

### SCHLEY INQUIRY COURT.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Men Who Compose It.

### ADMIRAL BENHAM'S EXPLOIT

How the Hero of Rio de Janeiro Protected the American Flag—Admiral Kimberly's Bravery at the Apia Disaster—A Notable Incident—Facts About Captain Lemly.

The members of the Schley-Sampson court are distinctively fighting men. Each has been connected with a celebrated event in naval annals. Of Admiral Dewey, the hero of the battle of Manila Bay, it is unnecessary to speak. His record is familiar to all. His associates, Rear Admiral Kimberly and Rear Admiral Benham, are both retired officers. The former was retired in 1892 and the latter in 1894. Admiral Kimberly is 71 years of age and Admiral Benham 69 years. Each saw over 45 years of active service.

### QUICK LOADING OF SHIPS.

New Device Soon to Be Tested in New York Harbor.

The rapid loading or discharging of a vessel's cargo is always a matter of much importance and interest to shippers and ship owners. In the course of a few weeks a barge equipped with a patent device will be exhibited in New York harbor. It is known as an automatic vessel discharging and conveying apparatus and, according to the promoters of the enterprise, it will revolutionize the handling of grain, coal, ore, etc.

This new delivery barge is devised to overcome difficulties experienced in coaling warships and vessels of all kinds in dock and in harbor and especially in coaling them away from land, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Its application, however, will extend. It is claimed, to the cheap and rapid handling of all kinds of materials now moved in vessels and barges and unloaded by the comparatively slow and costly means of buckets, shovels, barrows and the like.

The system, which is soon to be given a practical test at New York, consists of a barge or other vessel, a conveyor running substantially the length of the vessel on a line with the keel and with a compartment underneath the entire load carried, a feed controlling the flow of material upon the conveyor or conveyor belt, an elevator receiving the material as it is discharged by the conveyor and elevating same to a point above the deck of the barge, and an outboard conveyor to receive the material from the delivery end of the elevator and to discharge it at the point desired.

The estimated cost of delivering material out of this patent barge is from 1 to 3 cents per ton, varying with the character of materials and the conditions of handling. The rates for unloading from barges now in use run from 15 cents to 40 cents and over. As to the saving in time, coal, for instance, cannot now be unloaded from barges and placed in steamships faster than 40 tons an hour, taking ten hours to unload the average barge of 400 tons. By the new system, it is asserted, coal can be delivered on steamer at the rate of from 200 to 600 tons an hour, according to the size of the coaling barge and conveyor belt used.

### DARING FEMINE NIMRODS.

Three Denver Women to Hunt Lions Alone.

Three women have just started from Denver into the wilds of the Rocky mountains to hunt what mountain lions and other wild game Vice President Roosevelt left, says the New York Journal. They are Mrs. Jeannette Putnam, Mrs. Thomas Chivington and Miss Lou Bergh. It is their intention to beat the record made by the vice president in the lion killing line.

Mrs. Putnam is the champion woman shot of Wisconsin. She has hunted all through that state and brought down much big game. Mrs. Chivington is a Chicago society woman and has had no experience in this line. Miss Bergh is a Denver stenographer and likewise has had no experience.

Speaking of the hunt the other day, Mrs. Putnam said: "We intend to go after big game while on our camping trip, and I feel sure we can make a better catch than our distinguished vice president did on his recent trip to the wilds of Colorado." The party will travel by stage 25 miles from Gypsum; from thence by wagon to Sweetwater lake, where the country is very wild, wildcats, mountain lions and bears being plentiful. They will sleep in a tent and eat nothing in the way of meat that they don't shoot.

### CHAMPION WALL SCALERS.

Chicago's Crack Military Company, the Fusiliers, Will Tour Europe. Chicago's crack military organization, the Fusiliers, has received its new uniforms. The men made their appearance in the uniforms at Santa Fe park a few days ago. They are making all arrangements, says the Chicago American, for a tour of Europe in 1902 for the giving of public entertainments.

The Chicago Fusiliers were organized a little over a year ago by Captain G. A. Hurd, who organized and drilled the Aurora Zouaves. Since their organization they have been drilling twice each week. The company numbers 24 men, including the officers. Captain Hurd is assisted by Lieutenant C. E. Rexstrew.

They have become letter perfect in the manual of arms, and their execution of difficult maneuvers has been the subject of much praise. They handle guns at the rate of 150 revolutions a minute. Another feature they have introduced into their work is the scaling of a wall 14 feet in height, raising the American flag and firing 14 guns, in the quick time of 20 seconds. The company's record for getting over a 20 foot wall is 18 seconds, which beats all previous records by six seconds.

The former record of 24 seconds was held by the Aurora Zouaves, who are now touring Europe. It is Captain Hurd's intention to increase the membership of the Fusiliers to 40 men.

### Good Word For Hospitals.

A German professor declares that a poor man in a hospital is better off than a rich patient in his own home, and he hopes that this fact will help to overcome the prejudice against hospitals.

### NEW IDEA IN ASTRONOMY

An Exhaustive Study of Parallaxes Planned.

### VIENNA DOCTOR SUGGESTED PLAN.

Astronomers From Yale University Unite With Four Large Observatories in Europe to Engage in the Work—What Has Been Accomplished in the Past Year.

Dr. William L. Elkin, director of the Yale astronomical observatory, announces, according to a special dispatch from New Haven to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, that plans have been made to devote the heliometer at the observatory to the most novel scheme in the history of astronomical stations in the universities of the world. Five large institutions, four in Europe and Yale in America, have formed a co-operative association to study parallaxes more extensively and exhaustively than would otherwise be possible.

Professor Elkin's annual report, which was recently announced, describes in detail the experimental work which has been carried on the past year with the heliometer, which has been the principal instrument used at the station the past year. Nearly all that has been done at the observatory the past year has been with the heliometer and cameras. The most important work done has been to secure several supplementary series on the parallaxes of large proper motion stars.

Professor Elkin made the original measurement of the group just 14 years ago. The repetition of the measuring by Mr. Smith will, it is expected, be of practical value in settling the character of the relative motions of the system.

Professor Elkin is busy at present carrying out a reduction of his previous triangulation and introducing the systematic corrections which have been found to be required. This is being done in connection with some further investigations on these systematic divergences.

Professor Elkin announces that the planned work on Eros had to be given up because of the faintness of the planet and because of the fact that it is too near our zenith to admit of reliable measurements.

### CENSUS BUREAU FACTS.

Statistics About the People of the Great Southwest.

The census bureau at Washington recently made public its figures giving the population by sex, nativity and color of the third group of states, including Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Indian Territory, the results being as follows: Indiana—Males, 1,285,404; females, 1,231,058; native, 2,374,341; foreign, 142,121; white, 2,458,532; colored, 57,960. Of the colored 207 are Chinese, 5 Japanese, 243 Indians and the remainder negroes.

Indian Territory—Males, 208,962; females, 183,108; native, 387,202; white, 302,680; colored, 89,380. Of those classified as colored 36,858 are negroes, 27 Chinese, 117 Indians taxed and 51,397 Indians not taxed.

Iowa—Males, 1,156,940; females, 1,075,004; native, 1,925,933; foreign, 306,920; white, 2,218,907; colored, 18,186, including 12,693 negroes, 104 Chinese, 7 Japanese and 382 Indians.

Kansas—Males, 768,716; females, 701,779; native, 1,343,810; foreign, 120,686; white, 1,416,319; colored, 54,176, including 52,003 negroes, 39 Chinese, 4 Japanese and 2,130 Indians.

Activity in Automobile Patents. By all odds the automobile section is the busiest of all the divisions of the patent office these days, says The American Automobile. Since all the fashionable world has taken to automobile and this sport is no longer a fad, the inventors of the country seem to have turned their attention to bringing out improvements in motors, carriages and other parts.

The failures are often due to lack of summer and fall moisture, and late plowing, insufficiently prepared seed bed, then to severity of winter and unfavorable springs. The short-handed farmer who must plow and help his neighbors thresh before plowing for wheat allows weeds to absorb a large share of available moisture in July and August before ready to plow, does not conserve and store up sufficient soil moisture to insure quick germination in the spring.

Often ground has so nearly dried out before plowing that firm moist seed bed cannot be secured, and seed germinates slowly and unevenly. Often winter with soil and subsoil moist two-thirds of a foot in depth.

# JUST A LITTLE OF YOUR TIME TO CONSIDER SOME FACTS ABOUT GRAIN DRILLS

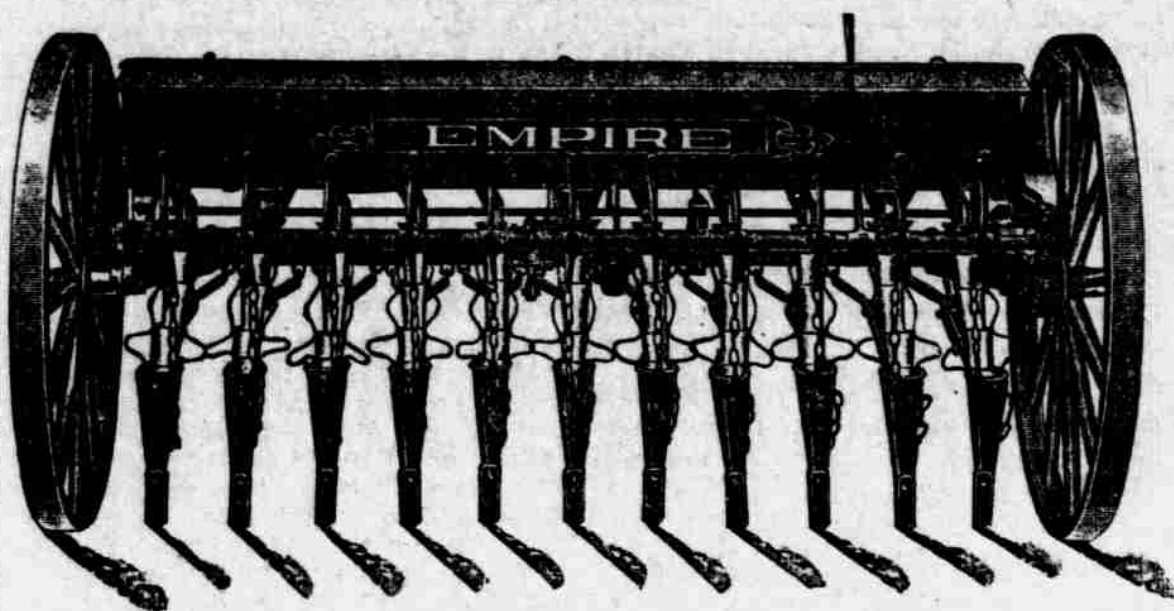
## THEY MAY HURT, BUT NEVER YET DID AN INJUSTICE.

It is not our purpose herein to reiterate the claim of "BEST" made by our hundred competitors without proof of the claim or to claim superiority by reason of a half century of existence without explaining why we have not made money enough to re-

tire on, but wish to convey to the mind of the reader some idea of the facts now existing in relation to Grain Drills now made and for sale.

The "EMPIRE" was the first drill made with runners. An established fact. Its popularity forced others to make drills like it. An apparent fact. There are more of them sold now annually than drills of any other make. An unquestionable fact. There are more of them now used than all other makes combined. A satisfactory fact to us.

THE DEVICE WHICH IS CREATING A REVOLUTION IN GRAIN SOWING SECURES FOR THE SEED AIR AND MOISTURE, AND FOR THE FARMERS AN INCREASED YIELD.



The above cut shows the 12-shoe drill with chain. This is the staple size for three-horse drill. With chain covers it is of the same draft as a fifteen-hoe drill in sowing grain at the same depth. Made with two poles, four-inch tire, double neck-yoke, two truss-rod and well braced frame. Shipped with four horse evener and neck-yoke which can readily be changed for three horses.

The lightest in draft of all seeding machinery. Presses the bottom of the furrow, causing the moisture to rise and germinate the seed.

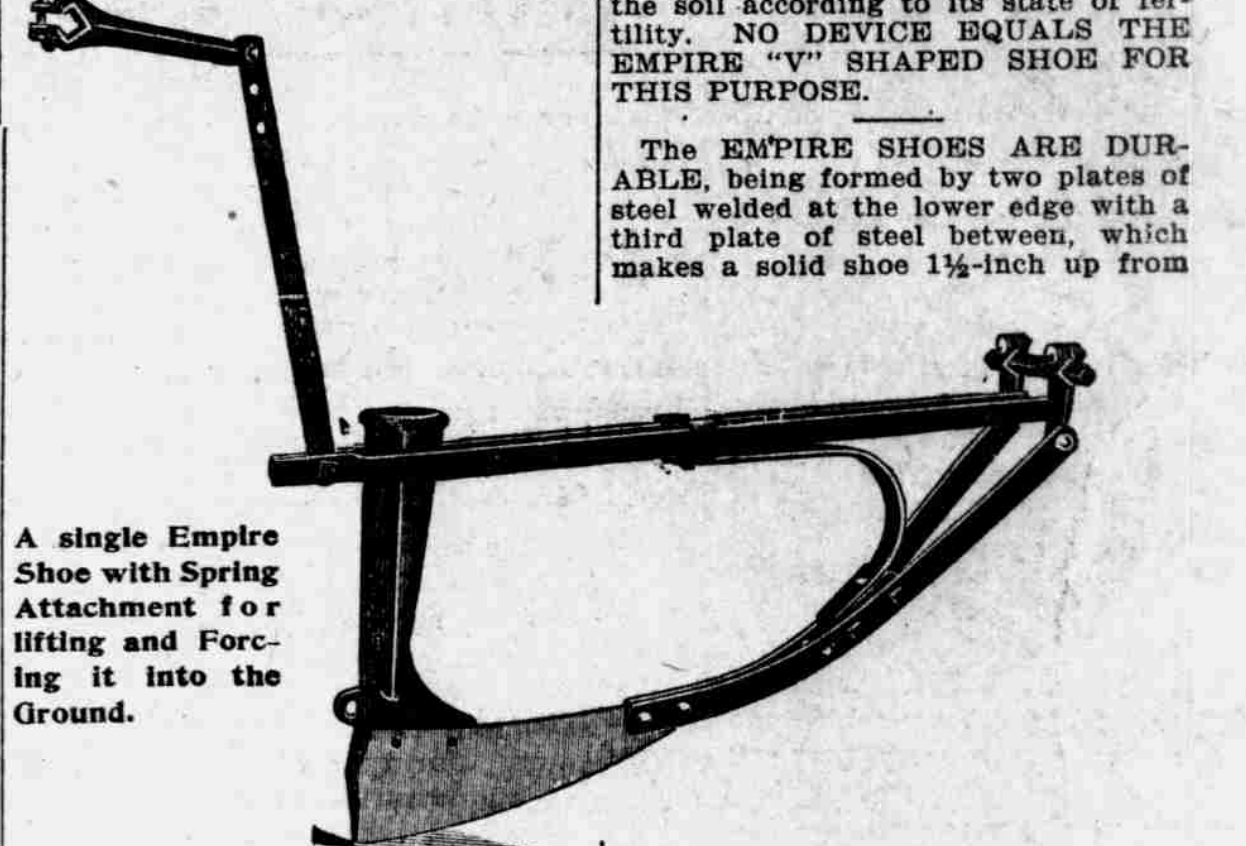
perfect trash rider, lighter in draft than a hoe drill or broadcast seeder, something which works perfectly in wet as well as dry ground; cuts into the sod and deposits the seed where nothing else will work at all. In dry ground it secures a better yield by pressing the bottoms of the furrows which forms a perfect seed bed.

Does not clog with stubble, weeds or trash, but presses them into the ground and passes over. Draws steadily through the soil and deposits the seed at a uniform depth.

Pressure of the ground below the seed secures for the grain all of the three important factors—HEAT, AIR and MOISTURE; and with even distribution and not too great depth, the best possible results will be obtained from the soil according to its state of fertility. NO DEVICE EQUALS THE EMPIRE "V" SHAPED SHOE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

The EMPIRE Shoe is the result of many years experience and careful study to obtain the most perfect device for forming drill furrows. It is a

The EMPIRE SHOES ARE DURABLE, being formed by two plates of steel welded at the lower edge with a third plate of steel between, which makes a solid shoe 1 1/4-inch up from



A single Empire Shoe with Spring Attachment for lifting and forcing it into the ground.

The lower edge, giving it sufficient width to allow seed to fall to the bottom of the furrow and supplying reserve material to draw out when the shoe requires sharpening. These shoes are tempered plow-share steel, will wear longer and scour better than the soft shoes in use on most other drills.

The EMPIRE has either chain or pressure wheels for covers.

Empire Pressure Wheels always follow the shoes in a vertical position. They have no side play and never wear in the hub. The wheel is independent of the shoe; raising and falling of the wheel does not effect the pressure on the shoe. Forty pounds pressure can be thrown on each wheel.

### The Spring Pressure Device

The pressure spring is one of the most important features in a shoe drill. Upon it depends to a great extent the depth at which the grain is planted, the surmounting of obstructions by the shoes and the alignment of the rows.

A purchaser cannot be too particular in examining the spring pressure device in purchasing a drill. Should the spring be too weak or too strong, liable to break, difficult to repair or incapable of adjustment, the drill is apt to cause worry and trouble to the dealer and farmer.

### REGULAR SIZES.

Shoe Drills—12 to 20 Shoe, 5, 6 and 7 inches apart.

### Prices.

12-shoe .....	\$ 65.00
14-shoe .....	75.00
16-shoe .....	85.00
18-shoe .....	100.00
20-shoe .....	110.00

accurately as if done with a sealed half bushel measure by a skilled farmer. It is this peculiarity which distinguishes it from all other drills and makes it a FORCED FEED. The vital principle of a grain drill is its feeding device. This element in the EMPIRE is strictly scientific and the more it is studied and understood, the more its advantages are appreciated. It is the full realization of the force feed idea and needs no argument to sustain the claim.

IT IS AS POSITIVE and as accurate as the sealed half bushel as it controls and measures the grain. POSITION DOES NOT EFFECT IT. It sows the same quantity going up hill, on the level or down hill. ITS MOTION IS SLOW, wear slight, repair costs small, and will do as good work after long service as when new.

IT SOWS wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, peas, beans, corn, clover, timothy, millet, pumpkin and beet seed or any other seed ever sown. IS IT WISE to buy a complicated drill when one that is simple can be had and do the work better? HOPPER BOTTOM. The bottom of the grain box is made of triangular blocks placed between each of the feed runs. This helps in sowing and is a benefit when seeding is finished and the drill has to be cleaned out.

CUT-OFF VALVES for each run are placed inside of the box ready for use when wanted and out of the way when not needed. THE ZIG-ZAG is operated by a lever easily reached from either end and the shoes can be set even or zig-zagged from three to six inches, which is a big advantage in trashy ground, as should the shoes occasionally gather trash under them, instead of raising up the shoes, take hold of your zig-zag lever throwing the shoes either forward or back, causing them to pass over the obstruction when the drill is in motion.

There is NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES' NECKS.

# Lincoln Supply Co.

## Formerly Farmers Supply Assn.

### 128-130-132 North 13th St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

We sell everything. Send 10 cents to pay part postage on OUR LARGE, NEW CATALOGUE, which will be ready to mail about September 1st.

### WINTER WHEAT

How Forty Bushels to the Acre Can be Raised—Detailed Report From One Farm.

Noticing the crops from Culbertson eastward to Crete, July 4 and 5, the marked superiority of the winter over spring wheat was apparent. Nearly all the winter wheat was safe, while the spring wheat suffered from trying heat and dry weather. Over the South Platte region and doubtless a larger portion of the state the winter wheat properly handled is safer than spring wheat.

In the history of a crop grown by the wheat grower in Nebraska the most successful was the wheat raised on a farm near Crete, Neb. Ground was plowed in July and early August, as soon as preceding crop of grain could be removed. Each day's plowing was harrowed twice the same day. As soon as each field was plowed six-horse teams cross-harrowed.

Once in ten days repeated harrows, fine firm seed bed secured; soil moisture conserved, weed growth kept down; seeded September 5 to 20 with 1 1/2 bushels per acre of Turkey Red wheat. Careful to drill east and west, crosswise of prevailing winds. Depth of seeding 2 1/2 to 3 inches; wheat covered the ground before winter. Part of the crop was harrowed lightly late in March to break winter crust. Cut and threshed out of shock, using two steam threshers and two sets of men.

This to get into Chicago in July. Optimum yield of respective fields 40, 45, 47 1/2, 48 and 52 bushels per acre. The first cut tested 64 1/2 pounds to the bushel, graded No. 1 hard, and average of all car lots sold for 74 1/2 cents per bushel.

Local elevator received, cleaned and shipped crop for 1 cent a bushel. Freight and other shipping expenses, 18 cents a bushel. Cost of threshing from field and hauling, average of 1 1/2 miles to the elevator, 10 cents a bushel. Allowing \$3.00 per acre for use of land, \$2.50 per day for team work, \$1.00 for hand work, cost of placing wheat in elevator 26 cents a bushel, average about \$11.40 per acre.

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