WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE

Recent Developments in the Limitless Field of Electrical Science.

THE STORAGE BATTERY ASSERTING ITSELF

Important Tests and Improvements in Various Branches—Specimens of Quackery—Notable Advance in Electric Traction.

The storage battery is slowly but surely asserting itself. A recent electrical invention is a portable storage cell, which is delivered charged by the company owning it at any house in the city and called for at a given time for recharging, a charged cell being left in its place. The convenience of such a supply of electric current is very great. In many buildings light and power are distributed from a dynamo which can be kept in operation but a part of the time. Many proprietors of stores, factories or warehouses will not adopt electricity because they cannot afford either to duplicate their lighting fixtures or to run an engine constantly. The storage battery overcomes this difficulty, as it not only furnishes light, but, if used in connection with a motor, runs elevators and other machinery while the engine is idle, either during regular or accidental stoppages. This reserve power costs but little, as it is obtained by equalizing the work of the dynamo during the usual hours for running. The average horse power used will be a little higher, but no extra expense for labor is incurred, and the difference in the coal bill is not appreciable. The storage cell, either provided charged or fed from the dynamo of the user, is now employed for innumerable purposes where an extra supply is needed—in factories, stores and warehouses, office buildings, theaters and public halls, hotels and apartment houses and electric light stations. A country house provided with a small engine may have electricity stored for evening use while water is being pumped into the tank or feed cut for the stable. Any intelligent man employed about the grounds can learn to do all that is necessary in the charging and management of the battery. Physicians and surgeons find

The Storage Cell Invaluable,

as it is found powerful and reliable in the heaviest cautery work. It is superseding steam and naphtha for pleasure boats in Europe and there are signs that it will soon come into extensive use for the same purpose in this country. The problem of using stored electricity for traction work seems every year to be drawing nearer to solution. An installation has just been made in Wurtemberg which German engineers believe is destined at no distant date to remove the distrust which obtains against storage battery traction, and prove the commercial practicability of the system on a large scale. The line is two and one-half miles long and the locomotive is arranged both to haul a wagon and to carry passengers and light goods inside. The seats for passengers are on either side of the wagon, and under the seats are arranged the storage batteries which energise the motor. The cells are of the Oerlikon type, with a gelatinous electrolyte. They number 100 and weigh two tons, the total weight of the locomotive being eight tons. The line upon which the wagon runs is of normal gauge, with very light gradients. A fully loaded goods wagon, containing twenty tons, can be hauled the full length of the line in twenty minutes, and the battery is handled by one of the machine attendants without the supervision of an electrical engineer. That this can be safely and efficiently accomplished is attributed to the use of the gelatinous electrolyte in the cells, which is claimed to insure a greater working safety than the usual fluid electrolyte. An interesting evidence of the importance attached in Europe to developments in this field is the fact that a leading Italian electrical paper has offered a prize of $400 for the best primary battery fulfilling certain conditions. The competition closes at the end of August.

Electric Quackery.

In a discourse on electric frauds before the New York Electrical society last year, the lecturer, after giving a long list of so-called electrical applications, including "electrical" corsets, with ostensibly magnetized ribs, and "electrical" garters, the sovereign virtue of which was claimed to lie in their ability to improve the symmetry of the limbs, proceeded to dissect an "electric" hairbrush. On cutting open the back of the brush a magnet consisting of a piece of wire in the form of a double loop was exposed. This, of course, attracted the compass sold with the brush, but the magnetism it dispensed could not have the slightest effect on the person using the brush. A similar trading on the popular faith in the virtue of electricity is now recorded in the English electrical papers. In the window of a store in Fleet street, London, is exhibited a pair of shoes labeled "electro-force shoes." These shoes are slowly revolved by clockwork, and their gyrations cause erratic movements on two large magnets placed near them. The window is constantly surrounded by a gaping crowd gazing at the "greatest invention of the age." The public are requested to step inside and receive a pamphlet explanatory of the phenomenon. The pamphlet starts off by saying that "electricity, magnetism and odic force are the mighty forces of nature now employed in so many ways for the benefit of mankind. These shoes are charged with "odic magnetism and are patronized," of course, "by members of royal families. Odic force is continuous in its action and passes through any known substance, as demonstrated by its action on a balanced magnetic needle." This odic force "cures tender feet, cramp, chilblains, and even bronchitis, and the electro-force shoes soothe the nerves and renew brain power." The magnet which is concealed in the sole affects the needle, and thence the eye and the pocket of the purchaser, and that is all. "Odic magnetism" or "odic force" are unmeaning terms, and are simply a part of a quack attempt to promise cures under guise of plausible names, aided by most transparent tricks. The whole thing is characterized by the electrical journals as "unworthy of the name of a respectable tradesman."

Poisoning by Electricity.

The attention of electricians is drawn to a singular incident which occurred in Berlin. An electrical workman, in testing his cells to see if the current was flowing, was in the habit of putting the two ends of the wires in his mouth. He gradually absorbed so much of the soluble salts of copper from the wires as to cause his death. The galvanometer is now substituted in the Berlin workshop for the rough and ready test formerly employed, the danger of which was not before realized.

Electric Test for Spurious Coins.

Some interesting tests with alternating currents and a particular form of magnet have been made in England. Amongst the experiments shown was one which illustrated a new method of detecting counterfeit coins. A genuine coin, being a good conductor, was held between the poles of the magnet, but a bad coin, not possessing that necessary qualification, immediately dropped when placed in position.

The Electric Light in Mining.

A great improvement is recorded in the eyesight of the miners, who, by the use of the electric light, have been saved from the usual visual strain. The ordinary safety lamp has been found to be responsible for the great prevalence of eye diseases, such as nystagmus, night blindness, etc., and these no longer obtain where the portable electric lamps, designed especially for mining work, are employed. In these the light-giving body is highly protected, very little heat and neither smell nor smoke is produced. The air is thus unvitiated by noxious fumes, and a common source of danger, the temptation to trim the light or to light pipes by it is removed. The lamps may be fitted with a switch and can be lighted or put out as often as required. They can be kept in almost any position, even horizontally, for a short time without any inconvenience, and are consequently very valuable for examining roofs. In addition to this the superior light they give, one and two candle power, as against the one-third to one-half candle power of the old safety lamp, enables more work to be turned out in a given time. The ordinary lamp has the advantage of showing at once if firedamp is present, but this is said to be counterbalanced by the fact that the much greater velocity of air now possible by improved methods of ventilation materially reduces the risks from firedamp. The yearly cost of an electric mining lamp, burnt through every shift of the working week, is a little over $4, making due allowance for depreciation.

Tempering Gun Springs by Electricity.

The electric current is now used in a French gun factory for tempering gun springs. The springs consist of steel wire wound spirally, and when they have been brought to a high temperature by the passage of the current, the circuit is broken and they are dropped into a trough of water. It is stated that by this method a workman can temper 2,400 springs in a day.

Advances in Electric Traction.

The development of electric railways in this country during the last two years has been phenomenal. There are now in America over 450 electric roads using 10,000 motors and representing an investment of $75,000,000, and the efficiency of the electric locomotive is increasing with its adoption. Barely a year ago a leading metropolitan paper expressed a doubt as to whether it was possible to produce an electro-motor that would draw a train of cars at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The matter was taken up by an electrical engineer, who offered, under conditions involving a heavy penalty in case of failure, to construct within four months a motor that would draw a train of five cars at a speed of forty miles an hour. This offer was generally regarded as stretching to the utmost limits the possibilities of electric traction up to that time. At a meeting of the New York Rapid Transit commission last week the question of an underground electric road for the city was considered, and the representatives of a well known electric company stated their readiness to submit a guaranteed bid for the construction of motors within ten days from the time it should be notified that they were wanted, and furthermore, that such motors would weigh sixty tons and be capable of drawing forty cars of the ordinary elevated road type at a speed of sixty miles an hour, without danger of burning out or other trouble.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

Electricity employs 5,000,000 persons.

The Thomson-Electric company has 1,030 patents.

A new cable is being run between Europe and South America.

Electricity has been successfully employed to force the growth of flowers.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers will meet in Chicago on the 6th and 7th of June.

The ancient city of Athens, Greece, which at present has a population of about 100,000, is lighted with ninety-four arc and 5,631 incandescent lamps.

The electrical department of the patent office is so overcrowded that applications for certain classes of patents which have been on file since last November have not as yet been touched.

The Westinghouse Electrical company is stated to have signed a contract with the San Antonio Light and Power company of southern California for transmitting nearly 1,000 electrical horse-power a distance of from fifteen to thirty miles.

The electric welding of street railway rails as a substitute for fish plates, has been the subject of experiment for some time. The process is now said to be entirely successful, and it is possible to weld by electricity two pieces of steel of twenty-five square inches section, and therefore a solid rail four or five miles long can be had if required.

A microphone was recently successfully used to distinguish heart beats in a person suffering from catalepsy who had been pronounced dead by physicians. Everything was done to resuscitate the patient, who shortly afterwards recovered consciousness.

Ventilation, knife-cleaning, hat and linen ironing, cooking, and, in fact, everything domestic that needs heat, light or power is to be done electrically in connection with the electric exhibit at the Crystal palace, London. The electrical cookery is stated to be especially clean and dainty.

One of the difficulties in connection with the establishment of the power plant at Niagara is found to be the lack of a satisfactory means of transmitting the amount of power which is to be used from the water to the dynamos. Rope belts have been employed with a degree of success.

A new device has been brought out intended to do away with the use of key sockets in incandescent lamps, by means of which the lamp is lighted or extinguished by simply pulling the suspending cord. The difficulty of turning the key of a swinging incandescent lamp is well known, and this invention gets over it by placing the switch on the ceiling and having it controlled by the lamp cord.

The danger of incasing incandescent lamp bulbs in readily inflammable material is evidenced by fires recently reported. Notwithstanding the popular impression, an incandescent electric lamp gives out a considerable amount of heat, and surrounding its bulb with laces, tissue paper or any such substances as are commonly used in window displays, without arranging them so as to allow good radiation, involves considerable danger.

A conduit railway system has been devised in which the current is transmitted to the car by induction. It requires no overhead wires, storage batteries, surface or underground conduits, the arrangements of the transformers being such that the primary circuit is underneath the roadbed, while the secondary is carried on the car, so that there is no metallic connection between the car and the main circuit from which the current is derived.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A machine makes 30,000 wire corkscrews a day.

California will have co-operative sugar making.

It cost the world $450,000,000 for its telegraph messages last year.

The average life of a tradesman is about two-thirds that of a farmer.

The Maxim gun still holds the record for quick firing, for it can deliver 750 shots each minute, or 12½ each second.

The Coates tin mill in Baltimore, which started last month, is turning out from 1,500 to 1,800 cases of tinplate a week.

The silk worm is a delicate worker. It has been shown that the cocoon of a silk worm will yield a thread 1,000 yards or three-fifths of a mile long.

A Chicago man has invented a remarkable sewing machine that sews through a layer of brass one-eighth of an inch thick placed between two pieces of leather.

There are more bee hives in the United States, where there are 2,800,000, than in any other country. Greece, famous for its love of honey, has only 30,000 hives.

In the towns and cities of Chili all the shopping of any consequence is done in the evening. In Santiago the stores are open till midnight, and during hot afternoons they are locked up.

The farmers alliance of Goleta, Cal., has opened a butcher shop at that place. They say they are tired of selling fat cattle for 2½ cents a pound and paying 18 cents for beef. They offer to sell meat at from 5 to 7 cents a pound.

A new form of fastener for woodwork, designed to take the place of nails or screws, has been invented. The device consists of a small plate of corrugated steel sharpened at the bottom and driven like a nail into the wood across the joint to be fastened.

According to statistics just published, the production of gold in Russia in 1890 amounted to 2,406 poods 37 pounds (the pood equals 40 Russian or 36 English pounds), compared with 2,271 poods 31 pounds in 1889. The increase is said to be due to the development of Siberian gold.

A rather unique boycott is threatened by the labor unions of Allegheny county, Pa., against a printing house that has the contract to get out the city directories for Pittsburg and Allegheny. They propose to destroy the value of the books by keeping out the names of nearly 100,000 workingmen.

The new wool-washing machine comes from England. It consists of two bowls placed one above the other, the lower being a settling tank, while in the upper the washing is done. A set of vessels, called possers, having a vertical motion, squeeze the wool beneath them, and in doing so force the water through the material.

The New York Central & Hudson River railroad will elevate its tracks near, and build a high level bridge over, the Harlem river, a bill having been passed authorizing the road to elevate its tracks between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, in New York City. The entire cost of the work is estimated at $3,000,000 and the city's share will be about $750,000.

Dr. Birney's Catarrh Powder for cold in head. For sale by all druggists. 50 cents

PARTY LEADERS IN COUNCIL

Reminiscences of the Past and Speculation on Coming National Conventions.

THE TWO GREAT GATHERINGS IN JUNE

Republican Peace and Unity Contrasted with Democratic Strife and Bitterness—Interesting Review of Ballots and Battles in Previous Conventions.

Next month the delegated representatives of the two great political parties of the country will assemble in national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president and enunciate the principles on which they will seek a decision at the ballot box in November.

As usual the republican party will be the first in the field. The convention meets in the Exposition building in Minneapolis, June 7. Two weeks later, June 21, the democratic convention assembles in the wigwam on the lake front, Chicago. While the former will be little more than a ratification meeting, the democratic convention will undoubtedly be a turbulent gathering. The opposition to the renomination of President Harrison has vanished. Enough delegates are already instructed for him to insure his nomination on the first ballot. Among "our friends, the enemy," there is a surplus of candidates, supplemented with factional strife, which will be manifested in the convention at the outset. The leading candidates are David Bennett Hill and Grover Cleveland. The former has the prestige of New York's endorsement, with its seventy-six delegates and the support of the famous Tammany organization. Cleveland is practically a candidate-at-large, without the regular endorsement of his own state. Late calculations give him 256 of the delegates already selected throughout the country, but most of these, though friendly, are not instructed. They are, like the Nebraska delegation, at liberty to forsake Cleveland for whomsoever they please. Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois has a qualified endorsement of his own state and will most likely be the western choice should Cleveland fail. Governor Boies of Iowa, Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, Governor Russell of Massachusetts, Governor Flower of New York and Senator Gorman of Maryland are also being groomed in the background. The rule requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate will operate against a snap judgment. A prolonged, bitter contest seems certain, in marked contrast to the decorum, harmony and aggressive enthusiasm which will dominate at Minneapolis.

The young men among the leaders of both parties today know that Lincoln was nominated by the republicans in 1860, and Garfield in 1880, on a certain ballot, but how many of them know that Lincoln did not start out a favorite in the balloting at the Chicago convention, and that in the Chicago convention twenty years afterwards Garfield was not even mentioned as a candidate till the twenty-eighth ballot was reached!

Reviewing national conventions for the past thirty-two years the New York Morning Advertiser avers that the most famous convention ever held, for a variety of reasons, was the Charleston democratic convention, which opened proceedings on April 23, 1860. The newspapers, the day before the convention met, published in capital letters the names of no less than twenty-six prominent men who were being mentioned as candidates, any one of whom was likely to become the party nominee. Among these were Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Samuel Houston of Texas, Horatio Seymour and and Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, Joseph H. Lane of Oregon, Howell Cobb of Georgia and James A. Bayard of Delaware. But one man of these entire twenty-six is living today.

It took that convention eight days to get down to business, and by that time the delegates of seven of the southern states had left in a huff. Douglas got 145½ on the first ballot, and on May 2 the thirty-fourth ballot was reached, and he then had secured only 152. Fagged out, the convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on June 18. Douglas on the first ballot there got 173½ and 194½ on the second ballot, which nominated him. Meanwhile the seceders had been quietly watching things from their own convention at Richmond, Va., and finally nominated Breckinridge. Now that the democrats from New York are squabbling about their probable action at the Chicago convention next summer, it may be remarked just here that New York had two delegations in 1860 that fought desperately, the one headed by Fernando Wood being the hottest fighters.

The republican convention naturally was in very good humor when it met in Chicago on May 16, 1860, fourteen days after the Charleston convention had adjourned, for a rest, as it were. The "break" among the democrats was so open that the republicans could not have been in any other than good humor.

Necessary to a choice in that convention of 465 votes was 232, and Seward got 173½; Lincoln, 102. On the second ballot Seward got 203½, and Lincoln 171. Seward reached 180 and Lincoln 231½. This vote of Lincoln's was within 2½ of a majority, and on motion of Mr. Andrews of Massachusetts the vote of that state, which had been on the previous ballot: Seward, 18; Lincoln, 8, was changed by four of the Seward votes being transferred to Lincoln. Thus Lincoln was nominated. New York stuck to Seward to the last—in fact until Massachusetts' little transfer had been made.

The two national conventions of 1864 were "short and sweet," as it were. The democrats held theirs in Chicago. They began the proceedings on August 29, continued them on the 30th, and wound up everything on the 31st. There was no speechmaking when the nominations were made, and General George B. McClellan got 202½ votes on the first ballot and Seymour 23½.

Lincoln was the same year renominated by the republicans in the Baltimore convention, which met on June 7. There was only one ballot; that was on the 8th, Lincoln receiving 425 of the 497 votes. Seventy-two votes were cast for General Grant by Missouri, simply as a matter of form and honor to the general.

The republicans were the first to hold their convention in 1868, at Chicago May 20. Grant got all the votes on the first ballot.

Certainly New York will never forget 1868, for it was in that city that the convention was held in Tammany hall, when the wigwam in Fourteenth street was brand new, and the weather was so hot that the rails of the street railroads were absolutely warped in places like curling irons. The city was swarming with democrats from all parts of the country who had never seen this city before, and for the sake of comfort nine men out of ten, delegates included, wore no collars, unboiled shirts and long linen dusters.

The convention assembled on the Fourth of July, which was on Saturday. Horatio Seymour was the chairman. The total vote of the convention was 317, and necessary for a choice 211½. Politicians must not forget that it requires a two-thirds vote to secure a nomination in a democratic national convention, hence this needed 211½. For days before the convention met Salmon P. Chase was looked upon as a great probability; yet the first ever heard of him in the balloting was on the seventeenth ballot, when one delegate from California threw his vote for him, and thus recorded Chase in the score with "½," for he got no more on that ballot. On the first ballot there were eleven candidates in the field—Pendleton, Hancock, Church, English, Parker, Packer, Andrew Johnson, Doolittle, Hendricks, Blair and Reverdy Johnson. Not one of these men is alive today. Pendleton headed the list with 105, just 106½ out of the way of success, with Andrew Johnson 65, Hancock 33½ and Church 34.

On the fifth ballot Pendleton reached 122, and 122½ on the sixth ballot. This was on July 7. The fifth day of the convention's work was on July 9. Pendleton scored his highest point on the eighth ballot when he got 156½, and he fell on the next ballot to 144. Hendricks, meanwhile, who had on the first ballot received only 39½, reached 49½ votes on the sixth ballot, and in the ninth, when Pendleton fell from 156½ to 144, received 80½. Hendricks' friends began to cheer, but so did Hancocks', when on the eighteenth the General got 144½ to Hendricks' 87, and Pendleton went down to 56½. It was on the twenty-second vote that Horatio Seymour got the necessary two-thirds vote. General McCook began the rush by casting seventeen votes from Ohio for the New York man, and Samuel J. Tilden announced that New York set aside Church for Seymour. That settled things.

It was on June 5, 1872, in Philadelphia, that the republican convention opened. On the second day Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois put General Grant up for renomination. There were 752 votes in the convention, and they were all cast for Grant on the first ballot.

The democratic convention that year was a very quiet, humdrum affair. It was held in Baltimore on July 9, and the convention was in session two days. Horace Greeley was put in nomination on the second day by Mr. Snowhark of Illinois, and got all the necessary votes on the first ballot.

Now, indeed, we come to a presidential year that will be long remembered—1876. The republicans were first in the field. They met in Cincinnati on June 14, and were in session four days. The vote necessary to a choice was 379, and this is the way the first ballot stood: Blaine, 291; Morton, 125; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 96; Hayes, 65; Hartranft, 58; Jewell, 11.

On the third ballot Blaine fell to 293, on the fourth to 292, on the fifth to 287; but on the sixth he jumped to 308, within 71 to victory. Meanwhile Hayes, who had started with 65, had got to 113. On the seventh ballot Blaine reached within 28 of the nomination, he receiving 351; but Conkling, Morton and Hartranft got out, and the result was as follows: Hayes, 384; Blaine, 351; Bristow, 21.

Hayes on this ballot received 61 of New York's 70 votes, and got 24 of Pennsylvania's 58. It was Indiana that made the break for Hayes by casting 25 votes for him. Then Kentucky swung in and the other states followed in the wake.

The democrats in 1876 held their convention at St. Louis on June 27, and were in session on June 28 and 29. Only two ballots were taken. Senator Kernan of New York state put Samuel J. Tilden in nomination, and this was the way the first ballot stood: Tilden, 403½; Hendricks, 133½; Hancock, 75; Allen 56; Bayard, 27; Parker, 18.

Tammany was an ugly customer in this convention, as usual, and tried to "boss" things against Tilden, but had to give it up.

There were 738 votes in the convention, and the vote necessary to a choice therefore was 492. Tilden was equal to the occasion, as on the second ballot he received 535.

It was on motion of Pennsylvania that the nomination of Tilden was then made unanimous.

Chicago was again the battle ground for the republicans in 1880. They were twenty days earlier in the field than the democrats, and the convention was made remarkable by the great contest that ensued between the anti-third termers and the famous "306," who fought so grandly but so hopelessly to put General Grant in the field again.

The convention was in session from June 2 to 8, and the balloting did not begin till the 7th. Grant headed on the first ballot with 304 votes. He got 305 on the second, 306 on the eighth, 308 on the ninth, and on the twenty-eighth closed with 307. Blaine began with 284 and ended with 279. Sherman got 93, then fell to 91; Washburne gained from 30 to 35, Edwards fell from 34 to 31. Windom got 10 clean through from beginning to end.

And where was Garfield at the start? He wasn't mentioned on the first ballot, and had only 2 on the twenty-eighth ballot, and Hayes had only 1 when the tenth, eleventh and twelfth ballots were taken. On June 8, on the thirty-fifth ballot, Blaine had 257, Sherman 99, Garfield 50, Washburne 23, Edwards 11, Windom 3. Grant's 306 were with him on the thirty-eighth ballot, Blaine went down to 42, Sherman to 3, Washburne to 5 and Edmunds and Windom got none at all. It was plain to see where Blaine's men went, with the 96 who had been for Sherman, the 11 for Edmunds and the 3 for Windom on the thirty-fifth ballot for Garfield's total at the close of the thirty-sixth ballot was 399. That nominated him.

It was Governor Hoadly of Ohio who called the democratic convention to order that year, on June 22. Cincinnati was the place. As in 1876, Tammany was hissed and hooted, and her delegation squelched. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia put Hancock in nomination, and the New York delegation had no candidate from its state, and in a surly mood voted for Payne of Ohio on the first ballot. The vote necessary for a choice was 492, and there were nineteen candidates in the field. The first ballot, on June 23, for the leading nine were as follows: Hancock, 171; Bayard, 153½; Thurman, 68½; Field, 65; Morrison, 62; Hendricks, 50½; Tilden, 38; Payne, 31; Ewing, 10.

During the voting on the second ballot up jumped a little man from Wisconsin and announced twenty votes for Hancock. This started the tide all one way, and the ballot finally resulted in Hancock's nomination. It was then that "Baldy" Smith went to the wires on the stage and telegraphed to Hancock: "The gray and blue unite on you."

Chicago, as has been shown, was in 1860, 1868 and 1880, the rendezvous of the republicans, and in 1884 the national convention met there again, beginning work on June 3, five days before the democrats who also held their convention that year in Chicago. The republican convention was in session for four days. There were 818 votes, 411 being necessary for choice of a candidate. Four ballots were taken on June 6 as follows:

Candidate—	First ballot.	Second ballot.	Third ballot.	Fourth ballot.
Blaine	334½	349	375	541
Arthur	278	276	274	207
Edmunds	93	85	61	41
Logan	63½	61	53	7
Sherman	30	28	25	0
Hawley	13	13	13	15
Lincoln	4	4	7	2
W. T. Sherman	2	2	2	0

Illinois withdrew Logan on the last ballot and threw 35 votes for Blaine. Then Indiana gave him 30, and so on went the dance among other states till the 541 was reached, 130 more than the necessary choice.

The democrats met in Chicago on July 8, 1884, and on July 10 the first ballot was cast. It resulted as follows: Cleveland, 392; Bayard, 170; McDonald, 56; Randall, 78; Thurman, 88; Carlisle, 27; Flower, 4; Tilden, 1; Hoadly, 3; Hendricks, 1.

There were 820 votes in the convention, and 547 under the two-thirds rule was necessary for a choice. On July 11 the second ballot was taken and Cleveland got 683 and was therefore nominated. Tammany, as usual, was against the popular candidate, and had to rub its nose and get into the swim finally much against its will. William F. Vilas of Wisconsin presided at this convention, and he had a hard time of it with Tammany.

The democrats in 1888 held their convention in St. Louis on June 6 and renominated Cleveland.

The republican convention was again held in Chicago in 1888. The first ballot was taken on June 22, and the first three ballots resulted as follows for the leading candidates:

Candidate.	First ballot.	Second ballot.	Third ballot.
Alger	84	116	122
Sherman	229	249	244
Gresham	114	107	123
Depew	99	99	9
Harrison	79	91	94
Allison	72	73	88

Depew withdrew after the third ballot, and received afterwards the vote of the four delegates-at-large—Hiscock, Miller, Platt and himself. New York then threw 50 votes for Harrison. On June 24 the fifth ballot resulted as follows for the five leading candidates: Sherman, 224; Alger, 87; Harrison, 142; Allison, 213; Blaine, 99.

California made a break on the seventh ballot. Before that ballot Sherman had 244 to Harrison's 231 but on the seventh ballot Alger lost 17, and Harrison had a gain of 47—278 in all.

Allison withdrew on the eighth ballot, and Iowa went over to Harrison. Wisconsin gave him 22 votes, and the result finally was—408 being necessary for a choice—Harrison 554, Sherman 118, Alger 100, Gresham 59, Blaine 5, McKinley 5.

◆

There can be nothing more tempting or delicious to serve your guests with than Cook's Extra Dry Champagne.

◆

Getting to the Point.

"Sir," said a fierce lawyer, "do you, on your oath, swear that this is not your handwriting?"

"I think not," was the cool reply.

"Does it resemble your writing?"

"I can't say it does."

"Do you swear it does not resemble your writing?"

"I do."

"Do you take your oath that this writing does not resemble yours?"

"Y-e-s, sir."

"Now, how do you know?"

"'Cause I can't write."

Collapse of fierce lawyer.

◆

"Life has been a burden to me for the past fifty years on account of great suffering from very severe and frequent headaches. Bradycrotine has done wonders for me. I am now a new man, and shall proclaim the merits of your medicine to all I can reach." George F. Fowler, attorney at law, Palatka, Fla.

NEBRASKA FACTORY NOTES

Preparing for the State Exhibit of Manufactured Goods in This City.

A NEW INDUSTRY STARTED IN OMAHA

Notes Gathered Here and There Among the Manufacturers of the State—A Copper Plant Coming Here from the East.

The work of preparing for the manufacturers' exposition, to be held at Omaha in June, goes merrily on. As originally planned, the exposition would have been much larger than anything of the kind ever held in the state, but the interest taken in the subject by the public has aroused still greater enthusiasm among the manufacturers, and the most enterprising firms are enlarging their original plans to a great extent. A good many firms are preparing to spend from $200 to $500 on their exhibits, and one firm has announced that it has set aside $1,000 to be devoted to this purpose.

There are still a few factories located at Omaha and at some other points in the state, which have not consented to make an exhibit and which should be represented in order to make the showing of Nebraska industries complete. A committee has been appointed to wait upon these manufacturers and lay before them the many advantages of placing their goods before the people and try to bring them to the front.

As the great importance of the exposition becomes better known a good many manufacturers are coming forward and asking for space.

L. C. Humphrey of Lincoln, secretary of the Chase Manufacturing company, was in the city a few days ago and joined the Manufacturers association. This company has a factory at Weeping Water for the manufacture of sewing machines, windmills and cold rolled steel type and dies. They will take part in the exhibit.

The Cudahy Packing company and the Omaha Packing company of South Omaha have joined the association. The former will make a large display of meat products at the exposition.

It has been suggested that the Columbus wooden shoe factory ought to make an exhibit at the exposition as there are few people who are aware that such an industry is in existence in the state. There will be merchants in attendance at the exposition from all over the state and many of them have among their customers farmers of foreign birth and would be able to dispose of wooden shoes if they knew that they could be readily obtained.

C. E. West, who has done good work for the association, left Omaha the past week to represent the Consolidated Coffee company in the southern part of the state.

A. M. Malngren has commenced the manufacture of shoe blacking in Omaha under the name of the Crystal Manufacturing company. The quality of the blacking has been pronounced first class and its manufacture promises to become an important industry in the city.

There are in the east some very large factories for the manufacture of shoe blacking and a good many hundred people find employment in them. If the shoe dealers and others who sell shoe blacking will patronize home industry Omaha may have a large factory of this kind.

The Omaha Tinware Manufacturing company have ordered dies to make the boxes for the shoe blacking factory. This illustrates how one industry helps others.

Gothenburg is to have a large brass and copper manufacturing plant, which will move to that point from Cambridge, Mass. The company will be known as the Holton Brass and Copper company, and is incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000. They expect to employ over 150 men, which, with their families, will make a very substantial increase in the population of that enterprising Nebraska town. The company already has a large western trade and their removal to Nebraska is for the purpose of being in a position to handle this trade to better advantage. As they will now become a Nebraska institution it is to be hoped that their trade in this state especially will be largely increased.

Creighton has a new picket fence factory.

A cigar factory with $5,000 capital has been organized at St. Paul, Neb. When will something be done to build up the cigar manufacturing business of Omaha!

The Farmers and Merchants Milling company of Broken Bow have filed their articles of incorporation preparatory to commencing business, says the Custer Leader. The incorporators are James Hutchinson, M. J. Morrison and H. W. Dickinson of this city, and the Gandy & Morrison mill property is absorbed in the deal. The new company will at once put in some new and much needed machinery and fix up the buildings and grounds, and will operate a first class grist mill plant.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, says the Odell Consistent, that we have in town a manufacturing establishment which is well worth visiting, especially when expert hands like Ralph Oliver and Dick Waddell are handling the machinery. We refer to the manufacture of the patent fence which is being manufactured by Templeton & Waddell. The machinery, while simple, is very interesting and is well worth any man's time, to spend a half hour watching its action and observing the rapidity with which the fence is manufactured. The demand for this fence is rapidly increasing, which is not surprising, as it fills a long felt want among not only farmers, but all who desire a cheap, durable and efficient fence.

The Maple Grove sorghum works, near Weeping Water, will be improved, and will then be one of the most important in the country.

Fremont is to have a new cornice factory.

Machinery for the Beatrice boot and shoe factory will be shipped by May 12.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Oct. 28, '90.—Dr. Moore: My Dear Sir—I have just bought the third bottle of your Tree of Life. It is indeed a "Tree of Life." Doctor, when you so kindly gave me that first bottle my right side was so lame and sore and my liver enlarged so much that I could not lie upon my right side at all. There was a soreness over my kidneys all of the time, but now that trouble is all over. I sleep just as well on one side as on the other, and my sleep rests and refreshes me, and I feel the best I've felt in fifteen years, and I know that it is all due to your Tree of Life. Yours very truly,

D. F. DUDLEY.

For sale by all druggists.

CONNUBIALITIES.

The engagement of Dr. Oliver N. Huff to Miss Sophia Bogue, daughter of Dr. Roswell G. Bogue of Chicago, is announced.

The marriage of Miss Florence Griswold of New York and Surgeon Cross of the English army was solemnized at Newport last week.

Two white teachers of Chinese Sunday schools in New York married Won Lung and Loo Wing last week. Their conversion was complete.

"Mercy!" cried Juliet. "This glove is tight." "I, too, should be intoxicated," rapturously responded Romeo, "were I a glove upon that hand."

Mr. Leon Abbett, jr., a son of Governor Leon Abbett of New Jersey, was married on the 26th ult. to Miss Lillian Hall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hall of New York.

"And you want a pension?" "That's what!" "How long were you in the war?" "Well, sir, I wur married long in 1869, an' peace ain't been declared yit; so you kin jes' calkilate for yerself!"

Ex-Governor Pinkney Whyte of Baltimore was married to Mrs. Mary Thomas, daughter of William McDonald and widow of the late Raleigh Thomas. The wedding took place in Immaculate Baptist church, Baltimore.

The marriage of Count Johannes von Franken Sierstorpff, lieutenant of the First battalion, Second dragoons, of the imperial army of Germany, to Miss Mary Knowlton, the only child of Edwin F. Knowlton, a millionaire merchant of New York city, took place last week.

A Cambridge, Mass., girl broke off the engagement on discovering that her intended had a cork leg. The fact that she was shot dead by her discarded lover should be a warning to others to make due inquiries regarding suitors' podal extremities before accepting them.

A wedding occurred last week at the Point Arago lighthouse, on the coast of Oregon. The oldest daughter of Tom Wyman was married to Ira Atlee by Justice George Chard of South Slough. This wedding is worthy of notice from the fact that it was the most "western" wedding ever celebrated. No couple has before been married at a point so far to the west as this on land. Of course weddings at sea are not counted.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

A silver article is a candlestick in shape, but supports a round clock.

Men's scarf clasps of overlapping spirals of gold and platinum are popular.

New silver candlesticks have raised rims of perforated silver in Italian designs.

Perforated gold beads incrusted with enamels are a pretty modification of the orthodox style.

Bunches of edelweiss in white enamel are more prominent than any enameled flower except the orchid.

The perfumed salts for the room, inclosed in a cylinder of glass with a top of silver or silver gilt, has found a place.

New silver vases take the favorite chrysanthemum form; that is, they are slender, tall and intended for only two or three stalks.

Ladies are beginning to wear much jewelry in the streets again in the form of elaborate and conspicuous bonnet pins, veil pins, clasps and a great variety of pins on the bodice.

The old time snake ring has been revived under the name of the Cleopatra, and is now worn by swell girls on the thumb of the left hand. Another stylish thumb ring is a band set with jewels half the way round. Nothing more barbarous in effect can be imagined, except a ring in the nose.

Orange and egg spoons of silver gilt with perforated handles were brought out in profusion for Eastertide. They were incrusted with enamels, green and white prevailing in tint. Some of the handles looked like stalks of the lily of the valley. Green and pale blue were another combination.

RELIGIOUS.

The Immanuel Baptist church of Ashland, Neb., has extended a call to Miss Frances Townsley of Chicago to supply the vacant pastorate.

Patsy Sears of Howard county, Indiana, who claims to be 108 years old, says that he has been a church member for 100 years. His religion should have soaked well in by this time.

The Rev. David L. Anderson of Atlanta, Ga., who has been engaged in missionary work in China since 1884, is now on his way home, having obtained a year's leave of absence.

Dr. Briggs promises to be an exceedingly live issue at the forthcoming Presbyterian assembly in Portland, Ore. Judging from present indications Dr. Parkhurst of crusade notoriety will be another.

The oldest church constructed by English speaking people is said to be located at Norfolk, Va. It was built in 1632. The size is 30x50 feet and the tower fifty feet tall. The walls are thick, in good condition; the brick and the mortar are so firmly joined together as to defy separation without breaking the brick. The oldest well-defined grave in the churchyard is that of General Joseph Bridger, who died in 1686, and whose father built the church, which has withstood the ravages of three wars, the revolution, the war of 1812 and the struggle of 1860. Three times it has been re-roofed and it is now undergoing repairs of a very attractive and substantial nature and bids fair to be useful as a church for the next three centuries. Memorial windows have been constructed for it in England and when again in shape to use it will present a very attractive appearance.

Spectacles & eye glasses fitted & ground to suit the sight on short notice at Aloe & Penfold Co., 1st door south of P. O.

The public schools of the United States are to take a conspicuous part in the Columbian exposition, and the movement to interest the scholars and teachers promises to do more toward popularizing the World's fair than any single feature of the grand event yet suggested. The movement is a national one and has already spread out so that from the Atlantic to the Pacific there is scarcely a school that has not been invited or given an opportunity to participate.

If you are not sure that the whiskey you are now using, as a beverage or for medicinal purposes, is positively pure and wholesome, ask your dealer or druggist for

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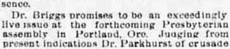

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