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STORY OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

TTORNEY GENERAL KNOX | in New York, before a dollar of British | money was invested.

of the cabinet having advised his associates and President Roosevelt that any citizen has a right to land an electric cable on the shores of this country and of any of its possessions, there is no longer a doubt

that telegraphic communication soon will be established between San Francisco and Hawali and Manila, John W. Mackay seems to be about ready to begin the construction of his proposed Pacific cable, as it is reported that already his orders are placed for the material.

The enterprising and wealthy Californian appears to have gone about this gigantic undertaking with a light heart gigantic undertaking with a light heart and certainly without serious misgiv-ings, says a writer in the Los Angeles Express. There is no evidence that he has expended much time in studying the problem, and it is probable that he has not regarded it a thing requiring mucs preliminary investigation. To him apparently the laying of a cable under the Pacific ocean is a simple matunder the Pacific ocean is a simple mat-ter, relatively, as the stringing of miles of wires on one of his Postal telegraph

routes. How different the case now from what it would be had Mr. Mackey to begin as Cyrus W. Field began fifty years ago. Professor Morse, the inventor, togeth-

Professor Morse, the inventor, togeth-er with Professor Henry, of the tele-graph, was the first to suggest the pos-sibility of establishing telegraphic com-munication across the Atlantic ocean. In 1843, after he had made certain ex-periments in the harbor of New York to show the power of electricity to com-munication across he wrote:

municate great distances, he wrote: "The practical inference from this law is, that telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come

when this project will be realized." Ten years later, in 1854, Cyrus W. Field's attention was invited to a project for laying a telegraph across New-foundland by which the time should be shortened in communicating with Eng-land. The projector of this line, Mr. Gisborne, visited New York for the pur-pose of interesting capitalists with him, and the readiest listener he found was Mr. Field. At the close of the interview, and while turning over a library slobe and while turning over a library globe, the idea occurred to him that the tele-

Eventually, however, several Eng-lishmen became interested, but to meet their views a new company had to be organized. This was named the Atlan-tic Telegraph company, and it declared its object to be "to continue the line of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company to Ireland, by making or causing to be made a sub-marine cable for the Atlantic." It was estimated that \$1,750,000 of new capital would need to be subscribed, and steps were taken to raise that amount. Shares of stock were issued, which were taken up in the different cities of Great Britain. Thackeray, the novelist, took a few shares. Thus \$1,000,000 was ob-tained, and Mr. Field then made up the entire sum by subscribing \$590,000, which his associates in New York helped him to pay.

GOVERNMENT AID SOUGHT. English subscribers to the company's capital stock now applied to their gov-ernment to indorse the enterprise by, giving to it material assistance. This application was successful, the parliament without much delay voting an annual subsidy of \$70,000, and, besides, annual subsidy of \$70,000, and, besides, the admiralty department proffered the use of all the ships that might be nec-essary, to lay the cable. It was on every account desirable that this should be met by corresponding liberality on the part of the government of the Unit-ed States. An official account of all that had been denote a forder a

that had been done in London over to New York, and by the directors of the New York, Newfoundland and of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company a copy was laid before the President. It was ac-companied by a letter asking him to recommend the giving of the same aid in ships, and in an annual sum of \$70,-000, to be paid for official messages. A stipulation had been made with the British government that it should have a priority in the conveyance of its mes-sages over all others. "subject to the sages over all others, "subject to the exception only of the government of the United States, in the event of the entering into an arrangements with the telegraph com-

pany similar in principle to that of the British government, in which case the messages of the two governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the station." President Franklin Pierce included

the subject in a message to Congress, and a bill was introduced which was framed to meet the case. Opposition began immediaately to low itself. It was contested by prejudiced senators and congressmen and by men in the lobby. But, too, the project of an At-lantic cable had many warm friends. The bill had been introduced into the Twelve Years Laying With Repeated Failures .- Corperate Enterprise, But it Was Aided by England And the United States.

take it on to the coast of Newfound- , lowing Monday, when, owing to rough | in England and America, but not dis-

take it on to the coast of Newfound-land. Great dignity was given to the occa-sion of the starting by an assemblage of government officials, including the lord mayor of London. There were also archbishops and bishops in attendance, and prayers as well as speeches were made The starting was Thursday, Aug. 6, early in the morning. All went pros-perously with the squadron till the fol-

OUR BUSIEST MEN. *************************************



strained. They had not gone three miles further before the cable broke, being further before the cable broke, being caught in the machinery of the Niagara It was spliced, but again broke about twenty feet from the rear of the ship. Once more it was mended, and the paying out resumed. But soon the current ceased, the cable was dead, and after

the ships were relieved of it by cutting it away, they returned to Plymouth. No time was lost in carrying into exe-cution the resolve to try again. The Niagara and the Agamemnon were made ready, and the cable was placed on board, and Saturday, July 17, the on board, and Saturday, July 17, the ships started on their third expedition to mid ocean. Arriving there the ca-ble was spliced and each vessel started for home, the while paying out the ca-ble. This time the cable did not break, the double verse was presneading and the double voyage was prosperous, and in eighteen days the two landings had been made. Telegraphic communication between the old and the new world had been accomplished. Aug. 5, 1858, Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchanged congratulations by sub-

and religious exercises held. The key-note was struck in such lines as these:

"Tis done! th angry sea sonsents, The nations stand no more apart. With clasped hands the continents Feel throbbing of each other's hearts.

Speed, speed the cable; let it run A loving girdle round the earth, Till all the nations 'neath the sum

One freedom for the world abroad, One commerce over every land, One language and one God.

Just how long the Atlantic telegraph worked, no one can say; but it was not for many weeks, perhaps days. Very soon all the efforts of the electricians failed to draw more than a few whisand to draw more man a rew whis-pers, a dying gasp, from the depths of the sea, and there ensued in the pub-lic mind a feeling of profound dis-couragement. But the men of the com-pany took new heart of hope and proceeded with the enterprise, the British government increasing its subsidy from \$70,000 to \$100,000. The London board of trade lent its assistance, and capitalists on both sides of the Atlantic contributed. A cable had been laid, commu-nication had been made, and no doubt was entertained that one more attempt finally would be successful. The fault-the word is used in the scientific sense-lay in the cable, and was the sole cause of the temporary failure of the enterprise. Another and a better cable required to be made. But the company had been a great deal weakened in the confidence of the public and to get over this difficulty the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance company was organized. The scientific committee passed upon the new cable, which was offered in sample, and ap-proved it. The problem had been to combine strength with dexibility. The new cable, though nearly twice heavy as the old one in the air, when immersed in water weighs but a trifle more. It was to be 2,700 statute miles in length, and there was no vessel other the Great Eastern in which it could be stowed. This vast ship, which was too large for ordinary service, was idle and for sale. The Atlantic tele-graph combine purchased her. Yet in this boat the cable could not be piled in one mass. It was disposed in three tanks, one aft, one amidship and one forward, At length, May 29, 1865, it was completed and taken on board. appearance of the ship was thus described. She had to take on board, besides the enormous bulk of the cable itself, seven or eight thousand tons of coal, enough for a fleet, to feed the fires. Then she carried about 500 men, for whom she had to make provision during the weeks they might be at sea. The stores laid in were enough for a small army, Standing on the wheelhouse, and looking down, one might fancy himself in some large farm-yard of England. There stood the motherly cow that was to give them milk; and a dozen oxen and twenty pigs, and a hundred and twenty sheep, while flocks of geese and ducks and fowls of every kind, cackled as in a poultry-yard. Besides all this livestock, hundreds of barrels of provisions, of meats and fruits, were stored in the well-stocked larder. Thus laden for her voyage, the Great Eeastern had in her a weight, including her own machinery, of twenty-one thousand tons. THIRD EXPEDITION STARTED. July 24 the great ship started on her voyage. When it was seventy-three miles from the shore a fault was de-tected and located at about ten miles from the stern of the ship. The only thing to be done was to go back and get this on board and cut out the defective portion. This they did, but the engine worked pooriy and the operation was slow. They could raise only about a mile an hour. The fault was found to be caused by a small piece of wire, not longer than a needle, that by some accident, as was supposed, had been driven through the outer cover of the cable till it touched the core. After this repair tests were passed from ship to shore at intervals of thirty minutes. day and night. All went well to the 29th, "when at noon there was again a

In Massachusetts, the re-election of

Governor William Murray Crane, Re

publican, over Josiah Quincy, the Dem-

ocratic nomince, is regarded as a mat

subsided into archaic silence and the

anti-imperialists preach to empti-benches. In Virginia, where the gov

crnor, lieutenant governor and attorn

a stalwart fight. His candidacy, evel

if he be not elected himself, is

designed to disfranchise the negro

ers. In Kentucky, only local offices to be falled, but a legislature is

elected that will choose a successor in the United States Senate to William J

1903. In Pennsylvania, a state treasur-

er and judge of the supreme court are

for these offices, which is a phase of the

whose term will expire March 4

ter of course. Gamaliel Bradford,

wishes the Democratic nomination.

cry from the ship, as if once more the cable was wounded and in pain. The electricians looked grave, for the in-sulation was completely destroyed and the electric current was escaping into the sea". the sea.' The cable was hauled in till the de-fective part was brought up from the

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fective part was brought up from the bottom, in water two miles deep. Now villainy was suspected and a man was arrested who confessed that he had been hired to do the injury. Strict watch thereafter was kept till mid-ocean was reached, and all appeared to be going prosperously. But a few leagues further and a sudden termina-tion came to their hopes. They had run out about 1,200 miles of cable and were now within 1,600 miles of New-foundiand. What happened was this, "A grating sound was heard, as if a "A grating sound was heard, as if a plece of wire had caught in the machinery, and soon another fault had passed over the stern of the ship. It was not a bad one, since it did not prewas not a bad one, since it did not pre-vent communication with the land; but, small as it was, it could not be left be-hind. Down on the deep-sea floor was some minute defect, a pin's point in a length measured by the thousands of miles. Yet this was enough." The ship was swung back over the cable, and the work of hauling up the cable began --it broke and plunged into the sea:

-it broke and plunged into the sea! Now began a work of which there had been no example in the annals of the sea. The forlorn hope was to be tried. "And now came forth the grapnels, two five-armed anchors, with flukes sharply curved and tapered to a with flukes sharply curved and tapered to a tooth-like end-the hooks with which the Giant Despair was going to fish from the Great Eastern for a take worth, with all its belongings, more than a million." These huge grappling irons were firmly shackled to the end of the rope, and brought to the bows and thrown overboard. "Down it goes -deeper, deeper, deeper still." For two hours it continued sinking before it struck the earth, and like a pearl diver, oegan searching for its lost treasure on the bottom of the sea. The grapnei was thrown over about 3 o'clock, and struck bottom about 5, when the ship began bottom about 5, when the ship began slowly drifting back on her course. All night long those iron fingers were rak-ing the bottom of the deep, but grasp-ing nothing, till toward morning the long rope gulvered like a fisherman's line when something has seized the end, and the head of the Greek Ford the end, and the head of the Great Eastern be-gan to sway from her course, as if it felt some unseen attraction. It was the cable. Thus they had good hopes of getting it again, their confidence in-creasing with every hundred fathoms brought on board. For hours the work

mbarine telegraphy. There was great rejoicing on both sides the Atlantic. Public meetings were convened to listen to congratula-tory addresses, banquets were given and reliedons variants held.

Shall be as brothers of one hearth;

As brothers pledging hand in hand,

aph might be carried furth er gun and be made to span the Atlantie ocean. The Newfoundland scheme had not greatly interested him, as he cared lit-tle about shortening communication shortening communication with Europe by a day or two by relays of boats and carrier pigeons. But when he believed that he saw the opportunity of a further and grander undertaking the idea took a strong hold of his im-agination. It was an enterprise of which no man could see the end, and he anxiously asked, "Could a cable be stretched across the ocean? and if it were would it be good for anything to convey messages?" Both these queries he made bold to answer in the affirmative.

DOUBTING FRIENDS HELD ALOOF.

Mr. Field set out alone to carry a telegraph across the Atlantic. But it was not an undertaking for any one man, and he sought to enlist a number of his wealthy neighbors and friends with him. Peter Cooper, Moses Tayor, Marshall O, Roberts and Charles White were among those approached. It was extremely difficult to secure their co-operation. At length he had them all at his house, when he unfolded his plans, showed maps on which he had marked the route to be traversed by the line of telegraph, submitted esti-mates of the work to be done, and of the cost. The result was an agreement on the part of all to enter on the undertaking, provided the Newfoundian⁴ company could be brought into it, and the government of that country would grant a new charter conceding more fa-vorable terms. Both of these things were accomplished. The new charter was entitled the Intercontinental telegraph. Its termini were to be New York and London. The company was incorporated for fifty years, established perfect equality, in respect to corpora-tors and officers, between citizens of the United States and British subjects, and allowed the meetings of the stockholders and directors to be held in New York, in Newfoundland or London. At the first meeting of the organization \$1,500,000 was subscribed, a small sum carry a line of telegraph to St. John's. more than a thousand miles from New York, and then "to span the wild sea.'

When the company began the work, it hoped to complete the line across Newfoundland in one year, and in this Newfoundiand in one year, and in this belief a cable was ordered in England to span the guif of St. Lawrence. Then began the deep sea soundings, which revealed such wonders on the bed of the ocean. Submarine mountains and enormous depths were found, but a plateau also was discovered extending nearly the whole discovered extending prise by Mr. Field, who had made half a dozen trips thither on business of the a dozen trips thither on business of the telegraph. The company had expended all the capital that had been subscribed i on board the Agamemnon, which would

senate by Mr.Seward, who gave it earnest support, and he was enthusiastically seconded by Mr. Douglass of Illinois, Bayard of Delaware and Mr. Benja-min of Louisiana. These able senators were required to answer arguments to show that the measure was unconstitutional, and that the sum of \$70,000 asked for was extravagant. It was urged further by the enemies of the telegraph that the use of the ship would cost the government a good deal of money. To this Mr. Douglas replied:

American citizens have commenced this enterprise. The honor and glory of the achievement, if successful, will be due to American genius and Ameri-can daring. Why should the American government be so penurious-I do not know that this is the proper word, for it costs nothing-why should we be actuated by so liberal a spirit as to refuse the use of one of our ships to convey the wire when it does not cost one farthing to the treasury of the United States?

These objections disposed of, then a fear was expressed of giving some ad-vantage to Great Britain. There were senators who were sure that England was going to profit to America's injury --that in this submarine cable England was literally crawling under the sea to somewhat like the recent discussions of the isthmian canal project. What would happen in time of war? Eng-land would have her end of the cable and also that in Newfoundiand. To this Mr. Douglas said: "I am willing to vote for this bill as a peace measure, as a commercial measure, but not as a war measure, and when war comes let us rely on our ability to take this end of the wire and keep it." The bill passed the senate by only one majority. It encountered the same hostillity in the house, but it finally got through and was signed by President Pierce March 3, the day before he went out of office.

NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON.

In 1857 the cable was completed at Greenwich, England, and the United States dispatched the warship Niagara to London to take on one-half of the immense coll. When it arrived in the Thames it was greeted by the Agamem-non, a famoue British man-of-war, and both steamed to where the cable was

Phote, by Johnson.

began the deep sea soundings, which revealed such wonders on the bed of the ocean. Submarine mountains and enormous depths were found, but a plateau also was discovered extending nearly the whole distance between Newfoundiand, and the irish coast. Al-ready the attention of capitalists of London had been called to the enter-prise by Mr. Field, who had made half a dozen trips thither on business of the

A. W. MCCUNE.

A man whose very life is business activity itself is A. W. McCune, multi-millionaire, whose commercial accomplishments and generous acts have been constantly before the public for yesu. As is well known he has but recently effected a consolidation of the street railroad companies of this city, and capitalized them at \$4.000,000.

Mr. McCune is a native of Calcutta, India, and is 53 years of age. Sketches of his life have been frequently published, and therefore, only the briefest reference to his career is now necessary. He has just embarked upon the biggest undertaking of his varied experiences in the business world, that of developing an old Spanish mine in South America. He is now en route to the land of Peru for the purpose of carrying out this project, and is taking a number of young Salt Lakers with him. It is claimed that there are untold millions in sight in this historic treasure vault and that as a consequence Mr. McCune will become one of the very wealthiest of western capitalists. All Utah will wish him success in this direction.

FALL ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

Of all the state elections to be held national in its significance. his year, that in Ohio, says the New It is John R. McLean who is the si-lent but potent figure back of the Demthis year, that in Ohio, says the New York Mail and Express, promises to be the most interesting. The liveliest kind of a campaign had been forecast by all the political phophets in the Buckeye state. That was the state of the President. All the era of prosperity, all the glory of victory in war, all the triumphs of peaceful industry at home, all the prospects of wider and larger markets and of the extension of our civilization involved in national expansion, in the Antilles and in the Philippines, were on the side of the administration., "inat side is represented by a state ticket headed by the reed by a state ticket headed by the re-nominated governor, George B. Nash, absolutely unassailable in personal character and official record. It is opposed by a ticket headed by Colonel James Kilbourne, a man of large pop-ularity and of liberal purse. But the real essence of the battle in Ohio was, and still is, not local to the state, but i But what promised to be a

ocratic forces in this campaign in Ohio. This Cincinnati millionaire, who Ohlo. This Cincinnati millionaire, who resides in Washington, aspires to an-nex to his private house there, just a bit of expensive bric-abrac, the public honor of a seat in the United States Senate. He does not care about the fate of his friend, Kilibourne, whose complimentary candidacy for the gov-ernorship involves a large waste of money, nor is he interested in the Dem-veratic candidate for lieutenant gov. veratic candidate for lieutenant govocratic candidate for lieutenant gov-ernor, attorney general, treasurer, su-preme court justice, clerk of the sur-preme court and member of the board of public works. It is upon the legis-lative districts that MoLean has fixed his eye, for the legislature to be chosen in Ohio this year will choose the suc-cessor to Joseph B. Foraker, whose term as United States senator will ex-pire on March 4, 1903. Senator Foraker is a candidate for re-election. He is addressing large meetings, and he will receive the active support of Senator Hanna.

spirited campaign in Ohio has becom spirited campaign in Onto has become undeniably listless. The fatal bullet of the assassin of President McKinley pierced the very heart of all the cit-izenship of Ohio. By a mutual impulse, the local leaders of both parties came together and agreed that all activity should be halted, at least until the expiration of the formal period of mourn-ing for the fallen chieftain, who was personally beloved in every hamlet of the commonwealth. After the opening of the Ohio campaign Senators Fora-ker and flanna vill address audiences daily until the election. But on both sides a great deal of attention will be paid to doubtful legislative districts. There is no doubt of the election of the Republican state ticket by an overwhelming majority.

Republican sucess is equally assured in Iowa. The Republican candidate for governor. A. B. Cummins, represents the young and most vigorous element of his party. He won his nomination after a spirited contest with older party leaders that left behind no factional bitterness. He is opposed by Thomas J. Phillips, a Democrat of such reputation that the campaign is free

from mud-slinging on either side. In lowa also there is involved the election of a United States senator to fill the vacancy of John H. Gear, who had March 4, 1901. He died before qualify-ing, and his seat is occupied, by ap-pointment, by Jonathan P. Dolliver. There seems no doubt that the election of the Republican state ticket will be accomcanied by Republican control of the legislature, and Mr. Dolliver is a candidate for election to the seat that he now holds by appointment, although his candidacy may not be undisputed by friends of Governor Shaw,

There is a state contest in Maryland this year, also of national interest. The state officers to be chosen, a comptroller and treasurer, are of consequence only local. But the legislature to be elected will choose a successor in the United States Senate to George L. Wellington, the renegate from the Repub-lican party who supported Bryan in the last presidential election and whose effigy has been burned in Mary-land since the assassination of Presi-dent McKinley. In Maryland the fight center around the ambition of Arthur P. Gorman to return to the seat in the United States Senate from which he was ousted when that border state be-came Republican. Gorman hopes to

succeed through the suppression of the colored vote. He has striven to raise the race issue in a state where the colored vote is small. His control of the iast legislature enabled him to place an educational restriction upon the right of suffrage, but the negroes quality hemselves for the ballot by going to free schools, maintained by the Repub-licans. Moreover, Gorman faces the oplicans, Moreover, Gorman faces the op-position of the respectable element of his own party. Senator McComas is managing the Maryland campaign in behalf of the Republican party, and the indications are that Gorman's senatortal aspirations will be defeated.

In New Jersey, the election of Frankin Murphy, the Republican nominee for governor, seems assured, against his Democratic competitor, James M. Seymour. The Republican candidate is immensely popular, and his close as-sociation as chairman of the Republican state committee with Garet A. Ho-bart, who died while vice president, is well remembered throughout the state. New Jersey, long Democratic, has come to be reckoned among the nearly sure Republican states. There has been Republican states. some local dissention about the admin-istration of excise laws in the Jersey coast summer resorts, but this will not affect the state campaign.

went on. They had raised it 700 fathom -or three-quarters of a mile-from the bottom, when a swivel gave way and the cable once more fell back int ; the tea, carrying with it two miles of rope. Two other attempts were made at recovery, and each was very near to success when the rope broke and again the cable was lost. Now all resources were exhausted. For that time all was over, and the Great Eeastern swung sullenly around and turned her im-

Defeated as the expedition of 1865 was, the feeling was far different from what it was after the failure of 1855. Confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise was perfect. The con-tractors shared in the general hopefulness. They proposed to go on with the work, and themselves assumed new risks. The manufacturers were ennsks. legal question arising under the old charter, it was resolved to organize The result was the formation of anew. the Anglo-American Telegraph com-pany, with a capital of \$3,000,000. This capital was raised without the original investors losing the control.

At last the fleet was made ready, the Great Eastern taking in the cable as before. Friday morning, July 13, land was left behind. The weather was fine and the ocean calm. The seventh day out they were in the middle of the Atlantic and communication was perfect with London. The fleet pursued its way without detaining accident. Friday, July 27, it entered the bay of Newfoundland. But though the voyuge was ended there was yet no com-munication with New York. Before that could be had the company's old line over Newfoundland required to be put in order and the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence repaired. This This hastily was done in two days and communication was established with New York early Sunday morning, July 29, Almost instantly congratulations be-gan to pour in from every quarter. As eleven years before, at the first success for a few days, friendly messages were exchanged between the sovereign of England and the head of the great reublic, who now was Andrew Johnson. Among others was a message from San Francisco, which came at the same moment with one dated from Alexan-dria in Egypt. This article may well conclude with a few words queted from Henry M. Field's "Story of the Atlantic Telegraph:'

"What a meeting and mingling of olces was this, when a winged salutaion flying over the tops of the Rocky nountains, reached the same ear with message which had been whispered long the Mediterranean and under the when the farthest Atlanue: when the farthest East touched the farthest West-the most ancient kingdoms answering to the new-born empire of the Facific."

Mr. Mackay will not have such ex-

Teaching modern languages by means of the phonograph is a new device, It s employed by some of the many correspondence schools that have sprang up all over the country in the last year or two.

At the headquarters of the school the general are to be chosen, the election teacher speaks the lesson into the funthe Democratic head of the ticket nel of the machine. These records are Andrew J. Montague, seems most prob-able. But the Republican candidate for then mailed to the student, who may governor, J. Hampton Hoge, is making live a thousand miles away, together with a phonograph and several blank records. test against the new state constitution

In his own home the student sets the phonograph going and listens while it repeats as pure German, Italian or French as the teacher knows how to speak Having learned the lesson he repeats it to the talking machine and sends the record back to the school, where the teacher criticises it for his enefit.

to be elected. The Democrats are sup-porting independent fusion nominees Printed lessons are sent out also, but om the phonograph, it is asserted, the battle against the supremacy of Quay. In Nebraska there are to be chosen two regents of the state university and a justice of the supreme court. oupli learns correct pronunciation as he never could from books, and almost as well as he would from the instructor at first hand .- New York Sun.

LESSONS BY PHONOGRAPH.

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