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MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History.

- August 10. 1814—Stonington, Conn., bombarded by British fleet. 1821—President Monroe proclaimed admission of Missouri as twenty-fourth State. 1846—Act establishing the Smithsonian Institution approved. 1861—Battle of Wilson's Creek in Missouri. General Lyon killed. 1871—National Labor Congress met at St. Louis. 1887—Eighty persons killed and 250 injured at Chatsworth, Ill., in the worst accident known to American railroad history.

An Answer Required.

The Serious Charge of ex-Auditor Petty Ignored Up to Today.

Commissioner West was quoted, on July 28, as saying:

I find, upon examination, that it has been the custom for many years for some subordinate employees of the District to buy for the District when and where it suited their pleasure, paying retail prices for all their purchases, no competition being invited. The requisitions for the articles thus selected have been approved by the Auditor and the property clerk without question.

To this very serious charge, the late Auditor of the District, J. T. Petty, entered picturesque, poetical and violent denial, quoting Shakespeare and the Scriptures, invoking Deaologue and Golden Rule, and otherwise evading around the ring of the moral law, to show that he, at least, was not particeps criminis, whatever minor officials might have done in the past, or were doing now, to profit by the lax methods in vogue in the District government. But, in addition to this very thorough and, as far as he was concerned, satisfactory disclaimer, he said:

I recall but one official answering to Commissioner West's description, whose name I withheld, but which will be furnished if desired, and in whose case the efforts I made to keep him in check are matters of common knowledge both in my office and in that of the property clerk. This man, unlike those "upon whom the Tower of Siloam fell," was indeed a sinner above all men" in this respect, and I often "brought him to book." That is, I reported his misdoings to Commissioner Macfarland, under whose supervision he came, in the hope that the latter would launch a prohibitive order against him and his practices, but in every case the Commissioner, while commending my watchfulness, condoned the offense, and I retired from the field disheartened. One well-remembered case, among a number of others, occurs to me, in which this refractory official ordered not far from a thousand dollars' worth of work without the authority or knowledge of either the Commissioner, or the Auditor, which was executed at prices largely in excess of contract rates, and when I reported the facts to Commissioner Macfarland he complimented me, but if he punished the offender the fact has escaped the notice of the historian of District happenings.

We are not aspiring to be among "the historians of District happenings." Our ambition will be satisfied if we are permitted to serve the public in a modest and unpretentious way. This will be accomplished in part, we think, by some one answering the following questions:

Is Mr. Petty's charge—and, we repeat, it is a serious one—based on facts?

If so, who is the man who violated the law?

And if the law was violated, or the regulations, issued by the Commissioners, were ignored, whose was the influence that protected the wrongdoer?

It seems to us that if Mr. Petty is too modest, or too retiring, to speak out, some one else should.

Let us have the facts, gentlemen!

American Citizenship.

It Should Be Protected From Wholesale Admission of Ignorant Foreigners.

In refusing to grant naturalization papers to sixty applicants who were unable to speak the English language, Judge Gregor, of the Albany, N. Y., county court, has established a precedent which should be followed by every judge in the country before whom a foreigner appears seeking citizenship. If, after a residence of five years in this country, where English is the prevailing tongue, an alien has failed to master the language sufficiently to conduct an ordinary conversation and make himself understood, he is unfit to assume the duties of citizenship. If he knows nothing of the language of the country, he can know little or nothing of its institutions.

The immigration problem which is pressing for consideration is difficult

of solution, but the problem of citizenship is comparatively easy. It may be impossible to shut our gates against the great influx of aliens who are annually pouring in from the slums of Europe, but it is not impossible to put up the bars of citizenship, and thereby prevent the character of the electorate from deteriorating.

Party "bosses" and party "machines" in the large cities are primarily responsible for the admission to citizenship of persons who are not qualified to undertake its responsibilities, but it is the duty of the courts to protect the country from such abuses. The manner in which ignorant foreigners are transformed into American citizens every year immediately preceding an election, and are given the right to vote upon questions which they do not understand and in which they have absolutely no interest, is a national disgrace. It belittles the dignity of citizenship; it makes citizenship merely a name instead of an honor; it becomes a source of positive peril.

The time has come to call a halt. While there can be no possible valid objection to conferring citizenship upon intelligent persons born upon foreign soil and desirous of making their homes in America, there is every reason why those who are ignorant of our language and of the spirit of our institutions should be debarred from its privileges. The renunciation of allegiance to their native land means nothing to them, and the act of becoming a naturalized American means still less.

It is well, also, to call attention, as has been done frequently heretofore, to the fact that the term of residence in this country required in order to acquire naturalization papers, is altogether too short. The percentage of foreigners who are able within five years to gain a knowledge of our public affairs sufficient to warrant their participation in saying who shall make our laws and what those laws shall be, is small when compared with those who never familiarize themselves with public questions. The native American youth must attain the age of twenty-one years before he comes into possession of those rights and privileges which are conferred upon ignorant foreign adults in the brief period of five years. Ten years is none too short a time for a foreigner to be among us before we admit him to citizenship.

With Us to Stay.

Why Should the Irish in This Country Wish to Return to Ireland?

An unnamed proprietor of an employment agency in Boston is quoted as saying that the number of Irish immigrants to this country is dropping off, and that New England residents of Irish birth are preparing to return to Ireland.

Nothing more improbable than the latter statement could be imagined. The fact that a large number of well-to-do Irish-Americans visit their old homes every summer is no evidence that they are buying excursion tickets for the sake of remaining on the other side.

The Irish land bill is expected to do a great deal for Ireland, but as yet there is nothing but expectation. The Irish in this country have no desire to return to Ireland, and not one in a thousand of them would leave there, no matter what England might do in Ireland's behalf.

The Irish in this country have come to stay. They are among the most intense Americans, and they are among the most active in public affairs. While they retain in their hearts a sentimental love for the old country, and while in the past they have contributed largely of their means for home rule and other remedial measures, they are perfectly contented with their lot, and they know that it cannot be bettered in Ireland at the present time or in the future.

It is undoubtedly true that Irish immigration is falling off at this time. Hope is higher in Ireland than it has been before for a long time. King Edward has distributed kind words and alms from one end of the island to the other. There is general belief that better times are coming, but they have not come and they are not in sight.

America is good enough for the Irish who are already here. More and more of them will journey every summer to the scenes of their childhood and renew old ties of relationship and friendship; but they will return, with here and there an exception, just as thoroughly Americanized as they were when they went away, and still more appreciative of the country in which they have made their homes and are rearing their families.

The Sultan of Sulu thinks of making Honokaae the Oyster Bay of his administration.

The Hon. William "Verboose" Allen should hasten to send his former Sena-

torial associate, the Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman, a pass over the new railroad he is building.

All visitors to Commissioner Macfarland's office have read the motto over his desk:

Except the Lord keep the city, the Watchman waketh in vain.

This seems to have been interpreted: "If the Lord is watching, what's the use of bothering about anything—except orations."

Those clergymen who will suffer from the defalcations of the absconding treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society will find how difficult it is to live by faith alone.

The People's Forum.

The End-Seat Hog.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I want to say a word in defense of that human species whom the street car traveling public refers to as "the end-seat hog." I do not believe that all the criticism upon him—and by "him" I mean "them" as well as just one—merited. The person who occupies an end seat in a street car is entitled to it by right of priority. Those who board a street car after the end seat is taken sometimes suffer from an inconvenience, but that cannot always be avoided. All the seats on a car cannot be end seats, any more than every seat in an opera house can be on the front row.

In a theater should the aisle seat occupant be obliged to move up in order to accommodate the late arrivals? Is there anything more annoying to the average theatergoer than to have persons constantly going out and coming in between the acts and to be obliged to get up half a dozen times during a performance in order to permit "middle-seat hogs" to pass? This "aisle-seat hog" is required to do. Why not request him to "move up" every time some one wishes to take a seat in the row? It would be just as reasonable as to require a passenger to "move up" every time another passenger boards a car.

There are two sides to this question of street car etiquette. Perhaps the "end-seat hog" desires to leave the car at the next corner. Should he then "move up" and be obliged to climb over the pedal extremities of other persons who have crowded him out of his seat? Another thing, I have heard many times passed upon the "end-seat hog" on a rainy day. No one objects, when the seat is wet, to permitting the "end-seat hog" to occupy that place on the car; everyone wants to be a "middle-seat hog" on that day. In short, Mr. Editor, we are not all selfish and looking out for our own interests and comforts rather than the convenience of others? I think not.

PASSENGER.

Condemnation for Union Station.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: In The Times of the 6th inst. you say that the construction of the proposed Union railroad station, provided for by the act of Congress approved February 28, 1903, is a national rather than a local project, and that the District of Columbia ought not to be obliged to contribute so largely toward it.

Now, I wish to say that if it is a national object—if the appropriation for that object can be placed on the ground that it is to pay the debts or provide for the common defense or general welfare of the United States, the District taxes could be laid or collected in the District to meet the appropriation, unless they were laid in conformity to the rule of apportionment established by clause 4 of the 9th section of Article I of the Constitution. For, as Chief Justice Marshall declared in the old case of Leitchborough vs. Blake, "the principle of apportionment established in the Constitution secures this District from any oppressive exercise of the power to lay and collect direct taxes."

Congress, acting as the municipal legislature of the District, may, indeed, lay direct taxes on the lands of the people. District for District purposes purely, without violating the rule of apportionment, so long as those purposes are not in violation of any other part of the Constitution; but it cannot lay such taxes for the general welfare of the United States "unless in proportion to the census" provided for in the 3d clause of section 2 of the same article, where it is also declared that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers."

The latter clause does not exempt the District from direct taxation for national purposes, provided the taxes are laid on all parts of the country alike; but the two clauses considered together do exempt it from such taxation for national purposes, unless the States and Territories are made to contribute their quota proportionately and according to the constitutional principle of apportionment.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the income tax cases—157 U. S., 207, and 158 U. S., 691—also support my contention on this point. But there is another point involved in this controversy. Private property cannot be taken by taxation for any but a public governmental use; and whether any particular use is such or not, is a judicial question. The courts of New York, Iowa, and Wisconsin strongly uphold this position. And since no legislature can do indirectly what it cannot do directly, it follows that money collected for public and governmental uses exclusively cannot be devoted to private or quasi public uses, even though the right of eminent domain may be exercised in favor of quasi public uses. Since the union station act devotes \$1,500,000 of public money to the uses of private corporations, it may well be doubted whether that act is constitutional; for the provision respecting due process of law has been held to apply to the taking of private property for such uses.

JOSEPH BRADFIELD.

Washington, Aug. 8.

In a Lighter Vein.

Current Expenses.

Admiring Citizen—Colonel Offutt, how can you afford to give the electricity for the illumination of the city on so many public occasions?

Colonel Offutt—Oh, that's easy. I just charge it to "current expenses." Baltimore American.

Planning Too Much.

She—I believe every man is the architect of his own fortune. He—Yes; but the trouble is most men spend so much time on the plans that they have none left for building. Kansas City Journal.

All the Difference, You Know.

Mahood—Me old woman is always tillin' me to come straight home. Clafey—Bead, yes are lucky. Me old woman is always tillin' me to come home straight.—Chicago News.

High Time.

Stella—They're going to investigate the post-office. Bella—I'm glad to hear it. I got only three love letters from Jack today, and I'm sure there must be something wrong.

A Good Point.

Bachelor—I don't understand why he wants to marry her. Why, she hasn't any mind at all.

Penck—So much the better. Then she isn't be chargin' it every hour or so.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CURRENT NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM OLD WORLD CAPITALS

Some Interesting History Concerning the Sapiaha Family, Whose Scions Are Prominent in America—Baron Burian, the New Austrian Minister of Finance—Sultan's Prayer for Hassan Pasha.

Prince Sapiaha's Bereavement.

Prince John Sapiaha, who for some time past has made his home in this country and is established in the banking business, devoting his attention more especially to the financial interests of the Poles who have immigrated to various portions of the United States, especially the mining districts, from the Polish provinces of Austria, Russia and Germany, has just lost his father, Prince Adam Sapiaha, who was one of the most picturesque and romantic figures of the old Polish aristocracy. Prince John will therefore, like the Roman prince, Del Drago, who also makes his home in the United States, and who has just lost his mother, be prevented by mourning from taking any active share in the gayeties of New York society next winter.

The old Prince Sapiaha was but a five-year-old child when his father and mother, who had taken a very prominent part in the insurrection of 1831 against Russia, were forced to flee for their lives, the princess in particular and her young child experiencing the most extraordinary adventures before finding refuge in London, where the boy was educated. Thirty years later Prince Adam, who had meanwhile become a much traveled man of the world, figured as one of the leaders of the 1863 Polish revolt against the Czar, was captured, and while in prison awaiting trial and probable execution, managed to effect his escape disguised as a woman and to reach Paris, where he was received as a welcome guest at the Tuilleries, and enjoyed for a time the particular favor of Napoleon III, who believed that by fomenting Polish nationalist aspirations in the Western provinces of the Czar he could exercise pressure upon the Russian government.

The prince, however, finding that Napoleon had no real intention of helping the Poles, and that he was indifferent to their aspirations save so far as they could be used in furthering the interests of French diplomacy, quitted Paris, and settled in the Polish provinces of Austria, where he owned very large estates, and became in course of time a member of the German diet, as well as of the Austrian house of lords, besides which Emperor Francis Joseph conferred upon him the order of the Golden Fleece and the dignity of a privy councillor.

The prince lost a portion of his fortune some years ago through the collapse of the so-called Credit Bank of Galicia, at Cracow, and as he had no less than seven children it is not astonishing that his son, Prince John, who is unmarried, and the youngest but one, should seek his fortune in the United States, where of course the name which he bears is of some use to the banking institution with which he is connected, enjoying as he does old-time prestige and honor among the Polish emigrants in America.

The Sapiahas, who trace back their descent in an unbroken line to the fourteenth century, and who became Polish princes in 1760, have now had their title as such recognized, both by the Austrian and the Russian governments, the branch to which Prince John belongs forming part of the Austrian aristocracy, while there are two other branches that are enrolled among the nobility of Russia.

Baron Burian's Appointment.

Baron Burian, who has just been appointed by Emperor Francis Joseph to the post of minister of finance of the dual empire in succession to the late Baron von Kallay, and who, like the latter, is to have the control of the provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia, is a Hungarian, hailing from the Slovak districts of the Magyar kingdom, and is the only one of the so-called "joint ministers"—that is ministers for both sections of the empire—who possesses a mastery of the Hungarian language.

His career until now has been entirely diplomatic and consular, and for many years he has represented the Austro-Hungarian government at Sophia, a most delicate and difficult position. He is a son-in-law of old general Fejervary who has just vacated the post of Hungarian minister of national defense, and who is renowned for the number of his duels, the last one having been fought two months ago, with swords, the old general, who is considerably over seventy, but as fiery tempered as ever, receiving a severe wound. Baron Burian's appointment is an excellent one, and gives universal satisfaction both at home and abroad.

ARIIMAHINIHI POMARA ARRIVES IN AMERICA

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Princess Arimahiinihi Pomara, daughter of the late King Pomara of Tahiti, has arrived in this city on the steamship Mariposa. She is accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Dorence Atwater, whose husband has been a planter in the islands for the last thirty years, but who intends again to make his home in America.

Miss Pomara is the younger of King Pomara's two daughters. She is about sixteen years old, tall and attractive. Her father was the last of a long line of rulers.

BARON VON STERNBURG LEAVES OYSTER BAY

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 10.—Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the German ambassador, who has been President Roosevelt's guest since Friday, left Oyster Bay this morning. No guests were entertained at Sagamore Hill today, and the President spent his time in alternate intervals of work and recreation. In the forenoon he took a short horseback ride with Mrs. Roosevelt and two of the children.

Death of Hassan Pasha.

While we are officially informed from Constantinople that the Sultan was "much affected" by the death of Hassan Pasha, the minister of the marine, and that "his majesty offered up a short prayer for the repose of the late pasha's soul, and invoked the intercession of the prophet," it is impossible to refrain from the belief that Hassan's departure for another world is a distinct gain not only to Turkey, but likewise to civilization. Of all the evil gang by which the Sultan has been surrounded for the past twenty years, Hassan Pasha has been far and away the most infamous. He was the principal opponent to every project of reform and enlightenment, played a most discreditable and treacherous role in bringing about the deposition of Sultan Murad, is justly regarded as chiefly responsible for most of the acts of cruelty and barbarism that have been perpetrated in the present Sultan's name, and during the thirty years that he has held the office of minister of marine, pocketed the major portion of the revenues assigned for the maintenance of the branch of public service confided to his care, with the result that the Turkish navy, which at one time occupied a prominent position among the fleets of Europe, is now inferior even to those of Greece and Portugal, and the laughing stock of the civilized world.

An Obstacle to Good Government.

Every honest grand vizir that has assumed office since the accession to the throne of the present Sultan has stipulated for the dismissal of this scoundrel, on the ground that he constituted an obstacle to good and efficient government. But in spite of all this, and notwithstanding the duly substantiated charges of disgraceful cowardice in the Russian war of 1876-77 brought against him by the Sultan's English naval A. D. C., Admiral Woods Pasha, he managed to retain his place, thanks to the fact that he practically controlled, by means of bribery and by fear, the clique of minor officials, menials, and eunuchs by whom the Sultan is always surrounded. Then, too, Hassan, with the remainder of the so-called "palace gang," were forever working upon the chief defect in the Sultan's character, namely, his intense nervousness, which his enemies stigmatize as cowardice. Abdul Hamid, during the course of his life, has been the witness of so many conspiracies and tragedies that he is in perpetual fear of plots against his life and against his throne, and is ready to adopt the most extraordinary measures to defend himself against it.

Hassan's Weakness.

It is upon this weakness—a weakness perhaps attributable to harem training, as well as to the study of all the many sanguinary pages of Turkish history, that Hassan and his crew have traded during the last quarter of a century to remove from their path all those who were in any way a menace to their course of dishonesty, embezzlement and corruption.

It was only necessary to furnish Abdul Hamid with fictitious proofs that this or that official was plotting against him in order to secure his Ottoman majesty's permission for the punishment of the alleged culprit, in the manner that seemed most suitable to the accusers. Hundreds, nay, even thousands, have been thus put out of the way, some by drowning, in the swift flowing waters of Bosphorus, others by exile to cholera and fever infected regions of Arabia and Tripoli, while others again have been done to death in the prisons of Stamboul, and in nearly every case their fate may be laid at the door of that Hassan Pasha, for "the repose of whose soul" the Sultan is officially reported to have "offered up prayers."

Looking Forward.

Roumania's pretty crown princess is expecting these days a further addition to her family, and indeed the little stranger may have already arrived ere this letter appears in print. The crown princess, who is the only princess of Great Britain since the days of Charles II to wed a Roman Catholic and thereby forfeit her constitutional rights to the succession of the throne of England, is at her country chateau of Pelesch, in the Roumanian highlands and has her favorite sister, the divorced grand duchess of Hesse, staying with her. The crown princess has already a ten-year-old boy and two little girls.

KING PETER'S CHILDREN GIVEN GREAT RECEPTION

BELGRADE, Aug. 10.—King Peter's three children, Princess Helen and the Princess George and Alexander arrived here today and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. The city was decorated profusely with the national colors and will be illuminated in an elaborate manner this evening. The day is observed as a holiday and one of rejoicing by the populace.

SUCCESSFUL BUSH MEETING IN VIRGINIA

FURCELLVILLE, Va., Aug. 10.—The bush meeting of the Prohibition and Evangelical Association ended yesterday evening. This, the twenty-sixth year of the organization, was possibly the most successful of any, both from the standpoint of the association and of the audiences. The speakers and the talent engaged were exceptional both in ability and numbers, among the foremost of whom were the Rev. George R. Stewart, the evangelist of Tennessee, and N. F. Featherston, the musical entertainer of Washington, D. C. The new auditorium, which is 80 by 160 feet, is excellently arranged and possesses unusually fine acoustic properties.

SEEN, SAID, AND HEARD IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

Timely Topics of Local and National Interest.

To Revive Olney Boom.

The Olney boom is to be given a salt solution to prolong its life, and its friends hope that it will yet survive and soon be able to take nourishment. For several months the boom has been in a comatose condition, and it was generally believed to be dead. Now comes the information that the boom is to be revived. Friends of the ex-Secretary are again active and some of them think there is still hope.

The Massachusetts State convention is soon to be held and an effort will be made to have that body endorse Mr. Olney for the nomination for President. This will not be accomplished, however, without some opposition, and the project may be defeated after all. The George Fred Williams faction has no sympathy with the Olney Presidential aspirations, and its influence will doubtless be used against committing the Massachusetts Democracy to Mr. Olney. Even State pride may not be sufficient to cause Mr. Williams and his followers to forget temporarily their personal enmity toward Mr. Olney and allow the convention to pass a resolution approving the candidacy of the ex-Secretary of State.

Williams May Yield.

However, before the convention is held, for the sake of harmony the Williams crowd may decide not to oppose such action, believing that the Olney boom will never grow beyond State dimensions, and will never gather any strength outside of New England. Mr. Williams is one of the most ardent admirers of Mr. Bryan, and his attitude would indicate that Bryan would oppose Mr. Olney, although Bryan's remarks concerning the Massachusetts statesman have been more temperate than toward anyone else connected with the Cleveland Administrations.

The Massachusetts Democracy is said to be in better condition this year than it has been before for a decade, and if harmony can be established between the followers of Olney and the Williamses, the leaders declare that they will be able to give the Republicans a hard fight this fall, although their chances of success are very remote.

Bryan Indorses Garvin.

Governor Garvin, the Democratic executive of Rhode Island, has been added to Mr. Bryan's list of suitable candidates for the Democratic nomination for President. A recent issue of the "Commoner" contains a biographical sketch of the chief executive of "Little Rhody," and commends him to the consideration of the national Democracy. Mr. Bryan has, heretofore, had many complimentary things to say regarding Governor Garvin, who has also gained much notoriety, first because he is the only

Democratic governor the State has chosen for a decade or more, and secondly, because of his fight against corruption, bribery, and vote-buying in Rhode Island, which has attracted attention outside of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island, like Massachusetts, elects a governor every year, and Governor Garvin will of course be a candidate to succeed himself, and as his administration has been as successful as he could make it with the opposing party in power in the Legislature, his chances of reelection are good, although there is little reason why the Democrats of the country should consider him as of Presidential size. His majority last year was approximately 6,000, but his success is said to have been due partly to unskillful labor conditions. National questions figured little, if at all, in the contest, and will not this year.

Governor Garvin has been a leader of the Rhode Island Democracy for many years, and has been fighting against corruption in the State for a long time. His re-election as governor this fall will doubtless bring him into more national prominence, but it will scarce cause him to be seriously considered by the Democratic National Convention, unless perhaps for Vice President.

Predicts Cleveland's Election.

A Michigan astrologer, one "Prof." H. H. Allen by name, is commanding passing notice by a prediction that Grover Cleveland will be nominated and elected to the Presidency by the Democrats next year. Attention is directed to the Wolverine star gazer chiefly by the character of his prediction, although it is asserted that he prophesied the assassination of President McKinley, the death of Pope Leo XIII and the recent slump in the stock market, all of which was told to him by the heavenly orbs that twinkle by night.

"Prof." Allen has compiled an extensive horoscope of Mr. Cleveland, which he intends to send to him, and another of Mr. Roosevelt, from which the President will be able to read the cheerful news that he is to be nominated only to be defeated, because the stars say so. Prof. Allen is more optimistic than the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, who says that Cleveland will be elected if he is nominated. The professor goes his one better and declares that Cleveland will be nominated and elected. This ought to relieve Mr. Cockran's mind, as his only anxiety has been over the question of nomination. That disposed of, Mr. Cleveland might at any time begin packing his trunk preparatory to taking up his residence for another term of four years at the renovated White House.

HISTORIC BALLOON ASCENT SEVEN MILES ABOVE EARTH

Corrected Account of the Achievement of James Glaisher in 1862—Important Observations Made by the Aeronaut.

The well-known meteorologist James Glaisher, who died in England last winter, has left a full and corrected account of his historic balloon ascent, made in 1862, when he reached the highest altitude ever attained by man. His first ascent with Coxwell was made from Wolverhampton on July 17, 1862. They rose to a height of five miles, traveled sixty miles in two hours, and descended just in time to avoid a dip in the Wash. Two important things were learned on the excursion: First, they passed through a cloud 8,000 feet in thickness, and so dense that the balloon was invisible from the car; and, second, they dropped 3,900 feet—from 16,300 feet to 12,400 feet—in one minute. But the great historic ascent, made from Wolverhampton, took place on September 5, 1862, when the highest point ever attained by men who survived to tell the tale was reached. Mr. Glaisher relates:

Difficult to Read. "At 1:51 the barometer read 10.8 inches. About 1:52 or later I read the dry bulb thermometer as minus 5 degrees, after this I could not see the column of mercury, nor the hands of the watch, nor the fine divisions on any instrument. I asked Mr. Coxwell to help me read the instruments. In consequence, however, of the rotary motion of the balloon, which had continued without ceasing since we left the earth, the valve line had become entangled, and he had to leave the car and mount into the ring to readjust it. I then looked at the barometer, and found its reading to 9 1/2 inches, still decreasing fast, implying a height exceeding 29,000 feet. Shortly after I laid my arm upon the table, possessed of its full vigor, but on being desirous of using it, I found it powerless. Trying to move the other arm I found it powerless also. Then I tried to shake myself, and succeeded, but seemed to have no limbs. In looking at the barometer my head fell over my left shoulder.

Could Not Move. "I struggled and shook my body again, but could not move my arms. Getting my head upright, for an instant only, it fell on my right shoulder; then I fell backward, my back resting against the side of the car and my head on its edge. In this position my eyes were directed to Mr. Coxwell in the ring. When I shook my body I seemed to have full power over the muscles of the back, and considerably so over those of the neck, but none over either my arms or my legs. As in the case of the arms, so all muscular power was lost in an instant from my back and neck. I dimly saw Mr. Coxwell and endeavored to speak, but could not. In an instant intense darkness overcame me, so that the optic nerve had suddenly lost power.

"While powerless I heard the words 'temperature' and 'observation,' and I knew Mr. Coxwell was in the car speaking to and endeavoring to raise me, therefore consciousness and hearing had returned. I then heard him speaking more emphatically, but could not see, speak, or move. I heard him say again, 'Do try, now, do.' Then the instruments became dimly visible, and Mr. Coxwell, and very shortly I saw clearly. I said to Mr. Coxwell, 'I have been insensible,' he said, 'You have, and I, too, very nearly.' He told me he had lost the use of his hands, which were black, and I poured brandy over them. Mr. Coxwell told me that while in the ring he felt it piercingly cold, and that on attempting to leave the ring he found his hands frozen. He had therefore to place his arms on the ring and drop down. He wished to approach me, but could not, and when he felt insensibility coming over him, too, he became anxious to open the valve. But in consequence of having lost the use of his hands he could not do this; ultimately he succeeded by seizing the cord with his teeth and dipping his head two or three times, until the balloon took a decided turn downward. The descent took place at Cold Weston, seven and one-half miles from Ludlow.

Thus one of the aeronauts was insensible and the other had only the use of his teeth left with which to open the valve, and on that their safety depended. The height to which they had attained is without parallel. Mr. Glaisher says: "My last observation was made at a height of 29,000 feet, at 1:54, when we were ascending 1,000 feet per minute, and when I resumed observations we were descending 2,000 feet per minute. These two positions must be connected, taking into account the interval between them, thirteen minutes. And on these considerations the balloon must have attained an altitude of 36,900 feet. Mr. Coxwell, on coming from the ring, noticed that the center of the aneroid barometer, its blue hand, and a rope attached to the car were all on the same straight line, and this gave a reading of seven inches, and leads to the same result. Therefore, these independent means all come to about the same elevation—seven miles." Coxwell has given his own account of this adventure. "Never," he says, "shall I forget those painful moments of doubt and suspense as to Mr. Glaisher's state, when no response came to my questions. I began to fear that he would never take any more readings." In the descent the aeronaut states that they fell 19,000 feet in a quarter of an hour. It is pleasant to note that these two brave men lived so many years after their narrow escape. At the meeting of the British association at Newcastle in 1893 Sir Richard Owen observed that physiologists were all agreed that one condition of longevity was the capacity of the chest. He hoped the increased breathing capacity acquired by Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell would tend to the prolongation of their lives." That hope was prophetic. Coxwell survived until January 5, 1900, having nearly completed his eightieth year, they fell 19,000 feet in a quarter of an hour. Mr. Glaisher was almost ninety-four, London Telegraph.