# The Daily News,

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

(Continued from First Page.)

miles, or very nearly double the length of either of our Atlantic cables. One length of 2,788 knots will be required from Brest to St. Pierre, and 776 from St. Pierre to Massachusetts. The distance between Valentia and Heart's Content is in a straight line only 1,670 nautical miles, but for the cables 2,400 miles had always to be made to allow for slack and in case of accidents. In the cables of 1865 only 1,890 miles have been used, and in the cable of 1866 only 1851 miles. The French company, therefore, are making every proper allowance for slack and whatever unforseen eventualities may arise, and in cable laying, none, even the most experienced, can tell what these may be, or where, or when they may occur.

The deep sea portion of the the cable is, as we have said, almost precisely similar to the two present Atlantic lines. In principle of construction they are all exactly the same. The conductore of the Atlantic cables isformed of one strand of seven copper wires, and it weighs 300 lbs. to the mile. The French conductor will be twisted in the same way, but it will weigh 400 lbs. to the miles, which is certainly an advantage. Round the conductorr come four folds of gutta percha, interlaid with four coatings of Chatterton's insulating compound, which is found to work well. Round all come 10 galvanized homogeneous iron wires done up in strands of Manilla hemp. In the present cables this hemp was plain, in the French cable it is satured in tar, which is ano her advantage for preservation, though perhaps a disadvantage in paying out. Its weight is 15 cwt. a mile in water, and 31 cwt, a mile in air. Its breaking strain is a little over 7 tons, so that it can support a length of nearly 10 miles in water without much danger; and as the greatest depth in which it will have to be laid is not more than two miles and a half, the risk from breaking may be said to be *nil*. The shore ends are the same as the shore ends of the old Atlantic cables, and weigh nearly 20 tons to the mile. Their breaking strains are supposed to be about 60 tons, but really it would be almost impossible to break them. They would moor the Great Eastern herself. About 10 miles of this tremendous bar-wire—if one can apply the term wire to metals which are almost as thick as pokers—will be laid on each side of the Atlantic. To those shores ends, which taper gradually away, is to be joined a length of about 70 miles each way of what is called intermediate cable. The core of this cable is, of course, constructed in precisely the same way as the rest. It is only the outer covering which differs. This, as much of it rests in not more than one hundred or a hundred and fifty fathoms of water, is made much stronger, to guard against chafing on rocks. Instead of ten wires done up in hemp strands, therefore, it is covered with twelve such thick wires of plain galvanized iron, and then coated to a thickness of some half an inch all round with Latimer Clark's silicia compound, which has been found to answer with marked success in the Persian Gulf cable. At the termination of these so-called intermediate portions, the deep sea cable, we have already described, is continued across the Atlantic to near St. Pierre.

It is in the nature of all practical sciences to advance, and, in spite of all improvements which seem to leave nothing to be desired, to keep advancing every year. In nothing is this great truth more strongly exemplified than in the manufacture and working of submarine cables. Every new one is better than that which preceded it. In the Malta and Alexandria cable it was thought that at last true perfection had been attained, but the next one for the Persian Gulf was better still. The Atlantic cable of 1865 was better than that again, the cable of 1866 better still, and this last French cable is likely to be the best of all. The standard of the manufactured value of a cable is judged by what are called its units of resistance. There is always a certain amount of resistance to the passage of the electric current through the conductor, and the more perfect the insulation of the cable the greater that resistance will be. This amount of resistance is measured by the galvanometer, and is counted by millions of units. Thus, a cable which gave a resistance of only one million of units would at once show that it was defective and by some hidden leakage allowed the current to escape, and so of course allowed it to enter the wire faster than it would have done had it been so carefully insulated that all the electricity must have passed along the conductor, and along that only. Bad materials, which absorb the current, will also give rise to a low rate of resistance, and a low rate of resistance is only a scientific term for a bad cable. The Indian Government insisted on the Persian Gulf cable having a uniform standared of resistance of 50,000,000 units, and this pitch of excellence was thought to be almost unattainable, yet it was done, and more than done. The standard for the Atlantic cable of 1866 was then raised to 100,000,000 units, and that, too, was accomplished. In the cable of 1866 the standard of resistance was raised to 150,000,000 units, and now in this French cable the contract standard is that it must have 250,000,000 units of resistance, and no less; and this is actually being done, and in this high electrical condition it will be laid. After it is laid every day will improve its insulation. Thus the two Atlantic cables have gained so much in insulation since they left the factory that often during last year, it is said, they gave a resistance as high as 4,000,000,000 units.

About 1,600 miles of the French cable have already been made, and more than 600 are already on board the Great Eastern. As the rope is being manufactured at the rate of 200 miles a week the contract is well in hand, and all will be ready by the first week in June. Three fine new wrought iron cable tanks have been built on board the great ship in the same positions as those used for the Atlantic cables, but, of course, much larger. The fore tank is 51ft. 6in. wide by 20ft. 6in. deep; the main tank is 75ft. wide by 15ft. deep; the after tank is 52ft. wide by 20ft. 6in. deep. All three tanks, besides being bolted to the ship's side, are secured in every direction with the most powerful timber struts.

Commander Halpin, the former chief officer of the Great Eastern, will on this occasion go in command of her. Sir Samuel and Mr Henry Clifford have charge of the all-important work of laying the line, and Mr Willoughby Smith and a large staff of electricians have electrical charge of the cable and signals; Messrs Clark, Ford and Jenkin are the engineers to the whole work, and Sir William Thompson and Professor Varley are the electricians. Three ships belonging to the company will go with the Great Eastern—two with the St. Pierre section and one with the shore ends. Two or three French frigates will also convoy the great ship, so that the whole expedition will make a little flotilla.

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The Cobourg town council have repealed the clause in the old by-law limiting the number of taverns to twenty, and the number is now not limited.

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A marine curiosity just presented to the Connecticut Historical Society is the work of a shell fish from the Phillipine Islands. It is a shelter for the little creature, fifteen inches long and from three-quarters to one and a half inches in diameter, shaped like a cornucopia, and resembling a delicate fabric of lace-work wrought from spun glass.

Colonel Guthrie, of Scotscalder, with characteristic generosity, lately left a sum of money with one of the ministers of Thurso for the purpose of procuring coals for the poor, and a rather good story is told regarding one of the recipients. When the minister told an old woman what had been done for her, she said—"Na, na, I'll tak' nae coals frae the doctor that told sae mony lees about oor sleepin' i' the kirk." On an explanation being made that the gift was not from Dr Guthrie, but from Colonel Guthrie, she gladly accepted the needed boon, and promised to bless the liberal donor all her days.

The chestnuts, limes, and elms that line the boulevards and decorate the gardens and parks of Paris, are gradually dwindling away under the ravages of an insidious malady. The mould has been turned and re-turned, drained and re-drained; every kind of manure has been tried, and all to no purpose. The trees wither and die by hundreds. In the Tuileries gardens, although the dead trees are replaced as quickly as possible, gaps are beginning to be visible; and the trees of the Luxembourg are pitiable to see. None of the saplings planted within the last few years in the Champs Elysees have prospered well, and all the elms, except the old ones, are in a state of decline.

Instances having occurred where commanding officers have postponed recommending soldiers qualified to receive good conduct medals, in order to obtain for them a large gratuity in subsequent years, a general order just issued from the Horse Guards enjoins that the instructions contained in paragraph 1,385 of Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army must be strictly adhered to with a view to all the medals and gratuities for each year being appropriated. Commanding officers are to forward to the Adjutant-General on the 1st of April in each year a nominal statement of the men eligible for good conduct medals, together with the dates on which they fulfilled the required conditions, and also of those who are likely to become eligible during the year.

The London *Times* of the 4th instant publishes an article upon the singular phenomenon of the putting forth of protectionist principles among Manchester people. The operatives, as well as some portion of the manufacturers of Manchester, seem to be convinced that cotton-spinning for all the world can no longer be profitably carried on in that city or in England. Attracted by the cry of cheap food, they combined against the agricultural interest, years ago, to secure free trade, because they held that, with untaxed food, they could manufacture for the world. Now they find that, with a high price for the raw material and an advance (or a struggle for an advance) in wages, this is impracticable. The *Times* even admits that, without cheaper raw material, this must be the case. Hence the outcry (not unheard before, seeing that the London workers in iron had already uttered it) that English manufactures should be protected, in order that the wages of operatives might be raised. But that Manchester, the very home and temple of free trade, should come to echo this cry and support this demand, may well move one to astonishment. Yet even that is confessed. With the advancement of the working man to power we may possibly see a strange *bouleversement*, and an approximation of the fiscal and commercial policy of Great Britain to that of the United States.


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March 15, 67.

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August 1.

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"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst a much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."—(Extract from "Consumption: its Early and Remediable Stages.")

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,
Coroner for Central Middlesex.

"I consider that the purity of this oil is secured in its preparation, by the personal attention of so good a chemist and intelligent a physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the oil with which I am acquainted. Hence, I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medical efficacy."

DR. LETHEBY,
Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable. It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that this oil has great therapeutic power; and from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

DR. BARLOW, F.R.S.,
Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.

"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oil."

EDWIN CANTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital.

"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

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VOLUME XVI

The Daily News

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

THE SPY OF THE TUILERIES

Griscelli, a young Corsican bra
ils and escapades without num
rested at Lyons for an amorous
placed in prison. This scanda
n to the notice of the Corsica
Salucci, who had him pardoned,
n to Paris as a bully, who might
ong the band of Corsicans who
ployed in the then approach
rial. Employed first to spy upo
gnan, he subsequently explode
conspiracy against the life of t
sident, and was promoted to
ional guardianship of the latter
umption of the empire. Hi
nagement of a second assassina
which a correspondent of
med Kelch, sent over with murd
uctions from England, figure
ain—is told in the following s
odote:—

THE EMPEROR AND HIS SPY

A few months after the former
unt Walewski, then ambassad
, sent a telegram in cipher to
orming him that a man named
pay of Mazzini, was going to
ler to assassinate the Emperor.
immediately sent for the prefec
municated the despatch to
ed for an intelligent, devoted
lic agent. M. Pietri remem
ntryman, and received orders
next morning during an in
een the acts at the opera.
The prefect lost no time in
scelli of his recommendation a
or's orders. The secret agen
ted, but suddenly he was set
d of vertigo, such as he had e
re than once during a duel;
prefect's asking him why he
dly pale, he could only answ
there would be blood shed in t
e Corsican was as superstitio
ngs as his master on the throne
He was punctually at the opera
first act the prefect and the
h summoned to the Imperial
Emperor came to the door and
press, he asked one of the
y, "Who is that with the pre
n he was told that it was a C
iel, "Oh, then, he has no d
," and all laughed heartily
ion of ideas in the Empe
t there was more in the words
cained.
The Emperor beckoned the
ow him on the terrace behin
ich is on a projecting corner o
so that nobody can overhe
d there; and when they all
his command, he turned to G
d:
Griscelli, I am glad to hear t
Corsican. All the men from
ve from of old been devoted to
Pietri, who is very much in
, has spoken well of you and
ligence and energy. You wil
the service in which we wish
n. I want you to watch a cer
o has come over from London
intentions; you will not lo
n for a moment; follow him w
s, and ascertain his plans.
have found him out, you wi
me, and then wait for further
The agent had listened in silen
first time the little Corsica
found himself in the pre
wned head. As soon, howe
peror ceased speaking, he re
Sire, it will be easy enough
if the prefect will have the
me see the man's record i
oks, I can find out where he
w he looks, and what friends
Paris."
"Very well," said M. Pietri
nk of that."
"As to showing him to your M
annot promise."
"Why not?"
"Because if Kelch should
ur majesty before I have
nt him out to you, I shou
l him on the spot."
The prefect laughed, but
ined calm and said nothi
se he ordered M. Pietri to
thousand francs and to furni
erything he might need in t
his orders. He also promise
ers and carriage to be ke
m in the imperial stables,
rmed him that on the next d
le out, toward two o'clock,
Boulogne.
Thus ended the first intervie
peror, which subsequently le
d of intimacy between the
e servant. At the end of t
rfect and the agent followed
the Tuileries, where they
oney question, and then they
ace where the police records
ous characters are kept. T
roceedings, the prefect prete
as in contemplation to pardo
d previously already been
perate conspiracy. Whe
erk in the office heard this, h
Pardon Kelch! Why, he is
erate man I know. When h
d before, it took fourteen men
the guard-house. He had
uffed and bound besides. H
ferencies."
The description in the li
e was five feet seven inches
an proportions, a very de
ark living with his brother
He was known to frequent a
n the street where the latter
o pay his attentions to the p
f a restaurant keeper.

THE SPY'S PLO

At 6 o'clock on the follow
Griscelli was standing in fro
aurant, although it was one
days of December. An hour
girl came down, called a co
and gave him a letter to deli
Not a word was lost, and th
followed the messenger, who
the whole of Paris and did
ached the village of Meni
ang the bell, at a modest l
d a man, Kelch himself, ca
ock the letter and said,
m coming at once. I shall
on."
His appearance and his
voice made no special impr
agent, who derived, however
agement from the fact that
on a Friday. Immediat


DAILY NE

Book, Job, and Gen

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