

BALLONISTS RACE

Ten Begin International Contest From St. Louis.

MANY DELAYS IN STARTING.

Bennett Cup and \$4,750 Are Prizes Offered—Schaack and Armbruster Seek Their Air Line at an Altitude of 2,500 Feet.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—Ten monster racing balloons, representing four countries, have started in the annual international race, for which the prizes are the James Gordon Bennett cup and \$4,750.

All starting heavy, as the aeronauts say, with the exception of Schaack and Armbruster in the Helvetia, which got away light and sought a better air line at an altitude of 2,500 feet, the ten balloons headed north by northeast and north when they left the ascension grounds.

The balloons starting last had not only the advantage of the twilight and cool gas, but also of a better air direction, for as one by one the aeronauts rose they pointed more and more to the north.

There were so many delays in starting, due to the pilots' inability to inflate their balloons promptly and so have time to hook up, weigh and prepare for the getaway, that the scheduled starting time was abandoned and the balloons sent away in order as promptly as possible.

Three of the foremost pilots in the race were ready to start when their turn came and went off within a period of three and one-half minutes. They were Leblanc, in the Isle de France, balloon, No. 5; Honeywell, in the St. Louis IV, balloon No. 6, and Schaack, in the Helvetia, balloon No. 7.

These three were thus closely bunched.

To experts who watched the start of all ten it seemed that those three and Messner in the Azura, balloon No. 3, and Hawley in America II, balloon No. 9, made the most propitious starts.

T. R. SNUBBED BY CORNELL

Proposed Address to Students Will Not Be Made, Trustee Says.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The proposed address to the undergraduates of Cornell university by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt when he comes here on Oct. 24 on his so-called sociological trip through the abandoned farms of this country won't be made after all.

While no official announcement was forthcoming, a member of the board of trustees said that Mr. Roosevelt would not speak on the campus because of the opposition of Democrats and because it was felt that during a political campaign his presence there might be misconstrued.

The Democratic county committee had protested indignantly when the news was sent downtown that Dr. Andrew D. White had invited the colonel to speak to the students.

JULIA WARD HOWE DEAD.

"Battle Hymn of the Republic" Author Succumbs at Ninety-one.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was nearing her ninety-second birthday, is dead in Portsmouth, R. I. Pneumonia caused the death of the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mrs. Howe contracted a cold, but her physician and family considered that she was improving and bid fair to recover her former good health.

Born in New York city on May 27, 1819, Mrs. Howe was of Huguenot and Dutch descent on her mother's side. She was a grandniece of General Francis Marion of South Carolina.

Mrs. Howe was active in her advocacy of a collegiate education for women, of negro emancipation and of woman's suffrage.

Among her many literary works are "Passion Flowers," "Words for the Hour" and the "World's Own," a drama.

Her pen also gave to the world "From the Oaks to the Olive," "The Life of Margaret Fuller," a volume of essays, poems, such as "From Sunset Ridge" and perhaps best known "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

NEW RECORD FOR FLYING.

Dutch Aviator Goes From Paris to Brussels and Returns.

Paris, Oct. 18.—By flying from Paris to Brussels and return with a passenger Henry Wynnmalen, the Dutch aviator, who holds the world's record for altitude, 9,185 feet, has created a world's record for long distance flying in two days. In addition he wins prizes totaling \$35,000.

Wynnmalen's time in actual flight was 15 hours 38 minutes 28 seconds. The time, however, from start to finish for the round trip was 27 hours 50 minutes 27 seconds.

Woman Killed; Three Hurt.

New York, Oct. 18.—One woman was killed and three men were injured when a trolley car of the Sumner avenue line, Brooklyn, jumped the track at the Macon street crossing and swung against a tree and a fire plug.

BERRY DEALS WITH LIQUOR INTERESTS

On Local Option Platform But Pledged Not to Work For It.

HYPOCRISY OF THE MAN

Accuses Both His Rivals, But Cannot Deny That He Made Compacts With Saloon Men.

William H. Berry, the Keystone Party nominee for governor, has up to date failed to reply to the charge that he made a deal with liquor men and representatives of liquor interests, both prior to and at the Allentown convention, to win the support of saloonkeepers and others affiliated with the liquor traffic in his effort to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Although it is some time since Mayor Liebel, of Erie, formally charged Mr. Berry with holding a conference with "Jim" Mulvihill, the liquor men's state representatives, at Allentown, with a view to getting the votes of certain delegates in the Democratic convention, Mr. Berry has made no specific denial.

The charge is now made that during the gathering of Democrats at Harrisburg, when the date for the state convention was being determined upon, Mr. Berry met representatives of the Lackawanna county Democracy, who are largely interested in the whiskey and brewery business, and gave them such assurances that he was promised the votes of the delegates to the Democratic state convention.

When the Lackawanna delegation reached Allentown they wanted a direct interview with Mr. Berry, and they were closeted with him in a room on the Hotel Allen for some time. Then and there Berry assured them that if he was elected governor he would do nothing to further the cause of local option and they could depend upon him to be absolutely neutral.

So satisfactory were the guarantees given them by Mr. Berry that every man in the delegation when the roll was called in the Democratic convention voted for William H. Berry.

Liquor Men For Berry.

In this delegation there were five saloonkeepers and one collector for a brewery. There were a number of other liquor men in various delegations in the Democratic convention who voted for Mr. Berry upon assurances received from him.

And yet Mr. Berry in his nightly speeches talks about liquor men having dominated the conventions which

nominated both his competitors and would have it appear that he is a plausible foe of the liquor traffic. He is running upon a local option platform adopted by the Keystone Party state convention, yet he is unwilling to pledge to the liquor men of Lackawanna county and elsewhere to do nothing, in the event of his selection, to promote the cause of local option.

Mr. Berry has been accused of hypocrisy by men who have known him for years and who have watched his vacillating course in politics, and every day seems to bring forth fresh evidence to bear out their allegations. Preaching politics in churches on Sunday, and on weekdays making deals with representatives of the liquor traffic, seems to come quite natural to Mr. Berry.

Women and the Commune.

"The mad fury which seemed to have taken possession of the mob in Paris found its most enthusiastic exponents in the women, who were anxious to proceed to the extreme measures which the men deprecated," writes Lady St. Helier in her book "Memories of Fifty Years." "The organized corps of petroleuses were a savage crew, who had no feeling of pity or mercy in their hearts and would have sacrificed even those they loved most dearly to the cause which they had espoused. They co-operated actively with the commune, deluging what public buildings they could with petroleum and then setting light to them, and most of the fires that broke out in Paris on the entry of the troops originated through their action. They went down into the streets and fought at the barricades, showing superhuman courage, and when one of the great fights took place at the barricade in the Rue de la Paix, which was defended by the communists, the first person to mount it and to hoist the red flag of the revolution was a woman."

Only Two Kinds.

Little Lawrence's grandfather was very ill, and a trained nurse had been employed to care for him. When he became convalescent a young woman who had studied in a hospital for a short time was secured in her place. A sympathetic neighbor meeting Lawrence, the following conversation took place: "How is your dear grandpa this morning, Lawrence?" "He is better." "Have you the trained nurse still?" "No; the trained nurse has gone away, and the one we have now is half trained and half wild."—Woman's Home Companion.

Feminine.

"What is Mrs. Green crying for?" "Mrs. Watson snubbed her in the street car." "But Mrs. Green doesn't speak to Mrs. Watson anyhow." "I know, but she's crying because she didn't see Mrs. Watson in time to snub her first."—Detroit Free Press.

LESS LESE MAJESTE.

Or at Least Few Persons Are Punished Now for Speaking Ill of Kaiser.

The offense of lese majeste bids fair to disappear from the criminal records of modern Germany. Until three years ago the newspapers published almost daily reports of persons who were fined or sent to prison for having allowed hasty expressions to escape about the Kaiser's most excellent majesty.

The severity of the law was relaxed three years ago, and the police instructed not to be too eager in bringing forward prosecutions for "Majestatsbeleidigung," and the result has been that in 1907 the number of convictions fell from an annual average of 600 to 120 and in 1908 the number fell still further to thirty-nine. In the first six months of 1909 the number was only ten.

A Beautiful Alloy.

Dr. Roberts-Austen of England has succeeded in making out of gold and aluminum a compound metal or alloy which is said to be the most brilliant known. Its general hue is a splendid purple, but as it is turned in the light it reflects bright tints of ruby color.

A little more than three-quarters—more accurately, 78 per cent.—of the alloy is gold, the remainder being aluminum.

Certain of the expectations with respect to the possibility of substituting aluminum for steel and iron are not likely to be realized, but that metal is proving of great use in combination with others, and the discovery by Dr. Roberts-Austen, is expected to lead to the production of very beautiful effects in jewelry.—Harper's Weekly.

Health in Cities.

Municipal responsibility for the health of the people is a well established proposition. But the cities hold to the theory and, despite all that is actually done, disregard the fact in many ways. There may be some clash of departments, a case of overlapping or disputed jurisdiction, and insanitary conditions are allowed that are more detrimental to public health than all the efforts that are made to obviate disease are productive of beneficial results. Often the case is one of pure neglect, ignorance or indifference. Only recently have the school authorities in American cities undertaken to lessen disease at its source among the children of the schools. Yet not half has been done that might be done; indeed, not a fraction.—Baltimore American.

Tacoma's Great Stadium.

Tacoma's High School, which plays an important part in Pacific Coast athletics, is the only high school in America having an Olympic stadium, if not the only one in the whole world.

It is a ponderous mass of steel and concrete, just completed at a cost of more than \$100,000, in a gulch at one side of the high school building. The gulch happened to be just the right shape for the stadium, so but little excavation was required. The structure is shaped like a horseshoe, with the open end overlooking Commencement Bay. It will seat 25,000 people, has a centre sufficiently large for baseball, football, track and field events, and will also be used for outdoor musical concerts and entertainments.

Spare the Invalid Nerve Irritation.

Silk petticoats, starched wearables and creaking shoes should be avoided by the attendant in an invalid's room. Whispering is intensely irritating to a sick person, who naturally concludes that his symptoms are so bad that they have to be discussed in an undertone. Conversation between the nurse and visitors should be in a low tone of voice, but quite distinct; if there is anything to be said that the invalid must not hear, it would better be said in the hall, entirely out of his sight, earshot and imagination. A small table in the hall, outside the sick room, will be appreciated by the nurse and by whoever has to deliver and call for the invalid's food tray.—Detroit News-Tribune.

The Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy.

The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is still on the carpet. No, it has by no means been settled that Bacon wrote the Shakespearean plays. It cannot even be said that a strong presumption of the Baconian authorship has been established. The writings of Donnelly and others on that side show a great deal of ingenuity, and prove that they have given to the subject a vast amount of patient research; but apart from that their work counts for nothing. It has not been proven that Shakespeare did not write the plays bearing his name, and until that is done the "Bard of Avon" remains in possession of the honor of their authorship.

Sir Walter Scott's Debts.

You are wrong in thinking that Sir Walter cleared the slate before his death. The Ballantyne failure threw upon Scott the responsibility for 130,000 pounds, or \$650,000, and the grand old man immediately set about the mighty task of paying it, but, notwithstanding the most heroic efforts on his part, he never succeeded in paying it all. He did the best he could but he had to depend solely upon his writings, and the task was more than mortal man could accomplish. As his powers failed he became possessed of the idea that all his debts were paid and that he was a free man; and in this belief he happily remained till his death.

A Prank of the Sea.

Some years ago a certain Captain Hodson, afterward an inspector in the Honolulu customs force, had a remarkable experience when the schooner of which he was in command was caught in a storm.

While Hodson stood with the man at the wheel, to see that the schooner was kept ahead of the wind, an enormous wave swept the vessel from stern to bow, throwing the wheelman flat on his face and tossing the captain overboard.

As Hodson was swept over the side into the foaming water the ropes holding a boom broke and let the hook drop to the deck, with one end hanging out over the side of the schooner. A broken rope dangling from this end hit the captain on the head, and instinctively he seized it. The speed of the vessel dragged him along beside her. Presently the vessel gave a tremendous lurch, and her bulwarks went under water, when a gigantic wave tossed the captain aboard again. His presence gave the man at the wheel a terrible shock, for he thought the captain had been drowned. They finally weathered the storm and brought the schooner and her cargo safely to port.

It is thought that this is the only instance of record of a man having been washed overboard and then washed back again.

Big Guns.

Lord Kitchener, at one of the dinners tendered him in New York apologized for his want of eloquence. "I can't speak; that is why I don't," he said. "I think it is better to keep silent than to put you to sleep."

"The officers of the British army are noted for their inability to make a public speech. Whenever an officer is foolish enough to rise to answer a toast the guests say to one another significantly as he sits down: 'Well, you know, the bigger the gun the bigger the bore.'"—Washington Star.

Irish Bulls.

The origin of the word "bull," as the definition of a confused utterance, is doubtful. Some philologists say it comes from the French boue—"fraud"; and others that it is derived from the Icelandic bull—"non-sense." Many definitions have been attempted, but the best probably is that of Sydney Smith. Writing of the difference between wit and "bulls," he says, "Wit discovers real relations that are apparent, 'bulls' admit apparent relations that are not real. The stronger the apparent connection and the more complete the real disconnection of the ideas the greater the surprise and the better the 'bull.'"

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NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, November 15, A. D. 1910, by Lorenzo R. Foster, John R. Jones, Thomas J. Burke and others, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit," approved May 13, A. D. 1876, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Hawley Bank," to be located in Hawley, county of Wayne, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which said proposed corporation is organized for the specific purpose of receiving deposits, making loans and discounts, and doing a general banking business, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Capital stock is fixed at fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), divided into one thousand (1,000) shares of the par value of fifty dollars (\$50.00) each, with ten dollars (\$10.00) on each share for surplus, the total capital and surplus being sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000). Said proposed corporation, for the purposes above stated, shall have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements.

JOHN R. JONES, Attorney for Incorporators. 63col 13.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmick office, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

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DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST. Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 86-X.

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DR. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 1019 Court street. Telephone. Office Hours—2:00 to 4:00, and 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.

Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn.

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Thousands of British Workmen On Strike or Are Locked Out



Photos by American Press Association.

Many thousand British workmen are on a strike or have been "locked out" by their employers. Instead of destroying property or creating disturbances, the English workers held quiet conferences near the scenes of their labors to try to convince their opponents of the necessity of joining in the movement. The pictures show groups of workmen talking over the situation, while an enthusiastic endeavor to persuade some of them to quit work. The employers locked out 38,000 men in the northern shipyards because they were tired of constant petty strikes and breaches of the national conciliation agreement signed by the employers and the men's leaders in March, 1909. The employers will allow no resumption of work until the men give assurances of a better state of affairs.