for road making.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890 .-- TWELVE

THREE CENTS

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. BADLY BUILT ROADS,

Rough, Precipitous and Danger- nearly five miles distant, lying like a sheet ous to Travel, Found Down in Beaver County.

SIGNS OF NEGLECT ABOUND.

A New and Costly Highway Almost Useless and Sliding Into the River.

FARMERS' TAX-MONEY WASTED

And Despairing Township Supervisors Compelled to Resign to Escape Being Worried to Death.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS OFFERED

By an Irishman, Who Tells How Thoroughfares May Be Constructed and Made to Last Through

Hundreds of Years.

THE GREAT NEED OF STATE SUPERVISION.

In his journey through Beaver county THE DISPATCH commissioner finds that where good roads are most needed the highways are in a bad condition. In one locality an important thoroughfare is in such shape that the lives of those driving over it are cultivated land (merely a forest-clad hillimperiled. Interesting views of farmers on side) which is neglected because farmers the question of working out road taxes are and supervisors apparently do not deem it presented.

TFROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.] THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH COUNTRY ROAD EXPEDITION, BEAVER, April 18.

The mud is drying up and the roads are getting better. This fact lessens the diffimission none the less important. The proposed improvement of public highways by the State Commission is not for a single year, but is intended to be permanent. Therefore the aim of this paper was not parroads as they were this winter and spring, but to study the principles of road building in the various sections of the State, and tell how bad these roads will be in the future unless reform is inaugurated.

Permanent Improvement Wanted. A road that was bad this spring will be just as bad next spring under the present | its perilous bluffs. faulty system. Because the sun and wind dry up the mud, it does not improve the road permanently. The principles on which same as if the early April sloughs re- cobble stones destroy its evenness.

The expedition was arranged with a view always finds good roads in this State, on account of the weather, and it is THE DIS-PATCH's idea that roads may be as pleasant in December as in May if the proper methods are employed. Now, having thoroughly tested the mud, the explorers are in a better position to see the deceptive qualities of bad roads under the temporary influence of sun and wind. At the same time all reminiscences of the past winter's road embargo will be recorded to indicate the unusual treachery of the highways.

Much Experience in Little Time. In the one week of their own miry struggles your explorers were convinced that had we been compelled to continue them another six days the expedition might as well have been abandoned. No two cadam?" I asked Mr. Maxwell. horses could have stood the strain three weeks in succession. Humanity was not to be lost sight of, and it was fortunate that fine spring weather came to the rescue of Beaver and Bucephalus at the most op-

portune time. A Pittsburg firm came also to the aid of the three explorers. Our wagon was fitted with springs at Burgettstown by the Skiles Spring Company. We needed them badly. What springs the heavy coach had were smashed all to pieces in our explorations of ruts and sing holes in the southern tier. Without springs the whole vehicle threatened to fall to pieces.

Just When Help Was Needed. The courtplaster had long since been exbausted, and we had all resorted in common

to one quart bottle of borse liniment-the kind that is warranted "good for both man and beast." The Skiles Company appeared at the right time. From their office at No. 122 Third avenue, Pittsburg, they shipped to us a set of their unrivaled bolster springs. They make riding easier for us and take much of the load off the wagon.

We found the roads from Raccoon creek, or the Washington county line, clear to the Ohio river in fair condition. In that distance we traversed what is called "the Beaver road," a highway extending from Frankfort Springs to the town of Beaver, and also about four miles of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville pike. The Beaver road is formed of yellow clay most of the distance with an outcropping of red clay in some parts of the woods, finally becoming sandy and gravelly along the Ohio Valley below Beaver. That portion of the Steubenville pike which we tested appeared to be in good condition only because it was traveled very little. The stone foundation which it had did not strike me as remarkably enduring. It was not real macadam, but merely stones irregularly distributed in

sunken spots. A Somewhat Primitive Region.

The extreme southern part of Beaver county is wild, very hilly and sparsely settled. Stretches of thick woodland, with here and there a clearing of scraggy land, indicated the discouragements which pioneer farmers must have met with. Descried cabins were plenty, and the one which offered the most favorable means for boiling some coffee for our noonday lunch-an open stone fire place on the outside—is illustrated by the photographer. This scarcity of pop- In Beaver county there is no attempt to point of the levees near here.

ulation accounts largely for the good roads. There have been very little hauling and

travel upon them to cut them up. But presently, when we got clear of the woods and in the glory of a magnificent sunset, caught a glimpse of the Ohio river, of burnished brass between two blue hills, we also saw a winding stretch of bad road ahead of us.

A Dangerous Road to Travel. We were riding along a ridge probably

500 feet above the river. The descent began and continued from New Sheffield to a point opposite the town of Industry. It was precipitous and very dangerous. The road was so narrow along the side of the river hill that we fairly prayed that no upward bound team would be encountered. This highway is full of ruts, ill cared for; slopes off at hazardous grade where there have been land slides, has no railing and as I have intimated is criminally narrow. Had we met a team and tumbled over the rocks, the question of damages would have been very easy for the courts to settle. Fortunately, however, we had met three wagons just be-



Where Explorers Halted for Lunch.

farm wagons were drawn by an aggregate of 13 horses. That may convey to your readers some idea of the grade and the cut-up condition of the hill road.

Now, here was a road lying through un as important as the stretch of roadway in front of the farmhouse.

4 Neglected Thoroughfate.

Yet it is an integral part of a common highway in Beaver county. It benefits the man who, living near the State line, wants to reach the court house at Beaver. It benchits the teamster from other counties, mereculties which surrounded THE DISPATCH | ly passing through Beaver county, like ourexploration at the outset, but makes its selves. In fact, it is a greater benefit to almost every one else than the farmer who owns those woods, and yet he must work out or pay the taxes to keep it in repair. The consequence is that the township roads nearer his barn and homestead are more important to him than that integral part of ticularly to confine itself to describing the the through road, and the latter is more or less neglected

> Surely here is an argument for the proposed classification of roads by the State Commission. That hillside should either be placed under the head of "county" or "State" roads and improved by the State or county at large. It should be widened, the ruts filled up and a railing built clear along

From a point opposite Industry to the Vanport ferry there should be a river road. tangent every few hundred yards and goes that highway was built are not hidden. It hack to the foot of the hill, then returning may be smoother riding, but riders can ob- by right angles again to the river. The road serve bad and good workmanship just the is gravelly by nature, but bits of rocks and

A Township's Rond Troubles We ferried across the river at Vanport to testing the roads in both seasons. May John Maxwell, a farmer, advised us not to cross there, but to travel on to Phillipsburg by the new river road through Moon township. He said it was built a few years ago at great expense, but ever since then has been sliding into the river at different points. Attempts to repair it have swallowed all the available public money in Moon township, and taxes being devoted to it year after year have caused all other township roads to be neglected. Things have come to such a pass this year that the two supervisors elected by the township have resigned rather than be worried to death by that Phillipsburg road trouble. Here was a case, Mr. Maxwell thought, where there could have been greater intelligence used in surveying and building a road. Had the

> general law or system, he did not see how such an imbroglio was possible. "What ideas have your people on ma-"Dead leaves and brush wood," was the gentleman's laconic answer, and then, lest I would not understand him, he added: "They

State been directing the work through some

mix well. From Vanport to Beaver.

In order to test Beaver county macadam of that mixture, Maxwell advised me to try the new Phillipsburg road. I had him ex-amine our wagon. He said we could get



Quaint Old Church at Z-lienople through it we all leaned heavily to the upper side so as to keep the wagon balanced away from the river land slides. He also thought it would be best to weight down the upper side of the wagon with a few hundred pounds of rock. "Your rope from Washington county will do for the purpose," he

We did not take the Phillipsburg road, but crossed the river at Vanport. From here into Beaver town the road was in excellent condition, being equivalent to a street, the roadway having been constructed with a view to side drainage, sloping to either gutter.

Roads That Are Built to Last. But I forgot to say that we had to stop all night with Robert Trotter, a farmer in Moon township. He is an Irishman, and is full of good ideas on the road question. He enof good ideas on the road question. He en-thusiastically described to me the historic roads of Ireland, paved on top as they are with bits of limestone and granite; so scientifically made that each separate piece of stone passes first through a sieve to secure regularity in size. He says it took two centuries and more to get such highways in Ireland. "But," said he, "there must be a beginning some time in the United States, and I think I have lived to see the beginning now.

are only told to repair the roads where they have sunk, filled in, or broadened out beyond proper limits. Nothing is ever said about macadamizing. Limestone is not found in every part of the county, and we former than the proper to fetch it from a disfarmers are too poor to fetch it from a distance at our own expense. Other kind of stone of course exists, but it is not so good

"I am in favor of one thing though," continued Mr. Trotter, "and that is the working out of road taxes by the farmers.

Working Out Road Taxes. "As it is in this country to-day if we pay our taxes in money, it is used to pay mere boys and old men, whom the township employs. They come out here, and as they are too young to know what a roadway should be like, or too old to do the hard work, the roads are miserably repaired. But let us farmers do the work ourselves. We are interested in the roads in front and around our own property. We take our teams and all our able-bodied men, and, suppose we do sit on the fence and swap stories, that road comes out better repaired in the end than by the other system. The State will make a mistake if it compels the payment of money taxes."

This is an expedition "flying light," as

the steamboatmen here on the Ohio say, and with little baggage to weight us down we passed through Beaver town on a trot, merely stopping to take on a courier to carry this letter, which will not be finished until we reach the Butler county line this after-

We dined with a farmer named Hezekiah Clark, on the Harmony road. From his doorstep he enjoys the view of a long stretch of bad road, embracing sink-holes which we actually found covered over with hay and straw. Imagine roads made with such ma-

The Lancaster County Method.

"In Laneaster county," where I used to live," said Mr. Clark, "they allowed the farmers to work out their road taxes, but the farmers had to do it in ignorance of what their taxes would be. In other words each farmer was expected to put in so many days' work on the roads. After that the roads were carefully inspected, and the poor work iscovered. Then the tax levy was made and the farmers had to pay in money the cost of making over the bad work. Here the system is just the other way. The tax levy is made first and in consequence the roads suffer.

Beyond Farmer Clark's the Harmony road is in fair condition because of the weather, but it, like all other country roads in Pennsylvania, lacks solidity. It traverses New Sewickley township in Beaver county.

One Year's Tax Expenditure. From the statement of the Supervisors John Eckert and George Zinkham, nailed to a telegraph pole by the wayside, I find that in one-half of the township \$1,293 out of the road tax duplicate of \$1,323 was worked out by the farmers. In the other half \$1,111 out of the road tax duplicate of \$1,160 was worked out by taxables. In the whole township only \$6 85 was spent for stone, while \$120 was spent for plank and

There are very bad roads reported from the northern section of Beaver county, but we are pushing on to tell you about the good roads in the Pennsylvania Dutch regions, of Butler county, and the wretched highways in the oil fields of the same county. Our photographer went on ahead by horseback to the German settlements about Zelienople and sends back a picture of a very quaint stone church built by the German Lutherans in that aged town about 75 years ago. It is given with this letter. Butler county will be fully treated in the next letter.

CHARGES AGAINST A WARDEN.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATUR. COLUMBUS, April 18 .- An evening paper devotes eight columns, with accompanying illustrations, to an exposition of alleged criminal conduct on the part of W. R. Cherrington, late Deputy Warden at the Ohio Penitentiary, who resigned some weeks ago to accept a position at Jeffersonville, Ind. It charges him with the murder of Convict Clark Ours, in December, 1888. Cherrington was susended at the time for 30 days, pending an uvestigation. He is charged with entering into a conspiracy with Convict C. M. Lock-ard to place counterfeit money at the residence, in the clothes and buggy of prison physician Clemmer, to secure his discharge by making it appear that Clemmer was en-gaged with a band of counterfeiters.

He is also charged with planning and se curing the escape of Lockard, November 3 ast, in return for favors as a conspirator. Lockard was captured at Elmore, O., some weeks ago, and shot in the mouth in an effort to escape by jumping from a train. davits from Lockard, who details his connection with Cherrington and their various plans. Some circumstantial evidence is offered in support of the affidavits of Lockard. The charges will be investigated by the new prison management.

PARNELL'S CONSENT ASKED

To a Convention of the Irish National League to be Held at Baltimore.

ST. Louis, April 18.-The Executive Committee of the Irish Land League not having yet heard from Mr. Parnell in regard to the advisibility of holding a national convention, concluded to close up its business and adjourn, which it did at noon to-

Mr. Parnell will be written to and the convention scheme strongly urged upon him. If he consents to it the convention will be held at Baltimore some time next

KILLED BY A CHILD.

An 11-Year-Old Boy Fires a Fatal Shot at His Father's Assallant.

TEXABRANA, April 18 .- To-day at noo S. W. Stewart was shot and killed by the 11-year-old son of B. K. Sweet at the latter's saloon on Front street. The elder Sweet had a difficulty with Stewart, getting the worst of it, and leaving the building, when the son seized a 45-caliber British bulldog pis-tol and shot Stewart through the back of the head, killing him instantly. The boy is under arrest. Public feeling concerning the case is divided.

ICE IMPEDES NAVIGATION.

Jam in the St. Lawrence Prevents Vessel

Reaching the Ocean. MONTREAL, April 18 .- The ice jam in the narrows at Cape Rouge is the only impediment to the opening of navigation to the ocean and it is predicted by shipping men that the ice will not move until high tide, due on the 22d.

Steamers are now running regularly be-tween Montreal and Lake St. Petersburg and between Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence.

BATON ROUGE UNDER WATER.

The River is Higher Than Ever Before

Knewn at That Polut. BATON ROUGE, April 18.-The river rose 11/4 inches during the past 24 hours, water ever known here. The water is flooding a portion of Front street, and is up in the store of Garig, Redy & Hart. Very little further rise will cause disaster at some

build roads so that they will endure. Scientific road making is not known here. We A STATESMAN'S WOES.

Congressman Culbertson's Fences Are Sadly Endangered by a

FIERCE FIGHT FOR THE SPOILS.

The Struggle for the Meadville Postoffice is Just Now CAUSING ANY AMOUNT OF TROUBLE,

Two Other Nominations in His District Are Held Up in the Senate. Congressman Culbertson has been forced

to withdraw his recommendation that O. H. Hollister be appointed postmaster of Meadville. He was emphatically informed that such action would cost him his seat. Now he is in a quandary as to the proper course to pursue.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The Meadville postoffice contest promises to be a good rival to the one at McKeesport, with the exception in its features that the name of the person recommended by the Congressman has not been sent to the Senate. A week ago O. H. Hollister was recommended by Congressman Culbertson for the place.

The announcement of this fact made by THE DISPATCH appears to have stirred up not only the immediate friends of other candidates, but of other citizens. Protests were immediately forwarded to the Postmaster General making vigorous representations why Mr. Hollister should not be appointed to the place, among other things directly attacking his probity while in office in Meadville, where he has been an officeholder in one capacity or another almost ever since the war.

HIS SEAT AT STAKE,

Mr. Culbertson was also informed that if he wanted to insure his re-election he must county, which, with his own county of Erie, comprises his Congressional district. Mr. Culbertson hastened to recall his recommendation of Mr. Hollister, though the papers accompanying the latter's application were under course of examination by the Post-master General.

The matter is now in its former state, with at least equal chances for the appointment of another than Hollister, but the fight has assumed such a complexion that Mr. Culberson may consider it "good politics" to defer making another recommendation till after the interesting episode of the nomina-tion of a Congressman for the Erie-Crawford listrict. The truth is there is just now a deal of masterly inactivity among Congressmen who are seeking a renomination in the matter of recommending appointments, and it is probable not much more will be done in that line until after the nominations are

AN EXCELLENT PLAN.

By keeping appointments in abeyance Congressmen can hold to their support all of the candidates for all of the postoffices in their district, for no matter who may be nominated the present incumbent of the Congressional shoes has power to fill all or nearly all of the postoffices previous to the

expiration of his term.

This is a powerful weapon with which to local influence to give their fealty to the sitting Congressman to secure his renomination, and the only wonder is that under the circumstances Mr. Culbertson should have recommended one whose nomination los postmaster of Meadville would be sure to provoke dangerous opposition to his own nomination and election to Congress. Mr. Culbertson seems to have similar trouble in Titusville and in Corry. In the former place Gilmore, the nominee, has the intense opposition of the friends of Chairman Andrews, of the State Committee, and the nomination is held up, apparently

against Mr. Culbertson's own will. RATHER INTERESTING. Mr. Britton, the former Republican postmaster at Corry, was nominated on his recommendation, simply because Mr. Britton had a tremendous popular following Whether on account of the lukewarmness of the friendship of Britton for Culbertson, or for other reasons, the confirmation of this nominee was also held up, and this interesting condition of things marks the progress

A BILL FOR THE BANKS.

of filling the postoffices in many places in

Senator Hiscock Introduces a Measure to Base Circulation on All Kinds of Bonds-Iron, Cotton and Wheat

Also in the Swim. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Senator Hiscock to-day introduced a bill to provide that national banks may secure their circulation by deposits of Government, State, railway and municipal bonds of at least par market value and not in default of interest for ten years past, the amount of cerculation not to to exceed 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds, except in the case of Government onds, upon which notes equal to their full face value may be issued.

The following securities shall also be re-ceived as a basis of circulation: First mortgage loans secured on improved real estate at not exceeding 50 per cent of its assessed value, when guaranteed by corpora-tions of good financial standing; certificates of deposit of gold and silver coin and bullion; storage warrants and warehouse receipts of pig iron, cotton and wheat in ponsible companies, these commodities to be insured in reliable companies. The percentage of circulation issued shall not exceed 75 per cent of their face value except in the case of gold and silver. The banks are required upon the demand of the Secre-tary of the Treasury to make good any shrinkage in value in their deposits. The circulating notes issued under the provisions of the act are made redeemable in 50-year 2

per cent government bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury shall set apart from the amount paid in previously by the national banks as tax on circulation, and from the fund now in the Treasury ac cumulated from the non-presentation of circulation lost or destroyed in the hands of the people, \$20,000,000 as a guarantee fund for the protection of bank depositors, and an amount equal to one-tenth of 1 per cent per annum upon deposits shall be paid into the Treasury after the passage of this act as an addition to this fund, this payment to cease when the fund becomes large enough to provide the requisite protection and reimburse apart for the formation of the fund.

WANAMAKER PAVORS IT.

A Bill to Grant Postoffice Employes an Annual Leave With Pay.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- There was re ferred to the Postmaster General for his opinion the bill introduced in the House providing for 15 days leave of absence annually for clerks and employes attached to and is now 21/2 inches above the highest first, second and third class postoffices, after a service of one year. The Postmaster General, in a letter transmitted to the committee, says he favors this provision except to third-class postoffices, as he regards it as to tween this place and C the interest of the service to give clerks and is to begin in 90 days.

employes attached to first and second class postoffices an opportunity to rest and enjoy their home life for a brief period each year without loss of pay.

He estimates the additional cost of granting these leaves of absence at \$194,537 per

BLAINE'S VICTORY.

He Untangles a Dangerous Snarl in the Pau American Conference-The Work is Completed and the Southern Trip Begins To-Night.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- This was to have been the last day of the Pan-American Congress, but as the discussion progressed differences were developed which bid fair to block the way to a conclusion unless much time should be consumed and unless some concessions should be made. Mr. Blaine, who had been absent at a Cabinet meeting, came into the conference room late in the afternoon, when the controversy seemed far from a conclusion. He asked a recess, and then invited the Committee on General Welfare to join him in considering the matter. Recess was had, and Mr. Blaine and the committee retired They were gone scarcely half an hour.
Upon returning, Mr. Blaine asked Vice
President Zegarra to preside, and then from
the latter's place at the long table, Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. President, I am very happy to announce that any vital difference upon any question connected with the scheme of arbitration, connected with the scheme of arbitration, which two hours ago might have been feared, is, I hope, entirely removed, and the resolutions of the honorable gentleman, Mr. Quintana, have been simply changed from being in perpetuity to run at even dates with the treaty of arbitration. So they stand and fall together. They are born together, and if they die, they will die together; but we shall hope both their lives will be perpetual. [Applause.] The Blaine substitute was put and car

ried with acclamation and cheers, save from Chili, which did not vote. The vital business of the conference was thus ended. The work was done. Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Blaine and to the United States for Mr. Romero, of Mexico, and were enthusiastically adopted by the Southern delegates.

The conference will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock to sign the minutes of to-day's clos-ing session. Secretary Blaine will then de-liver a closing address and the delegates, at 12 o'clock, will call upon President Harriappoint another than Hollister to the most important Government office in Crawford their hall the conference will be formally declared adjourned. Late to-night Secre-tary Blaine decided that the journey through the South shall begin Saturday night at 11 o'clock. Sunday will be spent

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR ALL.

quietly at Old Point Comfort.

The House Postoffices Committee Take Action Affecting 2,000 Towns.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads today authorized Representative Chandler, of Massachusetts, to report to the House in a modified form the Blount bill to provide for the erection of postoffice buildings. As amended it authorizes the Postmaster General to construct at his discretion buildings at any place at which the gross receipts of the postoffice for two years or more preceding shall have exceeded \$3,000, or in county seats, \$2,500 each year. The cost of such buildings shall not exceed \$25,000 in any case. Where the receipts do not exceed \$2,500 the cost of the building is to be limited to \$20,000, and receipts to the amount of \$2,000 entitles a place to a building not exceeding \$15,000 in cost.

The Postmaster General is authorized to receive donations of ground as sites for the erection of such buildings, and, when necessarv, to purchase ground at a price not exceeding \$5,000. The bill appropriates for the fiscal year 1891, \$2,000,000. There are nearly 2,000 places in the country that will be affected by the passage of this bill.

THREE CERTAINLY COMING.

The Americas Club Has Secured Reed, Mc-Comes and Clarkson as Orators. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, April 18,-Harry Paul, M. H. Reed, A. L. Logan and W. M. Gibbs, was the array of names registered from Pittsburg at Willard's this morning.

Club, who are here to make final arrange ments with regard to speakers for the coming banquet. Speaker Reed, Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson and Representative McComus. of Maryland, are three excellent orators wh have agreed to be present and possibly other good ones will go. The Pittsburg party re-

They represented members of the Americus

turned home this evening. EIFFEL AND EDISON.

The Great Inventors Propose to Erect at Chicago a Tower Higher Than the Original-A Million Colored

Lights for It. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CHICAGO, April 18 .- Mr. Eiffel, who erected the great Eiffel tower, which formed such an important and successful feature of the recent International Exposition in Paris. has made a proposition to the World's Fair directors to erect a similar structure here and provide the entire capital needed for its construction should the directors approve of his proposition. It will be the joint erection of M. Eiffel and Thomas A. Edison, and will surpass in altitude the original structure by at least 500 feet. Mr. Edison, it is said, contemplates placing 1,000,000 multi-colored electric incandescent lights upon the structure and make it one of the most marvelous and beautiful spectacles

ever witnessed in the world. Warren F. Leland, who has just returned from New York, says that the New York merchants and business men are inclined to give the fair all the assistance they can, There is a feeling of resignation, and as New York is prosperous and generous, she will contribute her share of good will to the en

GOTHAM RETURNING TO GAS.

Mayor Grant, of New York, Objects to the Price of Electric Lights. NEW YORK, April 18 .- The Gas Commission, at a meeting to-day, practically sat down upon the electric light companies and declared itself in favor of gas for illuminating the city. The meeting was called for the purpose of awarding the contracts for lighting the city for a year from May 1. Mayor Grant said that the electric light companies had combined on high prices, and that in view of their stand, he was ready to go ahead and use gas. Representatives of the elec-tric light companies tried to explain that they were justified in asking the increased rates, but the Mayor refused to listen to them, and indefinitely postponed the con-sideration of the bids for electric lighting.

A contract for lighting 3,680 lamps was

ract was signed last night for the con-

awarded to the Equitable Gas Light Company at \$12 a lamp, and action on the rest of the work was deferred until it had been HAVANA, April 18 .- A reign of terro ascertained why the Standard Gas Company had not put in a bid for the work, as required by their charter. BROWNSVILLE, TEX., April 18 .- A con-

THE BLOODY GROUND

and Remarkable Conflict.

A BAND OF MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS

Ambuscade a Company of Militia Sent to Effect Their Capture.

FIVE OF THE SOLDIERS SHOT DOWN. Reinforcements Have Been Ordered Out and More

Another pitched battle has reddened the soil of Harlan county, Ky. A company of militia endeavor to surprise an outlaw band at midnight. The soldiers were ambuscaded and five of them shot on the first fire. Further fighting is anticipated.

Trouble is Expected.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LOUISVILLE, April 18 .- News of a hot fight in Harlan county, Ky., between the military and mountain desperadoes, was received here this afternoon. Complete details were not given, but enough is known to indicate that it is one of the most serious affairs that has yet occurred in the Kentucky mountains, as it is the first time that the mountaineers have given battle to the

Harlan county is in the southeastern part of the State, and is very mountainous and wild. It is the seat of the Turner-Howard fend, which has cost a number of lives in the last few years, and has been fully detailed in the columns of THE DISPATCH. This afternoon a dispatch sent by courier to the railroads and thence by wire was received from Harlan Court House, the seat of justice of Harlan county, giving an outline of the fight.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. This was confirmed an hour later by a telegram addressed to Adjutant General Hall, of the State Guards, at Frankfort. The telegram was sent by W. C. Thompson, the officer in charge of the State arsenal, who had been sent by General Hill several days ago to Harlan Court House. When the time for the session of the Circuit Court at Harlan Court House drew near the Judge applied to the Governor of the State for a militis guard.

A number of cases connected with the Turner-Howard feud were to be tried, and the Judge teared violence. The Governor sent a company of State troops to guard him. These troops consisted of 20 men from Harrodsburg, 15 from Lexington and 3 from Lancaster. Captain E. H. Gaither, of Harrodsburg, was in charge of the party. Lieutenant James Milton commanded the Lexington division. Sergeant Harry Ander-son, of Louisville, was also sent up, and Sergeant Will Gordon, Lieutenant Janes and Dr. Duval, surgeon of Frankfort, were also along.

Tuesday afternoon Captain Gaither was informed that a considerable party of men under the ban of law had fortified them-selves in the Black Mountains, 17 miles east of Harlan Court House. They were commit-ting depredations, and defied arrest. The party was said to number about 30, and Captain Gaither was asked by the civil authorities to arrest them.

Captain Gaither made up a detail of 16 men under the command of Lieutenant Milton, Sergeant Pullian and Corporal

A MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD.

Blanton, and sent them after the outlaws. They left Harlan Court House about sunlown. They traveled until midnight when they drew near the fortification of the outlaws, which was a log house at the foot of one of the spurs of Black Mountain. It had ormerly been a farmer's residence but was now given over to the outlaws. About 600 yards from it was a log barn. The troops expected to catch the men they wanted in the house, and they approached it cautiously. This was at 12:10 o'clock Wednesday morning. As they passed near

the barn a volley from 20 or 30 Winchesters and double-barreled shot guns was fired PIVE OF THEM HIT.

Fortunately the darkness rendered exact aim impossible, but five of the militia men were hit and more or less seriously wounded. The soldiers, who are chiefly lads of 19 or were at first demoralized by the ambus cade and unexpected volley, but their officers rallied them in a few moments from the shelter of the trees poured a fire into the barn. Although few in number and with one-third of their men wounded, the militia spread out and completely sur-

ounded the barn. They kept up such a hot fire that the outlaws, although probably superior in num-ber, did not dare to venture out. The outlaws returned the fire, but the soldiers sheltered by the darkness and trees, were not hit. After the first excitement the troops did no firing except an occasional shot to warp the outlaws that they were still besieged. In that manner they held the

siege until daylight. Two roads led to the barn. These were cut off by pickets, who were instructed to allow none of the country people to pass for fear they might carry assistance to the out-laws. At daylight Corporal Blanton was sent to Harlan Court House for reinforcenents. He left both parties in the position lescribed, and nothing further is known of the issue of the combat as there has been no message from either besieger or besieged. REINFORCEMENTS TO THE FRONT.

Corporal Blanton made his journey safely and saw Officer Thompson, who sent a notification of the affair to Adjutant General Hill. His telegram was brief, "There was a fight at Black saying: Mountain on the 16th. Five soldiers were wounded. It is not known how many natives were killed." The dispatch concludes with a request for direc-tions. The remainder of the troops at Harlan Court House at once marched to the aid of their companions. It is believed that a severe fight will take place as soon as the additional troops reach the place, as the outlaws are fortified, well armed with Winchesters, and swear they will not surrender and the soldiers are determined and wan revenge for those who have been shot down. How badly the latter are wounded is no

There were rumors of an attack on troops last week by the partisans of Will Jennings, a leader of the Howard faction, on trial for murder, but on Saturday morning Jennings was acquitted, and it was believed that danger from that source was over. It was said that if an attempt was made to carry off Jennings as a convict his friends would certainly make an attack. A detective from Missouri answer to a charge of being accessory to a

CUBA TERRORIZED BY BANDITS. Sandreds of Wealthy Planters Flee to the

Cities for Safety.

prevails in Santiago de Cuba, owing to the daring raids of two bodies of bandits who have been raiding the country. The outlaws recently engaged in a conflict with the guards and three of the latter were killed. The authorities thereupon decided to take severe measures for the repression of the bandits, and troops are now pursuing them. It is stated that the fear of the bandits is struction of a standard gauge railroad be-tween this place and Corpus Christi. Work so great that 300 persons have fled from their estates and gone to the city for safety. | porarily insane.

A WELL-PAID CLASS.

Freestone Contractors Tell Why They Advertise for Foreign Labor-The Pres-Once Again the Scene of a Desperate ident of the Cutters' Union Gives the Men's Side.

BOSTON, April 18 .- A sub-committee of the joint Congressional committee on the investigation of the workings of the emigrant laws listened to testimony at the State House to-day in relation to the action of the freestone contractors in advertising for foreign labor.

Frederick C. Markham, of Providence, President of the New England Freestone Contractors' Association, testified that the objects of the association was protection against similar organizations of the cutters. The contractors had tried to have the diffi-culties between the bodies settled by arbitration, and had submitted a proposition of arbitration. This was refused by the cutters. His organization had advertised for foreign laborers because

after advertising in other new New England States and in New York the contractors could not obtain men enough to do this work. Foreign laborers who might respond to the advertisements were to come just as they pleased. No arrangement had been made for the repayment of their passage money. No foreign laborers had arrived

Orlando W. Norcross, of Norcross Bros., builders, said that the situation was that 210 men were refusing to work eight hours a day at 50 cents an hour and were bringing an enforced idleness upon a lot more men, and were then craving the public sympathy. The Cutters' Association controlled business; these 200 men in the Cutters' Association got higher wages, worked harder and drank more rum than any other 200 workmen in the country.

J. J. Murphy, President of the

J. J. Murphy, President of the Freestone Cutters' Union, declared that the cause of the trouble was that the contractors had made no answer to the notice of the union that they should demand 50 cents an hour after April 1. The only persons barred from membership in the Freestone Cutters' Union were aliens who had but just come to this country and men who had been expelled.

WILL NEVER BE BUILT.

One Pennsylvania Official Not Alarmed by the South Penn Revival-The Persons Interested Are Decidedly Roticent Upon the Subject. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 .- The reor-

ganization of the South Penn Railroad, with George F. Baer as President, and representatives of the Vanderbilt interests in the board, was the absorbing topic of discussion in railroad circles to-day. The Reading officials declined to talk about the change to-day, and Mr. Baer was equally reticent. He was one of the directors of the Reading Railroad until recently, and is still President of the Reading Iron Works, The Reading people declined either to affirm or deny the report that the South Penn road, if completed, will be connected with the Reading system, and as the rival of the Pennsylvania west of Harrisburg. The Reading's line at present runs only to Harrisburg. It is understood that the road will be finished at once, unless stopped by litigation. The Reading people are very reticent to-day, and one of the officials winked significantly when asked about the reorganization of the South Penn. The impression prevailed in some quarters that Mr. Corbin has had a hand in the movement; that he wants certain concessions

from the Pennsylvania, and that he will try to hold the South Penn over its head and A prominent official of the Pennsylvania Railroad said to-day: "The South Penn Railroad cannot be built. I fail to see how Mr. Baer and the others can do anything. The courts decided against them some time ago, and, it is probable that they will decide against them again, I don't see anything n the present movement-I mean in the election of officers which took place yesterlay-except a desire on the part of the owners of the road to have the organization mpleted. I guess that will be about the

end of it for the present."

CASTLE GARDEN CLOSED.

The Gates Are Closed to the Pursuers of Happiness and Wealth. NEW YORK, April 18--This was the last day on which immigrants will be landed at Castle Garden. The 320 steerage passengers who came here to-day per the Bohemia and

Hamburg were the last to pass through the The Emigration Comissioners held their valedictory meeting and heard read the termination of the contract between them and the Treasury Department. The part of the contract, however, which states that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make procare of the Commissioners still holds good. Superintendent Jackson still retains his position, and so do the gatekeeners, nurses and stewardesses. The barge office will be ready to receive immigrants to-morrow.

MEXICO'S RAILROAD SUBSIDIES Begin to be Burdensome and a Loan is to be

CITY OF MEXICO, April 18.-Finance Minister Dublan, under date of April 15 sent a communication to Congress in which. after mentioning the great progress made in railroad building and the consequent large amount in subsidies granted by the Government, which have been and are being paid by the Custom House, he demands author-ization to negotiate a loan not to exceed the mount actually owing to railroads for subsidies, the loan to be negotiated with banks. he railroads themselves or private parties The Minister promises that the subsidies all not be increased nor new ones granted. and states that the scheme is merely a conversion of the debt to railroads. It is be-lieved the proposal will be approved by Congress without a dissenting vote.

CORTEZ MUST RETURN TO CUBA. Where He Will Stand Trial for Embezzling

Government Funds. New York, April 18 .- An argument was made before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court to-day in the habeas corpus proceedings brought to review the decision of United States Commissioner Shields, who had ordered that Luis Oteiga Y. Cortez should be returned to Cuba to stand trial on a charge of embezzling money belonging to the Spanish Govern

The Judge sustained the action of the Commissioner and remanded Cortez to the custody of the United States Marshal. Cortez will not be sent to Cuba at once, as his lawyers propose to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE. A Despairing Wife and Mother Stabs Her-

self While Insane

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 18.-Mrs. Ruick was found dead in her bed yesterday, at her home on the mountain on the Newburgh plank road about five miles from Ellenville. She had stabbed herself to the heart.

Mrs. Ruick whose husband is in an in-sane asylum, had a family of small children and was in straitened circumstances. It is thought that her troubles made her tem

The American Federation of

33 in Line for the S UGGLE OF MAY 1. GREA President | Plainly States the

ALL STRIKERS TO BE SUSTAINED

Pla 22 mpaign.

Status of the Present Troubles at Chicago and Elsewhere.

INCREASE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, states that everything is in readiness for the eight-hour battle to be inaugurated May 1. The carpenters and joiners, who are to lead the movement, will be sustained by all the power and money of the entire order.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, April 18 .- Bradstreet's tomorrow will contain the following: Within less than a fortnight the American Federation of Labor, a body claiming about 630,000 members, promises to begin their "campaign" to secure the reduction of the number of hours of labor which shall constitute a day's labor to eight. It is of interest to know authoritatively just what the Federation want and how they propose to go to work to secure it. Manufacturers, contractors, merchants and others will therefore find the following official letter, covering points which they are likely to want to know about at an early day. The President of the American Federation of Labor writes to Bradstreet's as follows:

SIR-Sufficient notice having been given to all contractors and other parties interested that on and after the 1st of May, 1890, the wage workers affliated with the American Federation of Labor would adopt the eight-hour day as a limit of the day's work, it is now the duty of the executive officers to secure the desired result with the least outlay of time and money.

THE TIME HAS COME.

The history of the industrial development of this country shows that the eight-hour day cannot be much longer deferred. The cam paign is on, the hosts have been marshaled, drilled, ammunition has been and is being provided, and the public sympathy and sentiment has been aroused, and the grand army of labor is ready for the battle. Meetings will be held in the great centers of population from Maine to California. Cities where manufactures are established will feel the influence. speakers have been trained to the work. Each ocal union is a citadel of power, an armory of intellectual drill and a distributing agency for eight-hour literature. Each interna-

national union is a grand division under able commanders. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. enthusiasm of past victories. Recruits are ning their ranks by hundreds and thousands and places that were unorganized are rapidly coming under the shield of that organizati The men in shops and factories and in all branches of labor will contribute to the suc cess of the movement and pearly a million of organized men, and millions of others in sympathy, are centering their hopes and their energies upon the one given point-eight hours. The instincts of the people are with us, and many eminent thinkers sustain us. The plan of the campaign is to quicken this sentiment.

so that when the hour of action comes we shall be found prepared.

PREPARED FOR THE STRUGGLE. The union that has been selected to begin this contest has thousands working under the eight-hour and other thousands under the ninehour system. In fact, the battle lines here have been drawn, and if the employers in any large cities in the country refuse to adopt the eight hour day the carpenters will strike and will receive the support of the Federation to the fullest extent of its funds, and other trades will open their treasuries to sustain them. Many of the employers are ready to grant the con-cessions, but are held back by the power of

of the employers are ready to grant the concessions, but are held back by the power of
their organizations, and other large enployers
privately declare that they are holding back to
see if the men mean business. The prospects
of the building trades are good, and men of
brains and money will not long persist in fighting the inevitable.

The building contractors base their hope of
success upon their ability to secure a sufficient
number of non-union carpenters, and thus
create a panic in the ranks of the union men. That they will fail in this is evident for two reasons; first, that non-union men
in this instance will manifest their sympathy
with union men and second, because non-union with union men and second, because non-union men have learned that they endanger their core position when they become "scabs." The

own position when they become "scals." The union men of other trades will not work on jobs on which "scabs" are employed. THE PLAN OF ACTION. The American Federation of Labor will not scatter its forces, but will center upon the lines laid down; trade by trade, city by city, town by laid down; trade by trade, city by city, town by town, it will move along over the industrial field. As war provokes patrictism, so the strike for eight hours will arouse all the latent enthusiasm of the union men. The non-union men not in sympathy will be held back, not by physical force, but by the overwhelming influence of union sentiment. In some of the cities the employers have forced the issue by locking out some of the craftsmen of the building trades, with the hope of defeating some of the unions and thus crippling the movement. The result has proven their unwisdom, for unious out of the Federation are seeking almission, and unions that have had but little interest in the eight-hour movement are now among the most prompt in sending in their contributions to the eight-hour strike fund.

If the building interests are paralyzed because of the demands of the wage worker, the employer will be responsible. The man who has his labor to sell has the right to fix the amount he will sell and the price for which he will sell it, and, having this right, he can select his agent to make the sale for him. The demanu for eight hours has held a prominent place in the plafform of organized labor for over a quarter of a century, and some of the trades have enjoyed its advantages for years. Amid the diversity of theories advanced for the solution of the labor problem, the eight-hour movement has held its place as the measure nearest the heart of the laboring man. town, it will move along over the industrial

PERSISTENT AGITATION. Every reduction in the number of hours that should constitute a day's work has been the result of the most persistent agitation, and al-most without exception has been resisted with the same arguments that are advanced to-day against the eight-hour day. The complaint that the builders and contractors cannot afford the reduction is a confession that they ought not to make. They have had ample time to prepare for the let of May, 1890, and they must have known that their refusal to concur with the workmen would precipitate a strike, and they also know that strikes are expensive. The loss of time caused by a strike even if it last but one month, will cost the employers more than they would lose by the adoption of the eight-hour day on May I.

If it was possible to starve the men into submission, the product wouldn't be much greater even if as great, as the product under sight hours cheerfully given. Men are stimulated to activity more from hope and cheer than from despair and fear. For the employers to involve all the industrial enterprises of the year by a stubborn resistance would be a most stupid folly. Starving men of one class into submission to men of another class results in the repetition of the contest. The American Federation [Continued on Seventh Page.] against the eight-hour day. The complaint

| Continued on Seventh Page. |