

DEUTSCH PRIZE TRIALS

Former Inventors and Tests of Dirigible Balloons.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S OTHER AGENENTS

General Plan Formed by the Darling Young Navigator, Who is an Engineer by Profession—Expert's Description of the Construction of Balloon That Was Wrecked.

The Deutsch prize, which M. Santos-Dumont, who has just narrowly escaped death in attempting to circle the Eiffel tower in his dirigible balloon, has been trying for two summers to win, was offered in March, 1900, says the New York Tribune. The conditions of the contest were these: The aeronaut should start from Suresnes, about three and one-half miles from the Eiffel tower, make a voyage around that colossal structure and return to the point of departure inside of 30 minutes. To do so it would be necessary to travel at the rate of 14 miles or more an hour for full seven miles and demonstrate the feasibility of propelling, steering and otherwise successfully managing his craft. The sum to be given is \$20,000.

M. Santos-Dumont got his start up several times in the spring and summer of 1900 and made the attempt informally—that is, without summoning the judges to witness the performance. Finally he made a trial under official scrutiny. This was in September. But something went wrong with his apparatus, and he descended before completing the journey. His first notable ascent this year was not made over the Suresnes-Eiffel tower course and hence was not an attempt to secure the prize. He sailed from St. Cloud to the Longchamps race course and simply maneuvered in the air.

The general plan which this daring young navigator pursues is much like that of Captain Krebs' and Renard of the French army in 1885. They employed a gas bag to sustain their apparatus and shaped it like a cigar in order to reduce atmospheric resistance. With a screw propeller, driven by an electric motor and storage battery, Krebs and Renard developed a speed of 14 miles an hour, but this was maintained for only a few minutes.

Among those who have followed this well known precedent was the German Count von Zeppelin, who tried his airship over Lake Constance last year both in July and October. The enormous size of the craft—it was over 400 feet long—and the man's own prominence as a military officer and friend of the king of Wurttemberg attracted so much attention to the venture that scarcely anybody noticed Santos-Dumont, whose work was really much more promising. Von Zeppelin had a big ship with a feeble engine, a small gasoline motor, while the modest young Brazilian in Paris had a small ship, with a motor which was relatively much more powerful. In certain details perhaps his craft was superior. Von Zeppelin was doomed to failure from the outset. He made eight or ten miles an hour for a few minutes, but could not beat the record. He spent a good deal of money, mostly his own, and has now definitely retired from the field.

Santos-Dumont is an engineer by profession and about 26 years old. His gasoline motor is a marvel of lightness. It was designed especially by the Messrs. Daimler, develops seven horsepower and weighs 70 pounds. The gasoline tanks are cigar shaped. But even with this beautiful equipment, in some respects unequalled, Santos-Dumont has not yet beaten the record of Krebs and Renard.

This accident, which resulted so happily, reminds one of the fate of Herr Lilienthal, who lost his life in August, 1896, through the wrecking of his flying machine. That device was practically a pair of large wings and meant to sustain him while he slid down an aerial slope from a house top or a cliff. He had made 2,000 such flights before his death.

A young Englishman, Pileher, who imitated Lilienthal to some extent, but exhibited much originality, met a similar fate in 1895. His plan was to start from the surface and rise very gently while horses towed him. Evidently he meant to drive his aeroplane with a gas motor.

The construction of M. Santos-Dumont's balloon is thus closely described in the current number of The Scientific American:

"The balloon proper is cylindrical and is covered with silk, its extremities being pointed. It is 111 feet long, and its cubical capacity is 19,300 feet. Suspended by piano wire some 35 or 40 feet below the balloon is a light framework whose profile very much resembles that of the balloon proper. The framework is triangular in section and is formed of three long pieces of wood, secured at the end and strengthened by cross bracing and steel wires. This framework supports a four cylinder, 16 horsepower motor of the Dion-Bouton type, the fuel reservoir, the shaft and the propeller. The engine is placed well toward one end, and the aeronaut rides in a light basket at the other end. Here he has under his control all of the machinery for maneuvering the balloon, also the ballast and the guide ropes.

"The respective positions of the various weights were determined after many experiments, and its equilibrium is perfect. This assures its horizontality and an equal tension on the suspenders. This explains why the aeronaut is so far separated from his motor. The propeller, 14 feet in diameter, is composed of two vanes of wood and steel, covered with silk and lightly

varnished. It attains a speed of 150 turns a minute. "The steering device is of silk and is placed between the balloon and the framework above the propeller. The balloon is inflated with hydrogen, and in order to maintain at all times a tension on the envelope—that is to say, perfect inflation—a compensating balloon filled with air is placed in the interior. This is inflated automatically, as required, by a small compressor actuated by the motor, the air being conducted to it by tubing. A guide rope is suspended under the framework, and with its aid the necessary inclination is obtained to effect the movements of ascent and descent. Such, in brief, are the apparatus and method employed by M. Santos-Dumont."

AUTOMOBILE RACE PLANS.

Plans to Eliminate Danger to Spectators at Newport's Contest.

The members of the city government of Newport appointed to act in the matter of the automobile races on Aug. 30 held a meeting the other night and received propositions from the National Automobile Racing association in regard to the manner in which the road races will be held. The association has agreed to employ at its expense some 30 or 40 special policemen, who will be placed at intervals along the course to prevent the possibility of any accident. There will also be a reserve squad of a half dozen men that can be called upon in case of an accident. The city solicitor has also been instructed to draw up a form of agreement, which every automobilist who starts in the race must sign, which releases the city from any expense caused by an accident. If one refuses to sign this agreement, he will not be allowed to start.

It has been decided to have the races start and finish in front of Crossways, the villa of Stuyvesant Fish. The course will be around the drive and across Carroll avenue, coming out by Mr. Fish's again. Red danger flags will be placed at all roads and every precaution taken to prevent any accident.

The petition sent to the city asking for permission to hold the races was headed by the name of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and she is being congratulated on all sides today, as it has been called the Oelrichs petition.

JAPANESE WIFE HIS NURSE.

Sir Edwin Arnold, Blind and Paralyzed, Devotedly Taken Care Of.

The Muses has brown, velvet eyes, Curtained with satin, sleepily; You wonder if those lids would rise The sweetest, strangest sight to see. But when she changes, laughs or plays Koto, koto or samisen.

No jewel gleams with brighter rays Than flash from those dark lashes there. —The Muses." Sir Edwin Arnold. The pathetic tenderness and faithfulness of the Japanese wife of Sir Edwin Arnold in his stricken condition have caused great comment in social and literary circles in London, says the New York Evening Journal. Sir Edwin has lost the sight of his eyes, and as a result of paralysis he cannot walk a step. Constant and tender in her devotion to him is his little dark faced wife, who before her marriage was Mrs. Watanabe, the widow of a distinguished officer of the Japanese army.

The talk of the town was Sir Edwin's marriage to his sweet faced wife. He met her in Yokohama in 1891 when he was visiting Japan with his daughter Edith. Their marriage was sudden, so sudden that Miss Edith was shocked. It was explained to her that they had been wedded by the Japanese method of drinking a cup of tea together. When the daughter asked her father about the ceremony, which seemed to her questionable, he said:

"It is the custom of the country and will be as binding on me as would be a pompous ceremony in a cathedral."

DOG JOINS A LODGE.

Initiated Into the Fraternity of the Knights of Pythias.

A thoroughbred pet dog was made a full fledged Knight of Pythias by Kearney lodge of Chambersburg, Pa., the other evening, says the Philadelphia Press. Actor William Mong, whose home is at Chambersburg, took the last degree and requested that his dog be allowed to walk the narrow path with him. It was agreed to, and the Skye terrier made the rounds with his master.

As far as is known he is the only canine Knight of Pythias in the world.

Midsummer.

The katydid is in the grass. The locust in the tree. And, one by night and one by day, They're singing merrily. The butterfly slips nectar from The cup of every flower. And wherever she glitters by the bee In garden, field and bow'r.

The berries gleam through tangled vines Along the dusty way; In fields the tasseled rows of corn Amid the breezes sway. High up in air the snipe crows Go by with flapping wing, And from their covert in the woods The timid rabbit springs.

The branches in the orchards droop Within the passer's reach, Borne down by ever growing weight Of apple, pear and peach. And now and then one leaves the stem To which it long has clung, For it has mellowed ere its time Or to its heart was stung.

Down where the sea forever rolls, Or on the mountain crest, Or where the breezes sweep the lake, Man now is finding rest. A vigor new is in the scap, The hearts in nature leap, For there is gladness all the day, And with the night comes sleep.

There's beauty in the lake and sea And on the hill and plain; The sunbake glids the woods and fields; There's blessing in the rain. The charms of nature now are seen In all their glorious prime, For there has come to us again The season of summer time. —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

MISS BEAL IN DEMAND.

Husbands Galore For Girl Who Drew a Lucky Claim.

GETS MANY KINDS OF LETTERS.

Alleged Railroad Manager Offers Her a Big Block of Railroad Stocks as an Inducement—Medical Student Wants Her to Wait Two Years. Young Kansan Means Business.

Miss Mattie Beal of Wichita, Kan., who drew the second choice claim in the Lawton land district, is receiving as high as 100 proposals of marriage daily from all parts of the United States. In her absence in Oklahoma her mother and sister open them and find much amusement in their perusal. They expressed the other day about 200 of the letters to Miss Beal, who had not seen any of them owing to the fact that she has been away from home practically all the time since hearing of her good fortune.

Mrs. Beal allowed a representative of the Kansas City Times to look over such of the letters as were not marked "confidential," and he noted some peculiar phases of love sickness. One man claiming to be a railroad manager in Michigan gushes forth his love for Miss Beal in eloquent language and promises to make her a present of a block of railroad stocks worth from \$50,000 to \$40,000 if she becomes his wife. He says his friends call him handsome, that he is a widower, and, though far advanced in years, he looks young. He refused to give his name, but gave her the number of a postoffice box at a station in the vicinity of Detroit which he said he had rented especially for her communications to him, promising that when he should receive one letter from her he would satisfy her as to his identity and position.

The senior partner in a Kansas City manufacturing enterprise tendered Miss Beal his heart in a very pathetic manner, saying his last wife had been a telephone girl, whose brief reign of a year and a half over his household filled his home with sunshine. She died about three years ago.

A young man in St. Louis with \$4,000 cash and a house in Joliet, Ills., worth \$3,000 begs Miss Beal to let him know whether her heart is not pledged. His chief recommendation to her outside of his cash and tenement is that he wears a No. 6 shoe.

A saloon keeper at Paris, Tenn., would fain win her heart by means of a photograph and a positive assertion that while he is 36 years of age he has never loved a woman and did not think he ever should until he heard of her. He postscripts the fact that he is strictly temperate and of a good disposition.

A wealthy Baltimore lady asks her to appropriate an acre of her claim to the cultivation of roses as a thanks offering to fortune.

A Tennessee young man boasts of having in his veins the best cavalier blood of the south and offers a long pedigree as an inducement for her to wed him.

A young man of Waterbury, Conn., asks nothing better than to be her neighbor and wants her to inform him how he can secure the claim adjoining hers. He has the money to pay for it straight, he says.

"A poor" young man living at Brazilton, Kan., is the only one who so far has inclosed stamps for a reply to his proposal.

"My proposal to you is not an idle fancy or transient passion," says a young manufacturer of New Trenton, Ind. "It is prompted by an impulse which I cannot control and impelled onward by a passion which overwhelms every other consideration. I have dared to address you with the hope that fortune, which sometimes sends a desperate resolve, may favor my suit. Pray, madam, do me the favor to consider and approve my proposal."

One young man who is attending the Illinois Medical college at Jacksonville wants and begs her to wait two years for him. He says he will graduate then and will be in a position to make her lots of money.

One young man, a Kansan, of course, says: "You do not know how to farm. I do. If you marry me, I can furnish \$200 in cash and \$350 worth of farming utensils." It is cold business with the Kansan man.

Monument to Missionaries.

A monument will be erected in Oberlin, O., soon which will be a suitable memorial to the memory of the martyred missionaries in China, says the New York World. It will take the form of an elaborate granite or marble shaft or a boulder bearing the names of the missionaries who lost their lives. The memorial is to be paid for by a voluntary subscription fund. The original "Oberlin band" sent forth from Oberlin and many retired missionaries, including Dr. Amey of Mark Twain fame, have homes in Oberlin.

The Christening Ring.

The christening ring is a new fad. It is a token of love and gratitude presented by a happy benedict to his wife on the occasion of the baptism of their first child. George Vanderbilt has the credit of having started the fashion, and the ring which he gave his wife is said to be worth \$5,000, having once been worn by a royal princess, says the Chicago News. The little ring is the place of the christening ring, and to be correct it ought to be set with the birthstone of the mother.

With a View to Submarine War. Uncle Sam's next new experiment, says the Boston Globe, is likely to be in the line of submarine signaling.

JUST A LITTLE OF YOUR TIME TO CONSIDER SOME FACTS ABOUT GRAIN DRILLS THEY MAY HURT, BUT NEVER YET DID AN INJUSTICE.

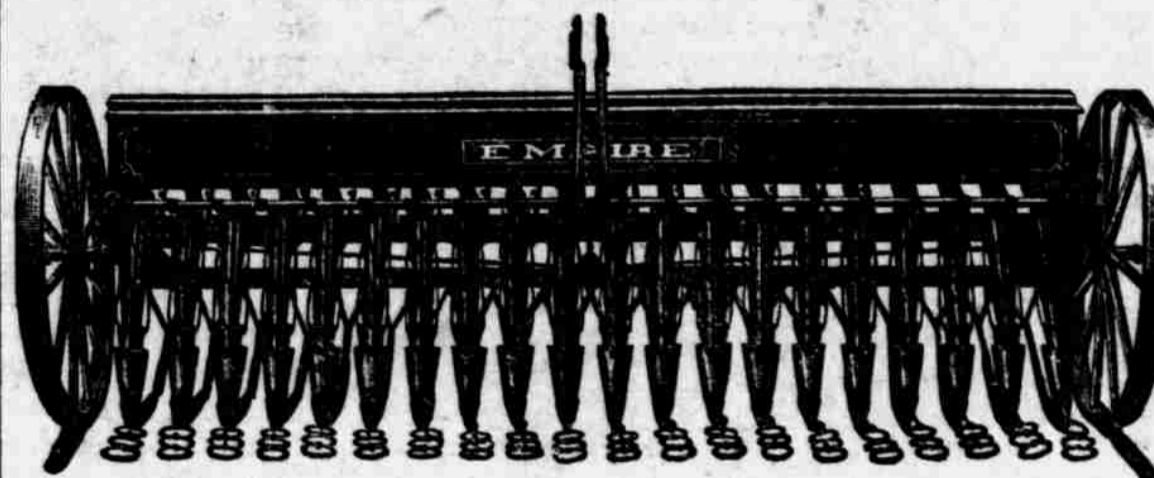
It is not our purpose herein to reiterate the claim of "BEST" made by our hundred competitors without proof of the claim, or to claim superiority by reason of a half century of existence without explaining why we have not made money enough to re-

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. It is the greatest success in the history of grain seeding machinery. A fact acknowledged by all save competitors.

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

Our 20-Shoe Grain Drill.



The above cut shows the 20-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-roads and well braced frame. Shipped with four horse eveners and neck-yoke which can readily be changed for three horses.

Below we give you a few reasons why the EMPIRE drill is the best. Come in and see this drill and we will show you superior points the EMPIRE DRILL has over all others. Can show you much more than we can say. It has tapered axles and the same gathering of the wheels at the bottom and front as a wagon, making it the lightest draft drill made and reducing the draft fully twenty-five per cent over drills that have straight axles. The axles never bend nor twist, are held solid and firm the same as axles on wagons. Its wheels will never wear in and rub the box with our taper axle, like drills will when their wheels are on straight axles. We furnish either galvanized or rubber tubing and it is the only drill in the world that will sow the same amount of wheat, oats, barley or rye per acre with the same gear in equally the same time without making any change. It does not discriminate between different grains, but only requires a change for different quantities. Its motion is continuous and positive, its feeding channel unalterable, its capacity covering the range of all requirements on the farm, its construction simple, its accuracy of distribution unerring, and its reliability lasting and permanent.

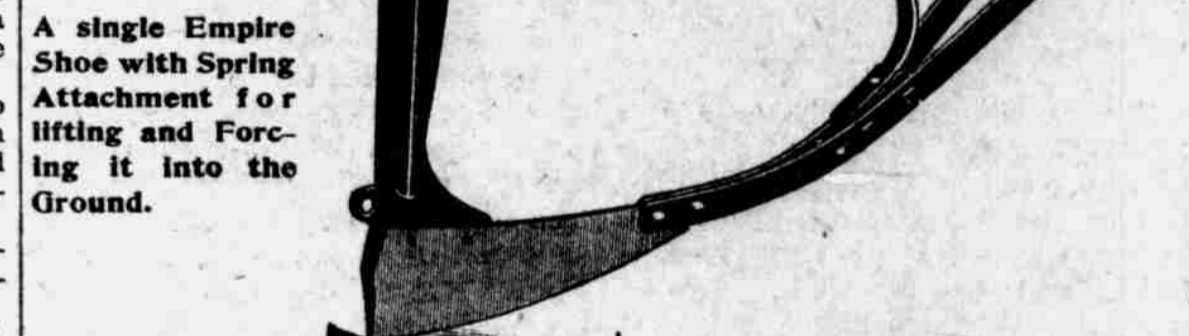
This idea has been the hobby for over fifty years and the work of the EMPIRE drill proves that it approaches closely if it is not a realization of the thought. It must be understood and comprehended that it does not sow by weight, a bushel of wheat and a bushel of oats, rye or barley, vary in this respect, but they occupy the same space and so far as measurement goes are alike, and the peculiar feature of the EMPIRE is that it does not discriminate between those four grains, which vary so greatly in constitution and weight, but measures them out of the drill box as

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

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

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 neither 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. 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 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 1/2-inch up from



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 coverers. 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.

Table with 2 columns: Shoe size and Price. 12-shoe \$65.00, 14-shoe 75.00, 16-shoe 85.00, 18-shoe 100.00, 20-shoe 110.00.

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.

A ROYAL SECRET DIVULGED

The Strange Proceedings at the Death and Funeral of the Dowager Empress of Germany Explained

Everything in connection with the sickness and death of the Dowager Empress of Germany has been surrounded by secrecy. The dispatches have been so mixed and contradictory that every one has been puzzled over them. Large masses of troops were kept on guard and no one but the Emperor and his immediate family was allowed to get a glimpse of what was going on. In explanation of these strange proceedings the dispatches now say that the late Dowager Empress Frederick was married to Count von Seckendorf in 1896. It is believed to be true and has caused a great sensation. It is said that the kaiser has ordered a strict censorship of all telegrams on this account.

Latters written by the Baroness von Rosbach, who was formerly one of the chief ladies in waiting to the empress, lend color to the story. The baroness insists that the empress and Seckendorf were secretly married in 1896; that they lived together as man and wife; that they had the deepest affection for each other; and that their marital relations were as happy as they could possibly be under the circumstances. The marriage was known to the kaiser and to all the empress' royal relatives, but was never officially or even privately acknowledged. The

kaiser never allowed his children to visit Friedrichshof, and only permitted Count von Seckendorf to enter his presence under protest and only then in his mother's suite. The Baroness von Rosbach may be taken as good authority, for she has been always intimately acquainted with the dowager empress. She is the principal of the Victoria college at Hamburg. This institution was founded by Empress Frederick, and was one of her pet schemes, the pupils being constantly under imperial supervision. Only girls of the highest rank were admitted to Victoria college. They were mainly of French, German and English families. The pupils were educated entirely according to the ideas of the empress, who passed only upon such instruction as she considered suitable for the daughters of persons of position or for those who were likely to acquire rank by marriage. One reason why large bodies of troops are guarding Friedrichshof, with instruction to refuse admission to anybody, is believed to be due to the demand of Count von Seckendorf that he be given the rights of a husband to act as chief mourner. He presented a pitiable spectacle of grief as he made this demand after the empress' death. He insisted that his wife was only an ex-empress, and therefore a private person. This demand led to several bitter interviews between the kaiser and the count. The latter was openly defiant, and threatened to appeal to the laws of Prussia to protect him against the

emperor's mediæval tyranny. The Hamburg Dispatch published freely yesterday, stating that the love letters of Emperor Frederick had been placed in the empress' coffin just prior to closing it, has been denied. The denial is believed to have been by command of Emperor William. The effort to keep up the fiction that royalty is something different from other persons of the human race cannot much longer endure. All the royalties of Europe are cousins or more closely related and they continually intermarry. This defiance of the laws of nature will end sooner or later in their extermination. The whole race will become barren or reduced to idiots and imbeciles. The King of Norway and Sweden is said to be grandfather to all the young royalties of Europe, just as Queen Victoria was grandmother—that is, every one of them is in some way related to these two persons. Even royalty cannot defy the laws of nature, and nature has it set down that sooner or later the whole race will become extinct, just as all former royal races have. What became of the Pharaohs and the Caesars?

They Work While You Sleep.

While your mind and body rest Cascares Candy Cathartic repair your digestion, your liver, your bowels, put them in perfect order. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

What is "Nothing." An old Scottish farmer, being elected a member of the local school board, visited the school, and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. The first inquiry was: "Noo, boys, can any o' you tell me what naething is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied: "It's what ye gie me t'other day for haudin' yer horse!"—London Answers. Easily Earned. An election petition was being tried, and a witness was called to prove "bribery." "One of the gentlemen says to me, 'Hodge, you must vote for the Tories,'" said the witness. "And what did you answer to that?" asked the counsel. "Well, says I, 'How much?'" "And what did the agent say?" "He didn't say nothin'." The other gentleman comes to me, and says, 'You must vote for the Liberals, Hodge.'" "And what did you answer?" "I said, 'How much?'" So he arst me what t'other gentleman offered, and I told him 5 shillings. "And what did the liberal agent do?" "He gave me 10." Counsel sits down triumphant, and up starts the other side. "Did you vote for the liberals?" "No." "Did you vote for the Tories?" "No. I ain't got a vote!"—London Spare Moments.