

TRAINING FOR THE TRADES

Growing Popularity of Trade Schools Throughout the Country.

AN EXAMPLE OF PROFIT-SHARING

Description of a Monster Locomotive—Progress in Electrical Science—Expanding Industries—Gleanings from the Labor Field.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the growing popularity of trade schools, where city youth may be educated as skilled workmen.

Colonel Richard T. Aechmuty, the founder of the New York trade schools, has gathered statistics to show that out of \$23,000,000 paid annually for mechanics in the building trades of New York city less than \$6,000,000 goes to men born in this country.

The demand for skilled workmen is ever on the increase in this country, but the number of new journeymen trained in America is not even sufficient to fill the vacancies, much less to supply the growing demands.

Last winter J. Pierpont Morgan gave \$500,000 to the New York trade schools, established eleven years ago by Colonel Aechmuty.

The Carnegie troubles with the laboring men have brought the labor problem to the front in the minds of all.

Louisville leads the country in tobacco. In Germany engravers harden tools with sealing wax.

Connecticut people get more patents than those of any other state.

There is a machine which automatically turns out completed screws of any size.

In proportion to its size England has eight times as many miles of railway as the United States.

The drive well, one of the simplest of inventions, has yielded its inventor \$2,000,000 in royalties.

A trial of speed between English and American locomotives will be an interesting and novel feature of the World's fair.

The famous Treadwell mine in Ataska, which has yielded more than \$3,000,000 in gold, will be purchased by the man for whom it was named for \$300,000.

In one of the Comstock mines a new water wheel is to be placed, which is to run 1,150 revolutions a minute and have a speed at its periphery of 10,805 feet per minute.

An estimate has been made by experts that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will build a locomotive out of twenty tons of ore and four tons of coal.

The ore in the earth is not worth over 65¢—that is a liberal valuation, as is the coal at another dollar.

The man who patented the idea of attaching rubber tips to lead pencils realized over \$200,000 by his invention.

Seven Kansas papers have negro editors. Chicago cattle yards have 25,000 employees.

America's 23,000 papers have 200,000 employees.

batteries, battery plants and coils have just been issued to E. P. Fisher, the inventor of the system of storage battery traction running between Milford and Hopdale, Mass.

The War department will exhibit at the World's fair a wireless telegraph service, the wire being part of the knapsack of the soldier going to the front.

The balance sheet of the French telegraph for 1891 shows gross receipts amounting to \$223,000, the length of line at the end of that year being nearly 1,200 miles, and the number of subscribers 18,191, to which total Paris contributes no less than 700,000.

One of the latest applications of electricity to mining operations is seen in the Metternich lead mine in Belgium. Each bucket arriving at the top of the shaft makes an electric contact, and a needle in the office indicates by a red line upon a revolving drum the number of buckets brought up.

An English railroad has just contracted for 10,000 incandescent electric lamps to be placed in their cars. The lamps are in a box placed over each passenger, and by dropping a penny in the slot the light will burn for half an hour over the passenger's shoulder.

The passage through the Suez canal grows shorter every year. According to the latest reports the average duration is 23 hours 31 minutes, some 35 minutes less than twelve months ago.

The question of lighting the city of Buffalo by electricity generated as Niagara Falls has brought out a novel suggestion. Instead of running wires the distance it is proposed to erect high steel towers at the falls and place reflector lights of enormous candlepower upon them.

St. Louis has recently broken the record in electrical illumination. Transparencies of the presidents of the United States, of Columbus and De Soto, a mammoth revolving globe lighted by 200 incandescent lamps of various colors, an electrical portrait of George Washington, a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, besides numerous brilliantly illuminated arches, formed the chief points of interest.

An exhibit that excited much comment at the Crystal Palace Electrical exhibition was that of the glass tanks of unprecedented size for accumulator cells. Hitherto it has been impossible to get a solid glass tank of greater capacity than about two and one-half cubic feet, owing to the limited means of manufacture.

Points on Progress. The bulk of the world's fruit is canned here.

A nailless horseshoe has been patented.

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Seven Kansas papers have negro editors. Chicago cattle yards have 25,000 employees.

America's 23,000 papers have 200,000 employees.

Half our railroads run by electricity. Our electric industries represent \$800,000,000.

Japan has taken very kindly to telephones and arc lights and two electric railroads are soon likely to be built there measuring twelve and seventeen miles respectively.

GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT

The Great National Encampment and Its Significance.

THE REVIEW OF 1865 AND THAT OF 1892

Membership Reaches the High Water Mark—Sickles Compliments Harrison—Interesting Incidents of the Encampment.

The twenty-sixth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington was a memorable gathering. It was undoubtedly the greatest reunion in the history of the organization, exceeding all others in the number of veterans in attendance.

One hundred thousand is a moderate estimate of the number present. Of this number 60,000 participated in the grand triumphal march and 40,000 were obliged, through old age or the infirmities contracted on the field, to content themselves with witnessing the march of their comrades from points of vantage along the route.

It was an imposing spectacle that will never be witnessed again. There will doubtless be other parades, but not in such numbers over the streets made historic by the memorable review of the victorious armies in May, 1865.

There was a special reason why every veteran who had the strength turned out at the Washington meeting and made the parade from the capitol to Pennsylvania avenue to the white house. One-half of those in line made that same march twenty-seven years ago in the two days' review of the victorious armies of General Grant and Sherman by President Johnson and his cabinet, President Lincoln being in his grave.

Grant's Army of the East had finished the work and Lee had surrendered. The remnants of his army, the eastern army, the old Army of the Potomac, were arrayed for the occasion in new uniforms. They were ready for inspection.

They had laid aside their fighting equipments, cleaned up, brushed, and polished their arms, and were dressed in parade. On the first day they marched down Pennsylvania avenue with waving flags and to the patriotic music of the bands with full company front, in close order, and in lively step, General Grant and his staff at the head.

Incidents of the Encampment. Perhaps the most remarkable, interesting, and popular old soldier in the Grand Army of the Republic was Ben Butler of Massachusetts.

When the union ex-prisoners of war met the inquiry was made: "Are any of the Belle Island prisoners here who helped to eat the lieutenant's dog in West Point?"

General Slocum was one of the notable for whom many inquiries were made at New York headquarters. When General Benjamin F. Butler came in the first question he asked was, "Where is Slocum?"

One of the pleasantest incidents of the reunion was the presentation of the sword of honor to Colonel Edward M. Knox of Lafayette post No. 140, of New York city. The sword was given to Colonel Knox as the most popular commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

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rate will not be 6,000 or 20,000, but will be at the fearful rate of 50,000, and when these army succeeding masses of the heroes who went to battle with the dawn of youth upon their cheeks thin the ranks of gray-haired, broken men, the country that owes them so much will begin again to look with reverence upon the veterans as of old when the troops came marching home with the laurels of victory green upon their brows.

Sickles to Harrison.

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Sketch of the New Commander. The new commander-in-chief, General A. G. Weissert, was born August 7, 1844, at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and removed to Wisconsin in 1862.

He graduated at the High school at Racine and the University of Michigan, the last named conferring the degree of LL. B. He enlisted early in September, 1861, in the Eighth Wisconsin (Live Eagle) regiment volunteer infantry, and participated in all the major battles of that regiment up to the time of his discharge, serving over four years.

He was promoted to the rank of major, and was severely wounded at the battle of Nashville, Tenn. His wounds have never healed. They are constant and at times very painful, the bullet still remaining in his leg. Several surgeons have operated on his wound or been consulted thereto.

He joined the Grand Army in 1890, and is a member of E. B. Walcott post, Milwaukee. He attends all the meetings when at home and takes an active interest in all its affairs, has represented his post and department at numerous state and national encampments.

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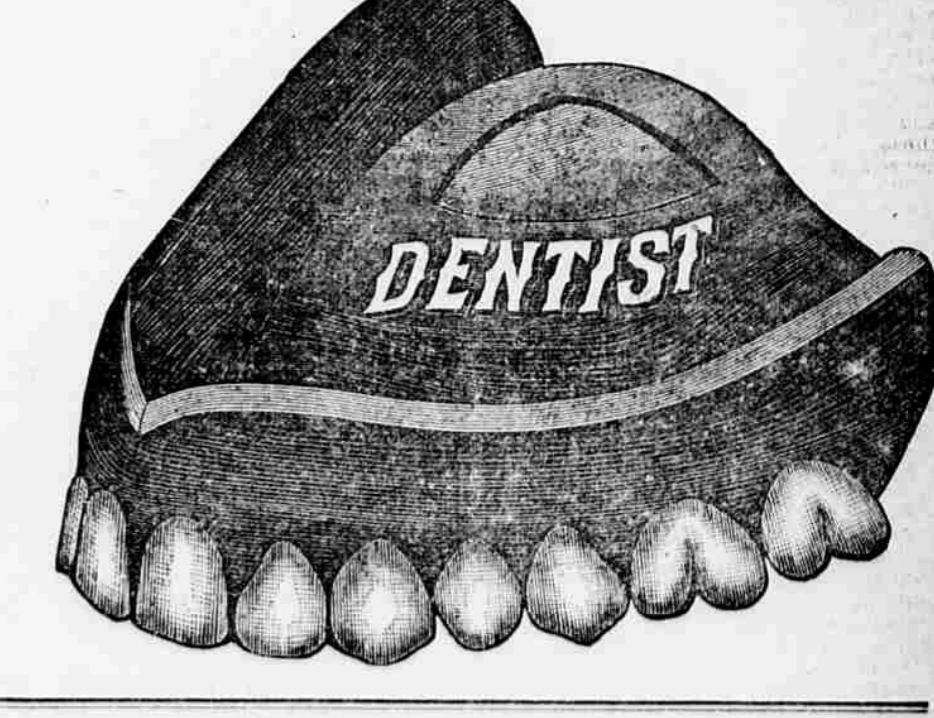
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