

BUT THE BEGINNING.

Morris Mead Points Out Electrical Possibilities as Shown AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The Features Which Are of More Than Ordinary Interest. TESTING TRANSMISSION OF POWER

Morris A. Mead, Superintendent of the Bureau of Electricity, has returned from Buffalo, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Electric Light Association...

Many Men of Science There. "Men of science from the leading parts of the country were at this meeting, of whom Prof. Elisha Gray, of telephone fame, and Prof. Elihu Thomson, of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, are notable examples..."

"If this be successful will it limit the possibilities of the future from this power? Why may not Pittsburg ultimately derive power from the same source? When we realize that coal and steam and boilers and engines are to be used, and that it is necessary simply a question of condensing the cost of these things with a conductor for conveying power long distances, starting from a source as everlasting as the rocks and waters themselves and using the economic forces of nature itself, it does not seem chimerical to imagine a time when the utilization of the forces of nature will be economy hundreds of miles from its starting point..."

"Another feature that strikes one as he is brought into contact with electrical people in the practical operation of the art or at conventions where the discussions occur, is the fact that the electrical experts are nearly all young men. If it is, of course, a young science, but the young and rising generation are the ones who have mastered its details, practically apply the results and argue most ably for its future greatness..."

SARAH ALTHEA'S LATEST FREAK. She Refuses to Leave a Hotel Room Until a Minor Shames Her Out. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—[Special.]—Poor Sarah Althea Terry broke out again last night, and created a scene in the Rush House, where she had taken a room...

CYR SMASHING RECORDS.

The Wonderful Canadian Strong Man Lifting 273 and 301 Pound Dumb-Bells as if They Were Child's Play—Beads of Sweat on His Forehead—London Audience.

New York, March 2.—[Special.]—Louis Cyr attempted to beat Eugene Sandow's record of lifting a 263-pound dumb-bell at the Royal Aquarium, London, recently. Cyr secured the largest bell that could be obtained, and loaded it up until the beam tipped 273½ pounds. Archie Sinclair, the noted heel-and-toe walker, was the clerk of the scales. Cyr grasped the bell and lifted it onto his thigh, and then, with a mighty effort, he raised the immense piece of iron to his left shoulder. It was quickly shifted to the right shoulder, and then the big bell was gradually raised in the air, and the athlete's body followed the weight. Before the body could get perfectly straight the bell turned in Cyr's hand, and the big piece was to be dropped to the floor. He tried it again and again, but failed.

A few days afterward Cyr again attempted the feat and was successful. He put up the bell as at the first trial. Grasping the 273½ pounds of iron with the right hand alone, he raised it to his thigh and then got it to his shoulder. Then, getting a good grip on the bell, he slowly raised it in the air until the arm was perfectly straight and the athlete's body was erect. It was a splendid and clean performance, and beat his American feat of putting up 265 pounds.

Cyr was not content with this performance, but he essayed another one, namely, that of elevating a bar-bell weighing 301 pounds, using two hands in the achievement of this new record. The bell was raised from the floor to the chest with one motion and then slowly pressed to arm's-length above the head.

After Cyr had taken a little rest he tried two more records. With one sweep from the ground he raised to arm's-length above his head a dumb-bell weighing 174½ pounds. The right hand only was used. Then the same feat was successfully tried with the left hand, making two more world's records. The bells were weighed on the stage in full view of everyone, and a committee of 25 gentlemen watched the weights and scales.

Congress of Medical Men. Anxious for Aid From the Administration to Make It a Success. WASHINGTON, March 2.—[Special.]—Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, is in Washington to secure the interest of the administration in the Pan-American Medical Congress, of which he is the Secretary General. This is to be a congress of the physicians of all the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, and is to meet in Washington in September, 1893.

After Prince Michael's Escape. The Husband of One of His Converts Objects to His Methods. DETROIT, March 2.—[Special.]—An old farmer named Harris, living north of Detroit, to-day called at the Mayor's office with a complaint against the religious colony on Hamlin avenue, known as the Latter House of Israel. He claimed that his wife had been persuaded to leave him and join the community. They had been married for years. He was referred to the prosecuting attorney.

MILD STEEL FUSION.

A Phenomenon in the Melting Conditions of This Metal. THE INTERIOR MAY BE MOLTEN

While the Exterior Remains in a Perfectly Solid State. A DISCOVERY OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

The discrepancies in regard to the melting points of certain iron and aluminum alloys, as stated by different observers—a matter to which forcible reference was made by Mr. Hatfield in his paper on aluminum steel, which appeared in the second volume of last year's Transactions of the London Iron and Steel Institute—has induced E. J. R. Carulla to bring to notice a circumstance which, while it does not profess to say it explains the variations referred to, may yet have some bearing upon them, and is otherwise of great interest to iron and steel users and manufacturers.

The phenomenon in question is the remarkable one that the interior of a piece of mild steel may be raised to the fusing point while the outside remains in the solid state, just as if one were to try to melt an iron tube closed up at each end, and filled with some metal of a lower melting point than iron, in which case the heat would penetrate through the iron and melt the interior metal, and then slowly press it into the tube itself, and if there should happen to be some outlet or weak place in the tube it might be left completely empty. Bessemer steel makers, especially those who make the product by the open hearth method, will be reminded of the shells of ingots accidentally obtained in the melting shop by an incautious act, produced, however, by a different process, viz: by the cooling of the outside while the interior of the ingot remains in a molten state.

Shells Obtained Many Years Ago. Shells have also been obtained by altering the nature of the exterior of a piece of cast iron, so as to leave the interior more fusible than the outside. Henry Morse, so long ago as the year 1872, in his Essay on Cast Iron and Steel, after describing Reaumur's method of softening cast iron by means of a mixture of calcined bones and powdered charcoal, goes on to say: "I have myself tried the truth of the hypothesis in a rough way, as far as concerning, or merely reducing, has any concern in the matter, by a great number of experiments, two only of which I judge necessary to mention. The larger piece, about 3½ inches in diameter, was made of cast iron, about three quarters of an inch thick; these I put into a crucible covered all round with the matter above described, and in that situation committed them to the fire, where I suffered them to remain the sufficient time, then took them out and gave them a strong heat, when the exterior parts were become capable of bearing even a welding heat, while the interior suffered an easy dissolution, and ran out into the fire, leaving the body of the ingot in the form of pistol barrels, which having treated in the same manner, the same consequence ensued; the exterior cases, as before, remained firm and stable, while the interior was completely melted and left cases in the entire form of pistol barrels."

The instance, however, to which this paper refers, is altogether different from those just mentioned, and it is perhaps best to give an outline of the circumstances under which the observation was made. Some years ago the writer was engaged at Sheffield in the operation of melting, in pots or crucibles, steel intended for the manufacture of wire ropes, the material charged being mainly Bessemer scrap of varying carbon contents, which, however, by the process became averaged, and the resulting product attained a uniformity of composition which was much appreciated for the purpose named.

What a Broken Crucible Disclosed. It happened on one occasion that a crucible gave way in the furnace just as fusion was nearly complete, the greater part of its contents running out into the fire. The melter happened at that moment to bring the crucible to the surface, and he was surprised to find an empty pot was found to contain a number of shells, having the shape of the pieces of steel originally charged, and showing that the interior of these had undergone a complete fusion. The shells were solid—a fact leading to the conclusion that the melting point of the interior mass was lower than that of the exterior coating. Two of the pieces found in that crucible are now shown in the accompanying illustration, having by 1½ inches square, must originally have weighed about 41 ounces. It is now a shell of 14½ ounces. The smaller piece, about 3 inches by 2½ inches, by ½ inch, will originally have weighed about 24 ounces, but 21½ ounces; its shell now only weighs 8½ ounces. From these figures it will be seen that the larger piece lost by fusion of its interior about 26½ ounces, or 64½ per cent of the whole; whilst the smaller piece lost 3½ ounces, or 14½ per cent. The fact that the two pieces were of the same manner—two results that agree in a remarkable way. It would therefore appear from so close a coincidence as if mild steel of the dimensions given, having a sectional area of from 2 to 2½ square inches, possessed a coating of skin of about one-eighth of the whole mass with a higher melting point than the remaining two-thirds forming the interior.

1,000,000 OUT OF WORK

When the Proposed Fortnight's Strike of British Miners Is On. FABULOUS PRICES ARE EXPECTED

Providing a Coal Famine Can Be Produced by the Nova. VERY HARD ON OTHER WORKINGMEN

LONDON, March 2.—As the time approaches for the inauguration of the so-called strike of the coal miners, who, on March 12, will quit work for two weeks, with the object of compelling such an advance in the price of coal as will prevent the mine owners from reducing wages, the effect of the movement can be more readily gauged.

It would be an impossible task to approximately estimate the number of persons who will be thrown out of work by the closing of mills, iron works, factories, etc., but it is certain over 1,000,000 employes will find themselves idle. With their families, it is believed that close to 5,000,000 persons will directly or indirectly feel the effects of the attempt of the miners to prevent any reduction in their wages. Of the miners themselves, 460,000 men will take part in the strike.

Far-Reaching Effect on Other Trades. The outcome is watched with more than usual interest that pertains to labor movements, for the attempt is on such a gigantic scale that everybody who uses coal will be compelled to pay tribute in the form of increased prices, or, in the case of manufacturers, close down their works and lose the profits of their business. At Sheffield the rolling mills and the Forgers and Tilters' Associations announce that works will be closed during the miners' strike. This decision affects thousands of cutlery, grinders and forgers.

All of the employes of the engineering works, iron foundries and wagon building works connected with Lord Durham's and Lord Londonderry's collieries have given notice that those works will also be closed. Seven thousand railway employes connected with the collieries will also be thrown out of work.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1892. ASSETS.....\$136,198,518.38 Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing policies (4 per cent Standard) and Special Reserve (toward the establishment of a 3½ per cent valuation of).....\$1,500,000.00

Total Undivided Surplus.....\$26,292,980.56 Income.....\$39,054,943.85 New Assurance written in 1891.....233,118,331.00 Outstanding Assurance.....804,894,557.00

The Free Tontine policy (the Society's latest form) is UNRESTRICTED as to residence, travel and occupation after one year; INCONTESTABLE after two years, and "NONFORFEITABLE" after three years.

Claims are paid immediately upon the receipt of satisfactory proofs of death. HENRY B. HYDE, President. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't. EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager, 516 Market Street, Pittsburg.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring a circular logo and text: 'DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. WHAT IT HAS DONE. IT WILL POSITIVELY CURE...'

Advertisement for W. M. Laird's Fine Shoes, featuring a large illustration of a shoe and text: 'ELEGANCE! COMFORT! DURABILITY! SATISFACTION! LAIRD'S FINE SHOES, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED SATISFACTORY. W. M. LAIRD, 189 and 185 Wood St. Wholesale 106-108-110 Market St.'

Advertisement for W. M. Laird's suits, featuring text: 'POPULAR PRICES. SPRING TRADE IS HERE. SO ARE OUR NEW GOODS. SUITS MADE TO MEASURE! \$25.00 to \$40.00. It won't cost you anything for us to put you in the way of saving ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD ON YOUR CLOTHING.'

Advertisement for W. M. Laird's diamonds, featuring text: 'DIAMONDS! GENUINE DIAMONDS! One pair genuine Diamond Earrops, weight 5½ carats, original cost \$400, now only \$200. One pair genuine Diamond Earrops, weight 3½, 1-16 1-32, original cost \$200; now only \$175. One genuine Diamond Pendant, "Fleur-de-Lis," encrusted with pearls, original cost \$75; now only \$45. One genuine Diamond Stud, weight ½ carat, original cost \$45; now only \$25. One genuine Diamond Stud, weight ¼ carat, original cost \$25; now only \$15. We will guarantee all the above goods absolutely clear from any imperfections.'

Advertisement for W. M. Laird's window display, featuring text: 'LOOK AT THE WINDOW DISPLAY. WANNAMAKER & BROWN, HOTEL ANDERSON BLOCK, 39 SIXTH STREET.'

Advertisement for W. M. Laird's health products, featuring text: 'SMIT'S, COR. LIBERTY AND SMITHFIELD, AND 311 SMITHFIELD ST. Hoofland's German Bitters. WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD. CLEAR THE COMPLEXION, BRIGHTEN THE EYES, SWEETEN THE BREATH, TONE THE STOMACH, REGULATE THE LIVER AND BOWELS. BUILD UP THE WHOLE SYSTEM TO PERFECT HEALTH. As a Pleasant and Effective Cathartic use Hoofland's Bismuth Pills. ESTABLISHED 1876. BLACK GIN FOR THE KIDNEYS. It is a relief and sure cure for the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder. The Swiss Stomach Bitters are a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and every species of Indigestion. Wild Cherry Tonic, the most popular preparation for cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis and lung troubles. Neither of the above, 81 per bottle, or 6 for \$5. If your druggist does not handle these, call on G. S. ZOELLER, sole Mfr., Pittsburg, Pa. 163-772. J. O. FLOWER, Dental Office, 187 PENN AVE. 163-772.

Advertisement for YOUR TENANTS, featuring text: 'YOUR TENANTS. If not satisfactory can be promptly replaced by better ones, through the medium of THE DISPATCH ADVERTISERS. Make your own selection from our \$14, \$15 and \$18 pine checks, small checks, narrow and wide wales, plaids, mixtures, fancy cross bars, herring bone patterns, plain black cords, hairlines and broken stripes for \$25. Each and every man get double value for his money. To-day, Friday and Saturday are the last three days of this \$75 25 suit sale. From a prominent Allegheny Druggist. ALLEGHENY, PA., March 16, 1891. Mr. Norman Licht, Des Moines, Ia. DEAR SIR:—I find Krause's Headache Capsules a ready seller, and can say from personal experience that they are a good thing, as the other night they cured me of a bad attack of neuralgia in about one hour, when usually it lasts a day or so. TTSU. C. W. SMART. BISQUE OF BEEF herbs and aromatics jars the stolid face into smiles. MINNEHAHA flour makes 56 pounds more bread to the barrel than the cheaper flour. TTSU. To Let Lists. In The Dispatch to let column to-day. Be Right in Line With the Wise. Take Advantage. Come early, and you will get the best chance. Biggest bargains ever offered in second-hand PIANOS AND ORGANS. Must sell them at once; that's the reason we only charge you about one-third their actual value. All for sale on CASH. MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN. You never have had a better chance than now offered to supply your family and children with a piano or organ. Prices astonishingly low. Pianos from \$75 up, and organs from \$20 up. Good for years of service yet, more than some cheap pianos will give. Have music and good cheer in the family. Come and see us, and see how easy it is to get it. MELLOR & HOENE, "Palace of Music," 17 1/2 Fifth Avenue. Camella Flour is made in Pittsburg in the finest flouring mill in the land, and is the very finest wheat obtained in the West. It is the result of 40 years of valuable experience, and comes to the baker with a guarantee to give better bread than any other flour. It is the cheapest by making more bread than any other flour for it. FLOUR.