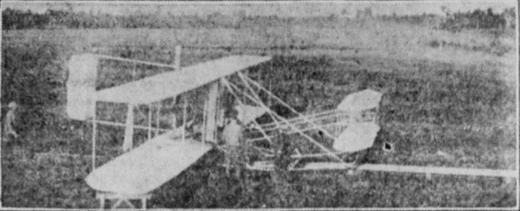


## THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE



**T**HE Wright aeroplane, which is to be tested by the United States government at Fort Myer during the present month has recently made a record of successful performance in France which entitles it to serious consideration in this country. It seemed to be necessary for the Wright brothers, who are natives of Ohio, to win triumphs



WILBUR WRIGHT AND ASSISTANT REPAIRING THE AEROPLANE.

abroad before their own countrymen would give them the credit now seen to be their due. The recent exhibitions at the Le Mans race track, near Paris, have convinced the Frenchmen that the Wright brothers are no bluffers. While the aeroplane which Wilbur Wright operated there broke no records during its first flights abroad nor even equaled its performances on this side of the water, it did enough to convince the foreigners who watched its ascents that its inventors had progressed further than any of their rivals in the solution of the problem of flying with a machine heavier than air. Foreign students of the science of navigating the air have generously complimented the American inventors on their achievements. The latter have already demonstrated the practicability of their air craft, whatever the outcome of the tests to be passed at Fort Myer. These tests, of course, are designed to determine the value of the Wright aeroplane to the United States government. The government does not take many chances on things of this kind. It does not embark in experiments until shown that practical results can be attained.

Orville Wright is in charge of the aeroplane operations at Fort Myer and they are conducted before a board of army officers. The Wright aeroplane built for the test by this government differs somewhat from that operated in France by Wilbur Wright. The latter is controlled by two levers, whereas the former has two levers for controlling the wings or planes and one for controlling the lateral movements of the aeroplane. The machine for use by the signal corps of our army and now under test at Fort Myer is forty feet from tip to tip of the wings and is made of ash and of "silk spruce." It carries two men—Mr. Wright and his mechanic—and it has been built with special reference to the tests imposed by the government. In the main these pertain to its ability to maintain itself in air for a considerable time, its simplicity of construction, ease of operation and the speed with which its parts may be assembled or unpacked. All these things have to do with its fitness for use in connection with the work of the signal corps.

Expressed in more detail, it may be said that the government tests require that the aeroplane, if accepted, must carry two persons having a combined weight of 300 pounds and sufficient fuel for a flight of 125 miles. It must have a speed of forty miles an hour in still air, such speed to be determined by taking an average of the time over a measured course of five miles with the wind for and against it. In addition to this, the machine must make an endurance flight of at least an hour and sustain itself in air continuously, returning to the starting point and landing without injury. It must be capable of being steered in all directions of being under perfect control and of ascending in any country likely to be encountered in field service. Its simplicity of construction must be such that any reasonably intelligent man may become proficient in its operation, and it must have a device permitting safe descent in case of accident to the machinery. The specifications of the test provide for three trials for speed and three for endurance, both to be completed within thirty days of the date of delivery.

If the Wrights deliver a machine to the government capable of making forty miles an hour and passing other tests they are to receive \$25,000. If greater speed is attained their pay will be increased in proportion.

The aeroplane now under test at Fort Myer has two planes, one six feet

above the other, which rest upon runners. The motor, a four cylinder thirty horsepower gasoline engine, is in the center of the lower plane. The aerial flier is started on a monorail and alights on the runners or skids.

The performances of Wilbur Wright and his aeroplane in France were a great surprise to the French public and even to experts in air navigation. As one of his rivals, M. Delagrang, put it, speaking of the first flight by Wright at Le Mans: "It was not, of course, the length of the flight or the speed or the time Wright stayed in the air. All that has been done before. But no such perfect control was ever seen here in connection with an air

machine of any kind. Only to see that one flight, its grace, its steadiness, the simplicity of its operation, the ease with which the height from the ground was increased or lessened, was enough to make us feel sure that we are but children beside the Wrights when it comes to flying. To my mind, the excellence of the motor and the simplicity of the rest of the apparatus explains this. But this is only a first impression. What is sure is that we are beaten, and beaten thoroughly."

Orville Wright's own description of how the machine flies is most interesting as it appears in an article by him in the Century Magazine.

"Let us fancy ourselves about to start," he says.

"The machine is placed upon a single rail track facing the wind and is securely fastened with a cable. The engine is put in motion and the propellers in the rear whirl. You take your seat at the center of the machine beside the operator. He slips the cable, and you shoot forward. An assistant who has been holding the machine in balance on the rail starts forward with you, but before you have gone fifty feet the speed is too great for him and he lets go. Before reaching the end of the track the operator moves the front rudder and the machine lifts from the rail like a kite, supported by the pressure of the air underneath it.

"The ground under you is at first a perfect blur, but as you rise the objects become clearer. At a height of a hundred feet you feel hardly any motion at all, except for the wind which strikes your face. The machine coasts down at an oblique angle to the ground and after sliding fifty or a hundred feet comes to rest. Although the machine often lands while traveling at a speed of a mile a minute you feel no shock whatever and cannot, in fact, tell the exact moment at which it first touched the ground."

### THE "SHEATH GOWN BABY."

Little Miss Who Made a Hit in Asbury Park Baby Parade.

It was in keeping with the spirit of fun and frolic prevailing at Asbury Park, N. J., during carnival week to garb in the new and sensational sheath skirt the baby which won hon-



THE SHEATH GOWN BABY.

ors in the great annual baby parade that is one of the noted features of this seaside resort.

The "sheath skirt baby" made a hit and no one accused the little lass of immodesty either. She bore her popularity with equilibrium, not allowing the attention she received to turn her head a bit. But her mamma does not promise to let her wear the sheath gown when she grows up.

### Your Pillow.

You have probably been accustomed to sleep since your childhood on a pair of pillows lying broadwise to your head. Sometimes you cannot sleep, however. Just try lying on them placed longwise, so that the lower ends will touch your arms. You will find the amount of repose you get is double what you derive from them when placed in the ordinary fashion, which really leaves nothing for the base of the neck to rest upon. A properly constructed pillow should rest the head, neck and shoulders. The one most in vogue rests only the head.

### PRIDE AS A VIRTUE.

Whether in Business or Social Life. It is Necessary to Succeed.

A certain amount of pride is something in this world absolutely essential to every one. Whether it be in social life or business, it is necessary to success.

Haughtiness and snobbishness are not what is meant; far from it. It means the ability to hold your own with others in a way that commands respect.

Nor does it mean a rehearsal of who your grandfather was and how much money you would have if an ancestor had not been extravagant. It means personal dignity.

When a girl goes into a business office to apply for her first position the employer does not want her if she is compelled to use the chairs and desks for support and if she is continually rearranging her attire. A certain amount of nervousness is to be expected, but uncontrolled self-consciousness and visible silly fear are evidences of the lack of the right kind of pride.

Nor does the employer want her who tries to tell him how much she knows. Boldness is even worse than being too timid. The girl who wins is straightforward, is not afraid to answer questions quickly and honestly, knows that she is willing to try, even though she may make mistakes, and so shows that she can maintain the dignity necessary in a well regulated office.

The appearance often spells fortune or failure, for it points to pride or lack of it.

Extravagance is not necessary for the girl who wants to look well. She who spends the least amount of money on her attire is the girl who often makes the best appearance.

She studies what is becoming to her. She buys what she needs and no more. No one could make her buy an unbecoming necktie or belt because it was reasonable. Then she looks well as to how her clothes are put on. It may take her a few minutes longer in the morning to dress, but the result pays amply for the extra trouble she takes. Reasonably done, this isn't vanity; it is pride.

### THE ART OF COMPLIMENT.

Worth the Study of Those Who Value Life's Pleasantness.

There is still an art of compliment, and it is still practiced worthily and unworthily. The flatterer of today deals little in words. He acts and, above all, he imitates. We all imitate each other with a pitiful diligence. All classes try to dress alike, talk alike and even think alike. With a sad want of dignity men and women fear to take their own line to show the kind of hospitality which best benefits their incomes, to wear the clothes most convenient for their work, to talk upon the subjects which interest them, to express the disapproval which the class above them ridicule and the admiration which offends the fashion leaders of literature and art.

The art of compliment may, however, be well worth the study of all those who value the pleasantness of life above its pleasures. Graciousness is never out of fashion. We must tell our friends from time to time what we think of them. There are reserves which blight the whole beauty of life. But we must be at the pains to tell them in the right way, for friendship in some of its aspects is an art. Again, if we hope to get much enjoyment out of social life we must take the trouble to show ourselves well disposed and must know how to turn indifferent and insignificant occasions to account.

This cannot be done without consideration. A "pretty speech" is a form of present, one of those little gifts which, according to the French saying, cement great friendships, and when one desires to make a present it is worth while to try to find out what will best please. They are happier who know by instinctive sympathy but surely those who take pains to find out have nothing to be ashamed of. Setting aside the great essentials of happiness, health, family affection and the love of work, it is probably that nothing, no amusement and no hobby and no "pursuit," contribute so much to the pleasantness of life as the traffic in kind speeches.

### HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS.

To clean a copper kettle rub the kettle with powdered bath brick and paraffin and then polish it with dry brick dust or whiting.

The green tips of celery or minced leaves of brussels sprouts may be substituted for parsley when that is not obtainable for garnishing.

When pouring out tea one sometimes is annoyed to find the tea will run down the spout. To prevent this rub a little butter around the outside of the spout.

When thin tumblers stick together and there is danger of breaking them do not try to pull them apart, but put them into a pan of warm suds. In a short time they can be easily separated.

If housewives who dislike to find worms when cutting apples would first put the fruit in cold water they would find that the worms would leave the apples and come to the surface of the water.

When cleaning house look well to the picture wires, for they rust and often break apart near the screw eye. It is best to put in new wire or cord on very heavy pictures. Do not place a mirror where it will be in the sunlight or near any intense heat. For both ruin the mercury, and it is impossible to have the glass replaced without considerable expense.

### Collects Menu Cards.

The emperor of Austria is a man with few hobbies. One of them is the editing of an official court journal. Another is the collection of menu cards, and his stock, which is continually being augmented by contributions from other monarchs, is a very wonderful one. A rare specimen is that which was used at the dinner given by the czar to President Faure some years ago. This "card" is a square of perfect black marble beautifully painted by a famous French artist, the names of the various dishes being lettered in ivory.

### Wearing Five Buttons.

Girls have gone in for many Chinese fashions, such as the mandarin jacket, the kimono sleeve, the chrysanthemum embroidery, but the wearing of five buttons on the coat or jacket is a new idea, unknown to the many.

The Chinese wear these five buttons to remind them of the five chief moral virtues which were recommended by Confucius. These are humanity, justice, order, rectitude and prudence.

### Two Kinds of Dusters.

The automobile halted before the general store of the village. The owner-chauffeur alighted and accosted a drowsy clerk. "I want a linen duster," he said. "I am very sorry," said the clerk, "but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather duster."

## FREE! FREE!

\$250.00 Worth of Presents will be GIVEN AWAY FREE!

to our customers in the next two months ending Oct. 15

With each purchase of	1 \$100 Harmony DeLuxe Talking and Singing Machine.
50 CENTS	1 Lot of Records worth \$30.
you will receive	1 \$25 Sewing Machine.
a numbered ticket	1 \$15 Morris Chair.
and at the end of	1 \$15 20x40 Plate Glass Mirror.
Oct. 15 you will	1 \$12 42-piece China Dinner Set.
stand a chance to	1 \$10 Couch.
receive any of the	1 \$10 Single Barrel Shot Gun.
following articles	1 \$10 Washing Machine.
FREE!	1 \$8 Art Square.
	1 \$5 Rug.
	2 \$6 Parlor Lamps.
	2 \$4 Pair Irish Point Lace Curtains.
	1 \$6 Chocolate Set.

This is the most liberal offer ever given the people of Centre county, but you have aided me so much to increase my business over the year of 1907 that I feel like giving something in return for your kindness. THE PRIZES ARE ON DISPLAY AT MY STORE, and you can see them at any time. Come and hear the graphophone.

YEAGER'S SHOE STORE,  
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Sale Begins  
Thursday  
Sept. 10,  
1908

# Sacrifice Sale

AT THE

## Workmen's Store

Sale Begins  
Thursday  
Sept. 10  
1908

This is not an ordinary but a Genuine Sacrifice Sale.

**We will not carry goods over, no matter how good, or what they cost, or what they are worth**

**ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK SACRIFICED**

**Extraordinary Bargains in Dry Goods**

Brown Sheeting, 1 yd. wide.

7c quality, sale price 4c  
8c quality, sale price 6c  
10c quality, sale price 8c

Calicoes — America's best prints.

7c quality per yd. 5c  
8c Lancas. Gingham 6c  
6c Towling 4c.

Dress Gingham in Plaids and Stripes.

12 1/2c kind per yd. 9c.  
10c Chambrays 7c.  
12c Cotton Flannel 10c.  
10c Cotton Flannel 8c.  
8c Cotton Flannel 6c.

75c Corset Covers 45c.  
50c Corset Covers 39c.  
25c Corset Covers 19c

**MUST be closed out within 15 days to make room for our new Fall and Winter Stock. We have made deep cuts in our prices so as to close out the stock in short order. We must have the room, worst of all the ready cash, at once. Take advantage of the bargains we offer at this sacrifice sale. They are of a most unusual kind, and the goods are all up to date and desirable in every way.**

**Bargains in Ladies' Underwear**

75c Ladies' Muslin Drawers at 48c.  
50c kind at 39c.  
25c kind at 19c.  
\$1.00 Petticoats \$2.19.  
2.50 Petticoats 1.98.  
1.75 Petticoats 1.23.  
1.25 Petticoats 98c.  
75c Petticoats 59c.  
65c Petticoats 48c.

**Children's Dresses**

Good quality Percale in the latest styles.

\$2.00 Dresses \$1.48.  
1.50 Dresses 98c.  
75c Dresses 48c.  
50c Dresses 39c.

75c Table Linen 68c.  
60c Table Linen 48c.  
50c Table Linen 39c.  
35c Table Linen 29c.  
25c Table Linen 19c.

2000 yards Ribbon, regular 15 cent kind, at this sale 10cents per yard.

### Bargains in Ladies' Wear

**BIG REDUCTION IN SHIRT WAISTS**

\$3.00 white silk waists at.....	\$1.98	75c black sateen waists at.....	48c
3.00 white lawn waists at.....	1.98	50c dressing sacques at.....	39c
2.50 white lawn waists at.....	1.75	35c dressing sacques at.....	25c
2.00 white lawn waists at.....	1.48		
1.25 and 1.50 lawn waists at.....	98c	<b>BARGAINS IN DRESS SKIRTS</b>	
1.00 lawn waists at.....	59c	\$2.25 skirts in mohair—black, blue and brown.....	\$1.75
1.50 black sateen waists at.....	98c	6.00 skirts in Panama—black, blue and brown.....	3.98
1.25 black sateen waists at.....	89c	7.50 skirts in Cecilia—black, blue and brown.....	4.98
		10.00 Voile skirts.....	7.50
		8.00 Voile skirts.....	5.75

### Reductions in Men's & Boys' Wear

50c Overalls at.....	39c	39c men's Shirts at.....	29c	25c Boys' Waists.....	19c
75c Overalls at.....	59c	1.00 men's Dress Shirts.....	73c	4.00 men's Dress Pants.....	2.98
1.00 Overalls at.....	73c	75c men's Dress Shirts.....	59c	3.00 men's Dress Pants.....	1.98
75c men's Shirts at.....	48c	50c men's Dress Shirts.....	39c	2.00 men's Dress Pants.....	1.48
50c men's Shirts at.....	39c	Boys' Shirts.....	23c	1.00 men's Pants.....	73c
				75c men's Pants.....	50c

### Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

2.50 men's Shoes.....	1.98	3.00 ladies' Oxfords.....	1.98	1.50 ladies' Oxfords.....	1.21
2.00 men's Shoes.....	1.48	2.50 ladies' Oxfords.....	1.73	Ladies' Shoes from.....	98c up
1.50 men's Shoes.....	1.23	2.00 ladies' Oxfords.....	1.48	Children's Shoes from.....	39c up

Notice—Sale begins Thursday, Sept. 10, and will last 15 days only—no extension.

## WORKMEN'S BARGAIN STORE,

Corner Allegheny and Bishop Streets,  
Bellefonte, Penna.