

BRAINY YOUNG MAN.

Marconi, the Inventor of Telegraphing Without Wires.

Will Visit the United States Very Soon—Success of a New Hot Air Treatment for Acute Rheumatism.

[Special Correspondence.]

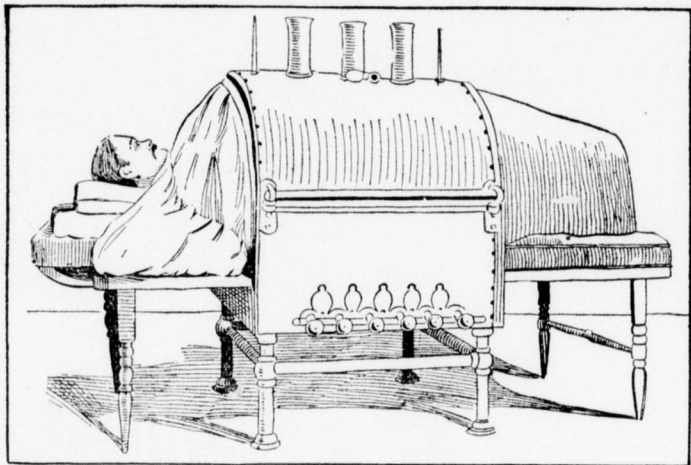
Now that it is known that the young Italian electrician, Sig. Guglielmo Marconi, is to be a visitor in this country considerable interest is being shown in regard to his personal history. Although now so thoroughly identified with his work in connection with the development of wireless telegraphy, he received very little attention from the public, even after having proved the practicability of transmitting messages without wires, until about two years ago, when, becoming a resident of England, his mother's birthplace, he found himself associated with other workers along his lines in that country. He was born in Bologna about 26 years ago and has, since his extreme youth, been much interested in various experiments and inventions.

The unsatisfactory results attained by those attempting to signal without wires caused his earnest endeavors to turn in that direction, and having demonstrated the possibility of utilizing the Hertzian waves for that purpose, he left Italy and found financial and scientific backers in England. There he

which is always ready to do homage to real merit.

During the last few years a great many kinds of hot-air treatments for rheumatism have been invented, tried and discarded, but at last one has been found which, while there seems to be a great chance of killing the patient, may, if he escapes alive, be expected to cure him. Numbers of successful experiments have been made, notably some of recent date in the Cook county hospital, of Chicago. About a year ago Warden Graham and Dr. Thoren, of that institution, were in New York, and there saw a hot-air machine invented by Mr. A. V. M. Sprague, of that city, whose wife was a sufferer from rheumatism. It had been found to work satisfactorily, and Mr. Sprague offered to present his visitors with a similar machine. By means of this apparatus a person may be exposed to a temperature of 400 degrees, or nearly twice as hot as boiling water, without serious inconvenience, because the hot air is rendered entirely free from moisture. Four hundred degrees of heat will melt several kinds of metals. If one drop of moisture were to gain entrance and be diffused over the body of an occupant, the whole skin would be scalded and the patient would die. Perspiration is burned up before it can spread over the body.

The Sprague machine is a double cylinder, the inside of copper, the outside of steel. An asbestos blanket is between the two. Through the inner lining, which is pierced with holes, the heat penetrates like a shower bath. Tiny jets strike the body simultaneously, but with far different results than from an unbroken blast. An ar-



HOT AIR TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

has been aided not only in every material way possible, but also by kindly encouragement and recognition, and, on the part of the British postal service, Mr. Preece, a generosity unsurpassed. The latter gentleman, recognizing the superior points of Marconi's methods over any of his own, with which he had been experimenting for many years, helped him in every way possible to develop his new system. Its practicability was shown before the close of 1897 by experiments made in crowded city districts as well as in the open country. Between Bournemouth, on the mainland, and Alum Bay, on the Isle of Wight, a distance of 18 miles, regular service has been established.

During the convalescence of the prince of Wales last year communication was maintained without difficulty between Osborne house, the queen's residence on the Isle of Wight, and the yacht in which the prince was lying, at a distance varying from two to seven miles from the shore. One hundred and fifty messages were sent. Regular serv-

ice between the East Goodwin Sands lightship and the South Foreland land station, seven miles distant, has been established for about nine months. Last March the first messages between England and France were flashed across the English channel, the distance covered being estimated at from 28 to 32 miles. The complete success of the system employed by Marconi requires the use of vertical wires at the transmitting and receiving stations, the height of the wires varying according to the distance to be covered, also depending to some extent on the induction coil of the telegraphic apparatus. For the channel service a wire 150 feet high is used, while with the others mentioned above 80 to 90 feet has been found to be a sufficient elevation.

It is not to be expected that he shall treat Marconi with the veneration which our democratic natures allow us to accord to the lords, dukes, etc., who are sometimes loaned to us for a season by our mother country that we may help them to recuperate their mental and moral stamina, as well as fill their pockets, but there are numbers of our countrymen prepared to recognize the worth of the young man's discoveries, and it is safe to say that he will not be neglected by the nation

range between the two cylinders extracts moisture from the inner atmosphere and it passes off through two escape pipes at the top. Several gas burners underneath the outside plate furnish heat. Strips of cork, an inch and a half thick, line the inside of the cylinders. Patients are placed inside the machine on a mattress of asbestos and magnesia, the head being left outside. While the temperature of this machine may be raised to 400 degrees, in a Turkish bath no one can stand more than 160 degrees, because of the moisture. Some 400 patients have thus far been treated by this method in the hospital named. Some were said to have been literally twisted into knots by rheumatism. One man was so doubled up that his arms and legs seemed to have changed places. He was finally straightened out, but not entirely cured, although, to his great joy, he is now able to dance a jig. The theory is that the hot air draws the poison from the system. One case of chronic lumbago and sciatica of 16 years' standing, which had been treated by noted physicians in Italy, Germany, and at different springs in America, was kept in the machine for two hours. The patient was then told to get out. He thought it impossible for him to make the necessary movements. When he found that he could work himself out without much pain, and could then walk, his gratification was beyond description. After five or six treatments he was well. Several cases of locomotor ataxia have been much benefited.

If it can be made certain that the machines can be always depended upon to exhaust the moisture from the hot air and can always be in charge of skilled attendants, they bid fair to rank among the important discoveries of the century.

The destruction to crops from hailstones is such a cause of dread in farming districts, especially in those countries where the vineyards furnish the chief means of subsistence to the people, that for many years efforts have been made to discover some method of preventing their falling. Chief among these has been the use of the mortar. A special form is now used, set in a wooden base and having a sheet-iron cone 6½ feet high fixed to its mouth. The mortar is charged with powder, well tamped down, the cone placed and the piece fired. Owing to the vibrations of the cone, considerable disturbance is produced in the air. If this kind of mortar is fired near a forming hailstorm, the stones cannot form, and a heavy shower of rain falls. Many Italian provinces are adopting this method of protection. In Styria and Carinthia, where these mortars were first used, the vineyards thus defended have remained uninjured for three years. One mortar protects a space of from 1,600 to 2,500 feet in diameter. Hence, they should be placed from two-thirds to one mile apart. These mortars in bronze cost about \$30. If made of cast iron, the price would be less.

EDWARD JULIAN.

Owing to Its Architecture.
"I was sorry to hear your wife was caught out in that severe storm of wind and rain. I hope she suffered no ill effects from it?"
"No, she wasn't hurt, but her fashionable new hat was unroofed."—Chicago Tribune.

HAND OF KRUGER.

It Will Restrain Boers from Advancing Too Soon.

FIRST SHOT FROM NATAL.

Burghers Will Cross the Border When It Is Fired.

SEIZED 800 TONS OF COAL.

A Report from Cape Town Says that the Government of the Orange Free State Has Appropriated Black Diamonds Belonging to England.

London, Oct. 7.—There is almost a complete dearth of news from South Africa. The few dispatches received recording military movements at various points all tend to confirm the belief that President Kruger will restrain any forward movement by the Boers unless they are fired upon or war is actually declared.

It is now practically certain that parliament will meet on October 17. Reserves will be summoned to-day in sufficient numbers to bring up to war strength the regiments warned to hold themselves in readiness for service in South Africa, or about one-sixteenth of the total reserve. The News asserts that an army corps will be mobilized to-day.

A dispatch from Mafeking says Commandant Cronje, of the Boer forces, has been promoted to the rank of general, and is massing 6,000 Boers with artillery near Ramathlabama, north of Mafeking. The dispatch adds that Cronje has sent a message to the camp of the British troops that he will cross the border at the first shot fired in Natal. It is stated that Harry Escombe, former premier of Natal, is going to Pretoria in the interest of peace.

The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says the British government has applied to Signor Marconi with a view of employing his system of wireless telegraphy in the Transvaal campaign.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Mail says: "A sensation has been caused here by the report that the Free State government has seized 800 tons of coal belonging to the Cape government, which was traversing the Free State. Such a seizure would naturally be regarded as an act of war. J. W. Sauer, the commissioner of public works, when questioned in the assembly regarding the matter professed ignorance, but I learn that the report was telegraphed to the Cape ministry. I learn that Transvaal's threat to put British subjects over the border would necessitate the withdrawal of Conyngham Green. Some surprise is manifested over the report that a large number of British troops are to be landed here instead of at Durban. This is taken to signify that Transvaal will be invaded from the west and not from Natal."

Johannesburg, Oct. 7.—Thousands of natives have invaded the town and yesterday the authorities decided to march them under escort out of the country. Thursday night two natives entered a clothing store kept by a Jew and stabbed the proprietor in the neck, severing his windpipe. Two Jewish storekeepers in the east end have been murdered by natives and the Kaifirs are raiding all the places where they think liquor is stored. The war commission, acting under the government's instructions, will issue advice to shopkeepers to remove the barricades they have created, on the ground that the government's guaranty of protection ought to be sufficient.

Dealt a Blow at Trusts.
Anderson, Ind., Oct. 7.—In the injunction suits brought by the Window Glass Workers' National association, enjoining Indiana manufacturers from transferring their plants to the \$17,000,000 combine, Judge Ryan yesterday handed down a ruling which deals a severe blow to trusts depending upon Indiana plants for control of markets. He overruled all demurrers set up by the trust and held that it was within the jurisdiction of the courts to rule on the case and that the cause was sufficient for action.

Mitchell Says No.
Washington, Oct. 7.—Comptroller Mitchell has rendered a decision in the case of the proposed naval store at Cavite, a case which has been watched with interest as affecting all naval officers, especially those on foreign stations. The comptroller holds that there is no warrant for establishing at Cavite a naval store similar to the stores maintained in the army, where officers and men may purchase at cost articles of food not included in the regular ration list. The articles for sale in the army stores include preserves, lime juice, cigars and tobacco.

\$100,000 Fire Loss.
Kansas City, Oct. 7.—The oil house, tanning room and one small beef cooler at Swarschild & Sulzberger's packing plant at Armourdale, Kan., were destroyed by fire Friday. Loss \$100,000; fully insured.

Dewey Talks to Veterans.
Washington, Oct. 7.—Admiral Dewey received an ovation Friday at the United States soldiers' home, about two miles beyond the city limits. Gen. Ruggles, the governor of the home, introduced him to the veterans. The admiral told the veterans that he had never learned to appreciate the true valor and the noble qualities of the American soldier till he had seen them fight in the Philippines. He had nothing but the highest esteem, he said, for the American soldiers and would always treasure their friendship.

A Valuable Car Load of Ore.
Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 5.—Otto Grantz, the owner of the great gold mine southwest of this city, shipped a car load of ore to Denver yesterday which will give a return of about \$85,000, the richest car load ever shipped from the Black Hills.

ACTED ON DEWEY'S ADVICE.

President McKinley Orders Three Warships to be Sent to Reinforce the Squadron in Philippine Waters.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The president has directed the immediate dispatch to the Philippines of a number of vessels of the navy, including the cruiser Brooklyn and the gunboats Marietta and Machias. The action is the result of Admiral Dewey's interview yesterday in which he went over the Philippine situation with the president.

The orders given are in line with the determination of the president to furnish the army and navy every resource for stamping out the Philippine insurrection at the earliest possible time. At Admiral Dewey's interview with the president the former went into the Philippine situation at great length, explaining carefully the existing condition of affairs and his views of the outlook, concluding with an earnest recommendation that the Brooklyn and some other vessels be sent at once to the Philippines. This reinforcement of the Asiatic squadron he urged as necessary and said the ships should be sent as soon as possible. The president immediately communicated with the navy department and instructed the secretary of the navy to issue an order carrying out the admiral's recommendation and to see that they be got in readiness at once. The Marietta and Machias, besides the Brooklyn, will be designated by the navy department, along with several other vessels which have not yet been selected.

The Brooklyn is now with the other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron off Tompkinsville, Staten island. The Machias and the Marietta are at present lying at the wharves in this city on waiting orders, having been brought here to participate in this week's celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. These reinforcements will add considerable strength to the Asiatic squadron and the administration believes their presence will have a material effect in expediting the end of hostilities.

The Brooklyn is an armored cruiser of the first rating, carrying 20 main battery guns and is so well thought of by Rear Admiral Schley that he desired that she be assigned as his flagship in the new South Atlantic squadron.

The Marietta is a composite boat with a main battery equipment of six guns. The Machias carries a battery of eight guns. The Brooklyn is commanded by Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, who has seen 14 years of sea service and much more than that on shore stations; the Machias by Lieut. Commander Leavitt C. Logan, with 15 years of service at sea, and the Marietta by Lieut. Commander Edward H. Green, whose record shows 17 years of sea service. The Brooklyn's formidable equipment will make her of invaluable general service, while the Marietta and the Machias are expected to be useful in the numerous shallow waters about the archipelago where larger craft cannot go.

CHICAGO'S FALL FESTIVAL.

It Opens with Music, a Brilliant Electric Display and Much Enthusiasm.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—With music, streams of light and patriotic enthusiasm Chicago's fall festival was formally opened last evening in the presence of a vast throng. At 6 o'clock the cords binding the banners lining both sides of the court of honor were cut and 25,000 yards of red and white bunting were released. Ten minutes later the festoons connecting the venetian masts decorated with 11,000 incandescent bulbs were glowing with light, and State street between Van Buren and Lake streets presented a brilliant picture.

The electric light decorations on State street are beyond anything in that line ever attempted in Chicago, and although not all of them were in working order last night, the effect was beautiful. The evening concerts and illumination will comprise the festival programme until the arrival of President McKinley on Saturday night, when the first parade, that of the bicyclists, will be held.

THEY DEMAND MORE PAY.

Flint Glass Workers Ask for 10 Per Cent. Increase in Wages.

Pittsburg, Oct. 5.—The wage committee of the American Flint Glass Workers at a conference held Wednesday with a similar committee of the American Association of Flint Glass Manufacturers demanded an advance of 10 per cent. on last year's wages. A committee of glass mold makers at the conference demanded a slight advance in present wages. The committee of manufacturers asked for time to give a reply, saying they could do nothing until they placed the demand before the whole association.

The demand was a big surprise to the manufacturers, as heretofore the glass workers and mold manufacturers have generally abided by the decision reached at the August meeting of the conference committee. This year the workers' association would not agree to the action of the conference committee and will listen to no compromise short of an advance.

Parachute Jumper Killed.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 5.—Marzo Townsend, of Decorah, Ia., about 20 years old, was killed on the carnival circus grounds last evening while attempting a parachute leap. He was fired from a wooden cannon, while up 1,000 feet in the air. The parachute failed to open and he fell to the earth like a stone.

A Serious Strike Situation.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 5.—The strike of longshoremen here is becoming serious. A conference was held Wednesday at Duluth and the men there decided to refuse to handle freight that comes to either Superior or Duluth on Great Northern boats.

Bay State Republican Convention.

Boston, Oct. 7.—The republican state convention was held in this city Friday, 1,754 delegates being present. Lieut. Gov. Murray Crane was nominated for governor by acclamation. Gen. Curtis Guild presented the name of John I. Bates for lieutenant governor, rival before the caucus. The nomination was made by acclamation. H. M. Knowlton was renominated for attorney general.

McKINLEY'S TOUR.

Big Crowds Greet the President in Illinois.

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Executive Assists in Dedicating One at Peoria.

INAUGURATES A FESTIVAL.

Col. W. J. Bryan Gives the President a Cordial Greeting During the Latter's Stop at Canton and Listens to an Address by His Successful Rival.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 7.—Cannons boomed and cannons played "Dixie" as President McKinley alighted from his private car at the grounds of the Illinois soldiers' home yesterday. Fifteen hundred veterans, inmates of the home, cheered as the president and the members of the cabinet took carriage to be driven between long platoons of soldiers around the beautiful grounds of the home.

The presidential party was driven from the soldiers' home to the city proper, a distance of two miles. Company F, Fifth Illinois infantry, the naval reserves and Company F, Eighth Illinois infantry, escorted the party through the business district. The sailors were supplied with Hotchkiss guns, and as soon as the president arrived in sight of the public square a president's salute of 21 guns was fired. Six thousand school children from all the schools of the city were massed on the east side of the court house, waving flags and singing national airs as the president appeared. The president and several members of the cabinet delivered brief addresses from the reviewing stand.

Between Quincy and Peoria three brief stops were made at Macomb, Canton and Bushnell. At each of these stations the president was escorted from the train to platforms erected for the occasion. The entire population of these towns appeared to have turned out to greet the chief magistrate.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 7.—A good part of the population of Peoria took part in an elaborate demonstration to welcome the president to their city. The great event of the day was the unveiling of a beautiful monument erected by Peoria's citizens as a memorial to the soldiers of the rebellion. The monument is a tall shaft of marble, ornamented at the base with bronze groups commemorating scenes in the civil war. It is erected on an elevation in front of the court house and by its side had been constructed a platform upon which the president and his party took seats to review a long procession of militia, veterans of the war and returned volunteers of the Spanish war. The concourse of people surrounding the platform and packing every street in its vicinity was by far the largest which has thus far greeted the president on his western tour.

After his review of the parade, the president took his seat facing the veiled monument, by the side of Hon. Martin Kingman, chairman of the exercises. After some selections of music and an invocation by Rev. Weston, the monument was unveiled by Mrs. S. A. Kinsey, chairman of the monument commission. A great cheer burst from the multitude as the folds of canvas fell away from the shaft. Then President McKinley, followed by his cabinet, made a tour of the open space surrounding the monument, inspecting its beauties carefully on all sides. The sculptor of the figures at the base, Mr. Fritz Triebel, of Peoria, walked by the side of the president during this inspection. The formal exercises of dedication were then proceeded with.

At the conclusion of the exercises a brief opportunity was given the crowd to shake hands with the president. The party was next driven to the corral palace, a building wholly constructed of corn, where the Peoria corn festival was inaugurated by the president.

An informal reception and dinner at the residence of J. B. Greenhut was the closing event of the president's visit to Peoria. The party boarded the train at 8:45 and were carried to Galesburg to spend the night. The exercises which will take place at Knox college, Galesburg, to-day are designated to commemorate the 41st anniversary of the famous debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, one of which was held at Galesburg.

Col. William Jennings Bryan sat directly behind President McKinley at Canton, Ill., while the president delivered a brief address. The street fair is in progress at Canton and Col. Bryan had been scheduled to deliver a two-hour speech. The Nebraskan was among the first to greet President McKinley as he left the train and ascended the platform. When the president had concluded his address he turned and heartily grasped Col. Bryan's outstretched hand. "Good-bye, Mr. President," said Col. Bryan, and the president responded with a word of farewell. This closed the short meeting between former rivals of 1896, as the presidential train left immediately. Col. Bryan delivered his address after the departure of the president.

Hay State Republican Convention.

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\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Houser's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.
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President.

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