one cupful of heavy cream beaten thick. Cool the mixture before adding the cream. Pour into a mold, chill and serve.

Cocoa (utti-Frutti).—Use the above recipe for cocoa cream, adding one-half cupful of macarons which have been dried and pounded, one cupful of candied cherries, cut into small pieces, one-half dozen marshmallows cut into bits and one-half dozen raisins, one tablespoonful of finely chopped citron and the same of orange peel. Add the last just before putting into the molds.

Chocolate Cake.—Take one cupful of brown sugar, one-fourth cupful of butter, one-fourth cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one egg, and one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour. Beat all well and add just at the last two squares of chocolate dissolved in one-half cupful of hot water. Bake in two layers and put together with orange filling or boiled frosting.

Let Nothing Be Wasted.
If the housewife wishes to train maids or children in the art of thrift, she herself must set the example. It is the little things and the small wastes, that, multiplied by thousands, make great waste in homes.

It takes but a moment's thought to turn off the light when leaving a room even for a few minutes and the turning off of gas or electricity in cooking before the dish is removed, should become a fixed habit.

How many women leave the soap floating in the dishpan long after it is needed, or fail to save small bits of soap too small for other use for the soap shaker? The same habit is no doubt when any cleaning is done about the home, soap floating in the pail instead of resting in a dish where it may be used when needed.

A few crumbs of bread are such trifling things that they are beneath the notice, and it is often in many homes that such food is thrown into the fire to burn, when little birds are suffering in the cold for food. Small pieces of bread and crumbs can be saved for countless uses: For an gratin, dishes, for puddings, stuffings and always can be used to feed the birds. If too stale for food, it could learn never to destroy food. It would be a great step in good training.

China and good crockery are so expensive that we need to be very careful of the household supply. When washing dishes, be careful of the taps, or faucets and place the dishpan so that the handles are not in the way when handling the dishes. Little leaks spoil pretty china and they are easily made by striking handles or faucets. Use triplicate or double dishes on the burner when cooking, thus two or three dishes may be cooked at the same time, saving heat.

When making gingerbread instead of a cupful of hot water add a cupful of leftover coffee; this will save the coffee and improve the cake.

Carbohydrates which yield carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, produce energy in its most economical form. The molecules of fats and carbohydrates are in different arrangement, so different combinations result.

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Engineer Cressy Praises Tanlac
Fermentation, Bloating, Nervousness and Constipation Relieved. Health Restored. Gains 26 Pounds.

Liner Has Nine Decks
Constructed of a special steel, which is said to have high elastic qualities, especially suitable to battle ocean waves, a liner was recently launched at Malfocone, Italy. It has nine decks, is 631 feet long and has a gross tonnage of 24,000 tons.

Getting Sleepy
Mrs. Downing—Why are you bathing your head in cold water?
Her Husband—To keep awake. I've called the doctor for my insomnia and I'll feel like a fool if I'm asleep when he gets here.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA
Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

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Don't suffer with rashes, eczemas or irritations when Cuticura Soap and Ointment will quickly relieve and heal. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. Nothing quicker or safer than Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all skin troubles.

Had Vigilance or Courage
The successful man is usually an average man who either had a chance or took a chance.—Harrisburg Patriot

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For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, etc.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, etc. Relieves Distress after hurried Meals or Overeating. Being a gentle laxative, it keeps the digestive tract working normally. 30c & 90c. At all Druggists. G. G. GREEN, Inc. WOODSBURY, N. J.

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Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Sold at all Druggists.

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Removes Corns, Calluses, etc. Stops all pain, restores comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. Use by mail or at Druggists. Hilsco Chemical Works, Fairport, N. Y.

A Beautiful Complexion

For only \$1.00 a box of HERRING'S or HERRING'S. Dr. C. H. Herring Co., Dept. W, Chicago.

Sister Has Long Vigil

Believing that her seventy-year-old sister, Mary, was only in a trance and would recover, Caroline Itywell, sixty-eight, guarded the body for three weeks before the two were found recently in Hull, England. The body was lying on a matting before a roaring fire, and was surrounded by leaves of bread and other food.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

