A PIONEER AERONAUT

The Brave and Daring Frenchman Pilatre de Rozier.

TRAGIC END OF HIS CAREER.

He Was the First Aeronaut to Lose His Life From a Balloon, and He Was Dashed to Death With a Companion From a Height of 1,700 Feet.

Jean Francois Pilatre de Rozier, who was born at Metz in 1756 and who was killed, a martyr to his zeal, by a fall from his balloon at Boulogne, France, June 15, 1795, was the first aeronaut to lose his life in the dangerous work of mastering the air.

Pilatre de Rozier, who had made ascents in the Montgalfier balloon, determined to solve the question of balloons as mediums for carrying passengers and could think and dream of nothing but how he could fashion a machine that would carry him on an aerial voyage. When his balloon was finished he made some twenty-three ascents, nearly always alone, but occasionally accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes, a brave soldier and one who had faith in Pilatre's ideas. The balloon was always held captive by strong cords.

Whenever he went up there was a crowd to watch him. One day there was a thrilling moment. The balloon drifted toward some high trees, and it seemed inevitable that the tissues would be torn by the branches and Pilatre dashed to the ground. They saw the young man calmly throw a bunch of straw on his fire and quickly pour over it two small bottles of oil. Instantly the fierce heat sent the balloon up safely, and it swept beyond the danger line of the trees. A mighty shout went up from the crowd, and when he came down Pilatre had an ovation.

He now felt ready to make his grand experimental trial trip, but the king would not allow him to go, as he feared to lose so brave and scientific a man. Pilatre was in despair, and at length the king said that he would give him the opportunity to test the safety of his balloon in the following way: He would give full pardon to any two criminals who were willing to go up in it, provided Pilatre did not himself go.

The scientist was very angry. He said: "What! Shall vile criminals, foul murderers, men rejected from the bosom of society, have the glory of being the first to navigate the air? Never while Pilatre de Rozier draws breath!"

After repented prayers for permission to make his experiment he appealed to the influence of the Duchess de Polignac, the governess of the royal children. To her petitions the Marquis d'Arlandes added his and asked to be allowed to accompany Pilatre. At length consent was obtained.

On Nov. 21, 1783, Pilatre and the marquis made an ascent from the gardens of the Chateau de la Muette, in the Bois. They sailed safely across the Seine, over the Hospital For Old Soldiers, over the Military school and landed about five miles from Paris. Their return was greeted with wild enthusiasm.

The marquis rode back, but Pilatre had to go first to his house and get a coat, for some one had stolen his in the mixup of their coming down, when the balloon, of course, collapsed.

Pilatre now announced that he would cross the channel from Boulogne to England. A wealthy Frenchman advanced the money to construct an improved machine that he was certain could stay in the air as long as necessary. This new invention was a balloon filled with hydrogen gas. Under it was a cylinder by which he expected to rarefy the air contained in it so that he could either ascend or descend easily and so reach currents of air that would take him in any desired direction.

It was five months before there came a day suitable for making the aerial trip. A physician who loved adventure and believed in the success of the experiment went with him from Boulogne.

They cut the cords that held the balloon at 7 o'clock in the morning. The ascent was majestic, and when at a height of 200 feet the balloon swept into a current of air that took it toward the channel. Suddenly a cross current swept it back.

Pilatre hastened to let some cold air into the cylinder and in some way made a rent in the balloon. They were 1,700 feet high, and instantly they were dashed to the earth, mangled and crushed frightfully.

France still remembers his enthusiastic faith in his scientific efforts, and in many places are memorials and inscriptions that perpetuate his fame.—Boston Globe.

The Dental Ornaments.

Visitor (passing through dining room with little Tommy, discovers mince pie on sideboard)—Heigho, but that's a fine pie! Who made it?

Tommy—Gran'ma; she always makes the pies.

Visitor—Does she, indeed? Well, I'd like to get my teeth into that one.

Tommy—You would, eh? Well, gran'ma's got ahead of you. Don't you see the prints of her'n all around the edges? —Boston Courier.

Trespassing.

"You accuse this aviator of trespassing in your garden?"

"Yes, judge. I caught him among my air currents."—New York Herald.

Wind puffs up empty bladders, opinion fools.—Socrates.

MRS. LAKE'S SECRET.

She Kept It Well, Though She Loved to Talk Things Over.

By BELLE MANIATES.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

"Ethel, don't you go up to the house," said the moon faced woman coming out on the porch of the farmhouse. "'Twill only harrow your feelings."

"It seems like shirking to let you go for me," said Ethel Sturgis, "but I do dread to see the familiar things again."

"I'll go to town and get that new auctioneer and drive him to your house to tag the things. Tomorrow I'll go to the auction and finish the business, and you won't have to go."

"You have been so kind to us, Mrs. Lake," said Ethel wistfully as the comely, good natured woman slapped the reins over the broad backed horse and drove down the road.

Then the girl returned to the house and vigorously applied herself to household tasks. She dared not be idle long enough to think and remember. It was two years since she and her father had left the little town in the east and bought the farm that was to bring them prosperity. Things had gone very wrong from the start. A cloudburst, the Hessian fly, her father's illness and the failure of a bank brought about the loss of the farm.

All they had left was a forty acre piece. Their household goods were to be auctioned on the morrow to enable them to buy the stock and implements for their little remnant of land. Their kind hearted neighbor had invited them to remain at her house while the sale was in progress, and she insisted that they continue to accept her hospitality during the construction of the little cabin her father purposed to build on the "forty."

Toward evening Mrs. Lake returned from her expedition.

"We got them all tagged, Ethel," she said cheerfully. "That auctioneer's a dandy. I got him interested in your pa, telling him what chunks your bad luck had come in."

Ethel winced. She knew her neighbor's propensity for "talking over"

ON THE THRESHOLD STOOD A TALL, LITHE LIMBED MAN.

things, and she felt that she would rather realize less from the sale than have her private affairs discussed with a stranger.

"If only you could have brought yourself," continued the loquacious woman, "to have taken Austin Hobert. He's so well fixed and so kind. He's just wild over you."

"I wouldn't marry a man for those reasons," said Ethel.

"Well, he isn't so bad looking—one eye just a mite off and his legs aren't quite true. But you can't have everything. Sometimes I think you have had a love affair and been crossed, Ethel, to let such a fine chance go by."

The girl smiled faintly.

"I told the auctioneer about you and how you helped your pa and kept his spirits up, and he said you must be plucky."

Ethel wondered vaguely if she had confided in him regarding Austin Hobert also. "It doesn't matter, though," she thought sadly. "Nothing does now."

The next day when Mrs. Lake returned from the auction she was in a state of jubilance and excitement.

"Oh, Ethel, the things brought twice what your pa thought they would. Here—Mr. Sturgis, the auctioneer sent you this check."

Walter Sturgis took the check and glanced at it eagerly. His face flushed, and he looked curiously at his daughter.

"How much is it, father?" asked Ethel, extending her hand for the check.

But he had stowed the check carefully away in his pocket, and, naming the amount, he left the room.

"Oh," she exclaimed thankfully, "that will buy the implements, a team, a cow, wagon, two hogs and some chickens. Who bid in the things, Mrs. Lake? Were the neighbors all there?"

"Yes, and a lot of town folks. What do you think brought the most?"

"Why, I suppose father's bedroom set. It is real mahogany, you know."

"No, sir; it was your little writing desk."

"My desk! Who bought it? Why was it bid up?"

"Austin Hobert was bound to have

MOORISH SOLDIERS.

Their Methods In Battle and Their System of Signals.

At fighting on horseback the Moors are adepts and extremely mobile. But they are incorrigibly lazy and seldom indulge in night attack. When they attack in force the horsemen usually give a lift to the foot soldiers who accompany them or allow them to run alongside and hold on to a stirrup iron. The mounted men then make a charge, wheel round and retire and make way for the footmen, who crawl along the ground, almost invisible, and who rise to the attack if they come within striking distance of the enemy. As a rule, the Riffians prefer to lure detached parties into an ambush or defile and thus inflict heavy loss upon them. The mounted men seldom dismount to fire, and their firing, being from the saddle, is very inaccurate. Should the advance of the white troops be slow or hesitating the Moors effect a bold combination between horsemen and footmen and generally succeed in inflicting heavy losses on their enemy.

The prime tactics of the Moors are to delay the advance of an enemy as much as possible by mounted rifle fire until they can discern its extent and direction and subsequently to try enveloping the advancing force. The tribes also indulge in sniping, but not to a very great extent, and they also fight individually. They do not neglect opportunities for stratagem and can effect some very clever ruses. They are also guilty of abusing the services of the white flag in action.

The Moorish intelligence system is an excellent one, and the tribes are seldom without information regarding the movements of an enemy. They have also an excellent system of signaling at night by means of small fires dotted about the hills and ravines, which are obscured and revealed in accordance with an ingenious code of signals known to themselves.—Chicago News.

DREAM INSPIRATION.

Intellectual Achievements Born of Visions In Sleep.

It is well known, says H. Addington Bruce in Success Magazine, that dreams have stimulated men to remarkable intellectual achievements and have even supplied the material for these achievements. Thus Coleridge composed "Kubla Khan" in a dream. Tartini got his "Devil's Sonata" from a dream in which the devil appeared and challenged him to a musical competition. It was a dream that gave Voltaire the first canto of his "Henriade," and Dante's "Divina Commedia" is likewise said to have been inspired by a dream.

Many novelists on their own admission have obtained the plots for some of their best works from materials provided in dreams. A particularly impressive instance is that of Robert Louis Stevenson, whose "Chapter on Dreams" in his book "Across the Plains" should be read by all who would learn what dreams can do for a man intellectually. The solution of baffling mathematical problems, the ideas necessary to complete some invention, have been supplied by dreams. Occasionally the dreamer has been known to rise in his sleep and jot down the information thus acquired.

In such cases he usually forgets all about the helpful dream and on awaking is greatly surprised at finding the record he has made of it, which shows that—as with the visions so potently influencing health—it is possible for dreams to aid a man in an intellectual way without his being consciously aware of them.

Notice For Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.
October 9, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Archie Z. Barnard, of Hardman, Oregon, who, on April 8th, 1908, made homestead entry No. 15948, for SW¼ SE¼ E½ SW¼ and lot 3, section 19, township 4 south range 26 E W.M. has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. P. Williams, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on the 22d day of Novembdr, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edward Merrill, Fred Knighton, Frank Cramer and Maurice Devore all of Hardman, Oregon.

Oc 21'Nov18 C. W. MOORE, Register.

Proposals Invited.

The County Court of Morrow County will receive sealed proposals for the service of County Physician for Morrow County for the year 1910. Proposals to be filed with the County Clerk of Morrow County before One o'clock p. m., Jan. 7, 1910. Each proposal to be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal as required by law.

The County Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

C. C. PATTERSON,
Co. Judge.

Administrator's Sale of Real Property.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Umatilla County.

In the matter of the estate of Kate Cunningham, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Kate Cunningham, deceased, pursuant to order of the above entitled County Court made on December 21, 1909, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at one o'clock p. m., on January 24th, 1910, at the front door of the Court House of Morrow County, Oregon, in the town of Heppner in that county, the following described real property belonging to said estate, in said Morrow County, to wit: The east half of section 16 in township 1 south of range 29 east of Willamette Meridian: all sales to be made subject to confirmation by said County Court.

Dated December 23, 1909.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM,
Administrator of the estate of Kate Cunningham, deceased. Dec30 Jan27

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Isolated Tract.

Public Land Sale.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon,
December 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906 [34 Stats., 517], we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of February 1910, at this office, the following described land:

The W½ SW¼ section 32, T 2 S, and the SW¼ NE¼ section 6, T. 3 S., R. 29 E. W. M., serial No. 05918.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

Dec30 Jan27 F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.
COLON R. EBERHARD, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon,
December 20, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, That the State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 14, 1848, and the acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, the SE¼ NW¼ and SW¼ NW¼ section 28, T 1 S, R 27 E W M, serial No. 07429.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands above described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land or for any other reason to the disposal to applicant, may file their affidavits of protest in this office at any time prior to the approval or certification of said selection by the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office

Dec 30 Jan 27 F. C BRAMWELL, Register.

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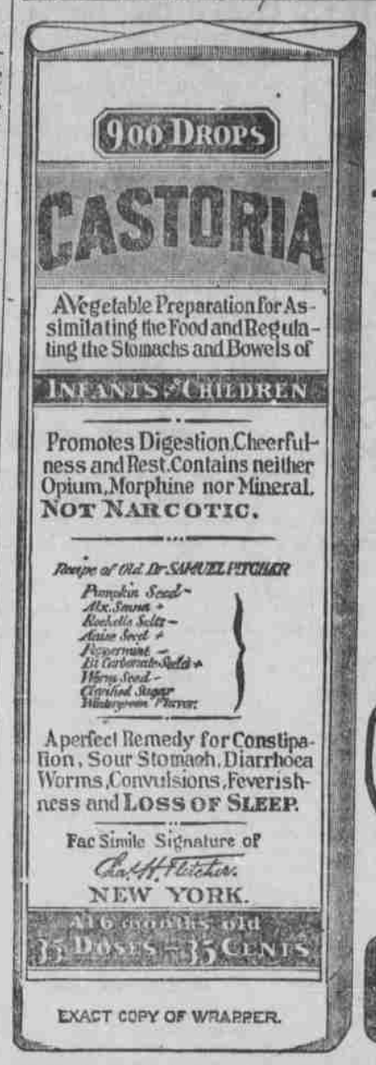

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BOX 19 . . . . . PORTLAND, OREGON

"Well Irrigation of Small Farms in the Willamette Valley" is the title of a booklet recently issued by the passenger department of O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific Company lines in Oregon, of which Wm. McMurray is the general passenger agent. The author is R. M. Brereton, of Portland. The publication is devoted to an explanation of the well-irrigation system and the advantages which may be derived therefrom, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every farmer and agriculturist in Oregon. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained free of charge on application to Wm. McMurray, Portland Oregon.

Notice For Publication.

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Lagrande, Oregon,
October 11, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Artimus Brown of Heppner, Oregon, who, on July 11th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 13096, serial No. 07057, for S½ NE¼ N½ SE¼, section 18, township 5 S. Range 27 E. W. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. P. Williams, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Heppner, Oregon, on the 6th day of December, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles Ridgeway, Enoch Cave, John F. Ridgeway and Walter Davis, all of Heppner, Oregon.

Oc14Nov18 F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.

Knights of Pythias.

Doric Lodge No. 20, K. of P.—Meets every Tuesday evening. Visiting members invited.

VAWTER CRAWFORD, C. C.
GARFIELD CRAWFORD, K. of R. & S.