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Make a tomato sauce, pick over a can of Preferred Stock Shrimps, heat in the sauce and add a glass of sherry (or a glass of the juice from a can of Preferred Stock raspberries.) Turn into a shallow baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until crumbs are brown. Garnish with parsley and serve hot.

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INVENTS TELEPOST

Great Inventor to Revolutionize Message Sending.

WILL BE QUICK AND CHEAP

Patrick Delany, Author of Many Improvements, But Little Known to the Public, to Put New System in Use During Year 1908.

In a country so fertile of great inventions and characterized by a progress in the arts and science which confuses statistics and silliness prophecy, even a great worker in the field of original investigation and experiment may well escape public attention. Contemporaneous applause is monopolized by those who keep themselves in the spot light by premature announcements of things "almost accomplished;" it neither comes to or is desired by the real geniuses who, like the elder Agassiz, are "too busy to make money" in commercial exploitations, and who will not turn their work over to others for this purpose until it is fully completed and proven. A few words about one of this class of great inventors whose name is already known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as abroad, will be of interest as a contribution to American Industrial achievements.

In his cottage at Nantucket, surrounded by several tracts of scientifically cultivated farm lands, and distinguished from other local farms by the mast of the Delany wireless station, by telegraph wires running in various directions and by laboratory buildings and electrical appliances which a farmer would hardly know how to utilize, the summer visitor who comes properly accredited will find Patrick B. Delany. He is a large-framed, good-natured gentleman, somewhat abstracted and with no time and inclination for the gratification of intrusive curiosity, but affable and communicative to those whose errands excuse their visits. He was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1845 and came to this country in 1854, and is a good American in everything except nativity. With limited advantages of elementary education and from boyhood under the necessity of self-dependence, he sought employment at 16 as a telegraph operator, and soon gained such speed and accuracy as to secure for him at 18 the responsible position as press dispatch receiver at Worcester, Mass. He was able to translate accurately when running from 15 to 20 words behind the sender. The difficulty of this will be appreciated by anyone who has tried it. At 20 he was made manager at Albany of the New York and Buffalo wires; later he became chief operator at Philadelphia, assistant superintendent of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and superintendent of the Automatic Telegraph Company. His rare mental endowments meanwhile brought him opportunities in the field of journalism to which he was for a time attracted; but his chief interest was in telegraphy, and to this he returned with renewed energy and devotion, and clung to it when his friend and associate, Thomas B. Edison, gave up telegraphy to pursue the line which afterward brought him fame. Since 1880 Mr. Delany has made many inventions of first importance.

The first of these to attract international attention was the Synchronous-Multiplex system of telegraphy, adopted by the British government and extensively applied in the Postal Telegraph System. By this invention six messages are sent simultaneously over one wire as easily as one might be. The six "first class circuits" to each line created by this invention, may be worked all in one direction or in opposite directions, thus differentiating it widely from the quadruplex system which is limited to two messages sent simultaneously in opposite directions. The British rights on Mr. Delany's multiplex system were purchased from him by that government for a large sum of money. That it was not employed by this country is an interesting and illuminating commentary on the reluctance of a vested monopoly to recognize value in anything it does not originate and control—for suppression.

As an instance of the meaning of the name Delany in foreign countries brief reference may be made to the recent visit of Mr. John Gavey, at that time at the head of Great Britain's Department of Telegraphy. He had never met Mr. Delany prior to his visit to the latter's New York city office, 225 Fifth Avenue. After making himself known, he most cordially grasped Mr. Delany by the hand and stated that it was a matter of considerable importance to him to personally meet a man whose name was so well known and honored throughout the civilized world. Then followed a request, which was granted, to witness, in operation, the Delany automatic rapid system of telegraphy.

Mr. Delany enjoys a comfortable income from property purchased since the disposal of this invention to the British

Government in 1885. This fact (in addition being free from the distressing lack of means so often found oppressing inventors) has enabled him to develop his ideas and perfect the later inventions emanating from his fertile brain to the highest obtainable degree before placing them before the public. Mr. Delany is now preparing patent papers in large numbers, dealing with new and important problems in connection with wireless, automatic rapid telegraphy, and other kindred inventions.

After disposing of the Synchronous system, Mr. Delany next turned his attention to cable signalling and several years ago succeeded in sending a message through the old Atlantis cable from Newfoundland to London with an ordinary Morse key—a feat never before accomplished or deemed possible. An invention of great value was a cable for underground transmission of electrical current immune to induction, which is in extensive use. An important fact in connection with these anti-induction cable patents is revealed in the formation of the well known Standard Underground Cable Company which has been for many years engaged in the work of utilizing to the fullest extent, for the benefit of the public, the marvels of this particular invention. His inventions of greater or less importance are too numerous to catalogue and have been the basis of more than one hundred and fifty United States patents.

His work in the field of synchronous multiplex telegraphy filled Mr. Delany with a desire which became the controlling ambition of his life, that of developing a system of practical postal telegraphy. By this was not meant merely a service controlled by the government, but one so rapid and cheap, and so little dependent upon individual skill in transmitting and sending that it should supplant, and to a great degree supplant, business correspondence by mail. The conditions precedent to success in this application were numerous and arbitrary, but after many years he met them in a perfected system of automatic rapid telegraphy, which will be known the world over as the telepost. Up to the present time this is the crowning achievement of Mr. Delany's career as an inventor; although it is yet to be seen what he will have accomplished when his experiments (unlike those of the Marconi, De Forest or other systems) with wireless telegraphy, now in progress at Nantucket, are completed. Working in his own way with kites, before his wireless station was erected, he was one of the first to receive what was not intended for him at all, the official news that the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo had smashed the Russian fleet and broken the power of the Czar in the East beyond repair. But that, as Kipling would say, is another story.

The automatic rapid is now a perfected system, complete in every detail. The message is written on a continuous ribbon or tape of paper as rapidly as an operator can write with a typewriter. Anyone sufficiently familiar with the standard keyboard to "pick out" the letters he wants, may write his own message. It is recorded in a series of perforations. This is sent to the transmitting office and run through a machine which puts it through the wire at the rate of one thousand words a minute. No skill in telegraphy is required for transmission, consequently nothing depends upon the intelligence of the sending operator. Obviously a message sent at such a speed could not be taken in the usual way, by sound reading. So the receiving device is made equally automatic. Another machine receives the message plainly recorded in Morse characters, which are easily transcribed by anyone familiar with the Morse alphabet, a matter of a few days study. The language in which the message was originally written, if the Arabic characters can be used, and whether the meaning is expressed intelligibly or in the unrelated words of a code, are negligible conditions. As long as the supply of copy is maintained intelligence may be automatically transmitted, at the rate of speed indicated, received automatically at the same rate with no errors than those for which the senders are themselves responsible.

By this system one wire is equal to seventeen wires used Morse quadruplex, twenty-seven used Morse duplex and sixty-eight used Morse simplex. This permits telegraphic correspondence to be conducted at a scale of charges hitherto deemed impossible, and perhaps rightly so considering the great cost of the plant and the heavy operating expenses of the established companies. The unit charge of the new service is to be 25 cents for 25 words, any distance, with an additional five cents for an additional ten words. This development will begin early in 1908, with the construction of a four-line system between New York and Chicago. Its continental expansion will be as rapid as possible.

That Patrick Bernard Delany is one of the greatest living inventors in the field of electrical inter-communication is admitted by experts in all countries. In his unalterable policy of independence of the existing telegraph and telephone monopolies, he has formed alliances which assure this in perpetuity; and that the additional fame which will overtake him when his Telepost has put the telegraph system on the plane of a real public utility, which finds him at "Derrymore, Nantucket, Massachusetts, in his vegetable garden or among his fruit trees is more than probable.

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