

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAYRE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$80,000.00

GENERAL BANKING Three Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS: E. P. Wilbur, J. N. Weaver, W. A. Wilbur, J. W. Bishop, J. E. Wheelock, W. T. Goodnow, O. L. Haverly, Edward Baldwin, F. T. Page, R. F. Page, Cashier.



An Insurance Policy For a Kins Present.

has many points in its favor that no other present can approach. There can be no doubt of its acceptability, and if you would learn exactly what such a gift means and how it can be obtained, send your name, age, and address to us. We are agents for Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., a company of irreproachable standing.

FRED J. TAYLOR, Sayre, Pa.

J. W. BISHOP,

The constant repetition of delivering good coal has given us our reputation. We handle Lehigh Valley and Sullivan Coal, Hard and Soft Wood and Steam Coal.

103 Lehigh Ave., Lockhart Building, Both Phones.

COAL QUALITY, QUANTITY, PRICE

If you buy from COLEMAN HASSLER, No. 116 Erie St., Sayre. You get the three. Ask your neighbors. Both Phones.

ELNER A. WILBER

Wholesaler of Wines, Beer and Ales. OUR SPECIALTIES: LEHIGH CLUB WHISKEY, DOTTED-WICH BEER AND ALES, NORWICH BREWING CO'S ALES. 100 Packer Avenue, Sayre, Pa. Both Phones.

COME TO Hill & Beibach's CAFE

For the Finest Beers, Ales, Wines and Cigars in the Valley. Lockhart Street, Sayre.

DO YOU feel worn out and physically in need of a good tonic, something that will build you up day by day? Then use STEGMAIER'S PORTER. Use it regularly, a glass or a few glasses daily and you will be surprised to note how much better you feel, not only physically but mentally as well. Beware of cheap porter. Look for our name blown in every bottle and bearing GUARANTEE, serial number 1969 as issued by the Pure Food Department. "1969 for mine." Think it over. STEGMAIER BREWING CO., SAYRE, PA.

Subscribe for The Record. "All the news that's fit to print."

LINER SUNK AT SEA

Steamer Larchmont Ramm- ed Off Block Island.

SHIP THAT HIT HER ALSO SANK

En Route to New York, a Hundred and Fifty Perish.

BODIES INCASED IN ICE DRIFT IN

Joy Line Boat, With Over Two Hundred Passengers, Left Providence, R. I., at 7 o'clock Monday Evening and at 11 o'clock Watch Hill, Came in Collision With the Schooner Harry Knowlton, Which Afterward Headed For Quonochontaug and Sank Near That Port—The Steamer Went Down Within Half an Hour, Carrying Along With Her the Largest Part of Her Human Cargo.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Feb. 13.—A marine disaster with an appalling loss of life and entailing suffering almost beyond the limit of human endurance, came to light when a lifeboat of the Joy line steamer Larchmont, bound from Providence to New York, drifted into Block Island harbor.

In the boat were several bodies of men who had died from the effects of long hours of exposure to a death dealing temperature. In the boat also were eleven men whose suffering was so intense that they seemed oblivious to the fact that death was in their midst and that they had escaped only by virtue of their ability to withstand the rigor of zero weather in an open boat at sea.

The boat brought a tale of disaster that has rarely been equaled in New England waters, and it is believed that when the final count is made it will be found that not less than 150 lives were lost. Following closely in the wake of the solitary lifeboat came bodies cast upon the beach by angry waves. Then came lifeboats and rafts. Each of them bore their burden of grim death as well as a load of suffering humanity, and each brought a tale of horror, of suffering and of despair.

Owing to the condition of the survivors of the tragedy it was impossible to get from them an estimate of the loss of life. Anywhere from seventy-five to 150 persons went to their death, and at a late hour last night it was believed that the latter figures are nearer correct than the former.

The steamship officials estimate that about 150 passengers and a crew of fifty were on board the steamer when she left Providence. Forty-three bodies reached the shore, and nineteen were alive when taken from the lifeboats. Taking the estimated figures of the steamship officials as a basis, there are still 138 persons to be accounted for. The only positive evidence of the steamer's victims is lying at the bottom of Block Island sound. The list of passengers and crew handed to the purser just before the steamer left Providence was locked in a safe, and it was not recovered. The cause of the accident has not been satisfactorily explained. It occurred just off Watch Hill about 11 o'clock Monday night, when the three masted schooner Harry Knowlton, bound from South Amboy for Boston with a cargo of coal, crashed into the steamer's port side amidships. Captain George McVey of the Larchmont declares that the Knowlton suddenly swerved from her course, luffed up to the wind and crashed into his vessel.

Captain Moley of the Knowlton asserts that the steamer did not give his vessel sufficient sea room and that he could not take his schooner out of the path of the oncoming steamer. The steamer, with a huge hole torn in her side, was so seriously damaged that no attempt was made to run for shore, and she sank to the bottom in less than half an hour. The Knowlton, after she had backed away from the wreck, began to fill rapidly, but her crew managed the pumps and kept her afloat until she reached a point off Quonochontaug, where they put out in the lifeboat and rowed ashore. There were no fatalities on the schooner, but the men suffered from the extreme cold.

The Larchmont, a side wheeler which was only put into the service of the Joy line during the present season, left her dock in Providence with a heavy cargo of freight and a passenger list estimated at from 150 to 200. A strong northwest wind was blowing as the steamer plowed her way down through the eastern passage of Narragansett bay, but the full effect of the gale which was blowing in the sound was not felt until the Larchmont rounded Point Judith. Then the side wheeler pointed her nose into the very heart of the gale and continued down through Block Island sound without any unusual incident until she was well steam of Watch Hill and within five or six miles of Fisher's Island.

Captain George McVey, who had remained in the pilot house until the vessel had been sighted on her course, was preparing to retire after a turn around his ship when he was startled by several blasts of the steamer's whistle. He rushed into the pilot house, where the pilot and quarter-

master pointed out a three masted schooner sailing eastward before a strong wind.

The schooner, which proved to be the Harry Knowlton, coal laden, from South Amboy for Boston, had been bowling along on her course when she seemed to suddenly luff up and head straight for the steamer. Again several blasts were sounded on the steamer's whistle, the pilot and quartermaster at the same time whirling their wheel hardport in a mad endeavor to avert a collision.

But as the Larchmont was slowly veering around in response to her helm the schooner came on with a speed that almost seemed to equal the gale that was pushing her toward Boston. Even before another warning signal could be sounded on the steamer's whistle the schooner crashed into the port side of the Larchmont, and the impact of the big vessel was so terrific that the big clumsy bow of the sailing craft ate its way more than half the breadth of the Larchmont. When the force of the impact had been spent the schooner temporarily remained fast to the vitals of the steamer, holding in check for a moment the rushing water. But the pounding sea soon separated the interlocked vessels, and as they backed away the water rushed into the gaping hole in the steamer's side with a velocity that could only mean the doom of the passenger vessel.

There were no water tight compartments to be closed, and therefore the rushing flood could not be confined to the damaged section, and it poured in over the cargo and down into the hold. As the water struck the boiler room great clouds of steam arose and the panic stricken passengers, many of whom had been thrown from their bunks when the collision occurred, were at first under the impression a fire had broken out on board.

Unfortunately the point of collision was in that part of the steamer where was located the signaling apparatus connecting the engine room with the pilot house. Captain McVey, standing in the pilot house, could not communicate with his subordinate officers below decks and therefore was unable to determine the extent of the damage. The quartermaster was hurried below to make an investigation.

The passengers meanwhile thronged on to the decks. Few of them had wanted to clothe themselves. Their fear was so great that the first penetrating blast of the zero temperature was disregarded, but the suffering from the elements soon became so intense that personal safety was forgotten in a general effort to keep the blood in circulation. Those who had not stopped to clothe themselves now found it impossible to return below and do so. Their rooms were flooded soon after they had been deserted, and the wounded steamer, foundering around in the high seas that are feared by all sound navigators, was sinking with a rapidity that sent terror to the hearts of the officers and crew. These men were prompt in answering Captain McVey's call to quarters.

While some of the seamen held back the frantic, freezing passengers by brute strength, others were preparing to lower the lifeboats and rafts. There was no time to think of the comfort of any one. Even before the boats were cut away Captain McVey knew that the list of victims would be greater than those who survived.

It was a physical impossibility for any but the most hardened to withstand the cold, which turned ears and noses white with the frost and which so benumbed the feet that both the passengers and members of the crew stumbled rather than walked to the small craft in which they were to leave the sinking ship.

Shrieks of agonized pain drowned the roar of the rushing water. Pandemonium reigned supreme, but in spite of it the women on board, suffering more intensely than the men, were placed in lifeboats, the male passengers and members of the crew selecting the unprotected rafts as their vehicle of escape.

Captain McVey remained on the upper deck directing his officers and crew until every one on board appeared to have been cared for. He ordered all lifeboats and rafts cut away, and before he stepped into his own boat he stood on the upper deck a moment to see that his order was executed. Then he ordered that his boat, the largest on board, be cleared away. Before the men had an opportunity to loosen the tackles the bottom of the boat rested on top of the surging sea which was raging over the hurricane deck, and for a moment it seemed as though the lifeboat would be dragged down before she could be freed from the doomed steamer.

Every hand in the boat was too cold to handle a knife and cut the ropes, which, however, slipped through the tackles and set the lifeboat adrift just as the vessel became submerged. The pitiable condition of the passengers and crew was increased a hundredfold the moment they had launched their boats. Every wave sent its dash of spray over boats and their contents.

Soon a thin coating of ice enveloped every one. Those who were fully clothed suffered from frozen faces and numbed feet, but there were many who had on only their nightgowns. One man in the captain's boat, although dressed warmer than many others, was suddenly driven insane by his intense suffering. He pulled a big claspknife from his pocket and gashed his throat. No one stayed his hand, and again he plunged his knife into his throat. Those who sat near him either were too dazed to interfere or looked upon the act of self-murder as justified. The unknown man's body fell to the bottom of the boat, where it remained unheeded.

Fisher's point, the nearest point of land, was not quite five miles to the

westward of the point where the steamer went down, and every boat immediately headed for that place. But the boats were heavy, and the men at the oars were weak. A fifty mile gale blew on their backs as the men strained at the oars covered oars in a hopeless endeavor to overcome the handicap against which they were struggling. The boats and rafts soon became separated, and the only details of the terrible disaster which could be learned here were given when Captain McVey's boat came ashore. Not a man on board was able to walk. Their feet were frozen so badly that the life savers carried the survivors bodily to the below the sailing station.

Captain McVey was so overcome by the enormity of the disaster that for a time he was unable to give a lucid account of what had happened after the ship had gone down. Shortly after his arrival here the captain said that he had on board his ship between 150 and 200 passengers and a crew of fifty. Later he said there were between fifty and seventy-five passengers on board the steamer when the vessel went down. The latter figure, however, is the estimate made by the officials of the Joy line at Providence, who estimated the number of passengers at not less than 150. The exact number of passengers was given in a list which was handed the purser just before the Larchmont started on her fateful journey, but it is believed that it was lost when the ship went down.

Captain McVey said that had his crew been able to make progress against the northwest gale they would have landed at Fisher's island between 12 and 1 o'clock. The wind, he said, was too strong to be overcome, and there was nothing left for the suffering seamen to do but turn around and head for Block Island, fifteen miles away. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when the captain of the boat cut away from the sinking steamer, and it was not until 6:30 o'clock in the morning that it arrived at Block Island. It seemed, the captain said, as though the seven hours' struggle against the elements occupied an eternity, and not a soul in the boat expected to survive the excruciating suffering to which all were subjected.

EX-GOVERNOR DEAD.

Frank Wayland Higgins Passes Away at Ocean Home.

OLEAN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Frank Wayland Higgins, former governor of New York, died at his home here last night at 8:30.

The end was remarkably peaceful and free from pain. Following a period of unconsciousness which lasted twenty-four hours, the vital spark fled with so little outward manifestation that those at his bedside scarcely realized that the end had come. Dr. Hubbard, the family physician, was present at the end with Mrs. Higgins, Josephine Higgins, a daughter, and Harry, a son; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith of Angelica, Mrs. J. B. Cameron and Miss Charlotte Cameron, Mr. Smith and Mrs. Cameron are Mrs. Higgins' brother and sister.

O. T. Higgins, the eldest son, is in Redlands, Cal. He, too, is seriously ill. Mr. Higgins for years had been afflicted with heart trouble. After he en-



EX-GOVERNOR HIGGINS.

tered upon his work as governor of the state he was warned by Dr. E. G. Janeway of New York of a serious organic difficulty in the heart, but no effort was relaxed and no duty left unperformed which Mr. Higgins believed essential to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him by the people.

When the only official duty which remained for him to perform was to assist in the inauguration of his successor as governor he firmly resisted the importunities of the State Hospital for the Feeble Minded. In 1892 he became superintendent of the hospital at Morris Plains, N. J., where, he said, there is a daily average of 1,800 patients.

"That does not represent the total patients," he declared, "for during the year some are discharged, some die, and some go away by means of escape."

"Do you know Harry Thaw?" asked Mr. Delmas. "Yes, sir."

"When did you first see him?" "On Aug. 4, 1906."

"Where?" "In the Tombs."

"How many times did you visit him?" "Eight times."

Dr. Evans said he was alone on the visits of Aug. 4 and Oct. 1. At other times he was accompanied by Dr. Charles G. Wagner, who already testified.

"What during those visits did you observe in the mental condition of Mr. Thaw?" "On the first visit, on Aug. 4, he exhibited a peculiar facial expression, glaring of the eye, restlessness of the eye, suspicion of his surroundings and of nervous agitation and restlessness such as comes from a severe brain storm common in those who have recently gone through an explosive or formulating condition of mental unsoundness. He exhibited delusions of a personal character, an exaggerated ego and along with them delusions of a persecutory character. He thought himself of exaggerated importance and

CRAZY, SAY EXPERTS

Noted Roof Garden Murder Trial at New York.

EVANS A STAR WITNESS FOR THAW

Delmas and Jerome in Wordy Warfare Throughout Most of Session. Dispute Over Former "Flora-dora" Girl's Operation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The defense in the Thaw case continued with the introduction of expert testimony as to the condition of the defendant's mind during the several months following the tragedy of the Madison Square roof garden.

Mr. Jerome hotly accused the defendant's counsel of trying to instill into the minds of the jury the fact that



MRS. THAW AS WITNESS.

the operation performed upon Evelyn Nesbit in 1903, before Thaw took her to Europe, was "of a criminal nature when, as a matter of fact, it was for appendicitis." Mr. Delmas called the attention of Justice Fitzgerald to the fact that the district attorney was stating facts not in evidence and that "a very serious exception must be taken to his remarks."

"We do this," explained Delphin H. Delmas, Thaw's leading counsel, "in order that the jury by means of the wreckage on the beach may infer that there has been a storm upon the waters."

Counsel for Stanford White's slayer are evidently much perturbed over the latest ally of District Attorney Jerome in the prosecution of Thaw. He is Abe Hummel, the lawyer who, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw testified, aided Stanford White in obtaining from her an affidavit charging Thaw with inflicting cruelty toward her in Paris. Hummel has furnished to the state a photographic copy of the document, and this will be one of the strongest clues with which Jerome will try to smash the story of injured innocence that the young wife told on the stand. The original of the statement, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw declared, was signed by her against her wishes and burned by Hummel in her presence.

Dr. Evans was on the stand when an adjournment was taken.

Mr. Delmas, leading counsel for Thaw, says that the defense expects to finish its case in less than two more days. He said that he had only a few more questions to ask of Mrs. Thaw.

The cross examination of the latter has not yet begun.

The first witness called by Mr. Delmas was Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Feeble Minded. In 1892 he became superintendent of the hospital at Morris Plains, N. J., where, he said, there is a daily average of 1,800 patients.

"That does not represent the total patients," he declared, "for during the year some are discharged, some die, and some go away by means of escape."

"Do you know Harry Thaw?" asked Mr. Delmas. "Yes, sir."

"When did you first see him?" "On Aug. 4, 1906."

"Where?" "In the Tombs."

"How many times did you visit him?" "Eight times."

Dr. Evans said he was alone on the visits of Aug. 4 and Oct. 1. At other times he was accompanied by Dr. Charles G. Wagner, who already testified.

"What during those visits did you observe in the mental condition of Mr. Thaw?" "On the first visit, on Aug. 4, he exhibited a peculiar facial expression, glaring of the eye, restlessness of the eye, suspicion of his surroundings and of nervous agitation and restlessness such as comes from a severe brain storm common in those who have recently gone through an explosive or formulating condition of mental unsoundness. He exhibited delusions of a personal character, an exaggerated ego and along with them delusions of a persecutory character. He thought himself of exaggerated importance and

believed himself persecuted by a number of persons."

By an "exaggerated ego" Dr. Evans meant "a disproportionate idea of importance of self, a belief that one is clothed with powers, capacity and ability far above normal or above those usually possessed." These symptoms, he said, were characteristic of several mental diseases.

One of the mental diseases indicated by Thaw's actions, Dr. Evans declared, is known as adolescent insanity. It is characteristic of the development period of life—from ten to forty years. The person thus afflicted is known as having a psychopathic taint, showing a predisposition to mental unsoundness which comes to one uninvited, the result of heredity.

"Another form of insanity indicated," said the witness, "is known as paranoid, or fixed insanity on some subject. The third is maniacal, where the patient jumps from one idea to another. These forms and others are characterized by the exaggerated ego. They are well defined forms about which there can be no difference of opinion."

"Is there any specific name doctor," asked Mr. Delmas, "given to that form of insanity wherein one imagines himself omnipotent—the ruler of the world?"

"That is included in the forms of insanity to which I have referred. Both adolescent insanity and paranoid insanity are characterized by delusions as to self importance and exaggerated ego. In adolescent insanity the patient exhibits no marked symptoms, but when the stress comes"

Dr. Evans took on a declamatory tone of voice.

"The man does not break down as the ordinary or normal man would. There is a complete loss of mental balance, an explosive condition of the brain, the reason becomes dethroned, the will power is lost, and the brain is operating as a ship does in the wind without a rudder. The balance wheel is gone."

"The acts of such a man are not the acts of a normal man, but show him to be guided by disease and stress. His mind has left its moorings and yielded to diseased conditions."

"On my first visit I also noticed that Mr. Thaw suffered from what we call leucorrhoea (7), a rapid flow of words not characteristic of the normal mind. He showed a condition of abnormal excitement—a diseased condition of the brain."

"In the diseased condition you name how do the conditions differ from the conditions in a normal man who speaks raptly?"

"An ordinary normal man speaks more or less deliberately on all matters of grave importance. He talks slowly, and his ideas come logically and connectedly. In a man of unsound mind the ideas come rapidly tumbling over each other, jumping from one subject to another, that at once leads a trained observer to suspect unsoundness of mind. To me it means that the mind has just recently come through and is still going into a severe mental storm. In other words, it is either the twilight or dawn of a state of mental unsoundness or explosion."

"By delusions I mean false ideas out of which a man cannot be argued by logical and ordinary arguments. Mr. Thaw exhibited what I believe were false ideas which my arguments couldn't shake."

"The statements made by a man in prison in his own defense," said Mr. Jerome, "are not admissible under any circumstances. But if they claim that man was insane at the time of the examination, as well as when the act was committed, then I am perfectly willing that these conversations shall go in."

Justice Fitzgerald sustained Mr. Jerome's objection, and Mr. Delmas proceeded to question Dr. Evans.

"I will now ask you, doctor," continued Mr. Delmas, "if as a result of your eight examinations you formed an opinion as to this man's mental state at the time of your visits?"

"His mental condition varied on various visits"—Dr. Evans began.

"Answer yes or no as to whether you formed an opinion," requested Mr. Delmas.

"Yes."

Fairbanks and Shaw at Baltimores.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Lincoln's birthday was celebrated here by two banquets last night, one under the joint auspices of the Union League club and the other under that of the German-American Lincoln club.

At the former Mayor E. Clay Timanus welcomed the guests, Vice President Fairbanks responding to the toast "Abraham Lincoln" and Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw to that of "The Republican Party." Vice President Fairbanks devoted himself to a eulogy of Lincoln.

No Northwest Zion.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 13.—Overseer Voliva's dream of establishing a new Zion city in the northwest has been abandoned. Rev. August Ernst, elder of the local Zionite organization, says the plans have been changed because of the revolt in Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver against the rule of Voliva. "We believe in the teachings of Dr. Dowle, but we do not believe in the one man rule which he instituted and which Voliva is following," said Dr. Ernst.

Kingston Lost \$13,000,000 by Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—According to a schedule of losses gathered by Allen D. Roberts, the Kingston representative of the Philadelphia Commercial museum, who has arrived here on the Atlantic Fruit company's steamship Amelia, the damage done by the recent earthquake and fire in the city of Kingston is estimated at \$13,000,000.

Weather Probabilities.

Fair and warmer; northwest winds.

Wednesday Special

8,000 YDS.

A window full of Laces worth from 6c to 10c the yard, Edges and Insertions to match. Comes in all widths.

Over 8,000 yards will be offered for one day only, 4 1/2c

This Opportunity will not be repeated again this year. See window.

Buy 10c Laces Wednesday for 4 1/2c.

Globe Warehouse

Talmadge Block, Elmer Avenue. Valley Phone.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and curdling of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known acids and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in our family."

Kodol Digests What You Eat. Bitter only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc. Prepared by E. O. DAWITT & CO., OHIO.

E. M. Dunham, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office: Rooms 4 and 5, Elmer Block, Lockhart Street, Sayre.

Alex D. Stevens, Insurance and Real Estate.

Loans Negotiated, Insurance Written, Houses Rented, Rents Collected, Taxes Paid. Room 7, Elmer Block, LOCKHART STREET, SAYRE.

H. L. Towner, M.D. Specialties.

Diseases of Women and of the Rictum. Hours 7 to 9 a. m. 1 to 3, 7 to 8 p. m. OFFICE—SAMUELS BLOCK. Valley Phone 27X. 128 Lockhart St.

Piles! Piles! Piles! Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box guaranteed. Sold by druggists, by mail, for 50c and \$1.00. Williams Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. For sale by C. I. Driggs, druggist.

There is no nook nor corner in Sayre, Waverly or Athens where The Record does not circulate.