

FLIES WITH ITS BRAINS IN FRONT. FOUR BIG WINGS

Aeroplane Makes a Successful Trial Over Santa Clara College Grounds.

RESPONDS TO OPERATOR

Perfect Control of the Machine Is Shown for Several Minutes, and the Descent Is Made Without Any Injury.

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 29.—At a private exhibition of the Santa Clara aeroplane today at Santa Clara College, Professor Montgomery's birdlike creation did everything that its inventor has claimed for it. Like a great colored fly, the aeroplane departed itself in the sky, shooting in direct horizontal lines to all points of the compass, turning complete circles within a radius of 100 feet, and diving and darting upward, responsive to movements of the operator.

The exhibition was given for the press, as promised by Professor Montgomery, yet there was a large gathering on the college campus to witness the inspiring spectacle. Archbishop Montgomery, a cousin of the inventor, was present, and besides the priests of Santa Clara, there were others from San Francisco, for the day was the feast day of Rev. Robert E. Keenan, S. J., president of the college. Father Keenan, in the midst of the spectators, blessed the aeroplane before its flight.

Cut Loose From Balloon. Presently the hot-air balloon needed for raising the machine was inflated and cut loose, and with a shout from the students and a farewell from Aeronaut John Maloney, the balloon shot upward almost in a perpendicular line above the spectators. When the balloon had reached a height of about 2000 or 2500 feet the aeronaut cut loose.

Wings More Like a Bird. An exultant shout greeted him, and presently he began maneuvering with what seemed absolute confidence, mingled with intoxication of flight in the azure. He could be seen swaying his body and using legs and arms, and at that distance he resembled the body of the needle-fly, with white and red wings. With every motion of his body the aeroplane responded like a bird on the wing. As his arms flew about, pulling the few lines, he described several circles, then reversed his direction and shot up and down a few times to demonstrate his perfect control and the scientific success of the machine.

Every new display was greeted with cheers. For five minutes he continued these demonstrations, and then began to come near the ground, as the machine was the original and smaller one, which does not long sustain flight.

Alights Without a Scratch. Following instructions, the aeronaut began to look for a place to alight, so he changed his course in a southerly direction and traveled as a seagull soars over the center of a grain field and there stepped off his frail seat. The machine was not scratched in falling. After the flight three cheers were given for the inventor, who received many congratulations on the success of the machine.

The Montgomery aeroplane, which today accomplished all a bird does, says flying rising and continuing flight, consists of four wings with a spread of 22 feet and a tail and keel in the form of canvas sails crossed, the horizontal one to give the machine upward and downward direction, the vertical to direct the flight to either side. The wings are built of spruce ribs with tight cross ribs of hickory upon which is stretched canvas.

Four Wings Move as Two. As described by Professor Bell, they form parabolic curves as a bird's wing does. The front of each wing is sided by rows of guy wires controlled by the aeronaut and are run from the center of a frame to points along the back and side of the wings, so that when the wires are pulled one wing is curved downward, while the opposite wing is relaxed. This guides the aeroplane in various directions. Though there are four wings, yet they are operated as two, and practically there are but two, one on either side of the aeronaut.

The tail is like two pieces of canvas stretched on frames which form a cross. It is raised or lowered with cord at the aeronaut's hand. When tilted upward it causes the machine to rise. In front and a reverse motion is produced by letting the keel or tail drop. In alighting the tail is eased after downward flight and instantly the machine changes to a horizontal course, when the aeronaut may step off as if from a bicycle.

First Problem Solved. Professor Montgomery says the aerial problem comprises: first, equilibrium and guidance; second, continuance in flight; third, rising. He demonstrated the first problem and he said the other two will find a more easy solution. The first essential step in navigation of the air has been taken, as proved today, at Santa Clara.

A tragedy nearly occurred during the trial. A large grappling hook had been taken up by mistake and it dropped, crashing through the roof of a private house and into a bedroom, where a woman was lying. It struck by her bed, but she escaped injury, although badly frightened.

Small Blaze in the White House. WASHINGTON, April 29.—One of the chimneys in the executive office of the White House caught fire today, but practically no damage resulted. One engine responded, but the blaze was extinguished by a few buckets of water.

Pe-ru-na SO SUBJECT TO CATARRH FIND THEIR SAFEGUARD IN PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Hon. A. M. Lea, U. S. Dist. Atty for the Southern District of Mississippi, writes from Vicksburg, Miss.:

"I am more than pleased with the benefits derived from Pe-ru-na, and have recommended it to all my friends, both as a tonic and catarrh cure. If I had been lucky enough to have seen it years ago, Pe-ru-na would have saved me much inconvenience. I can never be too thankful to you."

Doctored a Year Without Help—Pe-ru-na Enables Him to Continue His Work.

Walter S. Parker, 139 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., President, Board of Local Improvement, also member Board of Education of Grossdale, writes:

"I was troubled with a cough and catarrhal trouble for a number of years and, although I was under the doctor's care for a year, he was unable to help me at all. Finally I decided to try Pe-ru-na, and after using it a few days my cough was relieved. I continued the use of the medicine for three months, and at the end of that time was cured of the catarrh and my physical condition much improved."

Superintendent of Public Schools recommends Pe-ru-na.

Prof. W. B. Powell, of Washington, D. C., for fifteen years Superintendent of the Public Schools of Washington, in a letter from 1410 N. St., Washington, D. C., says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Pe-ru-na as a tonic, and I take pleasure in recommending your remedy. Pe-ru-na is indeed a good medicine, and should be in every household. The vocations of men differ greatly. Some men require only mental activity. Others the use of the muscles. One person is worn out from brain fatigue. Another suffers great fatigue from muscular over-exertion."

Sedentary Occupations. Those people whose vocations are of a sedentary character, requiring chiefly a use of the mental faculties, are more susceptible to climatic diseases than the people who lead active outdoor lives.

The lawyer, the preacher, the clerk, the teacher—these classes, as a rule, wear out the nerve centers too rapidly by constant mental effort. The slightest exposure gives them a

Mrs. A. M. Lea, Vicksburg, Miss.



Mr. Alex McKenzie, Montreal, Ont.

Leon J. Charles, Attorney-at-Law, Winslow, Ariz., writes:

"For a man taken up with the daily routine and rushed and pushed constantly to do 30 hours' work in 24, there will invariably come a time when nature demands a respite. I was on the edge of just such a breakdown when Pe-ru-na was recommended to me and proved a helper and a friend. It seemed impossible at the time to take a vacation and yet the constant brain fatigue seemed to disappear. Pe-ru-na built up the broken-down system, restored me to normal condition and through its use I was enabled to continue my work. I have learned to appreciate Pe-ru-na very highly and advocate it as a safe, proper and indeed necessary medicine to every business man who is worn out, tired and sick."

Mental Workers. This explains why it is that so great a number of mental workers suffer from catarrh in some degree or phase. By fortifying the system, a slight cold is not able to trench itself.

Alexander McKenzie, Montreal, Ont., bookkeeper for the Jewelry and Importing Co. and Scribe for the I. O. O. F., Jeanne of Arc Court 1550, writes:

"As I have used Pe-ru-na with happy results, I am glad to endorse it. My system is at times a happy subject to catarrhal colds. Especially if I am out in inclement weather, or become suddenly chilled. When I get a cold I take Pe-ru-na, and it is only a question of a day or two until I am fully restored."

Took Hold of Business With Renewed Energy. James J. Osborn, 208 E. Monument St., Colorado Springs, Colo., has filled all the positions in Knights Templar Masonic Order, was a Mason since 1866, a Judge of County Court, Clinton, Mo., and County Collector of Clinton. He writes:

"A sluggish liver which I had been troubled with for two years made life miserable, and I was unable to attend to my business half the time. I lacked energy, had headache most of the time, and my food distressed me. Before I had taken many doses of Pe-ru-na, I certainly felt better, and by the time I had taken one bottle there was a marked change. I took it as directed for two months, when I was well, much able to get down to business every day and take hold of my work with renewed strength and vigor."

Understand to wear out a cold is a hazardous experiment, especially with that class of people known as the brain workers. At the first appearance of a cold Pe-ru-na should be taken according to the directions and persisted in until the symptoms of the cold disappear.

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NOTED MEN HURT

Wreck on Southern Railroad Breaks up Excursion.

Survey Sustains Their Claims and Gives Them 64,000 Acres Besides.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 29.—Since the treaty of June 9, 1855, with the Yakima Indians by which they were given the land included within the Yakima Indian reservation, there has been a standing dispute with reference to the western boundary line. There were 28,837 acres of land included within the reservation, but were claimed by the Indians. To settle the dispute E. C. Barnard, a topographer of the Geological Survey, was detailed in January, 1900, to make a survey of this disputed boundary line, which he did with the result that he found the Indians were not claiming as much land as they should have been granted by the treaty of 1855. This survey placed the line still farther west and gave the Indians 64,041 acres of land additional, making in all 92,878 acres of which they had been deprived.

Prior to his leaving the city, about the last call Representative Jones made on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to this disputed boundary line. Mr. Leupp previously had suggested to Mr. Jones that he introduce a bill to increase to 64,041 acres, the other 28,837 acres having been granted to the Indians by Mr. Jones' bill opening the reservation to sale and entry, to submit the matter to the Court of Claims and determine the rights of the Indians to the land. After thinking over this suggestion Mr. Jones could not see any reason for the introduction of the bill, and so assured the Commissioner.

Mr. Jones said the Land Office had not recognized the right of the Indians to this tract of land, but as it had the power to rectify its own error and recognize the Indians' title, this part of the proposition really did not require any legislative action, and the disposition of the lands would have to be provided for by an act of Congress. He also said that there could not be any question as to the rights of the Indians, and the Department certainly could rescind any action it heretofore had taken if no adverse rights had intervened, and that by recognizing the rights of the Indians in accordance with the true boundary, as found by Mr. Barnard, action in the Court of Claims would be avoided and the Indians would be saved the payment of attorneys' fees, etc.

The Indian Office now has the matter under consideration and expects to render a decision within a few days.

Strike of Brewers Imminent. SEATTLE, Wash., April 29.—The brewery proprietors of Seattle have been notified by the joint executive board of the International Union of Brewery Workers of the United States that the proposition submitted by them in their new contracts demanded by the employees had been rejected. Both sides claim that they are ready for a strike. In the event of new contracts not being signed at once, 1500 brewery employes in Western Washington will walk out on Monday. The old contracts expire at midnight Sunday. The proprietors offer an increase in wages to employes, firemen and car-loaders, but refuse to agree to a modification of the existing contracts on certain questions of principle. They also offer to accept the San Francisco or Portland contracts in their entirety.

Charleston, W. Va., yesterday was without water because of a break at the main pump-house. All business dependent on city water was paralyzed. Traction traffic was at a standstill, and people carried water in buckets from the river.

POWER TOO GREAT

Railroad Man's Objection to New Rate Bill.

COMMISSION CANNOT KNOW

Hiland, of Milwaukee Road, Argues That Rate-Making by It Means Mileage Basis to Injury of the West.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—At the meeting of the Senate committee today on interstate commerce, James H. Hiland, third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, was called upon and made a statement regarding railroad rates which specially affected the Western traffic. He said:

"Some of the objections to placing the rate-making power in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission are: It gives the commission power to limit the earning capacity of the railways by investing it with authority to make rates without providing means that will prevent nullification of the commission's orders by the tariff officers of the various competing railways, thereby maintaining the correlation of rates originally complained of; that the commission, in revenue without resulting in corresponding benefit to the complainants."

It does not believe that it is possible for any commission to establish interstate rates in all parts of the United States in an equitable manner without practical experience and knowledge of the localities where relief is demanded. As a rule, the tariff officers consider the commission's physical conditions the density of traffic and the competition of one locality against another. These considerations further emphasize the statement that it would be a mistake to limit the earning capacity of the railways, for the log capacity of the railways that have overcome disabilities as to location, much greater revenue to the railway companies and natural geographical conditions.

Mileage Rates Hard West. If the commission is invested with power to make rates, it must use a mileage basis. As an illustration of the injustice that may be done in the making of rates by a commission appointed with such arbitrary power, I might state that an inquiry recently was made of me why it was that a rate of 40 cents per 100 pounds was considered fair and reasonable on lumber from the Pacific Coast to Chicago, a distance of 2200 miles, while a rate of 28 cents per 100 pounds was charged on lumber from Ferguson, S. C., a distance of only a mile over 700 miles. Must not be a rate of 28 cents per 100 pounds, I was unable to answer to the satisfaction of the inquiry, or myself, why there should be such a disparity in the rates, because I did not have any knowledge in regard to the rate from Ferguson to the coast. The rate from the Pacific Coast to Chicago by comparison with the service performed, the railways necessarily would be compelled to sacrifice participation in the transportation of lumber from one point to the other, which is in my judgment one of the most convincing arguments that the rate-making power should be a much greater revenue to the railway companies than any rate which could be paid on the long haul to Chicago. Therefore, there is a little water running at Fort Gibbons, although the ice has not yet started. The Tanana River is open in many places. The ice will go out on this stream ten days earlier than last season.

No Funds for State Highways. OLYMPIA, Wash., April 29.—(Special.)—Owing either to a misapprehension on the part of the members of the Legislature or a mistake of the engineering clerks, there will be no money available for the construction of the State Creek, or, as it is sometimes termed, the Marble Mount state road, in spite of the appropriation of \$24,000 out of the highway fund.

The same condition exists as to the Methow-Barron state road, for which there was appropriated \$10,000 out of the same fund.

Ice Moving in the North. SEATTLE, Wash., April 29.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Fairbanks, Alaska, states that advices received there from St. Michael are to the effect that the ice is broken at a point near Egg Island, and has moved out fully half a mile. The wind is offshore and the chances are that the ice has gone for the Summer.

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BIG GOLD STRIKE

Salmon River in Idaho Is Reported to Be Rich.

STAMPEDERS INTO THUNDER MOUNTAIN

Passed Over Country Full of Quartz of Porous Formation Instead of White.

DENVER, April 29.—Gold discoveries near the headwaters of the Salmon River in Idaho are reported and promise the opening of a new mining district which may rival any heretofore discovered. Specimens of extremely rich ore, said to have been found in this region, have been brought to this city by T. M. Howell, a former Denver newspaper man, one of the pioneers of the Cripple Creek district and a well-known prospector. One piece of float sawed in twain revealed a streak of almost pure gold half an inch thick and assayed at the rate of 266 ounces a ton. The ore is a rusty sugar quartz mixed with iron that looks more like coal cinders than phenocrystally rich ore.

Mr. Howell said that the ore was found near Yellow Jacket Creek, one of the tributaries of the Salmon River, along which many millions of dollars' worth of placer gold has been found. The district is 15 miles from the nearest railroad station, Red Rock, Mont., over which hundreds of persons passed going to Thunder Mountain.

"I believe that the finds," said Mr. Howell, "go a long way toward solving the problem of the source of the placer gold of the Idaho streams. This ore is a porous formation, entirely different from the white quartz veins which have heretofore been prospected by the placer miners of the country. The search for the ledge containing gold values. Idaho produced over \$300,000,000 of placer gold, yet there has been comparatively little gold quartz mining in that country. This ore is remarkably free milling, and while entirely different from the white quartz which abounds throughout the mountains of Idaho, is closely associated with these veins."

He reports the climatic conditions of the district as being remarkably favorable. There are other prospectors out in that field, and a stampede is anticipated in the early Summer when the roads to the new district are passable.

SMOKED WHILE IN THE HOUSE. Bay City Husband Sued on This Ground for Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—(Special.)—Excessive smoking by her husband while in the house is the principal ground on which Mrs. Jessie Louise Shawhan asks for a divorce. She has other complaints to make against him, but because he persists in this practice her health is in jeopardy, she declares. The action was begun today in the Superior Court.

While living at the Hotel Paisley, Mrs. Shawhan has been ill. Her husband, William D. Shawhan, paid no attention to her condition, however, and smoked in the room until the atmosphere and furniture were impregnated with the odor, she declared. The room became a place not fit to live in. Another bad habit that Shawhan had

was to keep the light burning until after midnight, thereby preventing his wife from obtaining necessary sleep. He always refused to go with his wife to places of amusement, and when they went out together he declined to extend common courtesies to her.

Mrs. Shawhan complains to resume her maiden name of Pattison.

DENTIST GETS NO DAMAGES. Sued Washington Dental Board for \$50,000.

TACOMA, Wash., April 29.—(Special.)—After a hard-fought trial in the \$50,000 damage suit of Dr. Edwin J. Brown against George W. Striker and other members of the State Dental Board of 1901, the jury tonight required not more than five minutes in arriving at a verdict in favor of the defendants, Judge Chapman, in charging the jury, said:

"You are instructed that a judicial officer is not responsible for damages to any one for any judgment he may render, or decision made, however erring, negligent or ignorantly he may act in rendering it, if within his own jurisdiction. Judge Chapman, in continuing, said that if the action in refusing a certificate to the plaintiff was a board action, there could be no damages. One member held out for the plaintiff, but this does not affect the verdict.

Dr. Brown said he did not believe he would carry the case up to the Supreme Court.

THE GUARDIAN OF OUR BODY.

The foremost biologist of our day, M. Metchnikoff, has shown the world of science that there are leucocytes in our blood that act as scavengers or policemen. These policemen which are called phagocytes look out for the noxious or poisonous elements in our blood. Various offending elements are picked out of the blood and tissues by these policemen and destroyed. Therefore our lives are protected by these blood-cell-policemen, the phagocytes, and we enjoy immunity from disease so long as our blood contains plenty of phagocytes and red blood corpuscles.

A new broom sweeps clean—and in order to put our own house in order we must get rid of all the poisons in the blood with a new broom such as an alternative extract made from roots and herbs—without the use of alcohol, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a specific for making rich red blood—eradicating the poisons from the blood. In some way the leucocytes in the blood are increased in number and strength—so that we are put in the best possible shape to resist disease—to cure scurvy, colds, catarrh, and indigestion.

The more study and time is given to the subject the more we find that the blood is the center of life—says Dr. R. V. Pierce, the noted specialist of Buffalo, "the health and comfort of the average person depends entirely on his blood supply—for the heart must have pure blood or it will not pump and keep the body supplied regularly like the beautiful automatic engine it is. The nerves must be fed on pure blood—or we suffer the pain of neuritis, which is the hollowing in the blood, increased in number and strength—so that we are put in the best possible shape to resist disease—to cure scurvy, colds, catarrh, and indigestion.

Dr.