## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 81, 1890.

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.

FINANCIAL WAYS AND MEANS

Is a Question the Grangers Wish to be Enlightened Upon Early.

WILL OBJECT TO PAYING ALL THE TAX

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. This was manifestly the best way to demonstrate what trials the farmer meets with. Second, a concensus of opinion among the farmers of Western Pennsylvania on the proposed improvement of highways in this State was secured. Third, notes of six weeks' uninterrupted of the Dutch farmers of Butler county boast riding upon these roads contain many hints of the roads of Germany, and many of the Third, notes of six weeks' uninterrupted and suggestions of value to road builders, An experimental study of country roads more than anything else is calculated to

A SUMMARY OF OPINIONS. The sentiment among Western Pennsylvania farmers may be summed up as fol-

First-The majority are in favor of some permanent improvement in rural roads. ond-All agree that the only way to make roads solid and permanent is to macadamize

Third-The farmers are conservative about beginning any general improvement of this character until the question of cost, and fluan-

cial ways and means, is first settled.

Fourth—The general feeling is that it would be unjust to make each county bear the expenses of macadamizing principal highways, because, aside from the fact that such roads are an internal connection between several counties, the cost of transporting limestone throughout districts where it is not found would be enormous, and in some instances it is

claimed would bankrupt counties.
Fifth-The State should inaugurate the improvement, and have general charge of it; providing an army of office bolders will not be created, to whom from 30 to 50 per cent of the appropriations for the improvement of roads would be paid in salaries.

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 reirer 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 rod. Stopping at the first village, McLaughlinstown, we found nothing but a grocery store. "But we keep wagon bolts," the proprietor said. "It is such a common thing for wagons to be shaken almost to pieces coming down the washedout road of that mountain that we always have a good sale for bolts." So it is with wagon makers all over Western Pennsylvania to-day. Something of the same kind of prosperity exists among them all. They would just as soon the roads would not be fixed up.

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 go to mill with only two horses this spring was utterly impracticable. He had to stop plowing for a day and hitch on the other If he had only two horses, he had either to hire two more from his neigh-bor 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

on which the farmer relies suffer. If he is drawing a royalty on oil produced or about to be bored for on his premises, operations in winter are rendered too slow to pay. This year the roads were so bad that in some of the fields work had to be suspended altogether. Throughout the State rig-building and drilling have been retarded in all oil territories. Lumber has to be hauled, engines have to be changed from place to place, etc. I recall one instance of transport an engine, worth probably \$100, it cost \$75 to pay for the hire of a stuck in the mud and had to be abandoned.

A FORCIBLE CONVICTION. The cutting, dressing and shipping of lumber, too, contribute to the income of the farmer. Less than one-half the amount of lumber went to the railroads this year than is usual, and that little bit cost twice as much to haul than it would have cost in some States for the same distance on account of better roads. This all tends to restrict interior traffic to six or seven months in a year, whereas if it could be distributed equally throughout the year it would be more convenient and profitable.

Year after year the farmer pays or works out his road taxes, and year after year he sees the roads bad again. Finally the con-viction has forced itself upon him that he is throwing away his money, to say nothing of the loss of time and money he has experienced in getting to market with his products or in bringing his tertilizer and materials home from town. I did find a tew old fogies who said, "Oh, we always expect the roads to be bad in winter, but every spring the sun dries them up again, and we have good roads all summer, and that without any increase in taxes."

STONE ROADS PREFERRED.

But from the southern border to the shore of Lake Erie, and from the Onio line to the top of the Allegheny mountain, I found the wast majority of the sarmers heartily in favor of some permanent improvement in

country roads.

They all say that the only way to get good roads is to macadamize them. Stone is the only thing that offers solidity and permanency. A sair proportion of those interviewed layor gravel, but the majority want to get as far away from dirt roads as possi-ble. So pronounced is this feeling, that, after riding over the stoniest, roughest and most uneven road that we struck, on the eastern side of Chestaut Ridge in Indiana county, a sarmer, asking me how I liked it, said that the men thereabouts preserred that rough road to the dirt roads. He said that when a wagon, heavily loaded with grain, starts out for the mill or depot after a heavy rainfall, the mud road plowed full of deep

ruts and sink holes is infinitely worse on the stock than that rocky path. It may be rough riding, he said, but it is infinitely easier on the horses.

HOW HORSES WEAR OUT.

The road referred to here is not macadam-ised, but is simply one of those thorough-fares in the mountains where the bedrock or boulders have formed a natural pavement. boulders have formed a natural pavement. After all, that is the experience of THE DISPATCH exploring party. When the brake would be applied to the wagon to give the exhausted horses a rest, it was piteous to see the desperate efforts of the horses to get a footing and how they failed. If on level ground they were left standing a foot deep in the mud, and their limbs would quiver under the sensation of constant quiver under the sensation of constant sinking. If going up an ascent, and if rested, the feet of the horses would con-stantly slip back, and without the brake they could never have held the wagon. That sinking and alipping worries and wears the brutes more in two hours than a whole day's work on city pavements would do. How easy it was for them, though, on a stoned road. Their footing was sure, they could pull much better and they remained fresher longer.

THE DIFFERENCE IN FIGURES

In"Gilmore's Practical Treatise on Roads Streets and Improvements" the following ta-ble, resulting from trials made with a dy-namometer attached to a wagon moving at a slow pace upon a level, is given to show the force of traction in pounds upon several dif-ferent kinds of road surface infair condition, the weight of wagon and load being one to

This shows that it requires three times as much force to pull a load over a common country road as one macadamized, and more than four times as much power as on a Telord, or one of broken stone on a concrete

Farmers of Irish birth have told me of the grand roads of Ireland. I heard many of the roads of Germany, and many of the traveled, intelligent grangers of wealth talk of their knowledge of French, English and Scotch highways. All of them admit that the roads here can not be improved very substantially unless macadamized. Yet so

that plenty of plain, everyday Pennsylvania farmers, who know nothing about the highways of foreign countries, would describe to you how, by their actual experi-ence in 20, 40 or 60 years of farming, they had finally come to the conclusion that dirt roads are a complete failure; how they had tried this and that plan, and how they found that, where the roads were not built at once in approved macadam style, the only way to make them permanent was to throw in stone year after year until bottom was found. A few I did find who contended that with properly made drains, well-graded roadbeds, and some legislative at-tention to the width of wheel tires, it is still possible to have good dirt roadways, but in the end they all had to confess that where the discovery of oil, the building of a great factory, or some other cause, would sud-denly lead to heavy hauling in that locality, the roads could not last because there is no

ABSOLUTELY NO CHOICE.

In the first week or two of TRE Dis-PATCH expedition I used to think that the road we traveled on one day was better than that we had the day before, or that the road on the third day was worse than any we had yet struck, but driving a month and a half over about 1,000 miles of these roads, I have come to the conclusion that there is absorbed. lutely no choice between the dirt roads of Pennsylvania, with the exception, perhaps, of Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, where a greater proportion of sand in the soil prevents so much accumulation of water on the surface, and thus avoids deep mire But in Western Pennsylvania, as a whote where we had dirt roads, we had bad roads, and where we had stoned roads they were good roads. Some days the sun may fried up the mud, and it may have been rather pleasant riding, but 12 hours of rain would make them bad again; and in every instance where we encountered a locality where there was heavy hauling, such as in the oil, gas or lumber regions, the roads were practically ruined. With a dirt road, weather must always be taken into conside When it was necessary for our exploring party to make appointments ahead by mail or telegraph it was

FOUND TO BE IMPOSSIBLE to'do it, for perfect as the roads may have any certainty upon what they would be to morrow. It depended entirely on how much rain fell that night, or the next few days, as the case may have been. It was all different when we were riding upon stoned road. There it was solid, either rain or shine, and we could estimate our rate of speed to a nicety.
"But how much is it going to cost to ma-

cadamize the principal roads of Pennsyl-vania, and where is the money to come from?" is the question asked by two-thirds of the farmers, before they will say they are ready to begin a general improvement. Agricultural interests declare that they are already suffering from heavy taxation. Many of them believe that they are bearing heavier burdens than the corporations. One would think that at first blush it seems like relief to the farmers to say that the State will take the roads under its charge, and care for them. The proposition to appro-priate something like

TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually out of the State Treasury to rebuilding these roads would really be St. aid, but more than one careful, calculating tiller of the soil has raised this perfectly logical point: If two millions are to be given out of the State Treasury every year or this purpose, two millions will have to be put into it every year too, and how is that two million to be raised? There is a great fear everywhere that the State move ment contemplates general taxation on the farmer alone for this purpose, but some others believe and hope that the State treasury, also containing money put there by taxes on city corporations and other moneyed interests, would directly devote part of that to road improvements; thus improving the condition of the farmer, he at present having to pay the entire cost of the country roads himself.

The trouble lies right here. The rebuilding and macadamizing of the principal roads of the State would undoubtedly be a very beavy expense for the first few years or as long as the rebuilding would con-tinue. The work will, however, be finished

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 good roads is to macadamize them, hesitates at a temporarily increased taxation. He entirely loses sight of the fact that after the roads are once built taxes will be reduced to the misimum. Then, taxes for the road's maintenance would really be trival-far less than they are at present. This is a state-ment that cannot be gainsaid. We found it true on the part of the old National road between Washington and Uniontown. The cost of keeping that thoroughfare in repair in either of those counties. Why? Simply because it was properly built in the begin ning and well macadamized. We also found it a fact on the old Pittsburg and Philadelphia turnpike, as I showed at some length

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

the amount required to construct the roads. Such bonds can usually be disposed of at par, and if they be longtime bonds doubtless no more than 4 to 5 per cent interest need be paid. The debt thus incurred must be liquidated by means of taxation. In case 5 per cent is the rate of interest paid on the bonds, by creating a sinking fund of 2 per cent at compound interest, the entire principal may be paid off in about 85 years, and the county will have enjoyed the benefit of the roads in the meantime. The county will thus pay but 7 per cent on the capital invested, which would incur but slight increase in taxation.

By our present wasteful system we are paying a heavy road tax without receiving in return any improvements in our highways. Doubtless in 35 years more than enough will be paid in taxes to construct good macadamized roads, and at the end of that time the roads will be in no better condition than at the present time.

Whether such a plan would be practica-

Whether such a plan would be practica-ble or not, there is not a farmer whom I talked to in the entire western half of the State but who did not admit that his money in the past years had been wasted on re-pairing the roads. One gentleman in par-ticular who had read Mr. Howe's communication pointed to the clause about enough money being spent in 35 years to more than pay off bonds. He added that had the money he alone paid in the last 35 years been expended in a scientific manner on the roads of his township, he could have pointed to three miles of the finest driveway in the world, and said that he had paid for it, but now he can show nothing for his money. COUNTIES WITHOUT LIMESTONE.

Individual counties do not want to bear the expense of any extensive road improvement. To some of them, the citizens claim, it would mean bankruptcy. Limestone is abundant in the southern and central tiers of counties of this State, but in the northof counties of this State, but in the northern and western tiers there is none. Nearly everybody agrees that limestone is about the only stone hard enough for road purposes, yet there are several counties where it is not to be found. To first ship it to such counties by rail, and then cart it in small wagon loads through the interior, would certainly be very expensive. Venango county, for instance, has no limestone. Her citizens argue that it would be unjust to pass a general road law requiring limestone as the standard material, and then make every county bear the expense of the improvement herself. There would not be money enough in Venango county to do it—unless the railroads would haul the limeunless the railroads would haul the lime-stone nearly 50 miles for nothing, and con-victs from the prisons do the work of mak-ing the roads. And in some few counties, such as Erie, there is

NO STONE OF ANY KIND

in sufficient quantities to make roads with. Speaking to me of such counties, recently, Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana, a member of the Road Commission, said: "In such cases we might as well think of hauling cobble-stones there, and making a regular pavement. It would be as cheap to ship train load after train load of one stone there

So, to make a summary of all the sentiment, it simply remains to be said that the people favor the plan for the State to make the initiative move, so far as financial aid is concerned. Or course it remains to be seen what ways and means the State Commission will recommend to the Legislature before the farming element will give their whole support and countenance to even that. If the money comes from any other source than direct taxation on land or agricultural interests, it can be depended upon that every member of the Legislature from a country district will go to Harrisburg next winter with instructions to vote for the improvement, or if cities and corporations bear their share, then the majority of the agriculturists would not object to a new

AFRAID OF CORRUPTION.

But beyond the matter of financial help individual counties would still prefer to have the control of the roads within them-selves. Farmers in some places say 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 by the Legis lature for improvement of the roads would never reach the roads—that it would be required to pay salaries. This leads to a sug stion that the State appropriation be divided and distributed among the counties in the same way that the State school appropriation is now distrib-uted; that the county engineers be uted; that the county engineers be constituted the agents of the State in each county, and that road supervisors in the di-ferent townships act under his supervision. Supervisors now receive the minimum of salary, and it is contended that if they were under the eye of an engineer who understood scientific road-making, there would be better results from their work than now. Yet this would scarcely answer in a work of such magnitude as rebuilding a system of roads complete. It might do in simply keeping the roads in repair. Again the objection is found that if the work were given out by contract there would be afforded opportunities for corruption or costly work. At this point convict labor on the roads might help to solve the problem of cost and simple ad-

Of that phase of the question, and of some suggestions as to proper road building, other article bereafter will treat.

LONDON POLYTECHNICS.

Results of Philanthropic Work Among Apprentices and Artisans.

an illustrated article by Albert Shaw in the June Century is quoted the following: "The 'polytechnic,' as now definitely understood and accepted in London, is not an off-hand invention, or an experiment suddenly blossoming out of somebody's beautiful theory and likely to collapse at any time. It has grown by degrees, has discovered certain main princi-ples by a large and careful induction, and seems as well adapted to the ends it has in view as the Bank of England or any other piece of machinery. It can best be de-scribed in the concrete. The Polytechnic is in Regent street, where it flourishes under the wise and pervasive autocracy of its founder, Mr. Quintin Hogg. Mr. Hogg, who is still in the vigorous prime of life, is one of the great merchants of London. His father was once a chairman of the East India Company, and the son owns sugar and coffee plantations in Demerara, and is the head of a large West India firm. There is not the faintest suspicion of the typical philanthropist about him, and perhaps that is one reason why his philanthropic work has been so singularly successful. Ever has been so singularly successful. Ever since his school days at Eton, 25 years ago, Mr. Hogg has given his evenings and Sun-days to enterprises under his own manage-ment for the welfare of the boys and young

The Young Men's Christian Association did not, and does not, reach the apprentice and artisan classes among whom Mr. Hogg found his mission. He began with the "ragged school" line of philanthropy, and developed the system into something suited to the nature and needs of the lads with whom he had to deal. Religion and the three R's are excellent things for poor boys and apprentices, in London and every-where else, but they do not form a sufficient equipment. The boy has a body which needs development by proper physical train-ing; his mind and character as well as his muscles need the valuable education that manly sports and recreations give; and his success as a breadwinner requires instruction and training in the line of his calling as auxiliary to the practical knowledge and kill acquired from day to day in the shop.

RID yourself of the discomfort and dauger attending a cold, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for coughs, sore throat and pulmonary affect

Ladies' London Shirts. sale, matting Oxford, cambric, flan-Jos. Horne & Co.'s

Penn Avenue Store

ANOTHER POCAHONTAS.

the Same Captain John Smith.

her beauty and grace. She was, unfortu-nately, smitten at once with the gallant cap-

tain, who was, by the way, the first white

man to visit these parts, and who was re-ceived with great cordiality. Smith had with him a lieutement named Hunt, who

was of rather a quarrelsome disposition and prone to mutiny. When the time came for the party of whites 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 with them as captives several of the tribe of Cabassas.

at the camp the first volley of arrows was

Seboois to thank for his life, for the arrow that reached her heart was meant for him.

The grave of Seboois is unmarked; in fact, its exact location is unknown.

HARNESSING THE RHINE.

Utilizing Its Power by Means of Electricity

is Now Assured.

The immense power of the Rhine has

hitherto been utilized only in turning the

wheels of grist mills anchored on its shores,

but the torce of the flood is now about to be

yoked so as to generate motive power for

works of all description within reasonable

distance from its banks. The scheme owes

its origin to Carl Weiss, a civil engineer,

who for 20 years has given very close atten-tion to the study of electrical instruments

mission to electrically arranged machines at Baden. 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 carrying Weiss' plans into effect. The canal into which the water producing the power is to run is 4,300 meters long, and 39

Newcastle, England, Chronicle. 1

used as transmitters.

An Old Man Living as a Beast on a Lonely Mountain.

LIKE A KANGAROO.

A WILD.SAD SPECIMEN OF MANKIND

ne of The Most Astounding Cases of Human Depravity Yet Discovered.

NO REASON FOR HIS WAY OF LIVING

OTTAWA, May 30 .- A number of r orters 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 astounding cases of human depravity ever seen in a Christian country. The idea of a human being living for over 36 years in a log shack, stark naked, hopping about like a frog or 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 pub-

lished were not exaggerated. The reporters found the man and had a talk with him after considerable difficulty. Half a mile back from a concession, on a side road, the shack was sighted. It stood in a clearing, with woods all around, and was a deserted-looking log- hut in a very dilapidated condition. Bushes grew rankly about the sides, choking up the doors and windows, and the low roof was sagged in and full of holes. A hurried advance was made on the place lest the man should take to the woods, but subsequently it was dis-covered that there was no occasion for ap-prehension on that score. The front door was boarded up and the back door was barred inside, but an old man opened it cautiously and dragged it back on its hinges until it sagged over enough to allow

NOT FIT FOR CATTLE.

If the exterior of the shack was dilapitated, it at least gave a favorable first impression as compared with the inside. In the first room, which was the living apartment and kitchen, the rain was pouring through a hundred chinks, extinguishing the fire, dripping with a tattoo on the table, and set-ting the floor awash, as the sailormen say. The wind came in one side and went out the other. No humane man would keep animals in such a place. The only furniture besides the articles mentioned were three chairs and a sort of cupboard. One of the chairs was lower than the rest, with a hollowed seat. and in the bottom were some remnants of food, 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 room, but in an inner apartment there was a rustling movement like an animal shifting about. 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 crazy man who was reputed to live there. The old man, who said that he was the fether of the present inquired for seemed the father of the person inquired for, seemed rather disinclined at first to permit him to be seen, but after a long pow-wow, old Corbe seen, but after a long pow-wow, old Cor-berus sat down in a dry spot, and pointing to an inner apartment, said indifferently: "He's in there." A hingeless door was lifted aside, and with a rather creepy feeling the visitors stepped into a gloomy, low-ceiled room, into which the light struggled through the thick foliage that filled the window. Over in the corner was a broken bedstead, with a mound of dirty rags on it. The reporters pulled them partly aside, and there was a man's face, staring with blink-ing, shining eyes out of the dusk. It was a pale, gaunt, but rather handsome face, not-withstanding the dirt and unkempt hair and and the fact was far more startling than if the countenance had been repulsive

PLEASED WITH THE SITUATION. "You can't be very comfortable here?" re

narked one of the reporters.
"Oh, yes I am," responded the head.
After the interchange of a few remarks the wild man sat up and threw the covering of him. He was as naked as the day, 56 years ago, when he was born, and he was no ashamed of it than he was then. He had a finely shaped head, and his chest was well developed, but his arms were thin and long and his hands clawlike. His legs were shrunken to skin and bone, and crooked up under him like the hind legs of an animal. His body was not hairy, but the breast and front of the body were badly burned and callous with crouching up against the stove in winter. His eyes, too, had 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 across the floor on his hands and feet, looking like a cross between a kangaroo and a very seedy bulldog. Then he bounced onto the bed again. It was the nost debased and revolting libel on God's image that ever threw a shadow. In the course of a talk, during which the strange creature sat on the bed hugging his bony knees, he showed that he was possessed of a fair share of intelligence, and seemed to be quite clear on all points except the reaso why he goes about in such an excessively

BELIEVED IN GOD. Thinking, perhaps, it was some form of religious mania, he was questioned about it and he answered very intelligently that he read the Bible and believed in God, and thought he belonged to the Presbyterian denomination, though no minister had seen him in a year. Though tried on various subjects, he seemed sound enough, except that he could give no reason for the way 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 rosin on the bow, the visitors didn't have 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 he place, and it was as bare and squalid the outer 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 he had to burn himsel over the fire in winter to keep warm. The old man was quite talkative when the visitors came out. He said his name was Samuel Zimmerman, and he was 80 years of age. His son's name is William

THE WORKING GIRL'S AIM.

Her Ambition for Improvement Indicate Social Progress.

Miss Grace H. Dodge, discussing the wages of female workers in the Illustrated American, says: "When we find girls whose average weekly wages is \$5 25, women whose average age is less than 23, and of whom by far the greater number are under 18, banding themselves together to secure through their clubs opportunities for educa-tion and improvement that they have missed through the exigencies of their condition; when we find that in addition to and even before such instruction in practical things-cressmaking, cooking, first aid to the injured -as would make the work more profitable or life easier to them, they are easer to de-velop their intellectual faculties and to ac-quire the amenities of life; that most of nem care before all things to grow morally and socially, using the latter word in its best sense, then indeed we are led to be hopeful for the future, even of a social state in which the toil of women and children seems to be more and more a matter of grim

NEW fianuel blazers for ladies-specia white with black stripes.

Jos. Horne & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores.

THE JUNE SHUTDOWN This One Died From an Arrow Intended fo

It is generally known that in 1614 Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, made dow Glass Jobbers Think of It. 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 Cabassas were presided over by a chief, having headquarters at what is now Gardi-ner, known as Cabassa, who had a daughter named Seboois, famed among her tribe for

Demand is Most Active.

IN ORDER TO FORCE UP THE PRICE

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 Pittsburg last week was to bring about a better feeling between the manufacturers and the jobbers, and to shut down about 60 per cent of the manufacturing capacity-about 800 out of 1,400 potson June 14, the balance to run on to July 1, the usual time of closing for the hot months.

bassas.

The chief considering the whites one party, by a great mistake followed Captain Smith's loyal band, which camped that night about four miles from the present location of Gardiner, in an easterly direction. Sebools thinking to warn the captain hurried on before the party of enraged Indians, but arrived too late, for as she arrived at the camp the first volley of arrows was delivered.

Thinking to save Smith, she fled to him, threw her arms about his neck, and in that position received an arrow in the breast that caused instant death. The chief was palsied at the accident, and ordered hos-tilities to be ceased. This allowed Smith an opportunity to explain that it was the other party that had perpetrated the kidnaping. After a sorrowful return and the burial of Seboois near the Randolph church, the party of red men went in search of Hunt. He was overtaken near Norridgewock and his band exterminated to a man. Captain Smith had the martyred Seboois to thank for his life for the arrow Central Pennsylvania.

Central Pennsylvania.

"I think the early closing of the factories is a very foolish thing," he said. "The stocks on hand are considerably below the stock on hand at this time last year, and there on hand at this time last year, and there is sure to be a scarcity before the factories are in good running order in the fall. July and August are the very best months in the year for us, and it seems to me very poor policy to curtail the supply just when the demand is at its height. I did not see a single manufacturer at Pittsburg who did not think so, too.

"The United Glass Company was the principal advocate of an early closing of the rest equipment of the period of the period of the factories, and its opinion, of course, carried very great weight. The gentlemen who spoke for it said that they had very large stocks on hand, and urged the importance of closing in the middle of June, and their views were received with the consideration by some of the other great consideration by some of the other manufacturers. But there were some firms who could not be persuaded to close at that time. At Marion, Ind., for instance, they had contracts which it would take their full capacity up to July 1 to fill, and the same was true of other places. 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." "What effect will the Pittsburg meeting

In 1883, he conceived the idea of utilizing the power of the Rhine at Basle to turn the factory wheels of Switzerland, and for transhave on the market?"

meters wide. The natural fall is 3.54 meters, or nearly 12 feet, and the water flow will be about 200 cubic meters per second.

This immense volume of falling water is This immense volume of falling water is to turn turbine wheels of 9,440 horse-power in the aggregate, and of this power the wires are expected to transmit fully 7,000. This will be conveyed to mills, factories and workshops situated within the circuit; and, after allowing 25 per cent for loss in transmission, there will still be left 5,000 horse-power to turn wheels and generate light. If power to turn wheels and generate light. It the enterprise is successful, as there seems every reason for believing if will be, the intention is to repeat the experiment on every mile of the Rhine, from the hills of Switzerland to the plains of Holland. The old grist mills will be left undisturbed.

RELIGION AND HORSES.

How The Two Came Into Collision on the Dark and Bloody Ground.

t Louis Republic. ] 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," said he yesterday, "I found myself in a section of Kentucky where they reed the finest horses on earth. Having to travel a distance of 15 to 20 miles off the railroad, a colored stable boy was sent with me to drive my buggy. He was densely ignorant, and I thought to utilize the time spent on the journey by doing some quiet missionary work. I began to tell him in the simplest language the old, old story. About the time I thought the boy was in terested, another colored youth rode by us on a magnificent specimen of the equine

"My companion's face brightened and he turned to me, his eyes dancing with enthu-siasm, and said: 'Look'ee dar! look-ee dar! Dots Ben Bolt, a full brudder to Volante; he win four outen five starts youder in Lexington, and made a mile in 1:43 on a

slow track.'
"I was somewhat taken aback, but after the boy's enthusiasm had subsided I took up the thread of my discourse and began again. It was of little use. I pitted the New Testament against, it seemed to me, all the blooded stock in Kentucky, and absorbed enough knowledge of horseflesh to last me a lifetime. We met a son of Longfellow during the 'flight into Egypt,' and a trotter that had made a mile in 2:20 'on the coasts of Galilee. A winner of the Derby led by a colored man passed us as we crossed the Jordan, and we ran plump up against a jockey who had won 11 out of 12 mounts as we 'entered the temple at Jerusalem.'"

WILD HORSE OF AUSTRALIA.

How the Hords Grew From Two Noble Brood Mares From England.

weastle (England) Chronicle It may be some 20 years or so ago, says the author of "Cassell'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 col toal, never touched by man's hand, and with blood in him that could tell of Epsom and the Grand National, journeyed on toward the west. Fifty miles from their owner's home is reached; but the country is rugged and not to their taste, and on they go. Another 50 miles, and a pleasant val-ley affords good water and plentitul grass; but a sudden panic—caused, perhaps, by a party of blacks chasing native game—starts them afresh, and still westward they go, till finally they rest in peace far from the dwellings of men—far from the sound of clanging hobble chain or tinkling horse bell.

Month after month rolls on. Each mare

foals again, and two strangers, straying from some other part, join themselves to the little herd of five, and raise their number to seven. Then another summer begins, and four additional little foals bring up the total to 11. Recruits began to pour in as civilization in-vaded the wild West, and when finally they were first really determinedly hunted by the white man, he succeeded in taking but a few of the quieter ones, while those who escaped became sharper than the sharpest, wilder than the wildest, and fleeter than the fleetest, roebuck.

A Day at Aliquippa The C. H. W. Buhe Fishing Club put in yesterday at Aliquippa Grove. This is the tenth year it has spent at that grove.

What Representative Western Win-

NOT CONSIDERED A GOOD POLICY.

Curtailing the Supply When the General

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH .

The scheme of running a certain percent age of the capacity of each furnace, which had been talked of at Chicago, was not adopted, and those furnaces which run to July 1 will run to their full capacity. Among them are one or two in Pittsburg; all of those in Baltimore, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania; one at Mariou, Ind.; one at Bellaire, O., and two or three in

ADVOCATES OF EARLY CLOSING.

"Its tendency, of course, is to make the market firm and high. Chambers & McKee and the United Glass Company hold firm and stiff for the ruling prices, which, by the and stiff for the ruling prices, which, by the way, were marked up about 25 per cent in December last. They are the two largest producers, and, working together, they exert a great influence to keep the market steady. Some of the factories outside of Pittsburg may cut rates a little, but they cannot do a great deal of damage because their glass hasn't the reputation of Pittsburg

THE JOBBERS' INTERESTS. "What arrangement was made between the manufacturers and the jobbers?"
"No arrangement of any kind. Nothing

was done in that direction but to reach better understanding all around, which, I think, will lead to good results in the future. There has been some demoralization in the market heretofore because the manufacturers and the jobbers did not pull together, and I think the manufacturers have been brought to see that it is to their interest to work in harmony with the job bers. A few weeks ago the manufacturers sent word to us to get our men together in Chicago, and agreed to have a committee here to confer with us. We got representa-tives of about 30 large jobbing houses, and when we came to talk with the manufac turers' committee, we found that they had no authority to represent anybody or to enter into any binding agreement. The jobbers formed an as-sociation and agreed to meet the manufacturers in Pittsburg. When we went there we still found no organisation that we could deal with, and sequently nothing was done except to talk the matter over. In August we will again meet with the manufacturers in New York and then some definite understanding may be reached. The principal difficulty is that some manufacturers have been selling car-load lots to consumers at the same rates that hundred carloads, and the jobber is crowded out. And some of the jobbers have secured special rates from certain manufacturers and sold goods below the market rates, and caused a certain amount of demoralization It is for the interest of all parties to have a fixed scale of charges, so that the jobbers and the manufacturers can protect each other, but it will take time to bring that

THE ORDER OF THE TALL HAT. Strange Custom That Prevalls in Certain Atrican Villages.

. J. Glave in St. Nicholas, There is an institution among Central African people which cannot be 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 war-like success that he, of all the chiefs, is the most powerful. A public acknowledgment is made of this fact, and the elected individual is carried around on men's should-ers through the different villages, the bearers proclaiming to all that he is the Mokunje Monene (Big Chief), and that in future all tribal disputes are to be submitted to his judgment. Upon his return to the village, amidst dancing and singing and general feasting and joy, the Fetishman, or charm doctor, places on the chief's head a tall hat, resembling the "stovepipe" of civilized countries, but which is built with a brim at he crown, and not at the base. This hat is ereafter worn on all great occasions, and the wearer retains it until his death, when a new candidate is elected. In times gone by Ibaka had received the honor of election to this proud order, but, unfortunately during the trouble with Liebrechts the tow ering emblem of peculiar distinction was burned. A sympathizing white man, trav-eling through the country, heard 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 a prominent feature in a pantomime or burlesque, or had been used with great effect by some comic singer or wander-

ing minstrel.

The possession of this truly wonderful creation of the theatrical costumer made Ibaka a proud and happy man. His delight in his new decoration would have been unalloyed were it not for a haunting fear that some one might steal it. He kept it, when not in use, in our Station house, and called tor it only on stated occasions and big pub-tic drinking bouts. I insisted on his continual care of this valuable acquisition, and would place it on the side of his head for him, and impress upon him the necessity of wearing it in that position, as we white men were very particular about such details. Old Ibaka was intensely superstitious, and was constantly with the Fetishman, who was kept busy manufacturing new charms to protect him against imaginary evils. The noor old chief was essily gulled, and would poor old chief was easily gulled, and would accept from anybody anything that had the resemblacee of a charm,



A HOME IN THE MOUNTAINS.

ins and Suggestions for a Pretty Cottag That Can be Put Up Complete for \$1,200 -Hints for the Fornishing and Decoration-A Novel Window.

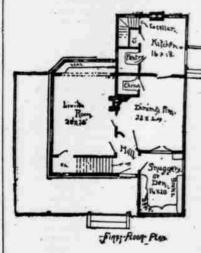
IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Summer cottages are quite the thing nowdays, and many well-to-do people find a tistaction 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 ramily require only a shelter for nights and stormy days, the greater part of the sunny days being spent out of doors.

There is no need, however, that our cottage be devoid of comforts and conveniences -even if on a smaller scale; nor that there should be any lack of artistic taste displayed if the materials be of a little chesper grade, as good artistic taste may develop itself even from the simple things of nature.

Our cottage is simple and picturesque in outline, and conveniently planned for a summer's sojourn. The hallway, although small, leads one directly into open sunsy rooms and of fair size. The main or living room of the family occupies fully ove-half

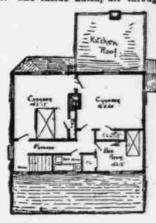


of the lower floor, and is made, more attractive by the large, oddly shaped bay window, filling the whole end of the room. This room, as well as the dining room, has an open fire place for use during cold storms or chilly evenings late in the season, and

feature of this pian, as the study has been to comprise within the necessarily limited space as much as possible of simple conple that fewer rooms and ample elbow room is more to be desired in our cottage than multiplicity of apartments and their attend-

ant discomforts.

The height of the first story is 8 feet 6 inches in the clear, the second 8 feet in the clear. The inside finish, all through the



DreamD Long A wo

house, is of pine, shellacked, as before stated, the stairs are of pine painted two coats of a quiet color, and the floor of the kitchen is of good matched boarding, and

may be painted if desired.

The side walls and ceilings of both stories are white sand finish, one coat "laid off" brown mortar, and should be tinted with one coat of kalsomine of soft colors, varied ac-From the kitchen, stairs lead down to a cellar that extends under the dining room

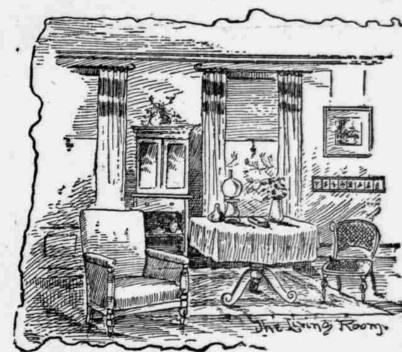
cellar that extends under the dining room and kitchen only, and need not have a cemented floor if the house stands on high land with good drainage.

For external painting, two coats, a priming and covering coat, will be sufficient, and the colors should not be obtrusive.

Should staining be preferred, and perhaps better suited to our cottage with its rural surroundings, the tollowing scheme is offered: Roof shingles a quiet, mossy green; gable shingles raw sienna; body of house a dark reddish brown; piazza tops same as roof; trimmings a darker tone of the clap-boarding, and blinds and doors a deep bronze green. The gable ends are finished in rough plaster, applied to a coarse wire netting fastened to the sheathing, and tinted

a soft quiet yellow.

The sketches shown bit of the paler interior, and suggests simple coziness and comfort, and the suggestion of a finish in ap-propriate rustic style for the windows. A few words, before closing, regarding



each has a simple pine mantel piece of un-pretentious design, and built—as is all the spend much money in furnishing a cottage inhabited but a few months out of the year, These rooms and the hall have well laid hard pine floors, well filled, shellacked and rubbed down; no carpets; that is an uncalled for luxury in our summer cottage, and smacks of the city, but some of the rugs too shabby perhaps to pass the critical eye of the housekeeper in the home, may still

The stairway communicating with the Charles A Cottage Window

loors above is not made a feature of, but is made little of artistically, its room being better than its company in this instance, and gets its light from the window above. On this floor there are two good-sized chambers, and a smaller one over the "anuggery;" these rooms are finished the same as those below, in shellacked pine.

same as those below, in shellacked pine, and the floors may be covered with matting. Space for stoves—if needed—should be arranged for, as there is no furnace.

Should more sleeping rooms be required, the small "snuggery" on the first floor can be so used, and, at trifling expense, the kitchen extension may be carried up with a stable, allowing ample space for a small gable, allowing ample space for a small room, with stairs leading directly from the kitchen for the use of the help.

To those who have a lively antipathy to eramped spartments, the liberal size of four out of the eight rooms should commend itself strongly, and, in fact, is a striking

and, indeed, fine furniture would be out of place with the careless ease of a summer's sojourn. It requires but a trifling expense to make the cottage a pretty and inviting retreat, containing all the necessities, many of the comforts, and a few of the beauties of

One small sketch illustrates a pretty rural, and inexpensive treatment of a window, and one within the artistic capabilities of any one at all apt in doing odd jobs about

Its component parts are some pine twigs, a piece of bamboo fishing-rod, two yards of cheese-cloth, and a dozen brass rings. It is a pretty and suitable window decoration for a mountain cottage, and easily brought about. The twigs for the lattice work are tacked together and must necessarily be short ones, and are joined together at the point. The lattice is made complete before point. The lattice is made complete bearing to the window frame only at the corners, so allowing of its removal when the window is washed. The bamboo rod for the short sash-curtain rests upon two brass screwed to the frame on either side of the window. The curtains are of cheese-cl and inexpensive, and hemstitched

Lattice work of this sort may be used in the downstairs doorways, with a portiers under it, suspended from an alpenstock or mountain staff, and this in turn is held in place with strips of birch bark. Although much may be suggested, want

of space necessitates stopping with this ex-ample, that may act as a suggestion for others in an interested and clever mind. THE COUNTRY OF SYNDICATES.

Germany Ahead of the United States in the Matter of Trusts.

Illustrated American.1 Germany took the lead as the country of yndicates in 1889. Ninety-two are known to have been formed there, while the United States had 58, Austria 38, Great Britain 31, France 6, Russia 7, Belgium 8, Italy 2, Sweden 4 and Denmark 1. In addition 11 international trusts were formed to control copper, zinc, nitrates, rails, mirror glass, sugar, dynamite and hotels. A great many other syndicates and trusts were undoubtedly formed, but their existence was not formally recorded.

About the Tuxado Spirat They are knitted, all-wool, best in material, plain skirt with striped border, a blouse waist and sash. No suit made will stand a much service as it. Prices, \$10, \$15 and \$18.

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