DAVID THOMAS' TRIUMPH.

FIRST ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTING FURNACE.

Interesting Sketch of the Welchman Who by Patience Succeeded in Untilizing Almost Valueless Iroof Ores by Almost Valueless Coal.

It was on the Fourth of July, 1840, after months of weary labor, that the first furnace to successfully and profitably smelt iron ores by the use of anthracite coal made its first cast. Several attempts to accomplish this end had been made previously in other parts of Pennsylvania, and with some degree of success, but it remained for an unknown man from a distant land to make not only a mechanical, but a commercial, trial of the undertaking.

In 1839 the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company brought David Thomas to this country, and at their suggestion he selected what is now the site of the prosperous iron borough of Catasauqua as a place to try the experiment of utilizing the almost valueless iron ores of Lehigh county by the use of the almost equally valueless coal of Carbon county. Single-handed he went into this work; no trained help at his bidding, no foundries, no machine shops, no mechanical engineers, no fire brick worthy the name in the whole land. Every phase of discouragement conspired to make the trial a failure, but all obstacles were surmounted by the indomitable determination of the man, and the outcome has been marvelous. During 1840 less than 1,500 tons of anthracite pig iron was produced in the United States—in 1890 10,000,000 tons will likely be the output.

David Thomas, who may justly be regarded as the pioneer anthracite iron manufacturer of America, was born in South Wales, November 3, 1794, and entered the ironmaking business as early as 1812. After working in various places he went, in 1817, to the Yniscedwal works, Brecknockshire, in the southern edge of an anthracite coal basin, the only one in the island of Great Britain. These were the only blast furnaces erected on that bed of coal, the others being where the coal was either bituminous or semi-bituminous. The works young Thomas was engaged in were, therefore, more interested in the use of anthracite for fuel than those in other parts of the country, inasmuch as they had to bring their coke to be used in smelting iron from ten to fourteen miles by canal. As early as 1820, Mr. Thomas, with Mr. George Crane, one-third owner of the Yniscedwid Works, began to experiment with anthracite, burning it in small proportions with coke, but not with commercial success. In 1825 he had a small furnace built, twenty-five feet high, with nine feet bosh, which was put in blast with coke and increased amounts of anthracite, but the experiments were not promising, and the effort was abandoned. In 1830 the same furnace was enlarged, and attempts were renewed to discover the secret of success, with no better results than formerly, and the unprofitable work was abandoned.

While Thomas and Crane were experimenting in Wales, others were wrestling with the same question in America, with the same discouraging results. In 1825 Joshua White and Erskine Hazard, both of Philadelphia, being largely interested in the mining of anthracite coal in the then recently-opened Lehigh basin, and having successfully used this coal in the manufacture of iron wire at their mill, near the Falls of Schuylkill, erected a small furnace at Mauch Chunk for the purpose of experimenting as to the practicability of smelting iron with the coal. Among other methods tried was that of passing the blast through a room heated as hot as possible with common iron stoves. They soon abandoned this furnace and erected a new one, in which they used charcoal exclusively, thus acknowledging their effort to have been a failure, though it contained the unrecognized suggestion of the true and afterward adopted method.

In Wales David Thomas was still toiling on persistently and patiently to discover the mystery. A key to unlock it was furnished in 1834 by one Neilson, manager of the Glasgow Gas Works, who discovered the use of the hot blast. Its value was not immediately fully appreciated. The pamphlet on the hot blast, issued by Neilson, was read by Thomas, who had been on the alert and had carefully perused all the treatises on iron manufacture and the combustion of anthracite coal which he could find. One evening, while sitting with Mr. Crane in his library, talking the matter over, he took the bellows and began to blow the anthracite fire in the grate. "You had better not," said Mr. Crane; "you will blow it out." Thomas replied: "If we only had Neilson's hot blast here the anthracite would burn like pine." Mr. Crane then said: "David, that is an idea." In fact, it was the origin of the application of the hot blast in making iron with anthracite.

In 1836 Thomas went to work, with Crane's consent, and built ovens for heating the blast. The result was a success in a far greater degree than the two men had dared to hope, after their many disappointments, and from that time on there was no difficulty in making iron with anthracite as fuel. The news of the success was spread over the kingdom, and the London Mining Journal gave it great prominence, its account appearing in the press of the United States.

In the great anthracite region of Pennsylvania enterprising men were in readiness to utilize this valuable discovery. In 1838 the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company had offered to any persons who would establish a furnace, lay out $20,000, and run successfully on anthracite coal exclusively for three months, the valuable water privileges extending from the Hokendauqua to the Allentown dam, along the Lehigh river. Under the inducements of this offer, the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, consisting of members of the Coal and Navigation Company, was organized the same year, and in the fall of the year Erskine Hazard, one of the leading spirits of the company, went to Wales to engage some competent person to come to this country in their interest and superintend the erection of furnaces. He went to Mr. Crane, who recommended Mr. Thomas.

Together they went to see him. At first he was reluctant to leave his native land, but at last, influenced by a liberal offer and the consideration that his sons would have better opportunities in America than they could hope for in Wales or in Great Britain, he consented, and upon the night of the last day of the year concluded an agreement, the original of which is still in existence. It stipulated that he, with his family, was to remove to the works to be established by the company at a certain point along the Lehigh river, where he was to undertake the erection of furnaces and to give his best knowledge and services to the company for the term of five years; that he was to be furnished with a house and fuel, and to be paid at the rate of £200 a year until the first furnace on the Lehigh was gotten into blast with anthracite, and making good iron, when his salary was to be increased £50, and when other furnaces should have been built and put in successful operation he was to have £50 added to his salary for each furnace. It was also agreed that should Mr. Thomas fail in putting up and in successfully operating a furnace using anthracite coal, the agreement should be void and the company should pay a sum equivalent to the expense of removing him and family back to Wales.

The organization of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, prior to Mr. Hazard's going abroad, had been only an informal one, and on the 19th of January, 1839, it was perfected. The board consisted of Robert Earp, Josiah White, Erskine Hazard, Thomas Earp, George Earp, John McAllister, Jr., and Nathan Trotter. In April they formed articles of agreement, making the capital stock of the concern $100,000. In May, 1839, Mr. Thomas and his family sailed from Liverpool on the clipper Roscius, which made the trip to New York in the then unprecedented time of twenty-three days, reaching New York June 5. Before leaving England he had his blowing machinery and castings made for the hot blast, and all were shipped except the two cylinders, which were too large for the hatches of the ship. So when the other machinery arrived the projectors of the works were not so badly off as it none had been sent.

There was not at that time a foundry in the United States large enough to cast such cylinders as were needed. There were small ones at Allentown and Bethlehem. The company applied at the Allaire Iron Works at New York, also at the Algea Works, Boston, but neither of them could bore a five-foot cylinder without enlarging their works, which they were unwilling to do. Mr. Thomas then went to Philadelphia, to the Southwark foundry of S. V. Merrick & J. H. Towne, who enlarged their boring machinery and made the five-foot cylinders required.

As an indication of the progress made in iron working in this country in sixteen years, it may be mentioned that the late distinguished engineer and inventor, Ericsson, in 1855 had a cylinder seventeen feet in diameter cast and bored for his hot-air ship.

In August, 1839, ground was broken at Craneville, now Catasauqua, for the first furnace. Fire brick were imported from Wales, none being at that time manufactured in this country. After many difficulties and discouragements the furnace was finally blown in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of July 3, 1840. The ore was two-thirds hematite and one-third New Jersey magnetic. The first run of iron was made July 4, fifty years ago, and proved a success. From this time on, the manufacture of iron by anthracite was successfully conducted at the Crane Works, and continuously except for the slight cessations incident to all industrial establishments.

The first furnace was 42 feet high, with 12 feet bush. It was operated by a breast wheel 12 feet in diameter and 24 feet long. The motive power was the water of the canal. The furnace remained in blast until its fires were quenched by the rising waters of the great flood of January, 1841, a period of six months, during which 1,035 tons were produced. The largest output for one week was fifty-two tons. Now the Crane works have furnaces which produce in a week as much and better iron than the old furnace did in its first six months. The old furnace was blown in again after the freshet, on May 13, 1841, and then remained in blast until August 6, 1842, producing in that time 3,316 tons of pig iron.

Of course there were those who predicted failure, and Mr. Thomas was regarded as a visionary. The remark made by a leading charcoalmaster, "I will eat all the iron you'll make with anthracite," gave expression to the almost general sentiment of those days. Mr. Thomas sent him word that he had a hearty dinner ready for him cooked in the company's first furnace.

The success of the furnace led the company to immediately enlarge its facilities for manufacturing pig iron, and in November 1842, No. 2 furnace was blown in. No. 3, followed in 1846, it being considerable larger than the others. In the spring of 1859 Nos. 4 and 5 were erected, both larger than any of the others, and in 1867-8, No. 6 was built. In 1888-'9, the first furnace constructed, together with Nos. 2 and 3, was razed to the ground and two large modern furnaces erected instead. David Thomas acted as Superintendent of the Crane Works from 1859 to 1855, when he was succeeded by his sons, Samuel and John, and later by his son-in-law, the late Joshua Hunt. John Williams, the cashier, entered the company's employ forty-five years ago, and for thirty-two years has held his present position.

In 1854 the Thomas Iron Company was formed, and the fine and extensive works commenced at Hokendauqua, and Mr. Thomas from that time devoted a portion of his time to the development of the works which bear his honored name, and which at this time is the leading pig-iron manufacturing concern in America, its quotations ruling the market price of pig-iron.

Mr. Thomas was largely interested in other industrial establishments and was the promoter of many projects of public interest. The interest he took in all measures for the public good, and his activity in advancing all works of moral or material improvement in the community led to his being by a sort of common impulse known as "Father Thomas." It was owing principally to him that Catasauqua has the handsome Presbyterian church of which it can boast. He was a Ruling Elder in it for upward of forty-two years, and recently a suitable memorial tablet was erected in the church to his memory. During the civil war his means and his influence were freely devoted to the Union cause, and it was largely through his instrumentality that a company of volunteers was recruited at Catasauqua. He died June 29th, 1882, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. At the time of his death he was the oldest American iron master, having been continuously associated, in one capacity or another, with iron industries in Wales and Pennsylvania since 1812.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

Hill and Valley on the Ocean's Bottom—The Track of the Cable.

The sea occupies three-fifths of the surface of the earth, says the Ocean. At the depth of about 3,000 feet waves are not felt. The temperature is the same, varying only a trifle from the ice of the pole to the burning sun of the equator. A mile down the water has a pressure of over a ton to the square inch. If a box six feet wide were filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would be 2 inches of salt left on the bottom. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of pure salt 230 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic. The water is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In the many bays on the coast of Norway the water often freezes at the bottom before it does above. Waves are very deceptive.

To look at them in a storm one would think the water traveled. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. Sometimes in storms these waves are forty feet high, and travel fifty miles an hour—more than twice as fast as the swiftest steamship. The distance from valley to valley is generally fifteen times the height, hence a wave five feet high will extend over seventy-five feet of water. The force of the sea dashing on Bell Rock is said to be seventeen tons for each square yard. Evaporation is a wonderful power in drawing the water from the sea. Every year a layer of the entire sea, fourteen feet thick, is taken up into the clouds. The winds bear their burden into the land, and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back at last through rivers. The depth of the sea presents an interesting problem. If the Atlantic were lowered 6,564 feet, the distance from shore to shore would be half as great, or 1,500 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles, say 19,680 feet, there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the plan on which the great Atlantic cables were laid. The Mediterranean is comparatively shallow.

A drying up of six hundred and sixty feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be joined with Italy. The British channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves. It has been found difficult to get the correct soundings of the Atlantic. A midshipman of the navy overcame the difficulty, and shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. A hole is bored through the sinker, through which a rod of iron is passed, moving easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug out, and the inside coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line, and a sling holds the shot on. When the bar, which extends below the ball, touches the earth, the sling unhooks, and the shot slides off. The lard in the end of the bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may be on the bottom, and a drop shuts over the cup to keep the water from washing the sand out. When the ground is reached a shock is felt, as if an electric current had passed through the line.

Pointed Shoes to Go.

Paris has decreed that the unnaturally pointed toes of the shoes worn for recent years shall go out of style both for men and women. A slightly arched toe on a shoe is graceful; a very pointed one is abnormal, besides making the rest of the foot look wider than it need, which is anything but an advantage. It is also said that with the longer sleeves there is certainly a radical trend towards the old-fashioned one and two-button glove. There is only one thing in favor of this model, and that is it is a great deal easier to put on than the eight and ten-button variety. Long gloves, however, are a boon in many ways—they are protective, they look very smart, and they are a great finish to any toilet, be it simple or elaborate.

July Snow Storm in the Highlands.

A correspondent, writing from the Highlands of Scotland to a foreign exchange, says: Rain fell heavily and incessantly in the central Highlands from Monday morning till Tuesday forenoon, and the air was as cold as in December. When the weather brightened up on Tuesday afternoon visitors to upper Speyside district were enabled to witness a very unusual spectacle in the second week of July, the Grampians and even the less elevated peaks of the Monaliadh range being thickly coated with snow all the way from Cairngorm and Craig Machie to the Lochaber hills. In Perthshire on Tuesday, on the road between Rannoch and Struan, there were several inches of snow in the morning. On the lower grounds torrents of rain fell continuously from 5 o'clock on Monday night till 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Cholera Precautions in Paris.

All the instructions issued by the French Minister of the Interior respecting the surveillance for five days after their arrival at their destination of travelers coming from Spain, says the Scotsman, are being carried out carefully in Paris. Up to a few days ago 297 individuals from the other side of the Pyrenees had been examined in Paris. One hundred and thirty-two medical men are entrusted with the duty of inspection in Paris, and of these seventy-seven have already been summoned to visit the different cases. For the remaining fifty-five doctors, however, there has been so far no demand, as no travelers have alighted in the districts assigned to them.

Progress of Phonography.

Phonography, says the Scotsman, is fast becoming one of the standard branches of education in Great Britain. From returns made, though incomplete, it appears that in the first quarter of this year the teachers of phonography had under instruction in the whole of Great Britain 34,739 males and 3,028 females, making a total of 37,767, while the number under instruction during the whole of last year was 44,739. A large portion of the pupils were in what are termed "board schools."

WAY DOWN IN DIXIE.

Interesting Items From Our Sister States in the South.

A Georgia paper reports that a man who was in the woods near Dawson, Georgia, last Saturday saw a small rattlesnake fascinate a bird almost into its mouth. The bird, in flying circles, almost reached the snake, when it suddenly fell to the ground dead, no doubt from terror.

The Charleston News and Courier thus sums up the week's contest between the Tillmanites and Democrats in South Carolina: "The net result of the week's convass has been to intensify the bitterness and to widen the gulf between the two factions, if that were possible. In fact, the gulf may be said already to have assumed abyssmal proportions, and the only thing possible that may beat it will be the adoption, by the August convention, of the primary plan of choosing delegates to the State Nominating Convention. Tillman and his followers have greatly embittered the straightouts by their methods. During the week he has openly insulted two prominent Democratic lawyers and a prominent Democratic farmer, none of whom were present when the insult was given, and has in turn been given the lie direct by a newspaper correspondent. It is more than probable that Tillman, somewhere in the near future, will find himself, governor or no governor, with three first-class personal affairs on his hands."

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, of Nashville, Tenn., again appear as a central figure in a rumored exclusive deal. This company is said to have parted with some of its coal and iron possessions in Tennessee for the sum of seven millions of dollars, which, according to the report, are to be applied to the purchase of the company's bonds that are on the market, or invested so as to earn the interest on the bonds until maturity. The rumored probability of the consolidation of this company with the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company and the Southern Iron Company created a stir in financial circles a few months ago, which soon disappeared, and the company since then has been pursuing the even tenor of its way until the above-mentioned rumor made its appearance.

The people of Vicksburg are greatly incensed at the result of the census, and pronounce it a farce. The Herald says: "The proposition advanced by the census-takers that Vicksburg, which, in 1880, had 11,810 persons, has in 1890 no more than 13,261, is universally ridiculed by the most intelligent citizens, who point to the fact that the larger part of South Vicksburg has been built up since that time, and while homes have been built by hundreds, the supply has never equaled the demand. There is a general call for a recount, which it is estimated could be made by the city in ten days at a cost of about $500, and the example of St. Louis, which has secured a revision and the addition of 22,000 to the estimates of the census-takers, is quoted as a lesson for Vicksburg."

A mysterious tragedy occurred near Albany, Ga., a few days ago, when a Mr. Jordan Walker was killed. A special to the Atlanta Constitution says that the impression generally prevails that Mr. Walker was shot by some hunter who took him for a bear. Many have been the rumors of assassination, etc. It seems, however, that the negroes had been hunting the animals at that spot for some time. Mr. Walker had been sick, and, going to the cool shade of the Coodawahee swamp, he wore his overcoat. Reclining there among the corn, his position when found, and clad in his heavy great coat, he would more than likely have thus been mistaken by some wary hunter crawling up to obtain a shot at a bear. Finding the terrible deed he had committed, he lacked the courage to divulge it, and thus this tragedy remains a mystery.

The following special has been sent to the Montgomery advertiser from Mount Vernon: The disappearance last Monday week of Private Holley, of one of the companies of the Fifteenth Regiment, United States Army, stationed at this place, was supposed to be owing to desertion. Nothing was heard of him until Saturday, when his body was found. The horrible discovery was brought about by the presence of a flock of buzzards hovering over the spot. It was plainly a case of suicide, and was the second attempt of the kind he had made lately. The first time he attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented by having the gun taken away from him. The next time he took poison. His corpse was so much decomposed that it was buried where it was found.

One day this week, says the Americus (Ga.) Recorder, a negro on the plantation of Mr. J. J. Murray, in the twenty-eighth district of this county, was out looking for stray hogs. On passing through a low, damp place, he stepped on something soft. On looking down he saw a huge rattlesnake under his foot. Mr. Murray says that upon actual measurement the negro jumped 15 feet. He soon returned and killed the snake and carried it to the house. It had thirty rattles, weighed thirty pounds, and was seven and a half feet in length; had two fangs one inch long, and measured 15 inches in circumference. Mr. Murray had him skinned and stuffed, and will bring the skin to the Recorder office and place it on exhibition. Everybody knows that Mr. Murray is a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

The remarkable growth of the Southern cities excites much surprise in the North. The New York Herald, for instance, in a recent editorial says: "One of the most encouraging, as it is one of the most surprising, results of the census returns is the growth of Southern cities. We are prepared for surprises from the West. That is a new and rapidly growing section. Immigration from abroad and from other parts of the country has contributed steadily and liberally to the swelling of its population. But in the South we have not looked for any exceptional or striking advances in urban population. Such, however, are now disclosed by the returns—increases which far surpass those of many flourishing Northern and evern Western towns."

A Vicksburg, Miss., special reports that the petrified remains of a Mammoth Mastodon have been unearthed in the hills on the plantation of J. B. Bradston. It is stated that the specimen is one of the most perfect ever discovered. It shows fully the form of the bones, tusks and teeth. It is not yet entirely unearthed, but some very choice specimens have been taken from the skeleton. A gentleman was out rambling over the hills when he saw something that struck him as unusual in the rocky formation of one of the ravines. He procured a spade and soon found that he had discovered the prehistoric remains of an animal greater in size than an elephant. The rains this spring and summer had partially uncovered his mammoth frame, making it easy to dig out.

A few years ago a Christian father and mother appeared at the altar of a church in Coweta county, Ga., to have their little baby boy baptized. The services were solemn, and the prayers of papa and mamma ascended on high, while the man of God sprinkled the cherub's head. As the water dripped upon the innocent's head, a smile was created by the little fellow raising his eyes and gazing into the solemn face of the minister, saying "more water." The father, in relating the incident, says it was born in DeForrest, as his great-grandfather was on one side and grandfather on the other were Baptist ministers. DeForrest is a bright boy, the joy of the household, and with his parents now resides in Griffin.

The Augusta Evening News, discussing the bitter political contest, now going on in South Carolina, says: "The fight which the anti-Tillmanites are making is not against the Farmers' Alliance. It is against Tillman himself. Those who are opposing him are afraid to trust him in the office of governor, particularly since there is every prospect that a legislature will be chosen that will be greatly under his influence. If the charges made against Tillman are true he is not the kind of a man, who, as governor, would reflect credit upon South Carolina.

The contract leasing the Western and Atlantic Railroad, of Georgia, to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis has been signed, and $500,000 in State bonds has been deposited as a forfeit in case the new lessees go back on their trade, and a backout now is out of the question. The contract was signed by Governor Gordon and by Secretary of State Phill Cook, on behalf of the State, and by President J. W. Thomas and Secretary J. H. Ambrose, on behalf of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

According to the Memphis Appeal, "over in Nashville the brakemen on the electric street cars are provided with pocketsful of brickbats and rocks to throw at cows that roam around on the tracks within the city limits. The town cow has disappeared from Memphis long since, but were they here still they would never interfere with our street car mule boxes unless, perhaps, by walking over them."

Denison, Tex., is seriously agitating the question of navigation in the Red river. Years ago steamers used to come up as far as Denison, and with the greatly increasing volume of trade that the town has in hand and in prospect, it is believed that the river trade can be made a very important feature of Denison's business.

James Fortner, a white man living near Marietta, S. C., committed suicide Tuesday morning by cutting his throat with an old razor. About a year ago his wife was found dead in bed, having died by his side very suddenly, and although he was acquitted of any blame, he has since allowed her death to prey on his mind to such an extent that at times he seemed very despondent, and would accuse himself of causing her death. Fearing that he would do himself some great injury, friends had been watching him for several days, and yesterday morning two of them, who had been attending him, thinking he was asleep, left the room for a few minutes, and while they were out he arose, took the razor and cut his throat. He was found on the floor in a pool of blood, with the bloody razor lying beside him. He left two little children. Mr. Fortner was much respected and bore a good reputation.

Macon Telegraph: The Northern people who have money invested in the South would do well to set about saving it, by protesting against the Force bill. The South cannot develop her resources, pay interest on borrowed capital and defend her civilization against the assaults of the Republican party at the same time. She is entitled to help from Northern business men, wiser than the politicians, and should get it.

The citizens of New Orleans have had to stand the second raise in the price of ice. It now commands $15 a ton wholesale, with the country orders slighted. The dealers give as a reason the very small supply of natural ice and the scarcity of ammonia with which to make ice.

Tom Hardeman makes a formal announcement of his withdrawal from the Georgia governorship race. This leaves the field clear to Colonel Northen, who will, from present indications, have everything his own way. Hardeman's withdrawal is due to his physician's opinion that an active campaign would result in his death.

Heligolanders as Soldiers.

A correspondent in Heligoland writes to the Hamburger Reform that the reserved and dreamy native of Heligoland cannot even now fully believe in the cession of the island to Germany, and is diffident of expressing his opinion on the subject. He is too much used to English easy-going (den alten Englischen Schlendrian,) and fears that his livelihood, gained from the visitors, will be snapped away from his very nose if the Germans overrun the island. The Heligolander has a singular dislike to being a soldier, either on land or sea. In the course of five years, in spite of tempting high pay, only four islanders have entered the English navy, and one of these, stricken with homesickness, soon left the service. Though the Heligolanders think and read in German, and reckon with German money, and live on German bathers, it seems, to judge from the present feeling among them, that two-thirds would vote for remaining English.

Great Loss to the Church.

The Dean of Manchester, says the London Daily News, was one of the best men in the Church of England. His death at the comparatively early age of fifty-six is an irreparable loss to the Church and to the city of Manchester, where he was one of the most familiar figures. The Liberal party also loses a staunch and earnest supporter, never alarmed by the cries of the timid, and always ready to stand up against oppression, whether in Bulgaria or in Ireland. Dr. Oakley's relations with Mr. Gladstone were more than political. He was on terms of intimate personal friendship with the illustrious statesman, to whom he owed not only his original appointment as Dean of Carlisle, but the rare honor of translation to Manchester.

Wants Him to Abdicate.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has paid a visit to Prince Ferdinand at Carlsbad on the way to the Tyrol, and strongly advised him to abdicate, and the Prince has received furious remonstrances from his cousin, the Comte de Paris, and other members of the Orleans family, against his fatuity in offending the Emperor of Russia, and thereby trumping all their best cards.

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Through its excellent railroad facilities, "Ivanhoe" is placed within minimum haul of the enormous deposits of Gossan iron ore of Carroll county, and the world-famous limonite and mountain ores of Cripple Creek Valley; and also within easy haul of the celebrated Pocahontas and Flattop coal and coke fields.
IMMENSE LIMESTONE QUARRIES are being operated within the town. THE No. 1 FURNACE of the New River Mineral Company is already in successful operation; while the IVANHOE IRON COMPANY, under the presidency of Mr. Jordan L. Mott, of the Mott-Haven Iron Works of New York, has been organized for the purpose of erecting another furnace of large capacity. The extension mines of the New River Mineral Company, adjoining the town, are already giving employment to a large number of men.
THE IVANHOE ZINC COMPANY, with a capital of $500,000 has purchased immense deposits of exceedingly rich zinc ores, which they are now developing, and will soon erect several zinc furnaces.
Being the only city on the southern connection of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, "Ivanhoe" must become the great distributing point for the immense ore fields, and agricultural and timber districts of Southwest Virginia and Western and Northern North Carolina.
Situated in the midst of a great wool-raising district, and within a short distance of the southern cotton fields, no place in Virginia possesses greater advantages for woolen and cotton mills.
Vast tracts of red and white oak, chestnut, hickory, pines and hemlock, near at hand, furnish exceptional opportunities for wood-working establishments and STEAM TANNERIES.
A $35,000 Hotel will be erected at once; water-works, planing-mill and brick factory will be erected at an early date.
Being two thousand feet above the sea, the climate is unsurpassed by the celebrated mountain resorts of the world.
A large tract of level land, with a front of one and a half miles on New River, has been set aside for manufacturing purposes.
Liberal inducements will be offered all industries locating here.
Through its connections with the steamship lines, the Louisville and Nashville, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, and the Shenandoah Valley Railroads, and its outlet on the Ohio River, the Norfolk and Western Railroad places "Ivanhoe" in direct communication with the great markets of the North, East, South and West.
For maps, descriptive pamphlets, &c., apply to the Ivanhoe Land and Improvement Company, or to the Secretary of Company, Ivanhoe, Wythe county, Virginia.
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