

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH.

Message Penned by Young Woman Who Carried Prof. Morse Good News. "Of course," remarked the old telegraph operator, "I won't swear to the details of my story, but I got it pretty close from Prof. Morse himself, and it ought to be true. Here's how I have always understood it: Prof. Morse, having returned from Europe, went at once to Washington, where he renewed his efforts to get his bill passed appropriating \$30,000 for the purposes of his new telegraph. Toward the close of the session of 1844 the house took it up and passed it by a large majority and it only remained for the action of the senate. Its progress, as might be imagined, was awaited by Prof. Morse with the most intense interest and anxiety. There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found, on examination of the calendar, that no less than 143 bills had precedence of it. The inventor had nearly reached the bottom of his purse; his hard-earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled on with undying hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at that he felt discouraged and disgusted with the statesmanship of the country as he had known it.

"On the last night of the session he remained till nine o'clock and then left without the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses to New York he would have 75 cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but not entirely hopeless, for notwithstanding all his trials and disappointments, confidence in his ultimate success never deserted him. In other words, he knew a good thing when he saw it. The next morning, as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately and found that the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the commissioner of patents, who had been his most steadfast friend while in Washington.

"I come to congratulate you, professor," she said, with sparkling eyes. "For what, my dear?" replied the professor. "On the passage of your bill. Didn't you know?" "Oh, you must be mistaken," said he. "I stayed in the senate till late last night and came away because there wasn't any prospect of its passage."

"Am I the first, then?" she exclaimed, joyfully, "to tell you?" "You are, if it is really so," and Prof. Morse seemed almost afraid to believe the good news.

"Well," she continued, "father remained until after adjournment and heard it passed. He told me only a few minutes ago, and I asked him if I could not run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the professor, his feelings nearly choking his utterance, "the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore should be sent by you."

"Well," she replied, "I shall keep you to your word!" "While the line was in process of completion Prof. Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order he wrote to those in charge telling them not to transmit any message over it until his arrival. He then came on to Washington and sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise and asking her what message he should send. To this she replied: "What hath God wrought?" words that I'm sure any young lady ought to be proud of. The message was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, called upon Prof. Morse and claimed the first message for his state, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. Of course his claim was admitted, and I understand that the Historical Society of Connecticut has the legend displayed among its archives in letters of gold."

-N. Y. Sun.

Havemeyer's Success.

The late Theodore Havemeyer, the New York millionaire, in speaking of the causes of his success in business, once said: "For 25 years I was at work at seven o'clock a. m., and did not leave the refinery until seven o'clock p. m. I never went to bed at night until I had gone through the whole establishment. Many times I worked all night long. While I was a single man my expenses never exceeded \$50 a month. Pilot bread and cheese made for me many a meal. A canvas suit was my daily apparel, and there was no part of the business at which I and my brother did not work; no part was considered too dirty or too arduous or beneath us. In short, industry and frugality were the foundation stones of fortune in this as in countless other cases; yet the professional agitators, who rail against wealth as a crime, will never believe that it is simply the natural and material increment of the exercise of such virtues.

LEAVES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Prof. Shields, of Princeton, Offended by Adverse Criticism. A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Princeton says: The published announcement that Rev. Dr. Charles Woodruff Shields, professor of the harmony of science and revealed religion in Princeton university, had decided to withdraw from the Presbyterian church caused a sensation in university circles. The severe attacks of the Voice, the well-known temperance organ, on Prof. Shields because he had signed the application for a liquor license for Princeton inn, are said to have been the primary cause of Dr. Shields' determination to leave the church. When the various synods, following the line of the articles in the Voice, further criticized Prof. Shields, he decided to announce his intention at once. Beyond the bare statement that he will leave the church "according to the constitutional custom," Dr. Shields would say nothing for publication at present. The circumstances which led up to Dr. Shields' determination to leave the church are these: About five months ago the license of the Princeton inn expired and in order to get a renewal it was necessary to have a petition signed by a dozen property holders living in the same street on which the inn is located. The signers were secured and the license. It happened that on the petition there appeared the names of ex-President Grover Cleveland and Prof. Shields.

BOON FOR ILLINOIS FARMERS.

Sugar Beets May Be Grown to Great Advantage in the State. A careful, systematic experiment with sugar beets has been conducted by a number of farmers near O'Fallon, in Saint Clair county, Ill., under the department of agriculture located at Urbana, Ill. It has been determined that an acre under ordinary cultivation will yield from 18 to 20 tons of the beets, whereas the average yield, according to reports from other localities, was from 12 to 14 tons. If the analysis discovers as large a per cent. of sugar as shown by beets recently sent in from Breese in the adjoining county of Clinton, which tested 21.16 per cent., it will prove a wonderful boon to farmers here in the relief from the overdone production of corn and wheat for the new and more profitable crop. Anything higher than 14 per cent. is considered excellent, and will admit of the crop being grown at a good profit. A test equal to the Clinton county result would mean a possibility of 8,000 pounds of sugar an acre, which is an extraordinary amount, as this is the first experimentally conducted experiment with the beets made in Saint Clair county.

ROMANCE OF DEAF MUTES.

It Ends in a Breach-of-Promise Damage Suit for \$50,000. A love story in the sign language was told by nimble fingers and swiftly moving hands the other day before Justice McLean and a jury in the supreme court at New York. It was an old story told in a new way; a story of courtship and looking without words, of a willing bride, broken promises, a recalcitrant bridegroom, and an indignant woman with a demand for \$50,000 damages from the man whose love died young. Speaking fingers, thin, delicate and heart-broken, pleading in the sign language, tell the story of the plaintiff, Miss Annie Berliner, in this bizarre breach of promise suit. And the fingers, fast, defiant, unsympathetic, of Jacob Scherlin, the defendant, deny that he ever promised to marry Annie Berliner. Both are deaf mutes. And the other fingers—the fingers of the score of deaf mute witnesses—add to the story of love and alleged broken promises.

WILL HUNT ANTIQUITIES.

Prof. Niven's Expedition to State of Guerrero, Mexico. Prof. William Niven, of New York, has arrived at the City of Mexico and will soon start on a six months' exploration trip in the state of Guerrero, one of the least known parts of this republic. He has a concession from the government for the exclusive right to search for antiquities in that region and will be allowed one-half of the objects found, to be sent to the museums in the United States. A government inspector will accompany the party to receive half of the objects discovered for the National museum in the City of Mexico. Prof. Niven will thoroughly explore an ancient city of enormous extent, which he has previously visited. A party of Texans are expected shortly who will examine lands for cattle and agriculture in the famous Huasteca country, which is remarkably fertile.

A Cane Worth Preservation.

Maj. M. M. Clother, of Whatham, Wash., has a hickory cane, cut at Plymouth Rock, Mass., in 1821, by Nathaniel Pierce, who came over in the Mayflower. The cane has been passed down to the eldest son or daughter for many generations, and came to Maj. Clother from his grandfather, Sarah Mason, who made the 1,700-pound cheese which was given to President Jefferson.

Ban Placed on Bicycles.

Count Hockberg, the manager of the Berlin opera, at the beginning of the summer issued a notice forbidding all members of the company to come to the rehearsals or performances on their bicycles. The notice caused great indignation among those of the singers who had taken up their abode in the suburbs.

Only Export Turtles.

The Caymans in the West Indies export nothing but turtles.

THE KLONDIKE WARNED.

No More Provisions Will Reach the Mines in the Frozen North. Steamers Unable to Get Up the Yukon—Mysterious Disease Makes Its Appearance and Claims Many Victims.

Clinton Eldridge, who passed through St. Paul, Minn., on his way to his home in eastern Illinois, brings some startling news from the Alaskan country, which he has just left. He came from Rampart City, on Manook creek. The people at Klondike have by this time, he says, been warned that no more provisions will reach them, the captain of one of the boats having gone up to warn them of that fact. Just before he left the steamer Alce, of the Alaska Commercial company, arrived at Rampart City, her captain having given up all hope of getting to Dawson. She unloaded her cargo of provisions there. The steamers were all stopped at Fort Yukon, finding difficulty in crossing the bars there. They have unloaded a large quantity of provisions there. It was reported there were from 6,000 to 7,000 men at Dawson and about 100 a day coming over the trail. There are only provisions enough for about 2,000 persons. The people coming over the trail are bringing in only enough to last until they reach Dawson. Some 2,000 people were waiting on the bank of the river for the arrival of steamers which promised very well but have been located near Rampart City, about which not much has been heard. From its location the place bids fair to be a lively camp this winter.

Miners who came down to Victoria, B. C., on the steamer Dawson City about 40 days ago, say five days before they left Hansen, one of the managers of the Alaska Commercial company, arrived in a canoe and told of the abandonment of efforts to get food up the river.

Fully 400 miners at once made preparations to start out over the trail, but the citizens' committee refused to allow them sufficient provisions for the journey, so save those who had already started all will have to remain and share in the privations at Dawson. Charles Fries, of Tacoma, who came out with Butt Woods and Archie Burns, says that besides the famine a mysterious disease has broken out which is carrying off an average of five men in twenty-four hours and out of which the victim is attacked four hours after the waist to the throat, and two days later, in a majority of cases, is dead. On his way out over the Dalton trail, which in many places runs along the Yukon's banks, the party met many boats bound down. About 300 boats are now going down the river with from four to seven men in each boat. The Fries party was the last to leave Dawson.

At Five Finger Rapids they fell in with the party headed by Kay Stuart, of New York, which left six days before and, reaching Dalton's boat, they caught up with the party made up of John Fry, F. L. and J. Trippie and C. Holden, of New York, with an Indian Guide. This party ran short of food and for four days none had any food save an oat which they shot and some soup made from a rawhide strap which they were using in packing their goods. The Fries party brought down about \$20,000 in gold.

POTATO CROP IS SHORT.

Yield Is Small and the Quality Sadly Deficient. Not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so nearly a failure, says the American Agriculturist in its final report of the yield of 1897. Compared with the liberal crop of last year there is an apparent falling off of nearly 30 per cent. in tonnage and the quality of the whole is greatly deficient. County and township returns from all the leading potato-growing states to this weekly newspaper show the yield of potatoes to be 174,000,000 bushels, against 245,000,000 in 1896, 286,000,000 in 1895, 215,000,000 in 1894, and only 155,000,000 in the short crop of 1892. The average rate of yield per acre is placed at 64 bushels, taking the country at large, against 86 bushels in 1896, 89 bushels in 1895, and 62 bushels in 1892. The reasons for disaster to the potato crop of 1897 are about as varied as a multiplicity of causes could make them. Standing out with more prominence than any other two factors are blight and rot, as a result of extremes of weather conditions. While the yield in bushels is small, the quality is almost as deficient. This is true of most, but not all, states. The crop is best in the northwest.

Such portions of Canada as make a specialty of potatoes, notably Ontario and the maritime provinces, show a general, but not serious shortage.

OUR CATTLE BARRED.

Restrictions Placed by Belgium on Their Importation. Consul Lincoln, at Antwerp, Belgium. In a report to the state department says that one of the matters now interesting importers is the restriction thrown in the way of the importation of cattle from both North and South America on hygienic grounds. The Antwerp chamber of commerce is doing all in its power to remove the restrictions. There has been a restriction on the importation of meat from the United States, also of rye, barley, corn and oats. The United States furnishes a considerable amount of cast steel, petroleum and tobacco.

Yeast in France.

In France, when the use of yeast was first introduced, it was deemed by the medical faculty to be so injurious to health that its use was prohibited under the severest penalties.

Bulletin Financier. Bulletin Commercial

Lundi, 24 janvier 1898.

DOMPTOIR D'EXCHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans. SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 4,200 balles de 500 livres.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing prices and market status.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. SUR PLACE.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Sugar, and other goods, listing prices and market status.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. N. Y. FUTURES.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing future prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MOUVEMENT DE COTON.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing movement and prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE HAVRE.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE LONDRES.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE PARIS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE BRUXELLES.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE ANVERS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE ROTTERDAM.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE AMSTERDAM.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 4,200 balles de 500 livres.

Le marché est satisfait. Les cotons américains sont en hausse sur les autres cotons.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing prices and market status.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. SUR PLACE.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing prices and market status.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. N. Y. FUTURES.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing future prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MOUVEMENT DE COTON.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing movement and prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE HAVRE.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE LONDRES.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE PARIS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE BRUXELLES.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE ANVERS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE ROTTERDAM.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE AMSTERDAM.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE ANTWERP.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE ROTTERDAM.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. MARCHÉ DE AMSTERDAM.

Table with columns for various commodities like Cotton, Sugar, and other goods, listing market prices.

GENÉRALIÉTÉ.

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600

Agée - 1000 francs, par d'ass. 500 600