FLIES WITH ITS 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 disported 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 aeronaut.

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, 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. Kenna, S. J., president of the college. Father Kenna, in the midst of the spectators, blessed the aeroplane before its

Cut Loose From Balloon.

Presently the hot-air balloon needed for raising the machine was inflated and cut ose, 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 2000 feet the aeronaut cut loose.

Here was the test, which was closely watched by many eager eyes, ready to detect every defect or evidence of success. There was no such drop as a parachute gives. On the contrary, the first intimation the watchers below had was when Maloney sailed away in a horizontal line from the balloon.

Wings More Like a Bird.

An exultant shout greeted him, and presently he began maneuvering with after using it a few days my cough was 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 re sponded 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 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 seaguil 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

The Montgomery aeroplane, which to day accomplished all a bird does, say ing 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 built of spruce ribs with tight cross ribs of hickory upon which is stretched

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 seronaut 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 aeropiane in various directions. Though there are

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 let-McCoy, agent of Pennsylvania Railroad, gash on head; R. Shull, negro cook on car St. James, cut on arm; George Williams, waiter ting the keel or tall 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 into a heap and in an instant fire broke and guidance; second, continuance in out in the cooking end of the diners. and guidance; second, continuance in flight; third, rising. He demonstrated to the press today that he has solved 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, from the track, 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 fright-

Small Blaze in the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—One of the chimneys in the executive offices of the White House caught fire today, but prac-tically no damage resulted. One engine responded, but the blaze was extinguished by a few buckets of water.



District of Mississippi, writes from Vicksburg,

"I am more than pleased with the benefits de-rived from Perusa, 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, Peruna have saved me much inconvenience. I can never be

Doctored a Year Without Help-Peru-na Enables Him to Continue His Work.

thankful to you.'

Walter S. Parker, 130 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., President Board of Local Improvements, 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 over a year, he was unable to help me at all.

"Finally I decided to try Peruna, and

"I continued the use of the medicine for three months, and at the end of that time was cured of the catarrh and my fag. physical condition much improved.

.............. "I find that I have a better appetite now and weigh more, and am better fitted to take charge of my business." 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: "Persunded by a friend, I have used Persuna as a tonic, and I take pleasure

in recommending your remedy. Perunn is indeed a good medicine, and should be in every household."

The avocations of men differ greatly. Some men require only mental ac-tivity. Others the use of the muscles. One person is worn out from brain fag. Another suffers great fatigue from muscular over-exertion.

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 her due.
"I was on the edge of just such a breakdown when Peruna 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 far seemed to compel it.

"Peruna 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 Peruna very highly and advecate it as a safe, proper and indeed necessary medicine to every business man who is worn out, tired and sick."

*********************************** Sedentary Occupations.

Those people whose avocations are of a sedentary character, requiring chiefly a use of the mental faculties, are more susceptible to climatic discases than the people who lead active Mental Workers. outdoor lives.

The lawyer, the preacher, the clerk, the lawyer, the preacher, the ciers.

This explains whylt is that so great the teacher—these classes, as a rule, a number of mental workers suffer wear out the nerve centers too rapidly from catarrh in some degree or phase. By fortifying the system, a slight The alightest exposure gives them a cold is not able to intrench itself.

coid. The depleted condition of the system makes the cold hang to them

Mental Workers. This explains why it is that so great Took Hold of Business With Renewed Peruna, I certainly felt better, and by the time I had taken one bottle there Energy. James J. Osborn, 308 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 Clin-ton. 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.

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

and Importing Co. and Scribe for the L.O.O.F., Jeanne of Arc Court 1650, writes:

Alexander McKenzie, Montreal, Ont., bookkeeper for the Jewelry

was a marked change. "I took it as directed for two months. when I was a well man, able to go down to business every day and take hold of my work with renewed strength and vigor."

To undertake 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 Peruna should be taken according to the directions and persisted in until the "Before I had taken many doses of symptoms of the cold disappear.

Wreck on Southern Railroad Breaks up Excursion.

FOUR TRAINMEN ARE KILLED

Ogden Educational Party's Trip to the South Broken up by Collision-St. Clair McKelway Among the Injured.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 29 .- While rounding a curve inside the yard limits of the Southern Railway at Greenville and running at the estimated speed of 50 miles an hour, the special Pullman train bearing Robert C. Ogden the flight to either side. The wings are and 100 members of the Southern Conference of Education crashed into the rear-end of a freight train this morning, killing four persons and injuring a score of others. None of Mr. Ogden's guests were killed. The dead:

Dead and Injured.

CHARLES M. COPE, white, brakeman of the special, Columbia, S. C. JOHN LITTLE, negro, employed on the din-A. L. CUMMINGS, negro, employed on the

J. P. HAYNES, negro, employed on the

The injured: Professor Henry W. Farnum Yale University, arm broken and cut on the head; Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, badly bruised about head and arm; Dr. Julius D. Dreher, four wings, yet they are operated as ex-premident of Roanoke College, cut on two, and practically there are but two, head: St. Clair McKeeway, editor of the one on either side of the aeronaut.

Brooklyn Eagle, bruised on back and shoulder; Robert M. Ogden, secretary to President Ogden, cut on head and bruised; Mrs. J. G. Thorpe, Cambridge, Mass., cut and bruised on head: Bishop McVlear, of Providence, B. L. bruked; James Hunter, engineer of special, leg and arm broken; Walter Ker-shaw, electrician on special, ear and head cut; Conductor Ed Acker, bruked; John F.

on diner, bruised. Wreckage Takes Fire.

The combination baggage and clubcar and two diners, together with the locomotive and a freignt car, were piled Dr. McKelway, Professor Farnum, Mrs. Farnum, Mrs. Thorpe, Dr. Dreher and Robert M. Ogden were eating breag-fast in the second diner, which was torn to pieces. The floor collapsed and the passengers were picked up

The seven alcoping-cars behind the diners were left intact, but the shock sprung many locks, imprisoning the occupants. Seth Low and Mrs. Low, Dr. McVicar and others were rescued when the doors were smashed open with axes. The passengers in the St. James were quickly removed, but the three negroes could not be saved. They breathed the flames and died. When he saw that the crash could not be avertand that the crain tone ed. Hunter, the engineer of the Ogden train, applied the emergency brakes and jumped. Practically all of the baggage, said to be valued at \$12,000, was

of orders led to the accident.

cial left tonight for the East, Profes-

MORE LAND FOR YAKIMAS

Gives Them 64,000 Acres Besides.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 29.-Since the treaty 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 293,837 acres that were not included within the reservation, but were were claimed by the Indians. To settle the dispute E. C. Barnard, a topographer of the Geological Survey, was detailed in January, 1966, 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 357,878 acres of which they had been deprived. Prior to his leaving the city, about

the last call Representative Jones made was 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 with reference to the 64,041 acres, the other 293,837 acres having been granted to the Indians by Mr. Jones' bill opening the reservation to sale and entry, to submit the matmine the rights of the Indians to the land. After thinking over this sug-gestion Mr. Jones could not see any reason for the introduction of the bill,

Mr. Jones said the Land Office had not recognized the right of the In-dians 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 legislation, although 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 right of the Indians in accordwith 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 render a decision within a few days.

Strike of Brewers Imminent.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 28.-The brewtified by the joint executive board of the International Union of Brewery Work-emn of the United States that the proposition submitted by them in lieu of the new contracts demanded by the employes 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 engineers, firemen and car-load ers, but refuse to agree to a modification of the existing contracts on certain ques-tions of principle. They also offer to ac cent the San Francisco or Portland contracts in their entirety.

Charleston, W. Va., yesterday was with-out water because of a break at the main pumphouse. All business dependent on estroyed.

It is said that a misunderstanding of orders led to the accident.

As a result of the wreck, President water in buckets from the river.

Survey Sustains Their Claims and Railroad Man's Objection to New Rate Bill.

COMMISSION CANNOT KNOW

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

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- At the meet ing 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 relative reductions on the part of the competing railways, thereby maintaining the correlation of rates originally complained of, thus compelling reductions in revenue without resulting in corresponding benefit to the complainants.
I do not believe that it is possible for fected the Western traffic. He said:

without resulting in corresponding benefit to the complainants.

I do 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 commercial and physical conditions the density of traffic and the competition of one locality as against another, so that these considerations further emphasize the statement that it would curtail and limit the earning capacity of the railroads that have now overcome disabilities as to location in both commercial and natural geographical conditions.

Mileage Rates Hurt 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 than an inquiry recently was made of me why it was that a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds was considered fair and reasonable on lumber from the Pacific Coast to Chicago, a distance of 2240 miles, while a rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds was charged on lumber from Ferguson. S. C., a distance of only a mile over 700 miles. I must concless I was unable to answer to the satisfaction of the inquirer or myself why there should be such a disparity in the rates, because I did not have any knowledge in regard to the conditions that surrounded the rate from the South to Chicago. It may be, and I have no doubt it is a fact, that there is a market for the immer manufactured at Perguson at nearby points which yields relatively a much greater revenue to the railway company than any rate which could be paid on the long haul to Chicago. Therefore, if they were obliged to fix the rate from the Pacific Coast or Ferguson 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 or the other, which is in my judgment one of the most convincing arguments that the rate-making power without a full knowledge of all conditions is the most destructive measure that can be devised for eliminating competition. If the commission is invested with power

Rates Depend on Local Conditions. The making of rates depends entirely upon the conditions that exist in the lo-

callties where the freight originates and the destination to which the railroad company is required to carry it. These conditions vary according to the resources and character of commodities shipped to and from various parts of the United States, so that the governing influence in the making of rates on particular commodities in one part of the country would not necessarily govern in another. The Western country, particularly, would suffer, because the greater the distance westfrom the Mississippi River, the more sparsely settled is the country, and necessarily the more limited the volume of tonnage.

Ninety-nine per cent of the complaints that are made of the tariffs of the various railroads are not that the rates in themselves are unreasonable or unjust, but that discrimination and preferences are shown, and that is what should be regulated and enforced so as to prevent the granting in any form, directly or indirectly, of preferential rates for communities or individuals.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin's disease is chickenpox not smallpox. The epidemic of cerebro-spinal men gitis in New York has abated with the ing of warm weather.

The shortage in the accounts of the mated at \$20,000, proves to be \$71,000. Fire broke out on the upper floor of St. Vincent's College at the Benedictine Monastery at Latrobe, Pa., yesterday, but the monks put it out.

Arrangements are being made for a cele-bration about Thanksgiving day in all synagogues of the United States for the debration of the 250th anniversary of the irst setttlement of Jews in the United States.

Arrangements have been practically ompleted for the American Church Congrees, which will be held in Brooklyn from May 9 to 12, inclusive. Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, will deliver the opening address. Topics of interest to church workers will be discussed by well-known ninisters from all sections of the country.

Mayor Sued on Contract.

BUTTE, Mont., April 29 .- A \$50,000 suit on a contract for certain testi-mony was filed in the District Court this afternoon by Elmer Hughes against Mayor Patrick Mullins, of this city. The contract on which the suit sed is one alleged to have been made for the purpose of securing evidence which resulted in the sale of the Comanche mine by Mr. Mullins to the Boston & Montana Company for \$150. After securing the evidence which enabled Mullins to consummate the sale. Hughes claims that he refused to settle in accordance with his agree ment.

Ice Moving in the North.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 29 .- A speial 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 offhore and the chances are that the ice has gone for the Summer. There is a little water running at Fort Gibbons, although the ice has not

vet started. The Tanana River is open many places. The ice will go out this stream ten days earlier than last

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 engrossing clerks, there will be no money available for the construction of the Slate 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

Salmon River in Idaho Is Reported to Be Rich.

STREAKS HALF-INCH THICK

Stampeders Into Thunder Mountain Passed Over Country Full of Quartz of Porous Forma-

tion Instead of White.

DENVER, April 29.-Gold discoveries near the headwaters of the Salmon River in Idaho are reported and presage the opening of a new mining district which may rival any heretofere 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 3665 ounces a ton. The ore is a rusty sugar quartz mixed with iron that looks more like coal cinders than phenomenally rich

Mr. Howell said that the ore was found near Yellow Jucket Creek, one of the tributaries of the Salmon River, along which many millions of dollars' worth of piacer gold has been found. The dis-trict is 125 miles from the nearest rail-road 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 differ-ent from the white quartz veins which have heretofore been prospected by the placer miners of that country in their search for the ledges containing gold values. Idaho produced over \$200,000,000 of placer gold, yet there has been com-paratively little gold quarts 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 susociated with these veins. the district as being remarkably favor

field, and a stampede is anticipated in the early Summer when the roads to the

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

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 .- (Spe

cial)—Excessive smoking by her hus-band while in the house is the prin-cipal 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 jeop-ardy, 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 impreg-nated 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 exnd common courtesies to her. Mrs. Shawhan desires to resume her

sued Washington Dental Board for

naiden name of Pattison.

TACOMA, Wash. April 39 .- (Special.)-After a hard-fought trial in the \$50,000 damage suit of Dr. Edwin J. Brown against George W. Striker and other mem-bers of the State Dental Board of 1900, 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 offi-

er is not responsible for damages to any one for any judgment he may render, or decision made, however erring, negligently or ignorantly he may act in rendering t, 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

Retired Burglar-When I was in do business never bothered wit any safes ceptin de ourglar-proof ones. His Friend-Why not? Retired Burglar-Becuz they're the only ones olds is likely to keep money in.—Brooklyn



THE QUARDIAN OF OUR BODY.

The foremost biologist of our day, M. Metschnikoff, has shown the world of science that there are leucocytes in our blood that act as scavengers or policemen. These policemen which are called plague cytes look out for the noxious or porsonous 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 plagueytes, and we enjoy immunity from disease so long as our blood contains pleuty of phagocytes and red blood corpuscies.

"A new broom sweeps clean"—and in

long as our blood contains pleuty of phagocytus 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 alterative 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—for eradicating the poisons from the blood. In some way the poisons from the blood are increased in number and strength—so that we are put in the best possible shape to resist disease—to cure neuralgia, colds, catarrh, and inoseible shape to resist disease traigia, colds, catarra, and into cure ner

cipient consumption.

The more study and time is given to the "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. Plerce, the noted specialist of Buffalo, "the health and comfort of the average person depends entirely on this 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 neuralgia, which is the cry of the starved nerves for food. Headaches, cold in the head, catarrh—and many other things are due to stagnation of the blood."

Dr. Pierce's Piezzant Pellets are a mild laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.