

SOLID ROADS WANTED. A Summary of the Sentiment Among the Farmers in Western Pennsylvania.

THE DISPATCH EXPEDITION. Had Three Important Results, One of Which is Given Below.

The expedition recently sent out by THE DISPATCH over the country roads had three important results. In the first place, the wretched condition of public highways in the interior counties was fully exposed. My letters from day to day informed the public of the hardships and perils experienced in traversing the country roads in an ordinary farm wagon.

The sentiment among Western Pennsylvania farmers may be summed up as follows: First—The majority are in favor of some permanent improvement in rural roads. Second—All agree that the only way to make rural roads permanent is to macadamize them. Third—Farmers are conservative about beginning any general improvement of this character until the cost of cost and financial ways and means, is first settled.

The wear on wagons. It would be strange, indeed, if the farmers did not want some improvement in the roads. Talk to any of them, and they will admit that the wear and tear on their wagons and horses this winter and spring has been frightful. As if to bear out this statement, more than one blacksmith and wagon repairer told me in the course of my journey that never before did they experience such a busy season as this. I remember that in coming down this side of Laurel Hill we lost a bolt from our brake. Stopping at the first village, McClaughlintown, we found our road, as the proprietor said, "It is such a common thing for wagons to be shaken apart to pieces coming down the wash-out road of that mountain that we always had a good safe for bolts."

DOUBLE TEAMING EVERYWHERE. We became so accustomed to seeing four horses attached to one wagon that our little team of two horses looked lonesome to us. For a farmer in many parts of this State to hitch to his wagon more than two horses was utterly impracticable. He had to stop plowing for a day and hitch on the other team also. If he had only two horses, he had either to hire a third team from his neighbor or stay at home. Hard work depreciates horse stock. It costs more to feed them, and in spite of that they wear out sooner on hard work.

ROADS TO BE IMPROVED. It is to be feared that at this time we are not doing as well as we could in the matter of road-making. It depended entirely on how much rain it fell that night, or the next few days, the case may have been quite different from what we were riding upon a stoned road. There it was solid, either rain or shine, and could estimate our rate of speed to a nicety. But how much is it going to cost to macadamize the principal roads of Pennsylvania, and where is the money to come from? Is the question asked. The duties of the farmer, before they will say they are ready to begin a general improvement. Agricultural interests declare that they are already overtaxed by heavy taxation. Many of them believe that they are bearing heavy burdens than the corporations. One would think that at first blush it seems like a fair thing for the farmer to pay for the roads that he uses, but when it is found that the State will take the roads under its charge, and care for them. The proposition to appropriate something like

ONLY THE FIRST COST. Yet, it entirely takes away the enthusiasm of the man, who, confessing that he would save money if he had better roads, and admitting that the only way to make the roads to be macadamized them, hesitates at a temporarily increased taxation. He entirely loses sight of the fact that after the roads are once built, they will be a source of revenue. Then, taxes for the road's maintenance would really be trivial—far less than they are at present. This is a statement that can only be made by those who are on the ground. It is true on the part of the old National Road between Washington and Uniontown. The cost of keeping that thoroughfare in repair is less than its annual maintenance, and it is true in either of those counties. Why? Simply because it was properly built in the beginning and well macadamized. We also found it true on the part of the old Philadelphia turnpike, as I showed at some length in a previous article.

TAXES ARE WASTED NOW. In the columns of THE DISPATCH recently, Fred C. Howe proposed a financial scheme for the country roads, as follows: "The county should proceed to sell bonds to

the amount required to construct the roads. Such bonds can usually be disposed of readily, and if they are long-time bonds doubtless the county will receive a larger sum than the amount of the loan. In case 5 per cent is the rate of interest paid on the bonds, by creating a sinking fund of 3 per cent at compound interest, the entire principal may be paid off in about 25 years, and the county will have increased in taxation.

THE DIFFERENCE IN FIGURES. In "Glimmer's Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets and Improvements" the following table, resulting from trials made with a dynamometer on a level, is given to show the force of traction in pounds upon several different kinds of road surface in a conventional farm wagon and load being one ton of 2,240 pounds.

UNIFORM IS THE IDEA. That plenty of plain, everyday Pennsylvania farmers, who know nothing about the highway of foreign countries, will subscribe to you, by their actual experience in 20, 40 or 60 years of farming, that he had finally come to the conclusion that dirt roads are completely worthless. He had tried this and that plan, and how they found that, where the roads were not built at once in approved macadam style, the country would make them in a better way in stone year after year until bottom was found. A few I saw did who contended that with properly made drains, well-constructed drains, and a good drainage system to the width of wheel tires, it is still possible to have good dirt roads, but in the end they all had to confess that the country is not fit to have a dirt road, a great factory, or some other cause, would suddenly lead to heavy hauling in that locality, the roads could not last because there is no bottom to them.

AFRAID OF CORRUPTION. But beyond the matter of financial help individual counties would still prefer to have the control of the roads within themselves. They are afraid that if the State were to create an army of office holders to manage and work upon the roads, as much as 50 per cent of every appropriation made by the Legislature for improvement of the roads would never reach the roads—that it would be required to pay salaries. This leads to a suggestion that the State appropriation be divided and distributed among the counties in the same way that the State school appropriation is now distributed, and that the county engineers be constituted the agents of the State in different townships set under his supervision. Supervisors now receive the minimum of salary, and it is contended that if they were developed, but his arms were this and his hands his claws. His legs were shrunk to skin and bone, and crooked up like the legs of a scorpion. His body was not hairy, but the breast and front of the body were badly burned and callous with crouching up against the sun. His head was so hot that it suffered in the same way. With the aid of some diplomacy he was induced to get out and strike a gait. Down he hopped off the bed and jumped into the road, and he was a kangaroo and a very speedy bulldog. Then he bounced onto the bed again. It was the most debased and revolting libel placed in the county. The State will try to create a talk, during which the strange creature sat on the bed hugging his body to his chest. He showed that he possessed a fair share of intelligence, and seemed to be quite clear on all points except the reason why he goes about in such an excessively simple costume.

RELIEVED IN GOD. Thinking, perhaps, it was some form of a religious mania, he was questioned about it and he answered very intelligently that he read the Bible and believed in God, and that he was a religious man. He had a religion, but he was not a religionist. He was living. Beside him was a violin, and it looked curiously out of place in the den. It is said he can play it, but as there was no one to hear him, he never had a chance to hear him play. He seemed proud of the instrument, and kept it rolled up in a newspaper. There was no furniture in the room, except that the water didn't come through the roof so badly. There were large holes in the walls, however, and it was no wonder that he hid himself over the fire in winter to keep warm.

THE WORKING GIRL'S AIM. Her Ambition for Improvement Indicated Social Progress. Miss Grace H. Dodge, discussing the wages of female workers in the Illustrated American, says: "When we find girls whose average weekly wage is \$3.25, with whom the greater number are under 18, banding themselves together to secure through their clubs opportunities for education and improvement, we are struck by the wisdom of their action; and we are glad to see that they are not content with their present position, but are striving to advance themselves by every means in their power. They are a body which needs development by proper physical training; his mind and character as well as his muscular strength and needs of the lady made whom he had to deal. Religion and the three R's are excellent things for poor boys and apprentices, in London and everywhere else, but they do not form a sufficient success as a breadwinner requires instruction and training in the line of his calling as auxiliary to the practical knowledge and skill acquired from day to day in the shop.

LADIES' LONDON SHIRTS. Percelle, matting Oxford, oxford, faneels. Most complete assortment shown. JOS. HORN'S & Co's., Fort Avenue Block.

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LIKE A KANGAROO. An Old Man Living as a Beast on a Lonely Mountain.

A WILD, SAD SPECIMEN OF MANKIND. One of The Most Astonishing Cases of Human Depravity Yet Discovered.

OTTAWA, May 30.—A number of reporters went out to investigate the case of the man Zimmerman, who was said to be running about naked and destitute on the mountain six miles southeast of Grimsby. The trip revealed one of the most astonishing cases of human depravity ever seen in a civilized country. The idea of a human being living for over 35 years in a log shack, stark naked, hopping about like a kangaroo, and stealing out in the twilight like a wild beast to get the air, is something that well might make the people smile with incredulity; but an investigation of the case proved that the facts as already briefly published are not exaggerated. The reporters found the man and had a talk with him after considerable difficulty.

NOT FIT FOR CATTLE. If the exterior of the shack was dilapidated, it is at least a favorable first impression that the interior was in a state of decay. The room, which was the living apartment and kitchen, the rain was pouring through a hundred chinks, extinguishing the fire, and the floor was a mass of mud and filth. The wind came in one side and went out the other. No humane man would keep animals in such a place. The man, however, besides the articles mentioned were three chairs and a sort of cupboard. One of the chairs was lower than the rest, with a hollow seat, and in the bottom of the seat was a hole, as though it had been used as a table or trough. The old man was alone in the room, but in an inner apartment there was a rustling movement. The door was ajar, and a light shone from within. One of the reporters put on a professional air, and announced that he was a doctor, and had come up to examine the condition of the place and the man who was reputed to live there. The old man, who said that he was the father of the person inquired for, seemed rather disinclined to let us in, but we persisted. He finally opened the door, and we entered. The man who was reputed to live there, the father of the person inquired for, seemed rather disinclined to let us in, but we persisted. He finally opened the door, and we entered. The man who was reputed to live there, the father of the person inquired for, seemed rather disinclined to let us in, but we persisted. He finally opened the door, and we entered.

RELIGION AND HORSES. How The Two Came into Collision on the Dark and Bloody Ground. Bishop Fitzgerald, who was ordained last Thursday, is one of those Christians who have never yet mistaken dyspepsia for an evidence of piety. On the contrary he tells an anecdote in a capital manner, and is the life of any crowd in which he finds himself. Recently he was in Kentucky, and he made himself in a section of Kentucky where they breed the finest horses on earth. Having to travel a distance of 15 to 20 miles of the railroad, a colored stable boy was sent with the simple and ancient language of a country negro, and I thought to utilize the time spent on the journey by doing some quiet missionary work. I began to tell him in the plainest language the old story. About the time I thought the boy was interested, another colored youth rode by us on a magnificent specimen of the equine race.

WILD HORSE OF AUSTRALIA. How the Herds Grew From Two Noble Breed Mares From England. Newcastle (England) Chronicle. It may be some 20 years or so ago, says the author of "Caswell's Picturesque Australasia," that a settler lost two valuable mares. The sand flies were bad, and driven by them, now walking and now trotting, these mares, one followed by a noble colt, never touched by man's hand, and with blood in him that could tell of Epsom and the Grand National, journeyed on their little feet, but for the fact that the owner's home is reached; but the country is rugged and not to their taste, and on they go. Another 30 miles, and a pleasant valley is reached, and the mares are standing with a sudden panic—caused, perhaps, by a party of blacks chasing native game—starts into the brush, and still wears its gait, till finally its feet bring it to the top of a hill. Recruits being poor in as civilization invaded the wild West, and when finally they were first really determinedly hunted by the white man, succeeded in taking but a few of the quieter ones, while those who escaped became sharper than the sharpest, wilder than the wildest, and fleetest than the fleetest, rebuck.

THE ORDER OF THE TALL HAT. A Strange Custom That Prevails in Certain African Villages. E. J. Glavin in St. Nicholas. There is an institution among Central African people which is not more correctly described than by terming it "the Order of the Tall Hat." There is in each district a chief who has proved by his warlike success that he, of all the chiefs, is the most powerful. A public acknowledgment is made of this fact, and the chief is carried around on men's shoulders through the different villages, the bearers proclaiming to all that he is the Mokuju Mosen of Big Chief, and so forth. In the case of a dispute are to be submitted to his judgment. Upon his return to the village, amidst dancing and singing and general feasting and joy, the chief is carried, but resembling the "stovepipe" of civilized countries, but which is built with a brim at the crown, and not at the base. This hat is hereafter worn on all great occasions, and the wearer retains until his death, when a new candidate is elected. In times gone by Daka had received the honor of election to this position, but, unfortunately, during the trouble with Liebrechts the towering emblem of peculiar distinction was burned. A sympathizing hand was wanting through the country, hearth of the old chief's hatless condition, and presented him with a red opera hat of exaggerated construction, which had probably in years past formed the contour of his head. He wore it with a red opera hat of exaggerated construction, which had probably in years past formed the contour of his head. He wore it with a red opera hat of exaggerated construction, which had probably in years past formed the contour of his head.

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ANOTHER POAHONTAS. This One Died From an Arrow Intended for the Same Captain John Smith.

It is generally known that in 1614 Captain John Smith, of Poehontas fame, made a trip to what is now Gardiner, Me., but there was an incident that occurred during that visit that is known by very few people. The Poahontas was a chief, the brother of the chief, having been quarreled with by a chief, named Seobois, famed among his tribe for her beauty and grace. She was, unfortunately, smitten at once with the gallant captain, who, by the way, and who traveled with great credit. Smith had with him a lieutenant named Hunt, who was of rather a quarrelsome disposition and prone to mutiny. When the time came for the party to depart, Hunt's mutinous spirit showed itself, and with a small party of followers he left Smith, going in an opposite direction. His party took to the sea and captured several of the tribes of Cabassas.

HARNESSING THE RHINE. Utilizing Its Power by Means of Electricity Is Now Assured. Newcastle (England) Chronicle. The immense power of the Rhine has hitherto been utilized only in turning the wheels of grist mills anchored on its shores, but the force of the flood is now about to be yoked so as to generate motor power for the cities and towns along its banks. The scheme was its origin to Carl Weiss, a civil engineer, who for 20 years has given very close attention to the study of electrical instruments used as transmitters. He first conceived the idea of utilizing the power of the Rhine at Basle to turn the factory wheels of Switzerland, and for transmission to electricity arranged machines at Basle. Having demonstrated the practical feasibility of his project, he was ably seconded by the city authorities of Basle, and good progress has already been made toward the plan. It is planned to divert the canal into which the water producing the power is run is 4,300 meters long, and 39 meters wide. The natural fall is 3.84 meters, and the volume of water which will be about 200 cubic meters per second.

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THE JUNE SHUTDOWN. What Representative Western Window Glass Jobbers Think of It.

NOT CONSIDERED A GOOD POLICY. Curtailing the Supply When the General Demand is Most Active, IN ORDER TO FORCE UP THE PRICE. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, May 30.—One of the best known jobbers in window glass in Chicago, a gentleman who is thoroughly representative of his class, said this morning that the net result of the meeting of manufacturers and jobbers in Pittsburgh last week was to bring about a better feeling between the two parties, and the jobbers, and to shut down about 60 per cent of the manufacturing capacity—about 800 out of 1,400 pots—on June 14, the balance to run on to July 1, the usual time of closing for the hot months.

ADVOCATES OF EARLY CLOSING. "The United Glass Company was the principal advocate of an early closing of the factories, and its opinion, of course, carried very great weight. The gentlemen who spoke for it said that they had very large orders on hand, and that, because of the importance of closing in the middle of June, and their views were received with great consideration by some of the other manufacturers. But, nevertheless, some who could not be persuaded to close at that time. At Marion, Ind., for instance, they had contracts which would take their full capacity up to July 1, and they would not be true to their contract. Those in favor of early closing offered to assume all such contracts and fill them out of the stocks on hand, but they wouldn't listen to that. It was at the Pittsburgh meeting that the plan was first discussed. It is the tendency, of course, is to make the market firm and high. Chambers & McKee, the Glass Company's agent, who are in the front of the ruling prices, which, by the way, were marked up about 25 per cent in December last. They are the two largest houses of the country, and their early closing offered a great influence to keep the market steady. Some of the factories outside of Pittsburgh may cut rates a little, but they cannot do so to a great extent. It is their plan that has led to the reputation of Pittsburgh glass."

THE JOBBERS' INTERESTS. "What arrangement was made between the manufacturers and jobbers in Chicago, and agreed to have a committee here to confer with us. We got representatives of about 50 large jobbing houses, and when we came to talking about the manufacturers' committee, we found that they had no authority to represent anybody or to enter into any binding agreement. The jobbers formed an association and agreed to do just what the matter over. In August we will again meet with the manufacturers in New York, and then some definite understanding may be reached. The Glass Company and the some manufacturers have been selling car load lots to consumers at the same rates that they sell to the jobber who takes several hundred carloads of glass. In the past we have brought to see that it is their interest to work in harmony with the jobbers. A few weeks ago the manufacturers sent word to us to get together in Chicago, and we agreed to have a committee here to confer with us. We got representatives of about 50 large jobbing houses, and when we came to talking about the manufacturers' committee, we found that they had no authority to represent anybody or to enter into any binding agreement. The jobbers formed an association and agreed to do just what the matter over. In August we will again meet with the manufacturers in New York, and then some definite understanding may be reached. The Glass Company and the some manufacturers have been selling car load lots to consumers at the same rates that they sell to the jobber who takes several hundred carloads of glass. In the past we have brought to see that it is their interest to work in harmony with the jobbers.

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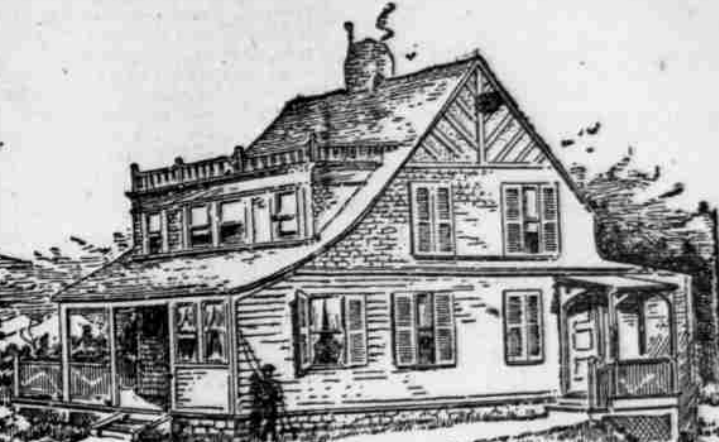
THE ORDER OF THE TALL HAT. A Strange Custom That Prevails in Certain African Villages. E. J. Glavin in St. Nicholas. There is an institution among Central African people which is not more correctly described than by terming it "the Order of the Tall Hat." There is in each district a chief who has proved by his warlike success that he, of all the chiefs, is the most powerful. A public acknowledgment is made of this fact, and the chief is carried around on men's shoulders through the different villages, the bearers proclaiming to all that he is the Mokuju Mosen of Big Chief, and so forth. In the case of a dispute are to be submitted to his judgment. Upon his return to the village, amidst dancing and singing and general feasting and joy, the chief is carried, but resembling the "stovepipe" of civilized countries, but which is built with a brim at the crown, and not at the base. This hat is hereafter worn on all great occasions, and the wearer retains until his death, when a new candidate is elected. In times gone by Daka had received the honor of election to this position, but, unfortunately, during the trouble with Liebrechts the towering emblem of peculiar distinction was burned. A sympathizing hand was wanting through the country, hearth of the old chief's hatless condition, and presented him with a red opera hat of exaggerated construction, which had probably in years past formed the contour of his head. He wore it with a red opera hat of exaggerated construction, which had probably in years past formed the contour of his head.

THE COUNTRY OF SYNDICATE. Germany Ahead of the United States in the Matter of Trusts. Illustrated American. Germany took the lead as the country of syndicates in 1880. Ninety-two are known to have been formed there, while the United States had 53. Austria, 38, Great Britain, 31, France, 6, Russia, 7, Belgium, 8, Italy, 3, Sweden, 4, and Denmark, 1. In addition 11 international trusts were formed to control copper, zinc, nitrates, rails, mirror glass, sugar, dynamite and hotels. Great many other syndicates and trusts were undoubtedly formed, but their existence was not formally recorded.

ABOUT THE TORREDO Mites. They are knitted, all-wool, best in material. Plain skirt with striped border, a blouse waist and cap. No suit made will stand as much service as this. Prices, \$10, \$15 and \$18. J. H. H. & Co's., Fort Avenue Block.

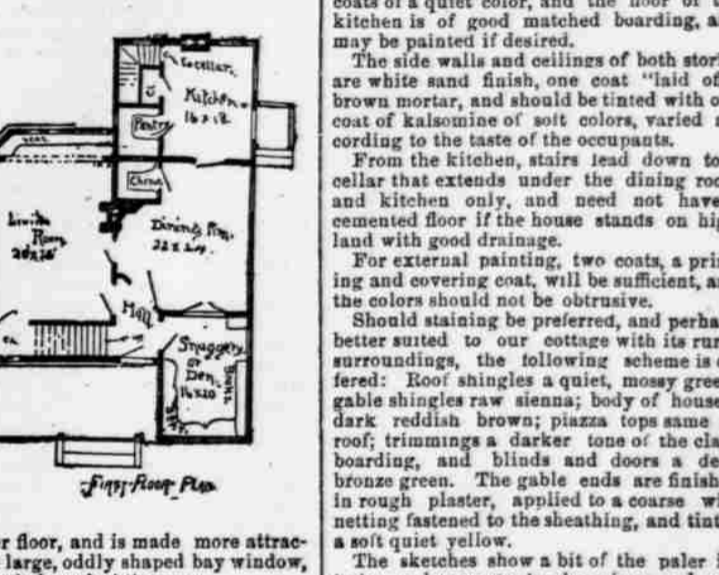
New flannel blazers for ladies—special white with black stripes. JOS. HORN'S & Co's., Fort Avenue Block.

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A HOME IN THE MOUNTAINS. Plans and Suggestions for a Pretty Cottage That Can Be Put Up Complete for \$1,300—Plans for the Furnishing and Decoration—A Novel Window.

Summer cottages are quite the thing nowadays, and many well-to-do people find satisfaction and pleasure in them, and in fitting and furnishing them in simple artistic taste, even if on a cheaper scale than the usual home surroundings. In fact, the requirements and necessities are not so great as in the city or town home; for in the cottage, where the summer months only are spent, the family requires only a shelter for nights and storm days, and the greater part of the sunny days being spent out of doors.



For external painting, two coats, a priming and covering coat, will be sufficient, and the colors should not be too bright. Should staining be preferred, and perhaps better suited to our cottage with its rural surroundings, the following scheme is offered: Roof shingles a quiet, mossy green; the walls raw sienna; body house a dark reddish brown; piazzas, tops of eaves, roof, trimmings a darker tone of the clapping-board, and blinds and doors a deep brown green. The ceiling, where the ceiling is in rough plaster, applied to a coarse wire netting fastened to the sheathing, and tinted a soft quiet yellow.



Lattice work of this sort may be used in the downstairs chambers, with a portiere under it, suspended from an alpaca neck or mountain staff, and in this turn is held in place with strips of birch bark. Although much may be suggested, want of space necessitates stopping with this example, that may act as a suggestion for others in an interested and clever mind.

Germany Ahead of the United States in the Matter of Trusts. Illustrated American. Germany took the lead as the country of syndicates in 1880. Ninety-two are known to have been formed there, while the United States had 53. Austria, 38, Great Britain, 31, France, 6, Russia, 7, Belgium, 8, Italy, 3, Sweden, 4, and Denmark, 1. In addition 11 international trusts were formed to control copper, zinc, nitrates, rails, mirror glass, sugar, dynamite and hotels. Great many other syndicates and trusts were undoubtedly formed, but their existence was not formally recorded.