

ALLOONING ABOVE ALPS

Wonderful Journey of an Italian Aeronaut.

TWENTY HOURS IN AIR

Attempt of E. Spelterini to Sail From Zermatt to the Rhine.—He Rose to a Height of 17,300 Feet, but Was Defeated in Attempt by Adverse Winds.

The Italian aeronaut, E. Spelterini, spent twenty hours in his balloon on September 17 and 18 last at a height of 17,300 feet, but was defeated in attempt by adverse winds, but nevertheless made a wonderful journey.

The few attempts at ballooning in the mountain regions have been regarded as especially interesting from a scientific point of view, and this aspect of Spelterini's exploit was very important. He has just printed in the German Aeronautischen Mitteilungen only detail of his journey that has appeared.

He waited day after day at Zermatt, a starting point for the Matterhorn, wind conditions that would take him north across the Bernese Alps, a central Swiss plain and the Jura mountains. On September 17th the favorable hour seemed to have come.

A gentle breeze was blowing from the south. The stations on the Sants, Gerngrat and Gornegrat reported a light south wind. At 11 o'clock a ball balloon sent up by Spelterini started slowly to the north-northeast ward Mount Dom.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock another trail balloon rising from Zermatt made direct for the Weisshorn north. The clouds were moving northward and everything seemed optimistic.

At 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon the ball was cast loose from her anchorage, rose with great rapidity to a height of 13,000 feet and drifted away directly north toward the Weisshorn. The day was very warm, and the overheated balloon rose to a height without any expenditure of ballast.

But there was little wind, and her progress at first was only out six miles an hour. The air was very clear and a dozen persons at Zermatt were watching the balloon through telescopes until she was finally lost to view in the neighborhood of Weisshorn.

STORIES OF TSIAN.

Caused Many Heads to Roll in the Dust During Her Journey.

A dispatch from China says that the Dowager Empress has left Peking for Kaifeng-fu in the province of Honan. This city of over 200,000 inhabitants is the capital of Honan Province, and the railroad between Peking and Hankow will pass through it.

The city is on the right bank of the Hoang River, and has suffered terribly from the inundations of that treacherous stream. In 1541 most of the inhabitants signed their own death warrant by tearing down the embankments in the attempt to drown a rebel army that was besieging them.

We are not informed as to the reasons given to the Chinese public for the departure of the Empress from the capital. When she and the Emperor took refuge in Sian the people were not told that they had left Peking because it was about to be occupied by the allied forces.

If the Empress Dowager is making her present progress by rail there will be no opportunity for exciting incidents similar to those that marked the land journey to Sian. At that time she had made up her mind that the Boxer movement was a sad failure; and when, on the journey, a man in Boxer regalia rushed into the road, knelt beside her chair and began a eulogistic address on her efforts to exterminate the "foreign devils," she merely motioned to one of her bodyguards, who quietly walked up behind the Boxer, and with one stroke of his sword cut off his oration and his head at the same time, and she degraded the mandarin who had permitted the man to make this demonstration under the mistaken impression that it would be pleasing to the Empress.

When the lady was informed that a Manchu of high rank in her party was making a handsome squeeze in hiring carts to carry the luggage, she at once caused his head to roll in the dust of the road.

A considerable number of decapitations, in fact, relieved the journey of monotony; and these incidents did not tend to make the Empress Dowager less popular with her subjects. For eigners who have spent much time among the common people of China say that they almost worship her, and that her faults and cruelties are virtues in their eyes, and the more intelligent classes have a great admiration and respect for her character and unbounded confidence in her ability.

War Brings New Words into a Language.

Out of each war come verbal riches, whatever the loss of property or life. A war has genuine value in increasing the currency of words outside of their tribal setting, and if we can acquire a few of the rugged consonantal Slavics, and a few of the softer Mongolic expressions, the war will have been worth its cost.

Admiral Fournier and Admiral Gervais, two of the most distinguished and trusted officers of the navy, believe not only that, as Lord Goschen said in 1900, the submarine is "the arm of the poor power," but that it can save the big powers millions a year. Moreover, if the small powers place orders in the dockyards of the world, the big powers must do likewise in proper proportion.

Almost the entire population of Khokand, in Turkestan, suffers from goitre or cretinism. When the Russians occupied the city in 1878, goitre immediately appeared among the troops, and in a few months a tenth of the garrison had developed well-marked tumors.

FIRST IN SUBMARINES

France Leads the World With The Number in its Navy.

SAILORS RUN MANY RISKS

Extra Rewards and Pensions Are Necessary to Secure Crews—Recruiting in the Beginning Easy, as Rules Were Not as Rigid as for the Ordinary Seaman.

The recent catastrophe of the Farfadet, while it has profoundly touched the world, has had the effect of even strengthening the new French school of submarine enthusiasts.

Ever since Admiral Aube, when minister of the navy, began the transformation of the marine by investing with importance its submarine units, the hostility of the old school has been constant and unconquerable. During 15 years of experimental work no accident occurred to justify their apprehensions, and even the disaster in the recent Bizerta lake has not given them the moral force which they reckoned on.

France possesses 49 of these vessels in active service or in process of construction, with a united crew of about 600 officers, engineers and seamen. Great Britain has five submarines of 120 tons, thirteen of from 180 to 200 tons, and one of 300 tons. Twenty-one more, each of 300 tons, are being constructed. Russia owns about 27, not all of which are completed.

It will thus be seen that France is at the head of the world with respect to her submarine power, and she proposes to retain this prestige. Nevertheless a serious danger has for some time past threatened this position. This has been caused by the lack of sufficient crews, the seamen, with good reason, having shown an unwillingness to enter that kind of service unless practically forced to do so.

In the United States, each man receives \$1 extra pay for each descent. In Great Britain such crews receive regularly double pay. In France supplementary pay varying from 25 to 75 per cent was accorded. As a detail, it may be added that a ration of milk of the value of 4 cents a day had been prescribed by naval doctors for all men engaged upon the electric accumulators in order to counteract the effects of lead coils.

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Khokand is the only place in Turkestan where such a remarkable state of things exists. According to Dr. G. Capus, author of a French work on medicine in Central Asia, there appears to be nothing in the surroundings of the town to account for goitre being endemic. Its sanitary condition is not bad, the altitude but 1,300 feet, and an abundant and pure water supply is obtained from a mountain river.

The clerk of the parish in England when reading the third chapter of Daniel, wherein the names of Shadrach, Meshack and Abed-nego are three times repeated, after speaking them once called them, during the remainder of the chapter, "the aforesaid gentlemen."

SOME MODERN UTOPIANS.

Places Where War, Poverty and Dishonesty Are Unknown.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write. On the northeast coast of New Guinea, the island of Kutaba, surrounded by a wall of coral three hundred feet high on one side and from fifty to one hundred feet on the other, maintains thirteen villages of natives, to whom war, crime and poverty have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions.

Finland is a realm whose inhabitants are remarkable for their inviolate integrity. There are no banks and no safe deposits, for no such security is essential. You may leave your luggage anywhere for any length of time, and be quite sure of finding it untouched on your return, and your purse full of money would be just as secure under similar circumstances.

Agneta Park, near Delft, in Holland, is another Utopian example. A tract of ten acres has upon it 150 houses, each with its little garden and with certain common buildings and common grounds. The houses are occupied by the employees of a great distilling company, who form a corporation which owns the park.

An Arctic Health Resort. A curious health resort is about to be established in Lapland, way beyond the Polar Circle, according to news received from Stockholm, Sweden. The intention of the government is to erect a sanitarium on the shores of Lake Torne, a long and beautiful sheet of water at Wassijauve, the end of the Ofote Railroad.

The sanitarium would be an ideal one for people with weak nerves who need absolute rest. Aside from the small settlement at Wassijauve the country is absolutely void of any signs of human existence, except for a few Laplanders who, with their herds of reindeer, pass through once in a while. Guests at the Arctic sanitarium will have for their only object of interest, aside from the scenery, a scientific station which has been erected by the government out of funds subscribed privately by scientists and laymen interested in the object of the station.

True kindness does not abound in any particular place. A conductor on a Ridge avenue car the other day gave an example of how the ordinary things of life may be made attractive by the presence of a little kindness. The car stopped and a little girl carrying a large doll got on. The conductor came in to collect her fare.

The latest in explosives is powdered aluminum mixed with nitrate of ammonia and put upon the market under the name of "ammonal." This explosive is said to be one of the surest and safest known, as it cannot be exploded by friction or blow, while otherwise containing all requisites of an explosive.—Metal Industry.

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Unhappy Women!

No woman can be happy when her health is undermined. No woman can have good health while she suffers from female weakness, inflammation, ulceration or any disease of the delicate womanly organs. Nervous, sleepless, fretful, suffering in body and mind, she does not live but only exists.

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RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

MILTON FAIR—REDUCED RATES and special train service via Pennsylvania Railroad on account of the Milton Driving Park Association Fair at Milton, Pa., October 3, 4, 5 and 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on these dates round-trip tickets to Milton and return from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, East Bloomsburg, Mt. Carmel, Millersburg, Middleburg, and intermediate stations at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). Tickets good going and returning only on the date of issue.

UNION COUNTY FAIR, REDUCED Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad. For the benefit of persons desiring to attend the Union County Fair, to be held at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Pa., September 26, 27, 28 and 29, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from East Bloomsburg, and intermediate points, to Brook Park, on September 26, 27, 28 and 29, valid to return on day of issue only, at rate of single fare for the round trip (no rate less than twenty cents).

Special trains will be run on Thursday, September 28, and on Friday, September 29, as follows: Leave Millinburg 12:00 noon, Vicksburg 12:08 P. M., Biehl 12:13 P. M.; arrive Brook Park 12:18 P. M. Returning, leave Brook Park on September 28 for Coburn, on September 29 for Glen Iron and intermediate stations at 5:45 P. M. Special trains will also be run on Thursday and Friday, September 28 and 29, between Lewisburg and Brook Park every half hour from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

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threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists \$1.00.

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Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the sick part; without loss of time.

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BOY WORTH TWO GIRLS

New Jersey Judge's Novel Decision.

BOY \$6000; GIRL \$3000

Future Prospects the Basis.—Claim Made That Woman May Become a Bread Winner, But a Man Must—No Motion Made for a New Trial.

Judge Frederick Adams, in the Essex County Circuit Court at Newark, N. J., handed down a decision that according to well-versed lawyers is novel in New Jersey. The decision is that the life of a healthy boy is worth twice as much as that of a girl in equal health and of the same age.

Judge Adams' decision was on motions made by Richard V. Lindabury counsel for the North Jersey Street Railway Company, to upset one verdict for \$6,000 given by a jury in favor of Evan H. Eastwood, and another for \$3,000 rendered in favor of Henry Werpupp.

The suits grew out of the Clifton avenue grade-crossing disaster of Feb. 19, 1903, when in a collision between a trolley car and a Lackawanna Railroad train, nine Newark High School pupils lost their lives. Eastwood is the father of Evan F. J. Eastwood, the only boy killed in the accident, while Werpupp is the father of Ella Werpupp, one of the girl victims. The application to upset or reduce the verdicts was made some time ago, on the ground that the damages awarded in each case were excessive.

Judge Adams announced that the Eastwood verdict would stand, but that the Werpupp verdict was excessive that the plaintiff must accept \$3,000, with the alternative of undergoing another trial. The Court said: "The verdict of \$6,000 in the Eastwood case has never seemed to me to be excessive and I still maintain it. Let us look at the matter.

"Young Eastwood was in good health, a creditable scholar, of excellent character and in all ways admirable as a young man of high promise. The evidence shows that he had a peculiar aptitude for mechanical construction and to some extent employed his ingenuity to help advance his father's business.

"The father is a healthy man, and the jury may have considered the point that both men would probably have lived for twenty-five years more. The son might have been expected to learn the trade of his father, and so his services would ultimately have been very useful to the firm. I am basing this conclusion upon hopeful, rather than a pessimistic view of the future.

"The jury, I infer, probably concluded that substantial benefits of this kind should be expressible in thousands instead of hundreds of dollars, and I am inclined to agree with the verdict as rendered.

Boiling Water in the Clouds. An article upon the route of the Thibet mission, published in a London paper contains an interesting record of temperatures and conditions of life at high altitudes. The mission has necessitated the continued exposure of a very large number of untried men to life at altitudes ranging between 10,000 feet and 15,700 feet, and the general results are of considerable value. The lowest temperature yet reached on the route has been 26 degrees F. at Chugga on the Tanguia, which was, however, only an encampment. Of actual nightly exposure to cold of men and animals Tuna probably holds the record with 17 degrees F. But Phari has repeatedly reached 15 degrees F., and Kamparab, nine miles distant from Phari, might, if continual registration had been possible there, show a lower figure than either. The normal night minimum during January and February is probably 10 degrees F. for 15,000 feet, warming to 7 degrees F. for 10,000 feet. Mountain sickness has been closely observed by the medical men accompanying the mission. Indigestion has been common on account of the eating of imperfectly cooked food. At 15,000 feet water boils at a temperature about 30 degrees F. lower than at sea-level, and the normal amount of cooking is therefore quite inadequate. At 15,000 feet it is almost impossible to boil rice properly. The Dal, the common red lentil of India, affords a curious example of the difficulty of cooking at high elevations. Out of five different kinds of dal supplied to the troops only one is capable of being cooked at all at heights above 10,000 feet. It is difficult to make the native understand these aberrations of gastrology, and a great deal of insufficient cooking has been the natural result.—Phils. Record.

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