

SHOOK THEIR HEADS

Capitalists Did Not Take Kindly to Morse's Invention.

Declined for a Long Time to Invest in Telegraph Stock—Government Control Suggested in 1845.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"HERE is a relic of a struggling industry, the handwriting of a genius," said Mr. Max Lansburgh, student, scientist, philosopher and retired capitalist.

He handed the narrator a pamphlet bearing the imprint of "J. & G. S. Giddens, Washington, 1845." The title page reads: "Description of the American Electro Magnetic Telegraph; now in operation between the cities of Washington and Baltimore; illustrated by fourteen wood engravings. By Alfred Vail assistant superintendent of the Elec. Mag. Tel. for the U. S."

Beneath the title, in small type, is a quotation from the report of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, 1845, as follows: "The same principle which justified and demanded the transference of the mail on many chief routes, from the horse-drawn coach on the common highway to steam-impelled vehicles, on land and water, is equally potent to warrant the calling of the electro magnetic telegraph—that last and most wondrous birth of this teeming age—in aid of the post office, in discharge of its great function of rapidly transmitting correspondence and intelligence."

The philosopher observed: "You will see that almost sixty years ago the far-seeing statesmen intended that the telegraph should become a vehicle of the post office department. All of those statements are in their graves, but the idea which most impressed them has not yet been developed into an actual condition. It is yet a theory. Of course the government uses wires for almost all of its correspondence on affairs requiring immediate transmission of intelligence. Individuals expend many millions of dollars for telegrams. But the time has not yet arrived for the government to apply the principle enunciated in that committee report."

"The wording of the report is significant of the age. Only a few years had elapsed since the steam railroads had succeeded the coaches in carrying the mails. The men who formulated that report had seen all of the mails carried on coaches or on horseback when they were children. They had witnessed and participated in the long struggle of the slow goers against the steam locomotive. Therefore it was that they referred to the principle 'which justified and demanded the transference from horse-drawn coaches to steam-impelled vehicles.' They undoubtedly expected during their lifetimes to see the mails carried on the wires, excepting, probably, the newspapers and magazines."

"I have often noticed," continued the philosopher, "that all inventions are timely; that they are projected upon the world precisely when they are required for the development of mankind. The power which makes the electricity of the clouds, the power which lifted the veil for Benjamin Franklin, prepared in many ways for the then-coming civil war. The same power to develop in Ericsson's mind the revolving monitor turret in time, just to the very minute and second. The same power developed the repeating rifle in time to hasten the close of that war. Great disclosures like the magnet, movable types, the compass, electricity in its various forms and appliances, are not accidents. They are disclosed to mankind



SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.
Inventor of the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.

in time for great crises. They are not discovered by men. They are disclosed unto men."

The pamphlet which Mr. Lansburgh loaned the writer was issued manifestly for the purpose of booming the new enterprise; and presumably to aid in the disposal of stock in order to raise money to further develop the business. Stock which people to-day would be glad to buy was hesitatingly taken in those days. It seems strange to us that anybody should have hesitated. But distrust is the habit of conservative men. The narrator once heard the great Methodist pulpit orator, Bishop Simpson, say:

"How can anybody blame the people for not accepting Jesus when he was on earth? I don't blame them. He was out of the ordinary. They did not comprehend His words or His works. He spoke as never man spoke. His words were high above them. His words made the wise and conservative old Jews believe that he was a mountebank. He was beyond their comprehension."

This new business of talking in-

stantaneously over an electric wire, for a distance of forty miles, seemed a trifle doubtful to capitalists, large and small. The inventors and managers queered their own business by claiming that they could transmit intelligence over wires a thousand miles in length just as easily as over the one wire of forty miles, then in operation. People naturally were inclined to believe that they were lying. The pamphlet says: "The term circuit, used frequently in this work, has reference to the wire, which, commencing at the positive pole of the battery, goes to any distance and returns to the negative pole of the battery. When its going and returning are continuous or unbroken, the circuit is said to be closed or complete." There is the claim that the wire will carry the electric circuit "to



CYRUS W. FIELD.
Prime Mover in the Building of the Trans-Atlantic Cable.

any distance." That might mean around the entire earth. That was a wonderful claim for that period, 1845.

One of the most remarkable things set forth in that pamphlet is the statement that Morse at one time contemplated using twenty-six wires for the transmission of thought. He says: "During the period of thirteen years many plans have been devised by the inventor to bring the telegraphic alphabet to its simplest form. The plan of using the common letters of the alphabet, twenty-six in number, with twenty-six wires, one wire to each letter, has received its due share of his time and thought. Other modes of using the common letters of the alphabet with a single wire have also been under his consideration. Plans of using two, three, four, five and six wires to one registering machine, have, in their turn, received proportionate study and deliberation. But these and many other plans, after much care and many experiments have been discarded, he being satisfied that they do not possess the essential element, simplicity, which belongs to his original first thought, and the one which he has adopted."

The inventor then gives illustrations of his proposed methods of transmitting the alphabet with two, three, four, five or six pens operating gradually in Morse's brain for a period of 13 years. With that idea uppermost in all of his waking thoughts during that period he must have been unhappy indeed, for he was obliged to keep his secrets to himself. If he had talked with anybody capable of comprehending him he would have given away his rights. If often happens that an inventor will be able to discern almost all of his plan, but it rests with some one else to discover and apply the one little missing principle which is necessary to success."

"The average inventor is a crank who don't last long," said the philosopher. "But the telegraph grew gradually in Morse's brain for a period of 13 years. With that idea uppermost in all of his waking thoughts during that period he must have been unhappy indeed, for he was obliged to keep his secrets to himself. If he had talked with anybody capable of comprehending him he would have given away his rights. If often happens that an inventor will be able to discern almost all of his plan, but it rests with some one else to discover and apply the one little missing principle which is necessary to success."

What was said of electricity in that pamphlet might as well be said to-day: "The effects produced by the galvanic fluid upon the metallic bodies, its decomposing effects upon liquids, its effects upon the animal system, are generally well known. But of the character of the fluid itself, its own essence or substance, we know nothing." That is true to-day. We know nothing more than we did then, although the fluid is used commercially all over the world, and for multifarious purposes.

After a brief treatise on galvanism the pamphlet proceeds: "We will now describe the battery used for telegraphic purposes; the same in principle, but in arrangement more complicated, than those in common use. Two distinct acids are employed; two metals and two vessels." Then follows a minute description of the invention, illustrated very nicely (for that age) with wood cuts showing every form of appliance used, from the "glass tumbler of ordinary size," to the diagram showing how "both stations could transmit at the same time, with one battery for both."

In 1845 the inventor did not imagine that the human ear would be sensitive enough to distinguish between the dots and dashes in the telegraphic signal code, for the pamphlet gives careful attention to a description of the pencils, pens and inks used for making impressions upon paper, all of which methods were a discard. He concludes with praise of the last patented point: "It produces an impression upon the paper, not to be mistaken. It is clean, and the points making the impression being of the hardest steel, do not wear, and renders the writing apparatus always ready for use."

But very soon after that young men everywhere, and now-a-days young ladies also, take messages "by sound," thereby rendering the invention many many times more valuable for rapid work.

It seems strange to look at this venerable pamphlet and recall the fact that the success of electric telegraphy was ever in doubt.

SMITH D. FRY.

WITH A REVOLVER.

A Striker is Instantly Killed By a Deputy.

Dynamite Exploded Under Miners' House by Unknown Parties—"Mother" Jones Threatens to Lead an Army of Miners' Wives to Washington.

Nesquehoning, Pa., Aug. 19.—In a clash between striking mine workers and deputies here last night Patrick Sharp, a striker, of Lansford, was shot and killed almost instantly by a deputy. The shooting caused considerable excitement for a time, but order was soon restored without any other persons being injured and the town is now quiet.

Witnesses to the shooting went to the office of W. R. Watkins, the justice of the peace, and made complaint against McElroy, charging him with the murder of Sharp. The justice placed the warrant in the hands of a constable, who found McElroy at the shaft and accompanied by a guard of other officers took his prisoner to the county jail at Mauch Chunk.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 19.—The 24 deputies who were arrested by the authorities of Duryea last week for wounding and inciting a riot were given a hearing Monday before Judge Halsey and all but three discharged. The three held were placed under \$200 bail each.

New York, Aug. 20.—The presidents of the anthracite coal roads had their usual weekly conference here Tuesday. Before going to the meeting Mr. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., said: "There is no foundation for the rumor that the anthracite coal operators will make concessions in order to end the strike. I think work will be resumed in time to produce plenty of coal for the fall demand."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 20.—Unknown parties exploded a stick of dynamite under the front door of John Yorkick's house in Pittston township early Tuesday morning. The door was wrecked and the inmates of the house were badly frightened.

Indianapolis, Aug. 22.—"Mother" Jones, well known throughout the mining districts, was a visitor at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday. She said:

"The wives of the miners will march on Washington, if the strike is not settled by next winter. We will shake them up down there. We will have a popular congress there when the other congress is in session."

"Mother" Jones is going east from Milwaukee, where she has been speaking. She said that she was under the orders of Secretary Wilson. He said she would go to Charleston and points in the Kanawha River country in West Virginia.

"We are waiting to see what Mr. Morgan is going to do," Mr. Wilson said.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 22.—T. W. Hart, chairman of the Public Alliance of Wilkesbarre, issued an address to the press and public last night in which he urges that every influence be used to bring about the settlement of the coal strike by arbitration. He says the situation is now becoming acute and threatens every business in the strike region.

The Warnke washery at Duryea prepared considerable coal for the market yesterday. The washery is still under heavy guard, but the strikers have made no attempt to interfere with the employees.

Seranton, Pa., Aug. 22.—The Von Storch mine of the Delaware & Hudson Co. resumed operations yesterday with about 80 men. The washery of the Nyaug Coal Co. also resumed and it is expected that the West Ridge colliery of the Ontario & Western will resume. The Von Storch makes six collieries in this city now in operation.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 23.—Fifteen cars of coal were shipped from Silver Creek colliery, near New Philadelphia, last evening, and as it was the first coal that has been prepared for market in that district since the strike began, the strikers were very much excited and several hundred congregated along the railway track watching the train go by. The crowd got in an angry mood at the sight of the loaded cars, but there was no serious demonstration.

Russell Sage Denounces Trusts.

New York, Aug. 22.—Russell Sage, in an interview yesterday, referred to a statement quoting J. Pierpont Morgan as saying that the era of great trusts had just begun, and that more gigantic corporations are stored in the near future, some of which may overshadow the steel trust. Mr. Sage said: "Whether Mr. Morgan said that or not, combinations of all industries are a menace to true government. Not only so, but they are oppressors of the people." "What will be the result of such an era?" asked a reporter. "In such an event the American people will revolt against them and there will be financial ruin like of which this country has never seen."

Coal at \$11 Per Ton.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.—The price of anthracite coal has jumped to \$11 a ton and dealers refuse to take orders except in small quantities for immediate delivery.

Will be a Grand Affair.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The states of the United States, President Roosevelt and prominent government officials will co-operate and participate in the production of the international Olympic games of 1904. All foreign countries will be represented. France has promised to send its army cadets and has asked for the games in 1905. This much is indicated in letters from governors of states and commanders of national guards throughout the country, in reply to invitations sent out ten days ago from the general offices in this city and from cables just received from Paris and Berlin.

WAR MANEUVERS.

They Will Take Place Every Year Hereafter, on Government Land.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The war department has ordered companies of regulars and militia to proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for the purpose of going through war maneuvers. The governors of the various states were invited to send detachments of militia, but only a few responded. Many governors, however, will send officers to witness the maneuvers.

The benefits to be derived from bringing together regiments, brigades and divisions is so apparent that the war department has fully determined upon this policy for the future. Many of the states have permanent maneuvers for their national guards during the summer months and the result has been extremely beneficial to all those organizations.

The regular army has had an abundance of field service during the past four years, but nearly all the recent work in the Philippine Islands has been done by small detachments, frequently mere squads.

There will be no effort to imitate the great maneuvers which take place annually in Europe. The government intends to utilize its own reservations for this work, whereas, in Europe, the maneuvers practically cover a space as great as the whole of New England. With their long experience in these matters they have become able to maneuver over private property under some just and equitable arrangement for compensation, but in America any attempt to do this would be followed by a flood of claims for damages.

UNDER A NEW FLAG.

The Former Colombian Government Gunboat Boyaca Now Flies a Rebel Banner.

Panama, Colombia, Aug. 21.—The former government gunboat Boyaca, which left here July 29 to carry 300 soldiers to Agua Dulce and which was captured by the Colombian revolutionists, is now at sea flying the rebel flag. The rumors that the Boyaca had been sunk are therefore refuted. Before she left here Gen. Salazar, governor of Panama, ordered the commander of the Boyaca not to fire the guns on board on account of the bad condition of the vessel.

Revolutionary reports of the capture of the gunboat are that she fought two hours before being captured and it is believed that some accident to her machinery or rudder forced the commander of the Boyaca to accept unequal battle until further resistance was impossible. The Boyaca was an old ship and her machinery and keel were in very bad condition. She was built in 1883 at Wilmington, Del., for the Colombian government.

The hopes of the conservatives of Panama are now centered in the steamer which Senor Concha, Colombian minister at Washington, is supposed to have bought recently at San Francisco. Should this vessel sail promptly for the isthmus with good gunners on board, it is believed by government officials that with the reinforcements expected here from Barranquilla, Gen. Salazar need have no fear of an attack from the revolutionary force.

The Birth of a Town.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—A special from Thomas City, Oklahoma, says: The birth of the new town of Thomas City, Custer county, Oklahoma, was attended by about 3,000 persons. Drawing for lots began Friday afternoon and more than 200 lots were placed with owners. Some of the lots which cost \$20 are now marked \$1,000 to \$1,500. There is plenty of good water and an abundance of food. The barren plain is converted into a tented village of 2,000 inhabitants. A few hours after the lots were drawn a newspaper was printed and circulated in the village. A big celebration will be held next October.

Fire Throws 1,000 Men Out of Work.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 23.—The reverberatory building of the Butte reduction works, owned by Senator W. A. Clark, was destroyed by fire Friday. The fire originated at furnace No. 1, and was caused by the roof of the furnace caving in. The loss will amount to \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of one-half. The loss of the reverberatory will necessitate the closing of the smelter and the three mines which supplied it with ore. One thousand men will be thrown out of work for two months.

Green Goods Gang Arrested.

New York, Aug. 22.—What is said to be the biggest round-up of green goods swindlers ever made by the federal authorities in this city was announced Thursday. Five men and a woman were taken into custody and an entire green goods plant was captured. Four of the prisoners, Joseph B. Baker, Elmer Brown, S. Gottlieb and the latter's wife, were arrested in Newark and George Brown and Thomas Henry were arrested in this city.

A Doctor's Fatal Mistake.

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Dr. S. L. Foote, aged 80 years, died in his office at Argentine, Kan., during Tuesday night from morphine, apparently taken by mistake. The drug had been taken Tuesday and the physician was not found till several hours afterward. He left a note describing his death struggle and giving directions for the disposition of his property. Dr. Foote came to Argentine from Ohio and had a daughter at Willoughby, that state.

More Pay for Railroaders.

Indianapolis, Aug. 23.—The new schedule of wages on the Big Four, agreed to by the company and the men, will become operative September 1 and will increase the pay rolls of the company about \$100,000 a year. The pay of through freight conductors has been 2 9-10 cents a mile and the increase gives them three cents a mile straight. The engineers get an increase of pay on the large freight and passenger engines. On local freights the men are paid on a daily basis. The men on the mixed passenger and freight runs were also given an increase.

LIGHTNING SPEED.

Cable Cars Crash Into a Train at Kansas City.

The Gripman Loses Control of His Motor and is Instantly Killed—A Score or More of the Terrified Passengers Hurt—Some Narrow Escapes.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 23.—A cable train crowded with passengers escaped from the control of the gripman in charge at the top of the Ninth street incline early last evening and, dashing down at a terrific speed, crashed into a train standing at the bottom. W. B. Taylor, gripman on the descending car, was instantly killed, and a score or more passengers were bruised, but as most of these were quickly taken away by their friends, the number of the injured and the extent of their injuries are not known.

Among those most severely injured are: Francis Bishop Powers, a well-known tenor singer of New York City, cut and bruised.

Prof. H. N. Richmond, of William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., hurt internally.

Mrs. Olo Jorndt, Kansas City, back injured, hurt internally; unconscious at a late hour.

William C. Underhill, Kansas City, J. E. Hawk, Kansas City, leg broken and other injuries.

The train at the bottom was being prepared for the return trip, but had not been switched to the second track, when the descending train, beyond control, came dashing down the incline. Passengers in both trains became panic-stricken when the impending disaster was foreseen, and in the efforts to escape from both, many had narrow escapes from death.

The incline, which has been the scene of several fatal accidents, is 300 yards in length, and starting at the top of the bluff at Penn and Ninth streets, descends at an angle of 45 degrees to an elevated platform.

LACK OF FUEL.

It is the Only Really Serious Handicap to Industry—Review of Trade.

New York, Aug. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Fuel scarcity is still the one serious industrial handicap. Protracted idleness at anthracite mines has increased the pressure for soft coal and coke and, despite new records for output, deliveries are utterly inadequate owing to the lack of motive power. This freight blockade of coke trains has closed many furnaces, while the increasing call for transporting facilities on crop account gives little prospect of early relief.

Current trade is of good volume for the season, while the outlook for the future is bright. Buyers are numerous in all the leading markets, placing orders liberally at well sustained quotations. As the active blast furnace capacity of this country decreases through want of fuel foreign pig iron is purchased more freely. Domestic needs are now far beyond all precedent and even with the available home capacity active there would be imports, although less than are now arriving.

Textile mills are well occupied, business gradually increasing in the cotton goods division, and demands for quick delivery emphasize the fact that stocks are low and requirements for consumption are pressing.

Footwear shops at the east have assurance of full operation for two months.

Failures for the past week numbered 207 in the United States, against 205 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 35 a year ago.

NEW SCALES OF WAGES.

They Will Give More Pay to the Flint Glass Workers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 23.—After a two days' conference between the manufacturers and workers in the pressed ware department of the flint glass trade, a horizontal advance of 5 per cent. to the men was agreed upon, with the proviso that the proposition be submitted to the several lodges for ratification. With this there are now before the workers propositions for new wage scales carrying advances all the way from 5 to 10 per cent. There remains for committee settlement the wage scale in the stopper department. A conference to adjust this will be held in Philadelphia on Thursday of next week.

Some 7,500 men are directly affected by these different scales, and with them are concerned about 30,050 others who are dependent upon the skilled branches. It is believed that the propositions which will go to the workers practically eliminate all likelihood of trouble in any of the flint glass trades.

Mountain Climbers Killed.

Grindwaid, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—The bodies of two Londoners named Fearon and those of two guides who started August 19 to ascend the Wetterhorn and who did not return have been found near the summit of the mountains. Two of the party were apparently killed by lightning and two met their deaths by falls. The bodies were blackened by lightning and were still roped together. The handle of the guide's ice ax, which was found stuck in the snow on the summit of the Wetterhorn, had been split by lightning. The guide's body was partly consumed and his skull was crushed.

Died from Starvation.

Baltimore, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Sarah Schumacher, aged 70 years, was found dead in her room late Thursday night and her daughter, Martha, was wandering in a half crazed condition about their home. Coroner Jones said yesterday that Mrs. Schumacher had died from starvation. Martha Schumacher said she and her mother were too proud to tell any one of their impoverished condition and that for several days neither had had a meal. It is said the Schumachers have well-to-do relatives in Philadelphia and Virginia.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

In the Yacht Sylph He Arrives at New Haven and Commences His Tour of New England—He Meets With Enthusiastic Receptions as He Proceeds.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt entered upon his New England tour yesterday and New Haven was the first point visited by him. The yacht Sylph, bearing the president, was sighted off New Haven harbor just before 1 o'clock. Half an hour later the vessel was lying alongside Belle dock, having made the run up New Haven harbor to the accompaniment of salutes.

Mayor Studley and a committee of aldermen greeted the guest the moment he landed and conducted him to the carriage in waiting. Troop A, Connecticut national guard, constituted the military escort. At 1:25 the procession moved. The mounted police were followed by Troop A, and then came carriages containing the president and his party and 60 invited guests.

The program provided for nothing out a drive and the progress of it took the distinguished visitor through the slum of the city. All traffic over the line of march during the hour of the president's stay was suspended and the city's factories and shops were closed between 1 and 2:30 o'clock. The workmen lined the windows and crowds thronged the streets hours before the drive began. The city was gaily dressed in flags and bunting.

Meriden, Conn., Aug. 23.—The train bearing President Roosevelt and party reached here at 3 o'clock. A salute of guns greeted the president and all the bells in town were rung while 20,000 people lined the streets through which the procession escorted the distinguished visitor passed. The program included singing by 1,000 school children stationed on the lawn in front of the Methodist church and a greeting to the president by the local veterans of the Grand Army in front of the city hall.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23.—The president on his arrival at the depot here was welcomed by a committee of representative citizens. He was taken for a drive around the city, occupying, with Col. Jacob L. Greene, a handsome automobile, in charge of two expert New York chauffeurs. He was enthusiastically cheered all along the route.

In Pope park, one of the beautiful recreation spots of the city, the president was greeted by 10,000 workmen, who presented him with a magnificent floral horseshoe inscribed: "Workingmen's Welcome to Our President."

Last night after his address at the Coliseum the president was the guest of Executive Secretary John T. Robinson. The president invited Mayor Sullivan to meet him at Mr. Robinson's home. The mayor is an ex-clerk who was elected by the laboring men, a fact that the president was familiar with, and he expressed a desire to have a personal chat with Mr. Sullivan.

GOV. TAFT ARRIVES.

He is Welcomed at Manila With an Enthusiastic Popular Demonstration.

Manila, Aug. 23.—Civil Gov. Taft reached here Friday morning at daylight on board the United States gunboat General Alava, from Singapore. He was welcomed with an enthusiastic popular demonstration.

The day had been made a holiday and the city was decorated. Eight large arches had been erected on the streets. Twenty thousand natives from adjoining provinces participated in the demonstration in honor of the governor's arrival. There was a parade of vessels in the bay and 30 decorated launches carrying members of civil commission, military officers and the reception committee met the General Alava down the bay and escorted Gov. Taft to the entrance of the Pasig river. The governor was escorted by a large procession to the palace in the walled city, where a public reception was held.

Responding to an address of welcome, Gov. Taft outlined the progress and the result of his negotiations at Rome in the matter of the Philippine friars, and said that all church questions were progressing toward a satisfactory settlement. The governor said the action taken by congress concerning the Philippines showed that the American people honestly desire to help the Filipinos. The Americans were determined that the islands should not be exploited by Americans at the expense of the Filipinos.

Gov. Taft predicted that eventually the archipelago would have practically free trade and he congratulated the Filipino people upon the restoration of peace. He advised the Filipinos to till the soil and restore their country rather than waste time in useless political agitation. He promised personally to labor for the natives and asked for their confidence and support.

Gov. Taft was given an ovation on the streets of the city on his way to the palace and he received another ovation at his reception.

The Latest Thing in Trusts.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23.—Charles D. Gates, president of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., has returned from New York where he conferred with capitalists who are promoting a \$25,000,000 trust, to take in all the ax-manufactories, handle-manufactories and grindstone factories in this country and Canada, the plants to be operated under one management.

Boys Checked the Flames.

New York, Aug. 23.—A fire of unknown origin started yesterday in the tower of the main building of the Catholic rectory, in West Chester. Owing to insufficient water pressure the building was for some time in danger, but the fire department of the institution, composed of 50 boys, held the flames in check until the arrival of the engines, when the fire was soon extinguished. Perfect discipline was maintained among the 800 boys in the institution, who at the first alarm took their fire stations and went through their customary drill. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.