# THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 7. 1890.

Allowed for Road-Bed on the Country Highways of This State.

REPAIRS HARD TO MAKE,

The Narrow Track Being Speedily Worn and Cut to Pieces.

A FALSE SYSTEM OF ECONOMY

Which it is Proposed to Remedy by Legislative Enactment.

PARMERS' VIEWS ON THE TAX QUESTION

The country roads in Western Pennsylvania are too narrow as a general thing. A few counties would allow no roads to be made within their boundaries originally of less than 40 feet in width, Crawford county for example. But 32 teet seems to be about the average width in the counties surrounding Pittsburg. It is next to impossible to keep a narrow road in good condition. Traffic is all restricted to one track, and that keeps it cut up. Nor is there the opportunity for repairing that there would be on a wide highway. And on these narrow highways at various points through Washington, Allegheny and Butler counties the recent road expedition sent out by THE DIS-PATCH found pipe lines for either oil or

The pipes were laid along the gutters, thus shutting off the only drain the poorly kept up thoroughfares possessed. The water had no escape and no wonder in rainy seasons it laid in the middle of the road creating deep mud puddles.

STATELY OLD AVENUES. The old-time turnpikes in Western Penn-sylvania are all wide, and have a stately appearance about them for that reason. The Philadelphia and Pittsburg pike at no place is less than 40 feet in width. The State road, which passes from Ohio to New York, through Crawlord and Warren counties in Pennsylvania, is 60 feet wide and much of it shaded with trees set out at regular intervals. The national road, built by the United States, and passing through Somerset, Fayette and Washngton counties of this State, is 80 feet wide, but with macadam road covering only the middle, 30 feet. The pike from Bellefonte to Waterlord, through Clearfield, Ciarion, Venange, Crawford and Erie counties, con necting Eastern Pennsylvania with Lake Erie, was 40 leet wide. The width of all these roads has had much to do with their

In France four classes of roads are prescribed as follows: First 66 feet wide, of which 22 feet in the middle are paved or stoned. Second, 52 feet wide, of which 20 feet are stoned. Third, 33 feet wide, of which 16 feet in the middle are stoned, and fourth, a width of 26 feet, of which 16 feet in the middle are stoned. Telford's Holyhead road which runs through a hilly country, is 32 feet wide between the fences on flat ground, 28 feet on side cuttings not exceeding 3 seet deep, and 22 teet along steep and precipitous ground. The Roman military roads were narrow, being only 12 feet wide on the straight portions and 16

A WISE MOVE.

Several months ago the Western Pennsylvania Engineers' Society adopted the torm Legislature. It contains this wise clause: Section 13-The width of all highways shall than 60 feet; provided, however, that all existing roads and highways which have been established of greater widths than herein provided under the provisions of previous statutes or companies, and have passed to public contro by lapse or surrender of charter, shall be main tained at the widths so first established.

Wide roads are sometimes finished with a stone road-covering in the middle only, of just sufficient width for the vehicles to pas each other upon it, while the sides are maintained as dirt roads, for light and fast travel during the season when the soil is comparatively dry and firm. The objection to this method is, that during the wet season the road covering is injured by the large quantity of mud conveyed to it from the ides. Opinions differ as to whether that portion of the carriage way to be furnished and maintained as a dirt road, should be a the sides or in the middle. Heavy loads are to seek the sides, in order driver may walk upon the foot path, which favors stoning the wings rather the middle

ABOUT ROAD MACHINES. It is a significant sign of the times that farmers are turning their attention to roadbuilding machines. In buying them for present use upon dirt roads, township authorities lose sight of perhaps one of the most valuable results. These machines are a comparatively new thing. It is reasonable to think that if constantly used for five, six or seven years they will give permanent shape to the dirt roads. This should be understood by the reader to mean that after a machine is rup over a highway the road is higher in the middle and tapers out to either side, leaving a well-drained roadbed from which the water drains into the gutters,

which are perfectly formed. Be ore making a macadamized road, this grading would have to be done anyway. Therefore, if it is done by the road building machine, year after year, for six or seven seasons, when the time arrives to macadamize the roadway this part of the work will be found to be already solidly done. Where it was done by hand and plow, carelesely heretoiore, t could not be packed down solidly. Therefore, every winter would plow up the road as usual, but with the machine there were both uniformity and solidity.

THE WORK LASTING LONGER. Machines used from spring to spring will certainly, in the course of time, make a well-graded roadbed considerably down beneath

the surface, and therefore have it eventually prepared for the macadam. About the counties of Western Pennsylvania now have these road building machines. In the counties where they have not yet been bought township authorities should regard the matter as important. Only a small levy of money tax is required to pay tor them, and with one a farmer can work out his taxes far quicker and with fewer men

than he could by scoop and plow.
Usually, where you find people opposed to macadamizing road ways, they will say that it costs so much to break the stone. It is strange that but few farmers have thought of any other method of breaking stone except by the hand. They will figure out, and rather truthfully, too, that to hire men to do this work can only be done on wages of a \$1 50 per day, which would make the stone cost about 60 cents per perch. Now, if a township bought a stone crusher, paying for it about \$600 to \$1,000, it would break from 60 to 100 perches of stone per day, equal to 10 to 15 cents per perch. An authority on road building, Prof. Shayler, estimates that good roads can be constructed with a crusher to cost not more than \$3,000 per mile. I found no county in Westers Penusylvania where a crusher is in use.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF STONE. It is the opinion of many farmers that the State Commission should have a thorough | the age of 103.

of the various stones and rock found in fields and forests. Many persons believe that there are to be found in Pennsylvania other stone almost as hard as limestone which, if it could be used, would reduce the which, if it could be used, would reduce the cost of macadamizing very much in counties where limestone is not found. The investigation made by THE DISPATCH brought out the weight of evidence against sandstone, and anything else than limestone. stone, and anything else than limestone. Still there are many rocks and boulders which people believe to be proof against the weather and weight, which could be subjected to tests that would settle the question at once. Certainly if a substitute could be found for limestone in those counties where the material is scarce, the serious water and a supplementation of the serious serious serious counties where the material is scarce, the serious s

question of cost could very materially be lessened. It is a point worth while consid-The farmers of Western Pennsylvania are about equally divided on the question of abolishing the system of working out road taxes. Probably half of them are willing that it should be abolished. To the disinterested mind there can be no doubt that to do away with the system would greatly improve the condition of roads. Road taxes in Allegheny county annually amount to about to \$140,000, and it is estimated that in the whole State the tax this lovy of tax the whole State the tax this levy of tax aggregates \$4,000,000 annually. The great bulk of this is worked out. Certainly if that could be converted into money there would not be half so much of a puzzle about where the money is to come from for the re building of the roads. HOW MACADAM ROADS ARE MADE.

Macadam roads are constructed with sucquality of stone cannot be procured for the whole of the road covering, care should be taken to select the hardest and toughest stone for the upper, or preferably for the two upper layers, having an aggregate thickness of about 6 inches. The stone should be broken into fragments, as nearly cubical in form as possible, the largest of which should not exceed 236 inches in longest diagonal dimensions. For inspecting the broken stone an iron ring 236 inches in diameter may be used with advantage.

If the material be very tough and hard, like most of the basaltic and trap rocks and the sienitic granites, or if the traffic upon the road be light and its amount not large, the stone may be broken smaller without danger of their crushing to easily or too rapidly. The smaller the fragments the less will be the volume of voids in the road covering liable to become filled with water and mud, and the sooner will the surface become hard and smooth when opened to traffic, or while being compacted with

THE TELFORD ROAD. In Macadam's matured practice upon the Bath and Bristol roads, England, he did not allow any stone above three ounces in weight (equal, with the material he had, to cubes of 1½ to 2 inches in their longest diagonal leugth) to be used. He caused splinters and their spalls to be excluded as far as possible, and laid considerable stress upon uniformity of size and perfect clean-liness or freedom from dust, sand or earthy

Another road, named after Thomas Telford, by whom it was first constructed in Great Britain, is made with layers of broken stone resting upon a sub-pavement of stone blocks. Telford's specifications for a roadway 30 feet wide were as follows: Upon a evel bed prepared for the road, materials a bottom course or layer of stones is to be set by hand in the form of a claxe, firm payement. The stones set in the middle of the road are to be 7 inches in depth; at 9 feet from center, 5 inches; at 12 from the center, 4 inches, and at 15 feet, 3 mehes. They are to be set on their broadest edges

LENGTHWISE ACROSS THE ROAD, and the breadth of the upper edge is not to exceed 4 inches in any case. All the irregularities of the upper part of the said pave-ment are to be broken off by the hammer, and all the interstices are to be filled with stone chips firmly wedged or packed by be a convexity of 4 inches in the breadth of

15 feet from center.

The middle 18 feet of pavement is to conted with hard stones to the depth of 6 inches, 4 of these 6 inches are to be first put n and worked in by carriages and horses, care being taken to rake in the ruts unti the surface becomes firm and consolidated, after which the remaining 2 inches are to be put on. The whole of this stone is to be proken into pieces as nearly cubical as nossible, so that the largest piece, in its longest dimensions, may pass through a ring 21/2 ches mside diameter.

The paved spaces on each side of the 18 stones, or well-cleaned strong gravel, up to the cootpath or other boundary of the road, so as to make the whole convexity of the road 6 inches from the center of the sides of it. The whole of the materials are to vered with a binding of 11/2 inches in depth of good gravel, free from clay or L. E. STOFIEL.

## MR. KEIFER FOR CONGRESS

Talk About Returning the Ex-Spenker From the Tenth Ohio District. ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH &

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 6 .- Ex-Speaker Keifer has just returned from Washington, where for the first time in five years he attended sessions of the House and Senate. The General availed himself for the first time of the honor accorded to ex-Speakers of the House, of admission to the privileges of the floor of the Senate by virtue of a right, strictly speaking, only en-joyed at the present time by himself and exenator Robert C. Winthrop, Secretary laine, Representative N. P. Banks and Senator Carlisle having admission by virtue of their present offices. General Keifer

"The passage of a silver bill is regarded as a certainty. As to the McComas bill, while convinced of its constitutionality, I am prepared to give no opinion as to the probability of its passage." Although the General denies being an active candidate, the politicians here are almost certain that he will not refuse the Congressional nomination from the Tenth Ohio district, if offered him. He is the only man of national reputation in the district, and his friends will no doubt wish to go into an active fight for nomination, as he recognizes that another defeat would seal his political fate forever. The General is a close student of nationa litics, and it is certain that he is ambiious to enter the political arena. Since his retirement from public life has devoted himself closely to the practice of law, and is the which he enjoys a large income. His triends are understood to be working in a quiet way for his return to Congress.

#### INFORMATION ABOUT SCALPING Sought by the Chairman of the Inter

State Commission. CHICAGO, June 6 .- Judge Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has addressed a circular letter to the general passenger agents of the Western roads, calling their attention to the large and prosperous business that is being don in the sale of tickets for passenger trans-portation by persons who are not in the employ of any railroad company.

Mr. Cooley alludes to the ticket scalper and asks for an expression of views as to their traffic, particularly the effects, causes, and, if needed, possible remedies

descendants living. Her mother lived to

At the Age of 100 Years. WESTPORT, CONN., June 6 .- Huldah Rockwell died of pneumonia yesterday, aged 100 years and 9 months. She has 41

IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA. RETURN OF MR. CARROLL FROM HIS WON-DERFUL HUNTING TRIP.

strated Wilds Which No Other White Man Had Ever Before Visited-A Large Amount of Game Killed, Which Included Elephants, Rhinoceri and Hippopotami.

NEW YORK, June 6 .- Mr. Royal Pheipe Carroll, who returned on the steamer Majestic on Thursday from a hunting trip in Central Africa, told a reporter last Light some of the racy incidents of his experience in an unexplored country. He penetrated wilds which no white man had ever before visited, and shot game where the sound of

the rifle had never before been heard. It was a country which Stanley has said could not be safely penetrated with less than 1,000 rifles, and which is ruled by the only giant race of Airica. Mr. Carroll went prepared for the worst that could happen. He carried a powerful armament for himself, and had 200 men at his back, all natives of the east coast, all marksmen, and all were armed with Snyder rifles and endless

rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Carroll expected to have as companions Messrs. Carey and Chauler, but through sickness he was compelled to make the trip alone. On January 9 Mr. Carroll began his march into the African wilds. He came out on March 9, after just two months in the wilderness. His return was hastened somewilderness. His return was hastened some-what by the formation of an abcess on his leg, which prevented his shooting much on foot, which was the real object of his trip. He killed a large amount of game. Here is a list: Seven elephants, 1 lion, 18 rhinoceri, hippopotami, 50 zebras, 24 wildebeeste, 1 lesser koodo, 5 elands, 3 hartebeeste, 8 granto gazelles, 12 Impala gazelles, 10 buffalos, 1 steinbuck, 12 giraffes, 5 wart hogs, 1 hyena, 1 tiger cat, 2 bush-bucks, 3 reedbucks, and 1 Kirkii gazelle. He brought all the ivory back with him, and is having the heads of some of his other prizes mounted in London.

The caravan followed the trail left by Mr.

Chanier, who had preceded them, as far as Ta-veta, under Mount Kilmanjaro, where Mr. Chanler's camp was found with the American flag still flying over it. Then they entered the Masai country, following for 70 miles the route of the explorer Thompson, ness, which no white man had ever before trod. He remained two days near Mount Meru, where he did most of his hunting. He had provided himself with great quanti-

He had provided himself with great quanti-ties of beads, iron wire, and sheeting for trading purposes. The Masai make arrow heads of the iron wire, which is practically the legal tender of the country.

Mr. Carroll took with him five Winches-ter rifles, a heavy American rifle, and a number of English express rifles. The chief of these were a 12-bore rifle carrying bullets reighing 10 or 12 to the pound. a 45 calibraweighing 10 or 12 to the pound, a 45-caliber rifle and a 50-caliber rifle. The American heavy rifle proved to be worse than useless, and he had to fall back wholly upon the

English rifles for big game.

"Hunting elephants on foot in Central Africa," said Mr. Carroll, "is quite a different matter from hunting them from horseback in the open country of South Africa. Central Africa is a tangled thicket, and it requires heavy weapons to bring down the great game. Elephants escape in the jungles after a few shots from the lighter weapous used in the open country south, where they can be followed any distance.

Mr. Carroll lost the great majority of his elephants because of his light weapons. He put nearly 100 shots in one before bringing him down. Two others he killed on the first shot. The ivory of one of his elephants weighed 70 pounds, and that of another 74

## TO CONSIDER PLANS.

The North River Bridge Commission Has

Been Duly Organized. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, June 6 .- The commission appointed to consider plans for building a to-day and organized by electing Andrew H. Green President, Charles M. Vail Treasurer and Charles H. Swan Secretary. The act creating the commission says that it is for the purpose of "constructing and maintaining a permanent bridge for passen-ger and other traffic over the waters, between New York City and the State of New Jer-sey, together with all necessary connections. appurtenances and approaches thereto, and

Messrs. Green, Straus and Vail were appointed a committee, with authority to employ counsel, competent engineers and other essary assistants, to hire an office and ion. President Green said, in the course of a long address:

a long address:

The lack of adequate and convenient terminal facilities is rapidly driving away from this port the immense continental traffic in grain. If our articipation with respect to this bridge is realized, the convenience for handling grain and freight must inevitably follow its construction if they are executed on a scale commensurate with pressing needs. Were we to imagine for a moment that the space occupied by the waters of the North river were land and that all the millions of comers to this city were dropped where they are now and compelled to make their way to the city, the absurdity of the arrangement would at once be compelled to make their way to the city, the absurdity of the arrangement would at once be apparent. There has grown up and settled in New Jersey, within a radial distance of 25 miles from our city hall, a population equal to that of Brooklyn, whose relations to this metropolis are of the most intimate character and whose business daily brings an immense quota from their ranks.

#### THEIR CONFIDENCE MISPLACED. Relatives and Friends Lose \$80,000

trusted to a Young Lawyer.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 6 .- A case of embezzlement, which occurred several months ago, by which several prominent residents of Trumbull and surrounding towns lost large amounts of money has just come to light. The alleged embezzler is Rollin Beers, son of Legrand D. Beers, a young lawyer of much promise, doing business in Bridgeport. Some months ago Mr. Beers vis-Some months ago Mr. Beers vis-ited his home and secured a large amount of money from his brother and sister, two wealthy neighbors, Miles and Eiliott Beardsley, Rev. C. G. Adams, proprietor of the Church Record, in Woodport, and others, representing that he would invest it in moregages in Brooklyn

paying large dividends. It is expected that his embezzlements will Reardsley, it is said, were victimized to the extent of \$15,000, and the others in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. It is thought Reers has gone to Canada.

## DAMAGE BY A DEAD DOG.

Newport Woman Brings a Novel Suit

Against an Officer. CINCINNATI, June 6 .- Officer Dan Moran, of Newport, was made defendant in a peculiar suit yesterday. Mary A. Newhouse, of that city, the plaintiff, claims that on the 6th of last February, while she was confined in her bedroom, a large dog took refuge in her room. It was ollowed by the officer, who, against her protest, shot the animal, and dragged it out of the house. In so doing the carpet of her room was all stained up, and the dead dog allowed to lie in front of her only door of ngress or egress for several hours. These things caused a miscarriage and subsequent llness which has proved permanent. The suit is for \$200 damages.

Mayor Gourley vesterday received a leter from Thomas T. Wright, founder of the cotch-Irish Association, thanking the citizens of Pittsburg for their hospitality to the Southern delegates to the South-Irish Con-

# JUST \$25 A PLATE

A Banquet That Will Eclipse Anything Ever Given in This City.

HOW PITTSBURG WILL ENTERTAIN.

Two Days' Meeting of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine.

FORAKER AND OTHER NOTABLES COMING

The Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America will meet in this city June 23 and 24. The convention will be attended by about 1,000 of the higher order of Masons, and the most prominent feature of the affair will be a banquet costing \$25 a plate. Among the notable delegates from a distance will be ex-Governor John B. Foraker, of Ohio. The convention will, without doubt, be the event in secret society circles of the year.

The delegates from a distance will arrive in this city Sunday, the 22d instant, and as many as can be accommodated will find quarters at the Monongahela House, where the sessions will be held. On Monday, forenoon and afternoon, the business meet ing of the Imperial Council will be held in the new hall, which has been beautifully furnished, and extra touches will be put on for the reception of the distinguished guesta. In the evening the banquet will be held. It will be tendered by the subscribing members of Syria Temple of this city, and will be given to the Imperial Council and representatives of different councils all over the

BANQUET AND RECEPTION. Plates will be laid for between 250 and 300 people. All the Temples in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Clevelard, Boston, Indianapolis and dozens of other cities will be represented in addition to their regular del-

egates. Preceding the banquet, at 8 o'clock, will be a reception.

On the following day, Tuesday, an excursion will be given to the visiting nobles and their ladies. The boat will go up the river to different points of interest, and will leave this city about 10 o'clock. The party will return about 4 in the afternoon and the majority of the delegates will leave in the evening for their homes. A great many of the Pittsburg members are delegates to the State Convention, and they will have to get home early to leave for Harrisburg on the

vening trains. Money or pains will not be spared make the banquet the finest ever given in this city. George B. Orlady, District Attorney, of Huntingdon county, will be toast master. Our own Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, of the postoffice, will be the assistant toast master, and will no doubt fill the position of honor creditably. "Tom" is the position of honor creditably. "Tom" is the illustrious Potentate of Syria Temple, and is one of the best members in the organiza-tion. Among those who will be present and will likely respond to toasts are: ex-Gov-ernor Foraker, of Ohio; William B. Melish, ot Cincinnati; Samuel Briggs, of Cleveland John T. Brush, of Indianapolis; Frank L Hastings, of Kansas City, and other prom-inent city and county officials from different parts of the country.

WORKING FOR A SUCCESS.

The different committees are working hard to make the affair a success. The chairmen are as follows: On reception, H. D. W. English; arrangements, A. B. Wig-ley; finance, Benjamin Darlington; music, W. S. Brown.

The order is a social organization, and only Free Masons are elegible to member-ship. The latter must attain a certain number of degrees in Masonry before they tic Shrine. The order is divided into local and national organizations. The former are called temples, and the latter is known as the council. There are about 700 member n the local organization.

## A SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

Woman's Outer Clothing Found on the Brink of the Fall.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 6 .- Shortly be fore 6 o'clock this morning John Fagen, of Buffalo, discovered a woman's cloak, hat, shawl and handkerchief lying on the river bank in the Prospect about 500 feet above the of the American fall, and turned them over to Superintendent Welch. At about 10 'clock they were identified as belonging to Mrs. John Beagan, who resides at 15 Pros-pect street, this city, who is missing, and who has undoubtedly committed suicide by going over the American Falls. She was about 40 years old, and strongly addicted to the use of intoxicants. Her husband is a shoe maker. He says that as he was leaving home last evening his wife bade him "Good by." As this was unusual he queried her as to her reasons for so doing, and she told him he would not see her again. Neverth less, Beagan went untown, and when he re turned home at 9:30 o'clock he found hi wife there. He spent the night on a couch, and when he got up this morning his wife was missing. A few hours later he identified the garments found as belonging to her. A bottle was found in her room half full of laudanum. This leads to the suspicion that she took a portion of the drug before she leaped into the river, as their home is only about two blocks from where her clothes were found. She has made other attempts on her life. EXCITEMENT AT A FUNERAL.

Cry of Fire Causes People to Jump Fron Church Windows.

LANCASTER, PA., June 6 .- A woman he United Brethren Church, at Mount Joy, shouted "Fire!" when the building was crowded with the sorrowing friends of the late John J. Hossler, who died suddenly at Roanoke, Vs., Sunday. Her alarm was caused by a loud cracking noise and the sinking of the church floor.

In a moment there was a panic and every dy rushed for the doors. There were benches in the aisles to accommodate the large crowd, and the aisles being blocked he excitement was intense. The preacher n charge and Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, of this city, did all in their power to allay the fears of those in the church, but there appeared to be but one object in view, and that was to get out of the building as quickly as

Those who were distant from the door ran to the windows and jumped out. Mrs. Peterman, living on West Leman street, this city, was one of these, and she was injured in falling. Several others were bruised in the rush. Mrs. Hossler, the widow, was in an almost dazed condition during the ex-citement. She made no effort to leave the building. She thought when the uproar was made that some one had discovered her husband was not dead. It was afterward found that the floor sank four inches, but was still strong.

## THE LATEST STATEMENT

Lower California. SAN DIEGO, CAL., June 6 .- The latest statement with regard to the filibustering scheme is that advices have been received to the effect that the Mexican Government had requested the Government of the United States to send a regiment of soldiers to San Diego to prevent any probable or possible conspiracy to capture Lower California from being carried out.

FORCED INTO MARRIAGE. STARTLING STORY TOLD BY A TWICE DIVORCED WOMAN.

She Says Her Husband's Threats Induce Her to Wed Him a Few Weeks after the First Legal Separation-The Man Supposed to be in Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, June 6 .- Frightened into marriage. A woman forced to again marry the man from whom she was divorced. This was the remarkable story in brief of Marian M. Davis as told to Judge Bates in the Divorce Court yesterday morning. It was remarkable in that it is not often that a woman is forced to marry a man for whom she has no regard. And that, too, a few weeks after she had procured a divorce from him because of his misdeeds.

Mrs. Davis' maiden name was Proctor. In 1878 she married Joseph E. Davis. They lived together a few years, but he was a failure as a husband. He did not provide for her, and, besides, was too foud of the society of other women. In the summer of 1886 she procured a divorce from him.

"Six weeks afterward," said she to Judge Bates, "he sent me word that he was coming to see me. I refused to allow him to come, and threatened to have him arrested if he came. He said he would come any way, and did so. I ordered him away. He went, but returned in a few days.
"He came to the house about 9 o'clock at

night and surprised me, as I was not expect-ing him. He got me in a room alone and demanded that I should marry him again. I recused. Then he drew a large knife and said: 'If we can't live together we will die together.' I screamed for help and neighbors others that he would cut me into pieces if I did not marry him. I was frightened so much that when he returned in a few days with a marriage license and again demanded that l marry him or he would give the newspapers cause for printing a sensation I consented to and did marry him again. Two weeks afterward he drew his wages and disappeared. He went to live with a woman with whom he had been living as his wife. I had to earn my own living during the two weeks to carn my own living during the two weeks we lived together. I have been in the laundry business and worked in a shoe factory. The last I heard of him he was in Pittsburg. That was two years ago." Judge Bates granted her a divorce.

Mrs. Bates is a small woman, and appears be timid and backward in her natu

#### A MATTER OF FOUR INCHES.

Duquesne School Board Members Claim to be Squatter Sovereigns-Ouite a Speck of War-Contractors Who Stood Firm

by Their Work. The Duquesne School Directors and the Pennsylvania Storage Company have locked horns. The contractors who have the building of the storage warehouse at the corner of First avenue and Liberty street had set a gang of men to work, and the directors were notified that men tearing down the two-story brick building on the line of the Duquesne school property. Three members of the board, Thomas Murray, Joseph Rice and M. J. McMahon, convened and made a hasty trip to the corner, where they found several men at work cutting away the brick wall. They ordered the work to cease, but were laughed at, and the men cut away at the house. It is old and weak, and it would not require very much urging for it to fall apart, so the three school directors concluded that if they were going to save the building they must do something at once.

Another demand was made on the contractors, who once more declined to call the

men off, and further said that they were only seeking to find room for the storage company's new building. The company, about four months ago, bought the ground adjoining the Duquesne school property, and on having their property surveyed discovered that the house on the school site encroached four inches upon their lot. The storage company had no doubt that it would be restored to them, and, so it is stated by the School Directors, did not even notify the latter that their buildings overreached, nor did they notify them that they would begin to tear

down the overreaching structure. After a few minutes' parley, during which away, the directors hastened to the office of Alderman, Donahue, where a charge of malicious mischiel was entered against the contractors and a torce of constables was asked for. Soon half a dozen constables were on the spot and the work stopped. The officers told them what they were instructed to do, and although contractors wanted the wall cut away, not a man would go back to work while the officers stood by. The officeos held possession of the place until the alternoon, when, as there appeared no fur-ther indications of trouble, they withdrew. In the meantime the School Board had gone into court and asked for an injunction re straining the contractors from removing th wall. They insist that as the house has stood there for more than 40 years they are entitled to the four inches of ground claimed by the storage company.

#### SCIENTISTS AND BUTTER The Flavor in the Article Said to be Due to Bacteria.

Several Danish chemists and analysts have been endeavoring to find out the origin of flavor in butter, which according to some is held to be caused by bacteriawhether the flavor be that of turnips, oily, fishy, bitter or tallowy. Prof. Storch has found large numbers of bacteria of a particular variety in oily butters, though he was not able to produce oily butters by the introduction of these bacteria into cream. In other cases he found bacteria which did not differ materially from the normal acid-producing bacteria, which when present in large quantities in cream produced butter with a tallowy flavor. Similar re-sults were obtained by Prof. Jensen; while Prof. Fiard (ound that butter from a farm where turnips were not used for the had a turnipy flavor, and it is believed by the investigators that this flavor is derived from the presence of a certain kind of bac-teria.

# A BUDDENSIEK BUILDING.

San Francisco's New and Costly City Hall Very Poorly Constructed. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 .- Mayor Pond yesterday made an investigation into the soundness of the walls of the northwest wing of the new City Hall, with the result that in a number of places where the walls were supposed to be of solid brick, they were found at an average depth of 18 inches to be filled with mortar, broken brick and rubbish. the cross beams a triangular the cross beams a triangular mass of iron, intended to support a 13-ton girder, and

The condition was found to be the same. the filling taking the place of solid masonry. Further investigation has been or-

# THE BLUE MAN OF BELVIDERE.

Jersey Town. BELVIDERE, N. J., June 6 .- Henry Melick, a rich old farmer, of Harmony, known all over this section as "The Blue Man," died suddenly at his home yesterday,

aged 70 years.

When a young man he was practically drowning by falling in the Delaware river while fishing, but was resuscitated after hours of hard work. His skin ever afterward had a dark blue cast, his entire body wideless and real ward had a produced by the control of th suddenly undergoing this transformation. Physicians were unable to account for the

# A NEW SOUND

Shelton, a Thriving Washington Town Only Two Years of Age,

LOCATED IN A FAVORED REGION.

The Riches and Beauty of Lofty, Majestic Old Mt. Baker,

ONE OF THE NORTHERN WONDERS

same voyage Captain Van Couver discovered a "long, sandy ridge, behind which was seen a well protected bay," close to it, nestled a range of cliffs, the Cascade Mountains of to-day. This sandy point is now known as New Dungeness. It was discovered the day previous to the discovery of Mount Baker.

But now to return to the town of Shelton, of which I began to write. As I before intimated, it is as pretty a place as one would care to see. I really believe that if Noah's dove had rested here the sole of his foot, he would have changed his mind about floating back to the ark with a bay leaf. Shelton is situated upon Big Skookum Bay. This bay (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 SHELTON, WASH., May 30 .- More than 30 years ago a young man from the East, by name David Shelton, emigrated to that wild situated upon Big Skookum Bay. This bay has most flattering prospects as Western country which is now called Washington, and located a donation claim of 640 The leading industry of the town is naturally enough lumbering. Here a sawmill, cutting more than 25,000 feet of fir and spruce, is in continual operation. The finest quality of cedar grows along the Big Skookum, and to it constant access is had. acres, one of the western arms of Puget Sound. This claim was 25 miles north of the spot called Olympia. In this bleak, but picturesque, corner of the world, Mr. Shelton lived alone with his family, no neighbor within many miles of him, until the year There is now in process of construction a gigantic mill, also a sash and door factory. 1883. Strange to say, he lived contentedly At Shelton the Satsok Railway Company has its initial point, and a logging road, extending nearly 20 miles westward into the timber belt, has been built. Four steam boat docks have been constructed along the water front, where the water depth is at low tide, more than 10 feet and 6 feet from and prospered. His three stalwart boys grew up into fine, healthy men and aided their father in agriculture and stock raising. This sort of life must have been especially suited to the tasks of the Shelton family, for they were perfectly happy in their isolation, tide, more than 10 feet and 6 feet from shore, over 100 feet in depth. that is, as human happiness goes,

I wonder what the poet Cowper would have thought of their seclusion, for he assures us that nothing is livelier than to "peep through the loophole of retreat." But then we know that Cooper was a little ultra in some of his ideas.

#### are rapidly encroaching upon Shelton from all directions. Years past those A TWO-YEAR-OLD TOWN.

completion.

In 1883, some other people wandering about like stray sheep, from the house of Is-rael, struck this locality. Other people see-ing them come, sheeplike, concluded to follow. In a very few months many more came, until in less than a year, the inhabitants of the spot had accumulated, like spec-tators around a fire. Two years ago the town was platted, named in honor of its en-terprising settler, David Shelton, and now is one of the prettiest little Western cities of 4,500 inhabitants in existence. The city covers an area a mile and a half long and about three-quarters wide, within which the

issessed value of property is about \$80,000. Nature his implanted in every human soul an innate love for the beautiful. The barmony of color, form and sound has power to attract and charm even the savage. The majesty of scenery surrounding the town of Shelton has had much to do with its growth. The great Northwest challenges the world and with reason, for a rivalry in scenic wonder, most successfully. From the Court House in Shelton rises a panorama well nigh unequalled. Afar looms Mount

A TITAN IN STRENGTH and power. Seen from this eminence, more than a hundred miles away, the jagged out-lines of his imperial rotundity are tempered with delicacy and veiled with vaporous charm. Who looking at this montanic wonder, wrapped in the gossamer of the cloud, could fancy that on a near approach, when atmospheric conditions are favorable, the mountain and its surroundings would present a scene of desolation, of fierce upheaval and titanic fissure, and that he would see upon its breast the wears of frequent and

upon its breast the scars of frequent and ismic convulsion? Mount Baker deserves consideration as omething more than the fountain head of fertilizing and treffic-centering streams. It is the central point around which unfold, like even opening scrolls, magnificent and indescribable panoramas, in which all that is overpowering in earth, wave and sky is met and becomes transfigured. Here the atmosphere with a subtile skill no artist can hope to imitate, lays bare its mighty ower and inspired by the ardent sun throws with transcendent touch, here, a purple-tinged shadow; there, a gold-real im; now sprays the mountain's brow with liquid fire and then lays a dash of violet

A GRAND MOUNTAIN. In order to appreciate Mount Baker you must see it from the town of Shelton or some place equally distant. Too near a grows common place, coarse, and like the enchanting future, loses all graciousness when it becomes to-day. Seen from the comes idealized and the high light flung on crag and flanking buttress brings into broad relief the whole majestic picture. Mount Baker is indeed one of the wonders of the Northwest, and its overpowering charm will fully justify the praise which may seem overwrought to him who has not gazed and

paid due reverence. But grand as is Mount Baker in scenic power, vivid and versatile as it appears in the crespuscular light of morn-in the full born splendor of noon and the shadowy close of day—it is chiefly for its usefulness to Northern Washington that it should be considered. We are taught that usefulness ranks higher than beauty—doubtless then, prossism should take precedence over poetry, and we should view Mount Baker with eyes that see no charm in metric

A FAVORED REGION. From the mountain's unfailing reservoi flow the innumerable rivers, which at length find their outlet in that broad inland sea known as Puget Sound. - These spark ling and erratic streams which thread the country in every direction, diversify and make verdant the glad Northwest. Upon the basalts and granites and metamorphic strata of the region are brought to bear the cosmic forces of trost, hail and rain. In nature's laboratory, for centuries, have secret forces been at work and now th streams bear downward through the plaint, the silt, which is the result of their mechanism. This silt is the fertilizer, powerful, exhaustless, which is brought bench, table and tide land, becoming the servant to man's requirements and luxury. Mount Baker, must, of necessity, when viewed simply from a material standpoint, be accounted a factor most valuable in the success and financial growth of the vast region, which comes within the circle of its

As this is an age in which physical advantages are strongly appreciated, we can-not help yielding to Mount Baker the hom-age which is its just right, as a powerful aid in the promotion of the well being of the residents of Washington.

MT. BAKEB'S TRADITIONS. What Mount Hood is to Portland and Mount Tacoma to the Southern cities of the Puget Sound country, Mount Baker is to the town of Shelton and neighboring cities. Hood and Rainier, Jefferson, Adams, Shasta and the Three Sisters are mountains, which, each and all have some grand legend concerning them, created in the minds of the red men of the Occident, but Mount Baker, wrapped in its garb of eternal snows, might well typify the Mountain of Silence. For it, was reserved the honor of becoming the Pantheon of the wildwood to the untatored children of the forest. A whole book on ethnology lies written on the face of this monarch of the wood.

Familiar races long dwelt in its weird vicinage and rounded out their errant lives under the bows of the gigantic trees that skirt its borders. Many claim that Mount Raker is the most unique and wonder ul of all the peaks of the vast mountain chain which stretches from the Arctic to the Ant-artic regions, through North and South

ITS DISCOVERY.

Mount Baker was discovered April, 1792, by Lieutenant Baker, who accompanied Captain Van Couver on his voyage of discovery. It was on the afternoon of the 30th when Lieutenant Baker first saw its towering peak, and we have his authority that the first glimpse of the lofty mountain was most overpowering and majestic. Captain Van Couver tells us that at its base rested a small Indian village, looking diminutive, indeed, beneath the beetling cliffs that lifted their thunder-scarred and lightning-left domes into the atherial him. On the TRADE FAIRLY BRISK. Pittsburg's Volume About Equal to

A BUSINESS CENTER.

Steamer traffic annually increases in im-

portance. The southwestern portion of Puget Sound has been out of the line of travel, and its capabilities have conse-quently remained undeveloped. But it is the

railroads that make or mar a town. They

TWO GREAT FACTORS

in Western growth, capital and enterprise

have been diverted to other localities of the Puget Sound district; but the citizens of

Shelton claim that this fact, hitherto so

derogotary to growth, is now Shelton's strongest recommendation. Foresight and industry have duly inaugurated the era of

development. A magnificent school system is now under way. Costly hotels and churches dot the once barren waste. The work of progress that the citizeus have un-

dertaken must of necessity reach toward

A wealth of iron ore, eight miles from

the city, has lately been discovered. Dur-

ing the next few years it is confidently anticipated that many more rich develop-

ments will be made. The pretty little town of Shelton is a credit to the grandly endowed region known as Puget Sound.

H. M. SPALDING.

THE EARTH IS DRYING UP.

Curious Shrinkage of the Lakes, Seas and

Rivers of the World.

the lower Mississippi Valley, says the St.

Louis Republic, it will, no doubt, seem like

rankest folly to attempt to prove that our,

water supply is becoming less and less year

by year. There is, however, evidence that

the amount of water on the surface of the

earth has been steadily diminishing for many thousand of years. No one doubts that there was a time when the Caspian Sea

communicated with the Black Sea, and when the Mediterranean covered the greater

part of the Desert of Sahara. In fact, geologists tell us that at one time the whole

of the earth's surface was covered by water

All rivers and small streams are visibly

smaller than they were 25 years ago. Country brooks in which men now living were accustomed to fish and bathe in their boyhood have, in many cases, totally disappeared in consequence of the failure of

The level of the great lakes is falling year by year. There are many piers on the shores of lakeside cities

which vessels once approached with ease, but which now reach the water's edge.

Harbor surveyors will tell you that all har-

bors are shallower than they were even a

decade ago. This is not due to the gradual

deposit of earth brought down by rivers, as

ilmost ceased to be of use, despite the fact

that it has been dredged out to the perma-

All the dredging that can be done in New

York harbor has failed to permanently deepen it. The growing shallowness of the

Hudson river is noticeable, and, like the outlet to Lake Champlain, which was once

navigated by Indian cances at all seasons,

the upper Hudson is now almost bare of water during the summer. The Des Moines river, in Iowa, once navigated to the mouth of the

Raccoon Fork, the present site of the city of

man's rowboat; the steamboat has not

tury. In all parts of the world there is the

same decrease in the waters of rivers and

If this state of affairs continues until the

year 2000000 A. D. the water question will be of more interest than that of prohibition.

A TREE THAT SMOKES.

Puffs From Its Limbs That Resemble the

Curls From a Cigarette.

Newton, a vigorous mountain town west

of Charlotte, N. C., has a curiosity that

beats by a large majority the rain tree

which gained such notoriety in Charlotte in

1886. It is a smoking tree, and baffles all ef-

forts at explanation. It is a white mulberry

tree, and stands on the sidewalk in front of

It was brought from Illinois a year or

two ago, and it is now about 12 feet high, with a bushy top and many lateral branches.

Last Sunday one of the family noticed a puff of smoke proceed from one of the limbs,

and by watching it closely puffs identical

in appearance to cigarette smoke were seen

starting every now and then from all over the tree, sometimes from the leaves, some

times from the bloom, sometimes from the bark of the limbs or trunk of the tree. The

puffs are at irregular intervals; sometimes

many make explanations of the phenom-enon, which, perhaps, are plausible enough

to their authors, but which carry very little

A CHICAGOAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE

Light.

CHICAGO, June 6 .- At 9 o'clock this

norning an old man named John Lally shot

his wife in the right cheek, the bullet pass

ing out under the ear. He then shot him

seif in the head.

Lally's tamily say he is insane. It is thought that both Lally and his wife will

Will Not Tunnel the English Channel.

LONDON, June 6 .- In the House of

Commons to-day the bill for the construc-

tion of a tunnel under the English channel

from England to France was rejected by a

Will Investigate Alleged Ontrages

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6 .- The Porte

will send a commission to Albania to inquire into the outrages which are alleged to have been committed upon Christians there.

vote of 234 to 153.

conviction to the minds of others.

the residence of Levi Yoder.

many fathoms in depth.

To the inundated residents of the States of

the Corresponding Season of '89. cleft domes into the etherial blue. On the

LARGER CLEARINGS AT NEW YORK

Make the Grand Total for 37 Cities the Largest on Record.

#### BUSINESS FAILURES MUCH REDUCED

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, June 6 .- Special telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate only a fairly active general trade movement. Prices of cotton and leather have advanced East and West, which tends to produce higher quotations for cotton fabrics and boots and shoes, for which demand is good. At Philadelphia there is a fair jobbing demand for stock renewals, and crude iron is a little firmer.

At Pittsburg it is reported the volume of the spring trade will about equal that of '89. Business has been stimulated at St. Louis by excellent weather, while at Memphis it is only fairly active and at Cincinnati moderate. There is an improved demand at New Orleans, but the total volume of orders from the interior is less than was expected. The like is reported from Kansas City, and at Omaha trade is not brisk, not withstanding higher prices for farm products stimulated trade during the spring. At Chicago, however, there appears to have been an active and very general demand for staples but at St. Paul relatively less activity is reported, though trade there has been of large volume.

#### ACTIVE SPECULATION HEALTHFUL.

Active speculation in Wall street, New York, has enlarged clearings at that city, and the grand total for 37 cities is the larg-est on record. New York's May total exceeds that of April by 30 per cent, and May, 1889, by nearly 23 per cent. The gain at all cities is 22.4 per cent over April last, and 19.5 per cent over May last year. At cities other than New York the gain over April is 10 per cent, and over May last year 13.6 per cent. The total clearings at 37 cities aggregated \$5,778,150,448. For the five months the clearings at 37 cities aggregated \$24,553,108,698, a gain over last year of 9.5 per cent, which, in turn, gained 14 per cent over the five months of 1888.

Stock speculation at New York has re-turned to a bullish basis, trust stocks being the feature. Available stocks of wheat de-clined very slowly during May, owing to heavy shipments of wheat by furmers, stim-ulated by high prices. This, with a large increase in the quantity affoat for Europe, serves to increase stocks in sight in Europe, America and afloat about 2,000,000 bushels,

as compared with May 1. DECLINE FOLLOWED BY EXCESS. During January and February these stocks declined 10,000,000 bushels per month. The decreases were smaller in the two following months, while in May stocks two following months, while in May stocks piled up in excess of consumptive demands—something quite unusual at this season. Exports of wheat (and of flour as wheat), both coasts, equal 2,324,610 bushels this week, against 1,778,994 bushels in the like week a year ago and 1,692,986 bushels last week. Total shipments July 1,89, to date equal 100,302,544 bushels against 81,861,433 hushels in a like portion of 1888-9.

bushels in a like portion of 1888-9. Southern pig-iron makers report a sudden improvement in the demand. The entire iron trade is gaining in activity and instances of shadings of prices are becoming rarer. Production and consumption are

pretty evenly balanced and a more hopeful feeling prevails. Dry goods are in moderate sale at Eastern markets. Cotton goods are generally very strong and advances are reported of fron c to le on leading classes of goods. Prin cloths alone show weakness and are nearly 1-16c lower on slow demand. Jobbers report trade rather slow as is usual at this sea Woolens are in restricted movement mere, hosiery and flannel mills,

WOOL QUIET BUT FIRM. One of the largest auction sales of American silk handkerchiefs was made this week at full prices. Wool is quiet and unsome may suppose, nor to the refuse from city sewers. The harbor of Toronto has Receipts of new wool are large but not sufficiently so to influence prices Raw cotton is 5-16c lower. Crop accounts are improving.

Business allures reported to Bradstreet's

number 175 in the United States this week against 140 last week and 201 this week last year. Canada bad 27 this week against 12 ast week. The total number of failures in the United States January 1 to date is 4,942 against 5,245 in a like portion of 1889. WAR ON BEER BOTTLERS.

Jersey Women Attack Them With Broom and Scalding Water. BRIDGETON, N. J., June 6 .- War has

been declared against the beer bottlers, who have their establishments just outside of the city limits, by the women in the Second ward of Bridgeton. About a dozen have organized themselves into a band of crusaders and threaten to use brooms and scalding water on the first man who brings any beer to their respective houses. They claim since the city has had no li-

cense, that the beer brought into their houses has made their husbands worse than when licensed places were in vogue, and they have sworn vengeance upon the men who deliver beer to their houses. One un suspecting bottler met with a warm recep-tion when he went to deliver some of his goods to a Grove street residence. Two heavy weights of the family seeing him approach started for him with brooms. Not rishing to have any trouble he dropped his case of beer and as with wings flew to his wagon and was off in the twinkling of an

The Comen say there is no fooling to be done about the matter, and they mean just what they say. They have given all beer men notice if they insist on delivering their orders they will do so at the risk of the broom brigade. There are likely to be some rich developments, as the beer deliverers say they are not to be cowed down by a lot of women, and that the beer will be delivered whenever ordered by husbands.

## AN INDIAN ROW THREATENED

two or three at once from various parts of the tree, and sometimes they are several seconds or a half minute apart. Since Tuesday, when the curiosity first New Agent Driven Off and Troops Are became generally known, large crowds can Held in Rendiness. be seen there at any time in the day, and MILWAUKEE, June 6 .- Great excitement

prevails in and about the Keshena Indian reservation owing to the attitude of the Indians there. They have driven off Indian Agent Kelsey, who telegraphed to Washington that trouble was impending. He received a telegram from the Secretary of War saying that troops would be sent at once if it was considered necessary, after all conciliatory measures had failed. The reservation is occupied by 1,500 Menomines and Onetda Indians, who are well armed with rifles.

The trouble originated over the removal of Agent Jennings, who was appointed by President Cleveland. Jennings turned over his office to his successor on May 31, after great efforts had been made by a fraction of the Indians to have him retained. When t was 'ound that he had really surrendered his office they were very much incensed and began to make threats, which culminated in a display of force before the new agent and the Government suspected their intentions. On the receipt of the news yesterday of the passage of Senator Awyer's bill for the sale of their land the trouble broke out afresh. So serious was the aspect of affairs that Agent Kelsey hastily left the reservation for fear of serious trouble. The last reports from the reservation were to the