

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going on the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronological.

Capital, Labor and Industry. Idle Men Resume Work.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., employment was given to between 12,000 and 15,000 idle men in this vicinity...

The Schoykill 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.

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.

At Providence, R. I., the Brown & 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 dullness 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.

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 has given orders reducing the number of days' work a week in its shops in this city from five to three.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company, Harrisburg, Pa., announces that the wages of its 3,800 employes will be reduced 10 per cent on September 15.

Financial and Commercial. Varnages & Mooney's show shop at Alton, N. H., which has had a payroll 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 shrinkage of \$29,000,000 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 Wapaca county national bank of Wapaca, Wis., have been authorized to resume business.

Cholera Advice. BUCHAREST.—No cholera exists in this city. At Soolnia the epidemic spreads rapidly. The mortality is exceptionally large.

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

Berlin.—Two daughters of a bargeman in Meabit, a suburb of Berlin, fell ill of Asiatic cholera and were taken to the cholera hospital.

Political. At Des Moines the Iowa Democratic State Convention, by a rising vote, for the third time placed Horace Boies in nomination for Governor.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. The boiler in J. W. Millett's saw mill, in Bushnell township, near Stanton, Mich., blew up.

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 ex-officials of the state to join in the exercises in celebration of it.

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 harvest 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 1,750,000,000 bushels of corn, contrasted with 1,630,000,000 last year, and over 2,000,000,000 bushels in the immense yield of two seasons previous. But, unless abundant rains prevail throughout the corn belt in August followed by milder weather, production may shrink to 1,500,000,000 and may even drop to the yield of 1890, when we harvested less than in any year for a decade, with a single exception.

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 1890. 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 had far to have 78,000,000 fewer bushels than last year and 125,000,000 bushels under the surplus States product of 1891.

This year's average of oats was never exceeded except in 1889, when over 805,000,000 bushels were grown on 27,400,000 acres compared with 623,000,000 bushels on a slightly smaller acreage this season.

The usual quantity of rye, buckwheat and barley will be gathered. The supply of hay, over \$1,000,000 tons, and other forage is abundant, though mill feed and cotton seed meal may be higher than last winter.

A reduced yield of heavy leaf and plus tobacco is asserted, and the cigar leaf crop of the Connecticut and Honduras values have been destroyed by hail and drought.

Hops will make a fair average yield in the United States. Estimates have felt the drought about 12,000,000 bushels, or 10 per cent, slightly more than last year—compared to 245,000,000 bushels in the bountiful crop of two years ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that no legal objection exists to the use of eight drafts on New York for small sums instead of checks.

The number of industrial establishments resulting from a comparative study with the number stopping work. Many assumptions 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 cent, which is expected to stop further shipments of gold to this country.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER. Bank clearings totals for the week ending Aug. 24, as telegraphed to Bradstreet, are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: City, Amount, Change, and Direction (Increase/Decrease). Includes entries for New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Totals U.S.

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 249,950. This large number, the second largest in the history of the Fair, was due to Thursday being Illinois day.

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Among leading commercial bodies of the country reporting a decided improvement, in response to a New York query, is the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce through President Kelly.

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 With 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 sea, 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 piers, 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 or wrecked, it is estimated, will reach 400. Most of them are pleasure boats, under 40 feet 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.

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.

Four pontoons and a schooner went ashore off Narragansett pier. All of the vessels are a total loss and the diver, William Coulter, was nearly killed, as he was entangled in the 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 steady winds were toppled over and 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 President's home gave the occupants a magnificent view of the sea.

FOUR SEAMEN DROWNED. The storm all along the Jersey coast is the most terrific ever known. The waves have done hundreds of thousands of dollars of damages.

At Asbury Park the greatest destruction is recorded there. Founder Bradley's famous board walk is almost a complete wreck.

The Mary F. Kelly, a two masted fishing schooner from New York, was wrecked at Asbury Park, N. J., and four men drowned.

CONY ISLAND A WRECK. Coney Island suffered severely by the storm. The Marine railroad, running to Manhattan Beach, is totally wrecked.

LANGKANE'S PAVILION AT BRIGHTON IS ALMOST ENTIRELY GONE. Only a vestige of it remaining.

FROM BALMER'S BATHING PAVILION TO NORTON'S POINT, nothing not on piles along the beach front is gone.

BEACH ORCHARDS DESTROYED. The storm did thousands of dollars of damage to farm crops in Central New Jersey, especially peaches.

THE STORM COSTLY IN DELAWARE. The loss 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.

FOURTEEN SAILORS DROWNED. At Southampton, L. I., the tug Lykens Valley and a barge were wrecked in the storm and 15 of the crew drowned.

RUSSIAN CHOLERA REPORT. Thousands of Cases Chronical From Many Provinces.

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

Orsk, new cases 617, deaths 213; Casacksk of the Don, new cases 498, deaths 232; Kozak, new cases 296, deaths 103; Vladimir, new cases 156, deaths 52; Lomza, new cases 52, deaths 12; Moscow, new cases 72, deaths 24; Viatsk, new cases 47, deaths 22; Voronezh, new cases 33, deaths 23.

For the past fortnight the following returns are given: Government of Podolia, 1,178 new cases, and 423 deaths. Government of Tolia, 253 new cases and 78 deaths. Government of Yaroslav, 92 new cases and 78 deaths.

At Southampton, L. I., the tug Lykens Valley and a barge were wrecked in the storm and 15 of the crew drowned.

FARMER HUGH YEOMANS 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 1st more than \$30,000,000.

THEY STRUCK IT RICH.

Six Men Who in Five Years Have Made \$180,000,000.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Lucien, Leonidas, Alfred, Lewis, Cassius, and Alfred. These historic names denote individually and respectively the seven sons of old Lewis H. Merritt, who, in 1856, 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



ALFRED CASSIUS AND LEONIDAS MERRITT.

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.

The President and his wife are at the White House. 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.

A Recovered City. The recovered city of Lachish in Palestine is one of the most interesting as well as one of the most important of archaeological discoveries in the Orient.

INDIANA coal miners are busy. Michigan has a mining school. St. Louis has a cab drivers' union. Western railroads are cutting rates.

THE LABOR WORLD. DENVER (Col.) church women held a meeting to aid unemployed women.

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

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

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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 Northwest that the farmers cannot get, at good wages, all the hands they need to harvest their crops.

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

MAINE papers relate that when Secretary of the Navy Herbert was at Bath on his recent visit he sent specially for Foreman William H. Melcher, who had been head joiner on the gunboat Maehias, and complimented him upon the work done under his supervision, saying that it was better than that on any other vessel of the navy.

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

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

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.

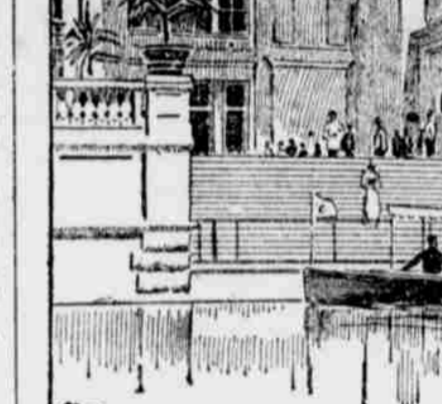
After a person has examined the exhibits of the Electricity Building, he might well bid adieu to sensation of astonishment, writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York Post. He is in a mental attitude which accepts all things as possible.

In the west gallery the Great National Telegraph Company make an exhibit of the latest and, one might almost say, greatest electrical marvel. Professor Elisha Gray has been known to the world many years for his improvements in telegraphy, but his latest invention, the telerograph or long-distance 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 use. 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 the size of a typewriter. In writing at the transmitter, an ordinary pencil is used, near the point of which two small cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the instrument, and, following the movements of the pencil, regulate the current impulses which guide the receiving-pen at the distant station.

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.



PORTAL OF THE LIBERTY ARTS BUILDING.

millar writing. This invention is in many points much superior to either telephone or telegraph, and it is quite sure to approach considerably upon their domain.

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AT Ely, Minn., men get fifty-three cents a day. HUNGARY has suppressed the typographical union.

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By another electrical machine the direction of a ship are indicated. The instrument is connected with the movements, and at the same time a continuous chart for each fifteen miles may have taken place in the course.

In submarine telegraphy the Cooke and Wheatstone system is a very interesting display. After the success of 1857, 1858 and 1865 of the cable between Europe and America by means of which communication has remained broken between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and submarine telegraphs multiplied, until now the distance of the globe have an aggregate length of 100,000 miles.

The Atlantic Ocean alone is spanned by ten cables in continuous use. The Commercial Cable Company's line is a very interesting exhibit from Cape Canis in North Carolina to Waterville on the southwest coast of Ireland. From the latter port the line is laid to Bristol, with aerial lines to the cities of England, Wales and Scotland.

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