# LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

### Capital. Labor and Industrial

IDLE MEN RESUME WORK .-- At Pittsburgle Pa., employment was given to between 12,000 and 15,000 idle men in this vicinity. by the resumption of operations in iron and steel plants. Among the mills resuming were the Black Diamond steel works. Sligo fron works, portions of Jones & McLaughlin iron and steel plant and the National tube works.

All the potteries and tile works in and about Steubenville, O., have resumed work.

The Findlay, O., Rolling Mill Company employing 400 men, resumed operations. The men haved signed a contract to accept as much cash as can be paid by the company, and time checks and notes payable in 60 days for the remainder. Other mills will resume here on a like basis.

The Schuylkill Iron Works, of Conshohocken, Pa., operated by the Allan Wood Company, one of the largest iron industries in the state, have announced that there will be a general reduction of wages after September 4. Puddlers will be reduced from 14 to \$3 25 a ton. Laborers will be reduced from \$1 15 to \$1 05 per day.

At Peru, Ind., the Indiana Manufacturing Company, one of the largest establishments in the West, made a general reduction of 10 per cent among 500 employes.

At Elwood, Ind., McCoy's chimney factory, employing 300 hands, has resumed work. Macbeth's chimney factory has started up an 85 hand shop and fire mold. The remainder will begin work as soon as

possible

At Providence, R. L. the Browne & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, one of the largest tool-making concerns in the country has resumed operations, after a shut down of four weeks.

At Ware, Mass., the Otis Company's four cotton mills, employing 1,800 with a payroll of \$2,000 per day, that have been shut down for nearly a month, and were expected to start up the 28th, will not do so, owing to continued duliness of trade.

At the mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, at Somersworth, N. H., on September 1, a cut-down in all departments of 10 per cent will go into effect. In No. 3 mill, which makes coarse goods, there will be a two-thirds reduction in the force. because of the large stock of goods now on hand, and because the company is unable to get ready money.

The great coal miners' strike in England will probably be settled by the operators paying the old wages and the men promising not to ask an advance until times are better.

Clark's thread mills, Newark, N. J., which have been shut down for the past three weeks have resumed operations on three quarters time.

At Harrisburg the Pennsylvania Railroad s given on redu number of day's work a week in its shops in this city from five to three. One thousand are affected.

The Pennsylvani; Steel Company, Harrisburg, Pa., annourd that the wages of its 3,800 employes wold be reduced 10 per cent on Sentember 10 on September 16. men affected not resist the proposed decrease

## THE CROPS OF 1893. They Promise to Yield Similarly to Those of Three Years Ago. Some Encouraging Features.

The "American Agriculturist's" annual review of the crop situation says that the barvest of 1893 in the United States is in many respects similar to that of three years ago, but with every prospect that home consumption and an increased foreign demand will also advance values so as to yield as large a net return to farmers as on the average of recent years.

Present indications point to a crop of 750,000,000 bushels of corn,contrasted with 1. 630,000,000 bushess of corn, contrasted with 1. 630,000,000 hast year, and over 2,000,000 bushels in the ima ense yield of two seasons previous. But, unless abundant mins prevail throughout the corn belt in August followed by milder weather, production may shrink to 1,6 20,000,000 and may even drop to the yield of 1890, when we harvest-ed less than in any year for a decade with ed less than in any year for a decade, with a single exception. The corn crop has been greatly injured so far during August. Kan-sas will not raise more than half a crop, hav-ing but very little except the Eastern quart-er, and Nebraska's crop has been seriously curtailed. curtailed.

The wheat outturn will not exceed 443,000 000 bushels, compared to 614,000,000 bushels as the average for the two past seasons and 40,000,000 bushels in 1800. Nearly 2,500,000 less acres were devoted to wheat than last year, and the bulk of this decrease was in the surplus States, which bid fair to have 78,000,000 fewer bushels than last year and 125,004,000 bushels under the surplus States product of 1891. Available supplies of old wheat are 40,000,000 bushels greater than a when are 40,000,000 bushels greater than a twelve month ago, but even allowing the farmers, also hold 117,000,000 more old wheat now than then, the total supplies for the ensuing year are only 500,000,000 bushels, or 117,000,000 bushels less than the average of the two rescions areas of the bushels. the two previous crops Our home consump-tion has averaged 205,000,000 bushels annuleaving an apparent export surplus of 135.0 0.000 bushels against export surplus of of 192,000 000 and the season before of 225, 000,000.

This year's accesse of oats was never ex-ceeded except in 1889, when over 865,000,000 bushels were grown on 27,460,000 acres compared with 620,000,000 bushels on a slightly smaller acreage this season. This is within 40,000.000 bushels of last year's outturn just about an average of the previous three

crops. The usual quantity of rye, buck wheat and barley will be gathered. The supply of hay, over \$3,000,000 tons, and other forage is abundant, though mill feed and exton seed meal may be higher than last winter. The wool clip is somewhat heavier than last year

A reduced yield of heavy leaf and plug tobacco is assured, and the eight interpret loat values have been destroyed by hail and drouth. An advance in prices is predicted.

Hops will may e a fair average yield in the United States. Polatoes have felt the drouth About 12,000,000 bushels are looked forslightly more than last gear-compared to 245,000,000 hushels in the bountiful crop of two years ago. Winter apples promise to be in very scant supply at high prices, but grapes are everywhere abundant.

The American Agriculturist concludes that 'the prospect for prices in the early concludes future depends more u.on the monetary situation than upon natural conditions, all of which point to causes that should result in higher prices."

The hay crop is believed to represent a value to the farmers of \$1,000,000,000. Corn at 45 cen's per bushel comes next with total of \$725,000,000, followed by when valued at \$300,000,000, if worth 60 cents wheat bushel, and by oats worth \$185,000,000 if valued at 30 cents on the farm.

# BUSINESS GETTING BETTER.

the Li vement of Last Week Be comes More Distinct and General. The Failures Are Fewer.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: The improvement observed last week has become much more distinct and general. While actual transactions have increased but little, the change in public feeling is noteworthy. There are fewer failures, either of banks or of important commercial or manufacturing concerns than for some weeks past. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that no legal objection exists to the use of sight drafts on New York for small sums instead of checks. The difficulty of collections and the interruption of exchanges, however, are nearly as serious as ever. The number of industrial establishments resuming begins to compare fairly with the number stopping work. Many resumptions show that the stoppage was really temporary or that wage controversies have been settled. Though currency is at a premium of 1 to 2 per cent, the demand is less than a week ago. Receipts of gold from Europe during the past week have been \$6,700,000, but the Bank of England has raised its rate to 5 per cont, which is expected to stop further shipments of gold to this country, and the black of France has lost during the past week about \$1.000.000. The absorption of money has not yet coased, and credit substitutes in use yet poorly supply its place. The failures for the past week number 414 in the United States and 20 in Canada. Of the commercial failures in the United States, 160 were in Eastern States, 65 in Southern and 180 m Western.

# THE WORST STORM IN YEARS.

ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Over Four Hundred Vessels, Large and Small, Wrecked Along the Shore, While A Number Are Lost and Many Lives Go Down Wilh Them.

The most terrific and disastrous storm that has swept the Atlantic coast for years. began early Thursday morning and raged until after daybreak. Many lives were lost at ses, and the property destruction on land and water will run into millions of dollars.

Thousands of trees fell before the fury of the gale, outhouses and small buildings were destroyed and fences were leveled in all directions. Crops in many sections are ruined.

All along shore, from Indian Harbor, at Greenwich, to Port Morris, N. Y., the devastation of the storm was apparent in the destroyed plers, the flooded meadow lands and the shore houses, whose first floors were in most instances on a level with the water.

The number of crafts blown ashore wrecked, it is estimated, will reach 400. Most of them are pleasure boats, under 40 fect in length.

The rainfall in New York City during the storm was over four inches, the heaviest in the history of the weather observatory there.

# ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

At Milford, Mass., very great damage was done by the storm to grain and fruits, Early apples, pears, peaches and plums were blown from the trees, and in many cases the trees were ruined. Whole fields of ripening corn were leveled. At Fall river the wind blew 48 miles an hour. Heavy damage to corn and tobacco crops was done in Harley and Hatfield.

Hatneid. Four pontoons and a schooner went ashore off Narragansett pler. All of the vessels are a total loss and the diver, William Cool-in, of Staten Island, was entangled in the wreckage and drowned.

wreckage and drowned. At Lockport, N. S., much destruction was done to shipping. Ten vessels were driven ashore and will be total losses. At New Haven, Conn., the storm was the worst in 40 years. More than 300 of New Haven's stately elms were toppled over and broken. The damage to the harbor is the broken. The damage to the harbor is the

greatest known in years. The scene about Gray Gables was simply grand. The exposed position of the Presi-dent's home gave the occupants a magnifi-cent spectacle to look upon. The President remained in doors all day.

# FOUR SEAMEN DEOWNED.

The storm all along the Jersey coast is the most terrific ever known. The waves have done hundreds of thousand dollars of damages. At Asbury Park the greatest destruction is recorded. There Founder Bradley's famous board walk is almost a complete wrec. Great gaps have been cut into it every few hundred teet. Every one of the large and small pavilions are more or less damared, some of them being so com-pletely demolished as to require entire re-

pletely demolished as to require entire re-building. The Mary F. Kelly, a two masted fishing schooner from New York, was wrecked at Asbury Park, N. J. and four men drown-ed. Those who perished were: Captain Christopher Bratton of Brooklyn; First Mate Charles Brown, of Greenpount. L. L; the steward and Harry Broden. The boat ran ashore at the foot of Seventh avenue and authough within 20 feet of the boardwalk the wares were so high that it was impos-sible for the men to reach shore. sible for the men to reach shore.

# CONEY ISLAND & WRECK.

Concy Island suffered severely by the for ... The Marine railroad, running to Manhattan Beech, is totally washed out. The tide swept up nearly an eighth of a mile mile from low water mar . At West Brighton Balmer's nammoth bathing pavilion is a

# THEY STRUCK IT RICH.

# fix Men Who in Five Years Have Made

Napoleon Bonaparte, Lucien, Le-onidas, Alfred, Lewis, Cassius, An-drus. These historic names denote drus. individually and respectively the seven sons of old Lewis H. Merritt, who, in 1850, left his home in Onondaga County, N. Y., and moving out to the head of Lake Superior with his family settled in a little village then known as Oneota, but



now forming a part of Duluth. The old man and the boys worked together on a farm and between them ran a little saw mill in spring before farm work had commenced. In the winter the boys went to school. Leonidas at 16 put a pack on his back and walked to Minneapolis, where he went to work in a shingle mill. After the war he worked in a saw mill and as a sailor on the lakes. Alfred Merritt was driving a team in the lumber woods when 15 years old. In 1865 he shipped as a sailor, which work he kept at until he went in with his brother "Lon" to explore the lumber regions. He worked at whatever he could find to do until he saved enough money for a trip into the woods.

These two brothers are to-day Vice President and President of the Duluth. Me-aba and Northern Railroad. besides owning the major part of the stock of most of the big iron mines on the range. Cassius C. Merritt, Treasurer of the railroad, taught school for a while, ran a lumber scow. clerked in a grocery store, cut cordwool in Pokegema Bay, Wis., worked on a farm and "crulsed" for pine timber until 1882, when he went into the pinelands business for himself.

The early lives of these brothers are a sample of those of the others, all but one of whom are in the same line of business-pine and iron lands. The one exception, Lucien F., is pastor of a Methodist Church at Duluth. The Merritt boys kept their eyes open for iron ore. They spent years looking for it, and they found it. Then they pre-empted or bought the land where it was. Their confidence begot faith in men who had money, and they organized mining companies to get out the ore. The railway was built. This was only five years ago, and at that time the Merritt boys were in debt. To-day they are worth \$180,000,000. They are just completing enormous docks at Duluth, and are engaged building a terminal track which will render them practically independent of other rallways in the shipment of their ore.

# A Recovered City.

The recovered city of Lachish in Palestine is one of the most interestng as well as one of the most im-

# ELECTRICITY BUILDING. WONDERS OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE AT THE FAIR.

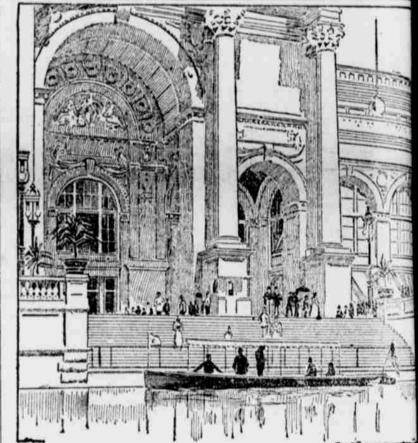
The Long-Distance Writing Machine -Electrical Appliances For Cooking and Cloth-Cutting-Hatching Chickens in Electric Incubators-Submarine Telegraphy.

After a person has examined the exhibits of the Electricity Building, he might well bid adjeu to sensation of astonishment, writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York Post. He is in a mental attitude which accepts all things as possible. When he has seen real thunderbolts made and launched, facsimile letters and drawings transmitted by electricity, even chickens hatched and roasted by electricity, credulity is likely to be his chief characteristic, and nothing after-

be his chief characteristic, and notating after-wards can seem very surprising. In the west gallery the Gray National Tel-autograph Company make an exhibit of the last and, one might almost say, greatest elec-trical marvel. Professor Elisha Gray has been known to the world many years for his improvements in telegraphy, but his latest invention, the telautograph or long-distance writing machine units enlines the previous writing machine, quite eclipses his previous efforts. More or less has been heard of this device in the last few years, but it has only recently been perfected for commercial uses. It consists of two instruments, a transmitter and receiver, each provided with a roll of paper of convenient size for writing. Both together are about half the size of a typewriter. In writing at the transmitter, an or-dinary pencil is used, near the point of which two small cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the in-strument, and, following the movements of the penell, regulate the current impulses which guide the receiving-pen at the distant which guide the receiving-pen at the distant station. The paper is shifted forward by a little lever, giving an electric impulse which moves in a like manner the paper in the receiver at the other end of the line. The receiving pen is a capil-lary glass tube supplied with ink and placed at the junction of two aluminium arms. The electrical impulses conducted over the wires move the pen of the receiver simultaneously and in the same directions as the pencil of the sender, and an ink tracing is left which is an exact reproduction in every dot and flourish of the original writing or drawing. The exhibit is arranged like a central station, and any two subscribers might be placed in com-munication through it in the same way as they now are upon the telephone ; one writes what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he has written, the other receives and retains his communication in the handwriting of the sender, and that is the complete yet sole record of the transaction. Accuracy and secrecy are secured, the wires cannot be tapped or the message overheard, no opera-tor is necessary, and any kind of figures from short-hand to Chinese characters may be sent with equal ease. As one sits writing at one into units called clums, and the table, it seems almost uncanny to see at an ohms per nautical mile for any

By another electrical machine p and direction of a ship are indicates instrument is connected with the co-such a manner as not to interfere movements, and at the same time a continuous chart for each fiftern a the distance traversed and any vari-may have taken place in the course In submarine telegraphy the Cours. In submarine telegraphy the Course Cable Company make a very instru-interesting display. After the serve ures of 1887, 1853 and 1965 of the an connect Europe and America by da cess was achieved in 1860. Since p electrical communication has remained by the partners the Entere electrical communication has remain broken between the Eastern and a Hemispheres, and submarine telegras multiplied, until now the different the globe have an aggregate length of miles. The Atlantic Ocean alone is ent spanned by ten cables in mos-continuous use. The Commercia Company's system is composed of the cables from Cape Canso in Northease Scotia to Waterville on the souther of Ireland. From the latter port the laid to Bristol, with aerial lines for titles of England, Wales nnl See. cities of England, Wales and sanother to Havre with an under to Paris. At the American end even eable runs from Cape Cane port, Mass., with nerial inesto New York, and a second cable run from Caneo to New York. The from Canso to New York. The: the last line was well demonstrati-the blizzard of 1888, when it was one open from New York to the out and messages to Boston and dh were transmitted by way of Lond total length of cables operated by pany is 6235 nautical miles. In the here the whole process of a messages between Europe and shown. An artificial cable with erties of the real Atlantic cable signals sent through it and rerecording instruments are of the and occupy the same time in se

one side of the pavilion to the other one side of the Atlantic to the other. Visitors are permitted to send so spatches through this artificial watching their course through 1 and reception, obtain a correct whole operation. Many people s enblegrams are received by mean of light, but it seems that that sys-tically abandoned. The messages on a paper ribbon with a fine give thicker than a hair ; the ribbon rate of about forty inches per m siphon leaves an inky trail clear to the operator, but to the order tor it resembles the outling of chain in which there are no tw With these recorders a speed letters per minute may be Automatic senders are also used. sige is transcribed upon paper means of indentations, then the through the automatic sender ; to light, speed and uniformity ar-some of the instruments for detect through the cable. This resistanohms per nautical mile for any adjacent table a pen with no guiding hand is readily defined from eproducing at the same instant his own fa-



LURED. CASSICS. AND LEONIDAS MERGITE.

\$180.00

# Financial and Commercial,

Varages & Mooney's shoe shop at Alton, N. H., which has had a pay-roll of \$80,000 yearly for ten years, closed indefinitely because of inability to make collections.

A New York journal figures that in seven months there has been a shrinvage of \$239,000,000 in the market value of industrial stock.

The Fourth National Bank of Louisville, Ky., which suspended payment July 25, 1893, was permitted to reopen its doors for business.

The American National Bank of Pueblo, Col., and the Wanpaca county national bank of Waupaca, Wis., have been authorized to resume business.

### Chotera Advices

BUCHAREST-No cholera exists in this city. At Soolina the epidemic spreads rapidly. The mortality is exceptionally large. There were nine fresh cases of cholera in Naples and six deaths Tuesday. Deaths are reported from Oviglio, Roccaverano and San Giuhano-Vecchio:

ROTTERUAM-There have been five deaths from cholera at Leerdam, a town in South Holland.

BERLIN-Two daughters of a bargeman in Monhit, a suburb of Berlin, fell fill of Asiatic cholera and were taken to the cholera hospital.

# Politent.

At Des Moines the Iowa Democratie Btate Convention, by a rising vote, for the the third time placed Horace Boies in nomination for Governor. The silver question was adjusted by a resolution reaffirming the Chicago platform of last year and expressing confidence in the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Dispaters, Accidents and Familities.

The boiler in J. W. Millett's saw mill, in Bushnell township, near Stanton. Mich., blew up. W. N. Eckert was instantly killed and two other men fatally injured. The mill was wrecked.

Washington News.

The president has issued his proclamation opening the Cherokee strip to settlement at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, Central standard time. Saturday September 16.

## Sanitary.

Macon has declared a quarantine against Brunswick, Ga., where yellow fever is epidemic.

Fires

The town of Merced Falls, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

Arranging For Ohio's Day. Governor McKinley, at Columbus, O. issued a special proclamation announcing September 14 as Ohio day at the World's Fair, and inviting all Ohio people and excitizens of the state to join in the exercises in celebration of it. The Ohio memorial statue will be dedicated on that day.

THE RUSINESS EAROMETER.

Bank clearings totals for the week ending 

48,145,010 D 28 9,865,568 D 85.1 8,145,181 D 42.7 Pittsburg..... 6.677.100 leveland ..... 3,589,715

# ILLINOIS'S FAIR DAY.

Over 240,000 People Visited the White City on Thursday.

The paid admissions to the World's Fair on Thursday were 240,000. This large number, the second largest in the history of the Fair, was due to Thursday being Illinois day. The weather was pleasant and thousands turned out to see the parade, which opened the day's festivities. The column was headed by the State National Guard. followed by inhabitants of Midway Plaisance in native costumes. In the main ground the procession was joined by the Italian marines, British soldiers and West Point cadets.

Gov. Altgeld headed the parade, and at its conclusion gave a reception, with his staff in the Illinois building.

-Tur Columbian Liberty bell was ship ped from the Meneely foundry to New York. From there it goes to Philadelphia Washington and other cities; finally to Chicago.

-Among leading commercial bodies of the country reporting a decide 1 improve ment, in response to a New York query, is the Fittsburg Chamber of Commerce through President Kelly.

wreck.

Langenke's pavilion at Brighton is almost Alighte small buildings around Brighten annus, Alighte small buildings around Brighten are more or less much damaged. Hotel Brighten itself is intact, but the beautiful lawn in front is more than half gone into the ocean. From Balmer's bathing pavilion to Nor-

tons Point everything not on piles along the beech front is gone. There are probably 200 buildings that have been washed upon the beech, destroyed and their contents lost as irredeemably as by fire.

### TWENTY FISHERMEN DROWNED.

The fishing schooners Empire State, with a crew of 10 men, and the Eila Johnson, with a crew of eight men, went down off, Manas-quan on the Jersey coas, and all on board were jost. These two vessels were in company with the Chocorua when the storm struck them and after beating ground all hight in some of the worst weather even captain and her first mate, the Chocorna tied up next day, the only survivor of the

#### PEACH ORCHARDS DESTROYED.

The storm did thousands of dollars of damage to farm crops in Central New Jersey especially peaches. All the peach trees in William H. Grant's orchard at Middletown were blown down. He expected to pick 5,000 baskets of peaches.

### THE STORM COSTLY IN DELAWARE.

The stores costLy is belaware, The iosa to Delaware fruit growers by the gale was enormous. Thousands of baskets of peaches and apples were blown from the trees and acres of corn were blown down. The money loss to the farmers will be heavy

EIGHTEEN SAILORS DROWNED, At Southampton, L. I., the tug Lykens Valley and a barge were wrecked in the storm and 18 of the crew drowned.

# RUSSIAN CHOLERA REPORT.

# Thousands of Cases Chronicled From Many Provinces.

A supplementary official cholers report issued at St. Petersburg, gives the following statistics of the disease in affected governments during the past week:

Oreal, new cases 647, deaths 213; Cossacks of the Don, new cases 498, deaths 202, Koor-sk, new cases 296, deaths 103; Vladimar, new cases 156 deaths 52 Lomza, new cases 52 deaths 22 Moscow, new cases 72 deaths 24; Viatka, new cases 47, deaths 22; Voronezh, new cases 39, deaths 23. For the past fortnight the following re-

For the past fortnight the following re-turns are given: Government of Podolla, 1,178 new cases, and 423 deaths. Govern-ment of Toola, 253 new cases and 78 deaths. Government of Yaroshav, 92 new cases and '8 deaths. In the city of Moscow during the past three days 171 new cases and 74 deaths were reported. In the city of Kortch, in the crimes, 69 new cases and 32 deaths occurred during the past five days.

-FARMER HUGH YEOUMANS insisted on withdrawing his \$1,000 deposit from the First National Bank, of Washington, N. J. He was paid in silver-75 pounds Then he changed his mind, but the bank refused to accept the money again.

# National Bank Circulation.

The increase in national bank circulation during the month has been more than \$12,-000,000 and since January Mlast more than \$30,000,000.

portant of archaeological discoveries in the Orient. This ancient city is mentioned in Joshua, and its site was unknown until three years ago. when Prof. Petrie happened upon its ruins while digging in a vast mound known locally as Tel-el-Hesy. The great importance of the find lies in the fact that there are eight ancient towns beneath the mound, each (except the first) built on an older abandoned town.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

INDIANA coal miners are busy. MICHIGAN has a mining school, Sr. Louis has a cab drivers' unlen. WESTERN railroads are cutting rates. ALBANY, N. Y., talks of a labor temple, GEORGIA truck gardeners have a union. AT Ely, Minn., men get fifty-three cents a

HUNGARY has suppressed the typographical union.

Ar Lancaster, Penn., only citizens are employed on city work.

Two condition of the miners of Colorado is described as deplorable.

DESVER (Col.) church women held a meet" ing to aid unemployed women.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) unions want non-union men to join in celebrating Labor Day.

New ZEALAND'S labor department pub-lishes a paper which is distributed gratis.

Ar Lowell, Mass., police are needed to drive from the mills men looking for work.

CHINESE to the number of 40,000 are needed in the Northwest to clear heavily timbered land.

Curcago seamen, fearing a cut to \$1.50 a day, declare that \$2 a day is their minimum wages.

LOWELL (Mass.) butchers, bakers and grocers say they will give credit as long as they can hold out.

New Yong harness makers send four men to funerals of members, provide a carriage and pay them \$3 a day,

A new Connecticut law insists on proper light in factories, the elimination of dust, and provides for healthy ventilation.

WHILE SO many men are out of work, the familiar complaint comes from the North-west that the farmers cannot get, at good rages, all the hands they need to harvest their crops.

A GAEAT many owners of small mines in Ohio are no longer able to pay their men bi-weekly, but the latter continue to work, heing willing to wait for their wages until advances are made on the coal.

MAINS papers relate that when Secretary of the Navy Herbert was at Bath on his re-cent visit he sent specially for Foreman Will-iam H. Melcher, who had been head joiner on the gunboat Machias, and complimented him upon the work done under his supervi-tion when the Work done under his supervisaying that it was better than that on sion. any other vessel of the navy.

-DURING a storm at Rome, N. Y., on Sunday hailstones weighing a quarter of a pound feil, destroying crops, breaking skylights and doing thousands of doilars damage.

NOME people are always resolving to do good who never go and do it.

TORTAL OF THE LIFERAL ARTS DUILDING

millar writing. This invention is in many , tion of the cable is torn off h points much superior to either telephone or telegraph, and it is quite sure to encroach considerably upon their domain. Negotia-tions might be conducted between parties in widely separated places and contracts signed and exchanged without their coming to-gether, or minute instructions be given to gener, or minute instructions be given to bankers or brokers without any room for misunderstanding or dispute. In the north gallery another recent and elever application of electricity is shown by

its 1160 in cooking, Electrical ovens, models of convenience and nontness, are ex-hibited. They are made of wood, lined with asbestos to prevent radiation of heat, and are lighted inside by an incandescent lamp. The temperature of the oven is indicated by a thermometer, and a large mica-colored door shows the progress of the cooking within, Wires offering resistance to the passage of the electric current, and thus producing the heat, are disposed in the oven, and switches placed at different points enable one to ap-ply the heat wherever desired. If a turkey is roasting more rapidly on one side than on another, instead of taking it out and turning it about, a second switch is closed and the temperature is raised as required. All sort All sorts of utensils are provided with attachments through which a current may be passed; coffee is boiled and steaks are grilled with concer is bolied and stocks are gritted with electricity; flatirons have small silk-cov-ered copper wires fastened at the back so that a high and even heat is maintained at the bottom, while the top, made of a non-

heat-conducting substance, remains quite cool. In fact, conditions seem so changed that the kitchen becomes almost a parlor and cooking a pastime. In this display there are also registers from which rooms may be electrically heated. In the south gallery chlokens are hatched

In the south gallery chlokens are natched in electric incubators, and the records of other processes, or even of the maternal hen, are completely broken. Wires are led through compartments where, by means of switches and thermostadts, an absolutely uniform temperature is maintained through-out the period of incubation. The time is lowered from twenty-one to minder days lowered from twenty-one to nineteen days lowered from twenty-one to nineteen days, and almost every egg produces a lusty chick. Another contrivance is an electric cloth-cutting machine. This is for use in large clothing manufacturers' shops, and it is said to save one-half of the labor while giving better results than are obtained by any other method. It does its work with the createst It does its work with the greates method.

method. It does its work with the greatest ease and precision, and costs for motive power less than \$5 per month. An electric bootblack is the next novelty. One sits in a comfortable chair, and puts a nickle in the slot, when at once one brush cleans the boots and another give them a ra-diant shine.

diant shine. In one of the cases the advance of telegra-phy is shown by contrasting a Morse receiver of 1893 with the original Morse machine of 1837. Near this exhibit is an interesting witness to Cyrus Fields's labors. It is the grapnel with which the broken cable of 1865 was successfully recovered.

anchors, contact with the botto the current at that place ceases sistance, and by dividing the resist remains by the number of ohms p exact place of injury is known stances of extraordinary speed in recorded. One case is mentioneinstructions were sent to Lonlo the business done, and answer r within six minutes. In another sige was sent to London and an

tained in forty-five seconds. This conjectured, is the fastest time on In all quarters of the Electricit are new and astonishing uses to suble fluid is put, sometimes when slightest force is desired, at other sightst force is desired, at other mighty and irresistible power is There are spleadid exhibits show plication of electricity to mining. Leaving this building, one watche

trie trains glide along the intrasor the electric launches dart silent less about the beautiful lagoon city-wards, he saes Chicago cover lowering impenetrable pall of smol from myriad calmneys, and won-from myriad calmneys, and won-the equivalent of light and heat w crated at the big coal fields and and sent broadcast throughout when cleanliness and quiet shall pro-

NOVEL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The most novel musical program given at the Fair attracted a large to Festival Hall, Wagnerian mujig dances by pipers and the rud-beating by Oriental tribes followed beating by Oriental tribes followed a succession until the audiences was This was one of the popular attracti-ranged by the special committee to a the attendance at the Exposition. The first number on the program "Tannhauser," by the Royal Incant of the Gorman Village, This was 10 by Irish melodica by sincers (rown ba

by Irish melodies by singers from Li-ordeen's Irish village. Then there was ling" by the Swiss mountain trio. Javanese musicians beat trowan played on soolings and trumpets. T and dances of the Dahomeyans prov tractive feature, being followed by teristic songs and dances by the Indian and squaws of the Plaisance. The s concluding feature was a medicine son scalp dance by Chief Crazy Horse.

PERSIA AT THE FAIR.

PERSIA AT THE PAIR. The Imperial Persian section in their cultural Building has been opened to public by the Commissioners without mony. The subjects of the Shah have be together a magnificent display of Po-tapostry, rugs, carpets, art wares in bras-other metals, ancient and modern way jeweled and chased and inlaid with blas-finely tempered steel. The walks of the tiful pavilion are completely covered is and outside with rugs from the looms of Shah's dominion.