

BALLOON IN SEA.

Aeronauts Saved by Crew of Passing Steamship.

MORE ILL LUCK FOR RACERS.

Accident Happens to the St. Louis, One of the Three American Entries in the International Contest.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The second of the three American balloons that started in the race for the international trophy from Schmargendorf has met disaster in the North sea. The St. Louis, manned by N. H. Arnold of North Adams, Mass., and Harry J. Hewitt, was carried overland by treacherous air currents, and later in the haze the aeronauts lost their bearings until suddenly they saw the guard lights of an unknown coast.

This meant that they must descend or risk the danger of being driven far out of the track of vessels. They chose the former course, and for an hour they were buffeted by the waves, almost giving up in despair.

Eventually they were rescued by a lifeboat, and the first intimation that an accident had occurred to the St. Louis was conveyed in a wireless message from Arnold, saying, "Lost everything in the North sea last night."

Following so closely on the dramatic experience of A. Holland Forbes and Augustus Post, the navigators of the Conqueror, which burst at an altitude of 4,000 feet soon after the start of the race, both men having a thrilling escape from death, the disaster to the St. Louis was the subject of excited interest in Berlin.

Correspondents were able to communicate with Mr. Arnold at Wilhelmshaven, to which place he had been transported by one of the torpedo boats which was sent out to render assistance to any of the balloonists who might drift out over the water. Mr. Arnold told a graphic story of their descent and rescue by a lifeboat. He said:

"All day Monday, with the exception of the early afternoon, we were unable to see the earth, and we lowered the balloon repeatedly to communicate with the people to ascertain our whereabouts. Apparently we could not make them understand, but this probably was due to our poor German. Finally we decided to risk proceeding, still having twenty sacks of ballast.

"Moving in a northwesterly direction in the evening, we passed a city the lights of which were visible five miles to the west, and we learned later that it was Bremerhaven. Soon afterward we noticed lighthouses and buoys which convinced us that we were moving above big water, but we had no idea where we were.

"In order to avoid drifting out of the line of ship traffic we concluded to go down to the water, but before doing so we put on life preservers. This was a perilous task, for it was dark and there was great danger of being swamped in the basket.

"After pitching about in the water for almost an hour and giving up all hopes of rescue Hewitt, who had climbed into the rigging, discovered a flashlight.

"Soon after we saw a lifeboat approaching us. The boat, however, could not reach us, as we were being dragged through the waves at the rate of about fifteen or twenty miles an hour. The boatmen shouted to us to jump overboard, which we did.

"About ten minutes later I was picked up by the boat, which in the meantime had saved my companion, Hewitt."

Captain J. C. McCoy, the commander of the American balloon America II, which landed, reached Berlin. He gave an interesting account of his journey in the air.

"We flew 150 miles," he said, "and then were becalmed for four hours. The wind shifted, and we returned in the direction of Berlin. We then traveled northward in a thick fog and were unable to read the maps. Suddenly we discovered that we were over water and decided to descend. This was accomplished with some difficulty, and we landed in a treetop near Wismar, on the shores of the Baltic. We were within ten yards of the steep cliffs, but we climbed out of our dangerous position with the assistance of fishermen.

"We were obliged to cut down the trees in order to save the balloon.

"The duration of our flight was 22 hours 7 minutes, during which we did not sleep at any time. Although we were obliged to descend, we had sufficient ballast to stay up for another day."

Three of the balloons in the race are still unaccounted for. They are the German balloon Busley, the Spanish Castille and the Swiss Helyetta.

A report received here from Wangerleeg Island, in the North sea, says that a balloon passed over there, but that there were no further tidings of it. The flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers is searching the North sea, where a thick fog prevails.

The English balloon Bantisee, so far as present estimates go, has covered the longest distance in the race, 275 miles.

TO RAISE YANKEE.

Compressed Air to Be Used in Attempt to Save Cruiser.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The navy department awarded to John Arbuckle the wealthy coffee merchant of Brooklyn, the contract for fitting the United States cruiser Yankoo, which went on the Hen and Chickens, in Buzzards bay, about three weeks ago.

The method to be used by Mr. Arbuckle is that of compressed air, which up to this time has been applied successfully but twice, and for this reason the outcome of the matter will be watched with interest by naval men. By the terms of the contract Mr. Arbuckle on the delivery of the Yankoo at the Brooklyn navy yard is to receive \$87,500. He estimates that it will cost him \$50,000 to do the work, thus giving a profit of \$37,500. If he spends \$50,000 and is unsuccessful, then the government is to reimburse him to the extent of \$50,000. If because of "causes beyond his control" he finds before the expenditure of the \$50,000 that the vessel cannot be fitted, the United States will still reimburse him for half of what he has spent.

Russian Cruiser Spitted on Reef.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Russian cruiser Oled, which ran aground about twenty miles from Libau, is fast on a reef. Efforts at refloating her have been unsuccessful.

IMPLICATES MRS. ERB.

Coachman's Wife Declares She Shot at Captain Three Months Ago.

Media, Pa., Oct. 14.—Detectives investigating the killing of Captain J. Clayton Erb at Red Gables, his summer home, report that Mrs. Eugene Poulson, wife of Erb's negro coachman, has made this statement: "One morning about three months ago I heard Mrs. Erb and Captain Erb



ERB SUMMER HOME.

quarreling. Mrs. Erb protested that something her husband asserted was true was false. Then I heard a shot. Captain Erb came running downstairs. He ran into the kitchen. He was pale and said something about being shot at by his wife and the bullet lodging in the wall.

"Some time soon afterward I heard another quarrel. The captain came running down the stairs. There was a wound on the forehead. He said that his wife had thrown an ice pitcher at him."

NEW YORK VOTE DROPS.

Registration Indicates There Will Be a Shortage of 58,000 Ballots.

New York, Oct. 14.—The total registration here, with a few districts missing, is 881,730. This means a vote of 647,000 compared with 651,000 in the last presidential year.

With a normal increase of voting population in four years and a corresponding increase in registration the figures this year would be about 740,000 with a vote of about 700,000. On this basis the shortage in the registration is about 58,000.

Republican County Chairman Herbert Parsons declares that the shortage represents the number of illegal votes that were counted in 1904.

Thousands of Chickens Roasted.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Several thousand chickens were destroyed by fire in the wholesale produce market here.

WILLS BRAIN TO COLLEGE.

Dr. Alexander Wilder Adds to Professor's Collection.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 14.—The brain of Dr. Alexander Wilder, journalist and author of many works on evolution, philosophy, psychology and medicine, was bequeathed to Professor Burt Green Wilder of Cornell university.

Professor Wilder has made an unusually complete collection of brains.

Latest on Abruzzi-Elkins Match.

London, Oct. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says that he is able to state on the highest authority that the wedding of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Elkins will certainly occur very soon.

TAFT GETS A JAR.

Front Trucks of Candidate's Car Off Tracks.

HE IS ONLY SLIGHTLY DELAYED

Train Proceeds on Its Journey After a Halt of Half an Hour, and He Makes a Speech in Cleveland.

Sterling, O., Oct. 14.—The first casualty to the Taft special in all its travels occurred as the train pulled into a siding at this place. The front truck of Judge Taft's car and the rear truck of a Pullman just ahead of it left the track. The train was coming to a stop, and the car of the candidate did not move a length after the accident.

One of the journals of the truck was crumpled, but was pronounced to be safe. The delay on account of the derailment was just thirty minutes, but this, added to the time which had been previously lost, put the special an hour behind in leaving Sterling.

The cause of the accident was ascribed to the spreading of the rails of the siding on which the special was moving in the transfer from the Erie to the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Mr. Taft, though somewhat shaken up, made his speech to the people of Sterling while the railroad men were putting his car on the track.

In the midst of the steel and iron district of Cleveland Mr. Taft commanded the closest attention of an immense audience.

He declared that the decisions he had rendered while on the bench and for which he was now condemned by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gompers were in reality the legal basis of labor organizations of the present day, and upon that basis they had grown and prospered until they were stronger than ever.

WANTS CANTEENS RESTORED.

General Mills Says Soldiers Ought to Have Beer and Fruit.

Washington, Oct. 14.—General Mills recommends a more liberal policy in supplying troops in the Philippines with apples, American oranges, lemons and grapefruit and with sugar cured meats.

He also recommends that until absolute prohibition becomes an actual fact throughout the United States post exchanges should be restored the right to furnish beer to soldiers.

POSSE CAPTURES NEGRO.

Citizens Arrest Criminal an Hour After Attack on Girl.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 14.—Miss Pearl Tucker, sixteen years old, was attacked by a negro in the woods near Concord, twenty miles north of Charlotte. The girl was picking cotton in a field, and the negro threatened to kill her if she gave an alarm.

A posse of 700 citizens quickly formed and captured a suspect an hour after the crime was committed.

Bennet Succeeds Du Pont.

New York, Oct. 14.—Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee announced that Representative W. S. Bennett, member of the lower house of congress from New York city, had been selected as chairman of the speakers' bureau in place of Mr. Du Pont, who recently resigned.

Will Make Nine New York Speeches.

New York, Oct. 14.—National Chairman Mack announced that Mr. Bryan would make nine speeches in New York city on his visit there on Oct. 23. Mr. Bryan will speak four times in Chicago on Oct. 19.

DR. GILMAN DEAD.

Former President of Johns Hopkins University Passes Away Suddenly.

Norwich, Conn., Oct. 14.—The death of Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman of Baltimore, formerly president of Johns Hopkins university, occurred here suddenly. He had gone to his room to prepare for a drive after dinner, where he was found helpless on the floor by his wife.

Dr. Gilman was born here July 6, 1831.

Farmer Shoots Schoolboy Sons.

Goldsherry, Mo., Oct. 14.—D. O. Seaman, a farmer, went to the district school, called on his two sons, aged ten and twelve years, shot one of them dead, mortally wounded the other and then shot and killed himself.

Was Last Surviving "Bucktail."

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 14.—Colonel Edward A. Irvn, said to be the last surviving officer of the famous "Pennsylvania Bucktails," died suddenly.

LEST WE FORGET.

Glimpses at the Past—Happenings in Honesdale's Early Days.

THIRD ARTICLE.

Sixty years ago, when the Erie railroad was being extended through Sullivan and Delaware counties in New York, to Susquehanna in this State and thence on to Binghamton and the west, Seranton & Pratt had the contract for furnishing the iron, a large proportion of which was carted from Honesdale to Big Eddy, (Narrowsburg), Cocheton, Equinunk, and other points. Hundreds of tons were so hauled, John A. Patmor being the local agent to contract with the owners of teams for its transportation. Good prices in cash were paid for the work, and the job added not a little to the prosperity of the town, and the villages through which the loads were hauled. The job occupied most of the winter of 1847-8.

In the early tannery days cash was generally paid for bark and "slaughter hides," while calf, kip, and deer skins and horse hides were usually "traded out" at the tannery stores. I. P. Foster & Sons did a very large and profitable business on this basis.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the Secor Typewriter, invented by J. B. Secor, formerly a resident of this place. The machines are built in Derby, Conn., by the Secor Typewriter Co., who have one of the finest plants of its kind in the world, and of which Mr. Secor is general manager. J. P. Secor, father of the inventor, himself a man of great skill and ingenuity, came to Honesdale and started a factory in the building formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Denton, for the manufacture and repair of guns. It was in the days of hunting and turkey and target shooting, and the rifles and shotguns turned out by Mr. Secor attained a very enviable reputation among sportsmen and marksmen. It is quite likely that J. B. Secor's inventive faculty received its first stimulus in his father's shop.

The first soda fountain set up in Honesdale was brought here by A. J. Evans and located in his saloon, which he called "The Wayne County Retreat," in the basement of the Foster Brothers store, known as "Brick Store No. 1," at the corner of Main and Ninth streets.

It was built after the manner of the beer fountains then in common use, a goose neck on a marble slab at one end of the counter constituting all of the fountain right—quite a different affair from the marble and onyx and silver and plate-class mirror creations of to-day. Ice-cream, small beer and lemonade had been the dainty refreshments previously served, and when on May Day, 1846, the first glass of soda was drawn, it was a matter of town talk.

The original idea of connecting the two hemispheres by telegraph was by way of Behring's strait, the Milwaukee "Wisconsinian" thus speculating on such an achievement as early as February, 1848: "A suggestion has recently been made that eventually the whole world will be connected by the telegraph. London and Paris and St. Petersburg can be united with New York, by carrying the line to the Pacific coast, and running it thence along the coast to Behring's—the narrow strait which separates Asia from America—crossing over Siberia and Russia to Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt and Paris, and thence to London. This is a gigantic undertaking. At present it may seem impracticable, as did the Erie canal thirty years ago. Its length cannot be less than 12,000 miles. * * Five thousand miles of telegraph will soon be in operation in the United States. Where the lines will be extended within the next twenty years, and how much of the globe will be embraced within the magnetic chain the imagination can scarcely conceive."

Ten years later Europe and America were indeed connected by telegraph, but not over the practically overland route as suggested. The fiftieth anniversary of the sending of the first cable message across the Atlantic ocean was celebrated on Monday, August 17th, last, the original event having occurred August 17, 1858. Four years previously Cyrus W. Field enlisted Peter Cooper, David Dudley Field, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor and Chandler White in the enterprise of laying the cable, although the only submarine wires tested up to that date lay between Governors' Island and Castle Garden. There were great doings in Honesdale when the first message arrived from Queen Victoria in response to one from President Buchanan—band playing, a procession, bonfires, etc. It required several years, however, to bring the system to perfection. There are now thirteen separate cables connecting the United States with

Great Britain.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Joseph Atkinson, Sr., died May 5, 1852 Sept. 10, 1852 Nathan M. Bartlett Feb. 12, 1872 George Barnett Feb. 20, 1872 Jeremiah T. Barnes Oct. 21, 1851 John H. Crandall Aug. 23, 1851 John D. Delezenne Feb. 10, 1852 Atwell Foster March 1, 1872 Erastus Guinnip May 17, 1852 Daniel Kimble (Texas) Jan. 16, 1872 Patrick Keenan May 26, 1851 Rev. Gershom Williams (Scott)

New Lutheran Church Plan.

The general council of the Lutheran church, one of the three general bodies of that denomination in the United States, and with which practically all the Lutheran congregations in this section are united, has adopted an altogether new plan in carrying on its great work of home missions. The whole line of field mission secretaries and superintendents of the United States and Canada has been called in and they will make an itinerary of the prominent Lutheran churches throughout the east, and as far west as the Mississippi river during the next two months.

Hundreds of enthusiastic conventions and rallies will be held from Boston to Minneapolis to disseminate both information and incentive. Twenty-seven prominent pulpits will be occupied each Sunday in various large centers of population by the representatives of the Home Mission cause, and on the following Monday a joint convocation will be held at some central point to consider the work in detail and at which from ten to twelve speakers will be heard. The pastors and representative laymen from each church will attend. The tour began at Allentown on Sept. 13th and will continue until Oct. 31st, the anniversary of the reformation of the sixteenth century.

A visit to MENNER & Co.'s Cloak and Suit department will convince buyers of the style and cloth qualities of their season's suits. 222 1/2

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.



CHARLES C. PRATT.

The Republican candidate for the Fourteenth Congressional District composed of Wayne, Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna counties, Col. Charles C. Pratt, is, strictly speaking, a man of the people. His home at New Milford is an old fashioned country residence where he spends most of his time with his wife, a woman of culture and refinement, mingles with their neighbors and friends. A more hospitable home cannot be imagined.

Just in the prime of life, possessed of proved first-class business ability, genial in his every-day life, as hosts of friends testify, a common man in the highest sense of that term, a past that is clean and unswayed, and an undoubted ambition for public life, briefly outlines the man. During the short campaign preceding the primaries Col. Pratt made but few statements, but when he spoke, he said things just as he does things. On the subject of the office to which he aspires he said: "I have no pet theories of legislation, but look upon congress as the representative office for running the great business in the world." He also has gone on record regarding his position in the matter of pensions for all who have served their country, claiming that such pensions should be easily secured without a profusion of "red tape" and only surrounding absolutely

Not a Certain Cure.

The publicity given by the newspapers to the paper of Dr. Denlow at the Academy of Medicine in New York, on locomotor ataxia, and to a statement made by Dr. M. Allen Starr, of New York, in regard to the improvement made by such patients from his clinic, has led Dr. Starr to make a signed statement in the New York Times, warning the victims of that dread disease against too much hope of an illusive kind. Dr. Starr says:

"I wish to make it clear that I made no statement that the patients of whom I had knowledge were 'cured.' All these patients had organic locomotor ataxia, with those signs of the disease familiar to physicians, known as loss of reflex action, and all of them still show these signs and also other evidence of the existence of the disease. Hence none of them are 'cured.' All of them, however, were remarkably improved, rendered more comfortable, and enabled to go to work, where formerly incapacitated, and this result I have rarely seen produced by any other form of treatment. I think this improvement is all which Dr. Denlow claimed in his paper for his method of treatment."

Philadelphia is one of the largest, most prosperous, enterprising and greatest manufacturing cities in the United States. It has 105 National banks, trust companies and savings funds, with a total capital and surplus of \$170,000,000 and deposits of \$590,000,000. Turns out eight locomotives every working day of the year, or 2,504 in twelve months. Has fifty-seven parks and squares, one of the former, Fairmount, with 3,341 acres, being the largest in the world. Manufactures yearly 5,000,000 hats; over 50,000,000 yards of carpet; 2,000,000 dozen suits of underwear; 180,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods, 12,000,000 dozen hose, and 28,000,000 yards of woolen goods, etc., etc., or one-twentieth of all manufactured articles in the United States.

Tired Mothers, worn out by the pesky, cross baby, have found Cascawheat a boon and a blessing. Cascawheat is for babies and children, and is especially good for the skin so common in hot weather. Look for the ingredients printed on the bottle. Contains no harmful drugs. Sold by FRIL, The Druggist.