

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1891.

NAVY NOW AND THEN.

A Wonderful Exhibition, Showing the Strides in Water Warfare During...

THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

Vessels and Armaments of the Time of Trafalgar Compared to Modern Ironclads.

OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Clerical Charlatan Drags the Lord Mayor of London Down in Deep Disgrace Through His Acts.

BARON HIRSCH'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.

He Transplant Hebrews into Brazil and Australia, Probably to be Settled in the Tropics.

ROSIEH FROM THE VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

LONDON, May 2.—The naval exhibition on the Chelsea embankment was opened at noon to-day with great ceremony.

He wore the uniform of an admiral of the British navy. As the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the grounds, accompanied by the Princess Maud of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Christian, all in open state carriages, there was a tropical downpour of rain, and they drove to an awning, where they were received by the officers of the exhibition and by the lords of the admiralty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were conducted to a dais, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury came forward and uttered a prayer. The Prince of Wales then replied to the address of the officers of the exhibition, after which the Princess of Wales turned a tiny switch in front of a miniature model of the Edystone Light-house. There was a flash from the top of the lighthouse, and the exhibition was formally declared to have been opened to the public.

Opened With a Cannon Shot. As the light flashed from the Lighthouse a cannon shot was heard from one of the model men-of-war in the grounds, the Union Jack at the top of the main building was unfurled and the bands played "God Save the Queen." The exhibition is held in the grounds of the old Chelsea Hospital in the temporary buildings erected for the military exhibition. The hospital and grounds look directly on the Thames, the Chelsea embankment, a fine broad promenade, well planted with trees, alone separating it from the river.

The exhibition and grounds cover an area of over 16 acres. The grounds are divided into two sections of unequal size, the building quite surrounding them. The smaller section is laid out with elaborate flower beds, has a band stand and a miniature cascade and fountain. The larger section has an arena and a good-sized artificial lake. Between the arena and the lake is a grand stand of large seating capacity, and across the arena from the grand stand rises the exact fac simile of the Eddystone light-house.

The Model Eddystone Light-house. The light-house, which is lighted up to the extent of 500,000 candle power, is built of a frame work of iron covered with American expanded wire, over which cement is laid, giving it the appearance of solid stone. The lower part of the light-house is used for an exhibit of light-house and signalling apparatus, while the top, reached by elevators, affords a good observation.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition is a full-sized model of Nelson's famous flagship, the "Victory," finished throughout with guns and accoutrements of Nelson's day. On the lake it is proposed to give each day a mimic battle between miniature ironclad men of war, including torpedo attacks, torpedo practice, submarine mining fireworks, etc. In the arena bodies of sailors will demonstrate how drill is done aboard ship, and gymnastic contests and displays will also be given, wherein the boys of the naval school at Greenwich will figure. The handling of naval machine guns, such as the Gatling, will be shown here by picked parties of blue-jackets.

Divided into Nine Galleries. The main exhibition building is divided into nine galleries, each named after some celebrated sailor, such as the Nelson, Boscawen, Cook, Horn and Blake galleries, each gallery being devoted to some one class of exhibits. There are interesting collections of old naval relics, and of relics of the various Arctic expeditions, and the art section contains the finest collection of naval pictures ever seen. Rumley, Gainsborough, Kneller, Van Dyke, West Hall, Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, De Martinis, Maclean, Ballups and many others are represented. The other galleries are equally interesting, containing specimens and models of all the latest developments of naval invention. There are hundreds of models of old and new warships. Innumerable charts, ancient and modern, are hung on the walls of the gallery. Just inside the main entrance is a fine model of the battle ship, "The Queen," constructed in 1857.

Comparison of Old and New Warships. Nothing could show more strikingly the enormous strides made in naval construction during the past half century than a comparison of this warship with a modern ironclad. Innumerable kinds of machine guns are exhibited, and also some of the heaviest cannon ever made. A 110-ton gun is particularly conspicuous in a full section of the turret of the Victoria.

All the various appliances for manipulating heavy ordnance and machinery of all kinds are on view, as are also shells, sections of shells and models of shells in their different stages of manufacture. An interesting contrast is made by placing side by side a charge for the modern 100-ton gun, weighing 760 pounds, and a bag containing the heaviest charge used during the Crimean war, weighing 16 pounds.

All the largest ship builders and ship owners are represented, it met in the exhibition itself, in buildings specially provided in the grounds. The galleries are gaily festooned with flags and ensigns of all nations, not forgetting the Stars and Stripes.

Some of the Curiosities Exhibited. Among the naval curiosities which may be seen at the exhibition are Captain Cook's waistcoat, the waistband used by Nelson at sea, the Exmouth trophy, the figurehead of the Shannon carried on that ship during her memorable encounter with the Chesapeake, the rick of Edinburgh's curious collection of silver ships, a portion of the main mast of the Victory plucked by shot at the battle of Trafalgar, and many other relics similar to those already mentioned.

The Howe Gallery is devoted to trade exhibits and to exhibits from the various naval charities. In the fifth gallery, the Cook Gallery, are exhibitions of the old charts and nautical instruments of the past and of the present. In this section relics of the great explorers are also exhibited beneath the flags under which they sailed.

Some Models of Ancient Vessels. Then there is the Spelling-gallery, devoted to the models of vessels from the date of the Great Harry down, with illustrations of the boat-lowering and life-saving apparatus now in use; the Armstrong gallery, devoted to ancient and modern ordnance, including the very latest quick-firing guns. The Cannon gallery, devoted to the chief dynamos and air compressing machinery for working torpedoes, and an immense glass diving tank and a large collection of iron and steel armor plates. In the diving tank illustrations of submarine mining and counter-mining will be given.

The full-sized model of the Victoria, already referred to, is one of the great features of historical interest. The model is from Waterloo to bulwark, and from foremast to aftmast. On its lower deck are facsimiles of the guns used at Trafalgar, and there is an illustration of the appearance of the old ship's cockpit (hospital) on the day of the famous battle where Nelson died. In the cockpit is placed a group of wax figures, representing the dying Admiral surrounded by his officers.

Exhibits of Shipping Firms. In the different parts of the grounds kiosks have been erected by such firms as the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company, the Fairfield Shipping Company, J. & G. Thompson, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, where there are exhibited exquisite models of their best-known steamships.

The profits of the naval exhibition will be given to the various naval authorities. The success of the military exhibition of last year suggested the idea of a naval exhibition in the same place. A committee of organization was at once formed, under the chairmanship of Admiral Sir W. M. Dorell, and with the support of the members of the royal family and the aristocracy. The Queen consented to act as patron; the Prince of Wales undertook the duties of President of the exhibition, and the Duke of Edinburgh heads the list of Vice Presidents. The other Vice Presidents are the Hon. Lord C. E. B. Childs, M. P.; the Hon. Lord G. Goschen, M. P.; the Hon. Lord George Hamilton, the Lord Mayor; Admiral Lord John Hay, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, Earl of Northbrook, Marquis of Ripon, Earl of Hon. W. E. Smith, Admiral Sir Provo and W. P. Wallis. The Executive Committee and the council are made up of leaders in politics and in the navy. A guarantee fund of £25,000 was raised, though it is not likely to be needed.

A CLERICAL CHARLATAN. HE MAKES SOME STARTLING PROPHECIES ON PUBLIC MEN. The Bishop of Revelations Identified With Bismarck, Gladstone, Disraeli, Boulanger, Napoleon III, and Others—London's Lord Mayor Identified.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—Some weeks ago London was convulsed with scornful mirth at the announcement that the Lord Mayor had given the use of the Mansion House for a conversation of a prophecy investigation society, of which a clerical charlatan named Baxton was supposed to be the head. Baxton has been prophesying on and off for 30 years. During this period he has identified "The Beast of Revelations" with at least 20 men in turn, the number including Napoleon III., Bismarck, Gladstone, Disraeli and Boulanger, and reasoning therefrom, has quite as often confidently stated the exact date of the end of the world.

The proposal to defile the rooms sacred to white bait and green tarble, by handing them over to a professional prophetic quack, aroused such a storm of indignation and ridicule that Lord Mayor Savory, the same dignitary who has not yet answered the charge of stealing and uttering one of Sprague's sermons, was compelled to explain that Baxton was not the head of the society, and was not among the invited guests.

This repudiation was rather hard upon Baxton, whose chief offense against all consisted in the fact that he unwisely entered into particulars instead of keeping to safe generalities. The conversation took place last evening and was a dreadfully dull affair. Although the Rev. Dr. Baxton was absent from the flesh, his spirit seemed to permeate the place, and the clerical speaker was one member who said he was despondent as to the progress of the conversion of the world to Christianity, when it was considered that there were only 1,000,000 of them. The final Christ in the world, out of a population of 1,400,000,000.

More than that there was a Buddhist temple, with a full complement of imported priests, established in Paris, and there were three Mohammedan temples in this country where the Imam propaganda was being earnestly disseminated.

WALLES REPRIMANDED. For the Fifty Condition of Some of His Tenement Houses in London. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—The County Council has reprimanded the Prince of Wales, on account of the terrible condition of the block of tenements at Ansell belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, and the refusal of which goes to the Prince.

The Council shows that the property is in a disgraceful condition, and preposterously that it was not among the invited guests. The tenants more light and air.

READY FOR BUSINESS. A Successful Trial Trip of the Rejuvenated City of Paris. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—The trial trip of the City of Paris has been most successfully accomplished. The ocean greyhound is as fleet as ever, and her owners promise that she will again lower her own record, which still remains the fastest Eastern passage ever made. The passengers on the trial trip embarked at Gourock, a few miles below Glasgow on the Clyde, and five runs were made on the measured mile, with an average of a little over 21 knots per hour, a

remarkable performance for a steamer with a coal bottom.

BARON HIRSCH'S SCHEME.

IT IS NOT REGARDED AS PRACTICAL BY LEVEL-HEADED MEN.

Lord Shaftesbury Preceded Him Many Years Ago in His Hebrew Colonization Project—The Baron Is Prepared to Spend Millions on the Plan.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—Baron Hirsch has not yet contradicted the announcement that he has in contemplation a vast scheme for forming a new Palestine in South America, which the hundreds of thousands of poor oppressed Hebrews in this hemisphere may find a haven of safety and comfort. Every body is talking about the Baron, with those peculiarities the readers of THE DISPATCH have been made acquainted from time to time in this correspondence, and his name is coupled with those of kings and princes who are said to have approved of his project.

All this is very gratifying to Baron Hirsch, the more so that this fresh fame has been obtained without any expenditure of money for his respects, he is a frugal as well as a vain man. Even assuming that the Baron is prepared to spend millions upon the project, level-headed men, Hebrews included, regard it as more chimerical than that which the late Lord Shaftesbury, in all seriousness, submitted to the British Government in 1840.

That philanthropic nobleman, who, by the way, was a distinguished member of the Peace Society, proposed that the Arabs should be turned out of Palestine and Syria, by persuasion if possible, by force if not, to be used by the Jews for the Hebrews, who were to be settled on the land, formed into a commonwealth, protected from external influences by a general and the Arabs in particular, by the European powers. Lord Palmerston, who was Foreign Minister in the British Cabinet in 1840, and a painfully practical politician, made light of the great scheme, even to the verge of lippancy, and, it is believed, did not take the trouble to submit it to his colleagues.

Baron Hirsch's millions, if he be prepared to advance them, are not to be put to the experimental stage, but beyond that, in the opinion of all practical men on this side of the Atlantic, it is not likely to go.

FREE EDUCATION BILL. It Will Stir Up a Spiced Fight in the House of Commons. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—It is now almost certain that the Government free education bill will contain clauses relating to denominational schools, which the Radicals will feel called upon to oppose tooth and nail. Certain public utterances by members of the Government fully warrant this belief and indicate their line of policy. Irish Nationalists representing the Roman Catholic hierarchy who demand to have full control of their sectarian schools, while enjoying State endowments, will naturally support any Government which will give them what they want. But there are enough non-conformist Radicals in the House of Commons to obstruct any such measure.

The cry of free education is a tangible boon to the agricultural laborers, who, more than any other class of workers, chafe against and resent the payment of school fees. The Tories believe they stand to win whichever way the matter may move. If the education bill should pass into a law they will pose as public benefactors, and if the bill be obstructed or defeated, they can and will appeal to the country in the character of philanthropists, half of their benevolent intentions by heartless Liberals, who care nothing for the well-being of the people.

THE EVILS EXAGGERATED. A Temperance Committee Report That Is Not So Disheartening. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—The great temperance societies, which hold their annual meetings in London next week, are at present greatly agitated by the unexpected character of the rest of the special committee which, at their insistence, the House of Commons appointed last year to inquire into the adulteration of British and foreign spirits, and generally to report upon the injurious ingredients found in liquor. The committee was sent to court, but it remained to blaze.

After witnessing a series of most elaborate experiments and taking an immense mass of evidence, the committee has declared that the evils attendant upon the consumption of new spirits have been greatly exaggerated, and that the remedies which have been suggested for the protection of spirit drinkers against fusel oil and other supposed poisonous substances are of such doubtful utility that they cannot be recommended. In fact, fusel oil, which temperance people have been so long railing against, and which is a bogie with which to frighten their bibulous brethren into sobriety, has been shamefully maligned.

SOME FAMOUS PAINTINGS. Bring Pretty Good Prices at Their Sale in London. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—The famous Bolokov collection of paintings was offered for sale today at Christie & Co.'s rooms, and the total amount realized was £29,380. The highest price for any picture was £5,772 for Meissonier's "Signe Palester." The picture is 11x22 inches.

The noticeable prices that were secured for other pictures were £4,535 for Troyon's "Going to Market," £1,207 for Webster's "Rosa Fig," £1,260 for Erskine Nichol's "China Merchant." The average prices received were considered good.

POST MORTEM HUMOR. Handkerchief Left a Wife in Which to Weep for a Husband. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) GLASGOW, May 2.—A bit of post mortem humor was brought to light today, when the will of a well-known doctor, who recently died here, was registered. The doctor leaves his entire estate to two sisters, and concludes the document with a clause containing this extraordinary language: "To my wife, as a recompense for deserting me and leaving me in peace, I expect my sister Elizabeth to make her a gift of 10 shillings to buy a handkerchief in which she may weep after my decease."

A PITIFUL TRAGEDY.

Five People Butchered by a Man Driven Insane by Poverty, WHO THEN ENDS HIS EXISTENCE.

Wife, Children, Nephew and Mother-in-Law Killed by Him.

PROTEST AGAINST OUTRAGE OF FATE.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) BUDA PESTH, May 2.—While the minds of the working classes in Europe were yesterday exclusively engaged with the labor problem, and the question of how their position in life might be improved, a tragedy, most pitiful in all its details, was being enacted in an immense tenement in this city, located at No. 5 Schiffgasse.

Some 22 years ago one of the most prosperous manufacturers in Buda Pests was Theodor Orthecky, whose cloth was widely known and esteemed. He was in the prime of life, of commanding presence and liberal as a Prince with his money. His family consisted of only his wife and daughter, both lovely specimens of Hungarian womanhood, who, to a strong resemblance to each other, added a depth of affection that was exceptional. The only child besides her mother was Oscar Orthecky, the youth to whom she had, after many scruples, premised her hand.

An Unfortunate Wedding Day. Oscar was the eldest son of a flourishing iron founder, and from a worldly point of view, the match seemed in every way a desirable one, as Oscar would one day succeed to his father's business. His daughter's wedding day, however, proved an unfortunate epoch for Herr Orthecky, who from that time on, whether from grief at the loss of his only child or for other reasons, began a course to dissipate and neglect of business, which did not have long result.

In strong contrast to the character and habits of the too-festive cloth manufacturer were those of his son-in-law. Strictly brought up, he was a man of industry and integrity, and the only because that could lead to success, and that a steadfast obedience to duty was imperative to him to make proselytism among them, Chancellor von Caprii scouted the idea that the son of a man of the government was to succumb to the temptations of the gambling table, and the Chancellor could not have spoken better.

WILLIAM BRISTLING UP. He Gets the Idea That Germans Are Not Properly Treated in Paris. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—The war-scarred fakir has been somewhat disheartened of late, but he has made another valiant effort this week. He declares that Kaiser Wilhelm is much increased at the manner in which Germans, high and low, are being treated in Paris just now. German workers are contending with that of their harassed kindred over the Russian border, the Chancellor could not have spoken better.

A Struggle Against Odds. Oscar struggled along, but the odds were against him. He could not compete with his rivals in trade, and he gradually did less and less business, until he was compelled to sell his plant for what it would bring. Settling in Vienna, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and, after a brief illness, died. This calamity was quickly followed by the discovery that poor Herr Orthecky had been secretly and in secret had land speculation, which had seriously crippled his capital and made it almost impossible for his son to successfully conduct the business.

Terrible Act of Butchery. All went well with these victims of ill-fortune until a few days ago, when notice was received from the landlord that he could not afford to give his janitor apartments for rent. Herr Orthecky, who was the edict that deprived Oscar of what little fitness and brains he had left. Taking advantage of the absence of many of the tenants, he proceeded to make his final protest against the outrages of fate. He crushed in the skulls of his wife and baby, smothered his daughter and chopped off the heads of his mother-in-law and nephew with an ax that he left lying on Fran Orthecky's breast.

Oscar then mechanically performed certain duties about the house, and, three days for the day he wanted his wife to the Danube, where his body was found. Before committing this butchery, Oscar, who, several years before had taken the name of Brisk, to conceal himself from his old friends, wrote letters to the press and to the police. To the press, he told his sad story, adding that "leaving this, his only home, except for rain for all of us, that to the police he described in detail what he had done, saying that his victims had given him no trouble, only the old woman resisting. He begged that the bodies of his victims might be decent buried, but that with his own corpse they might do whatever they pleased.

MORE BRITISH FOIBLES. A Strange Romance of the Peasage Made Public in the Divorce Court. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 2.—Another chapter in the strange romance of the British peasage was closed yesterday in a divorce court, a 12 years' cause celebre, Dyars versus Dyars and Syden, which had been controversially polite society. The petitioner was the Right Honorable Earl of Dyars, and he sued and obtained a divorce on the ground of his wife's infidelity with Charles Syden, a young actor, then almost a novice on the stage. Society found some excuse for the erring couple, for Syden was not a common actor, being a son of the noble house of St. Bourdard, and he was undoubtedly one of the handsomest men in London.

Syden, when the lawful interval had elapsed, married the divorced Countess. But the union was an unhappy one from the start, and three years ago Syden deserted his wife, leaving her to subsist on the charity of friends. Yesterday Mrs. Syden obtained another divorce, this time on her own petition against her husband, on the ground

of his desertion and infidelity. His present attraction is Mabel Jordan, an American woman, at present living in Paris.

GOOD FOR THE POLES.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRII FINDS IT DESIRABLE TO.

Make Friends With the Subject Country In Order to Form a Safe Government Coalition—Also to Contrast the Treatment Accorded by Russia.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) BERLIN, May 2.—The prospect of Prince Bismarck's early reappearance in the Reichstag has given an impetus to the Government's plan for the conciliation of the various parties, so as to render them ready to coalesce in the Government's interest. The Center and Freinainige parties, and the Guelphs and Poles in turn receive Governmental inducements. Though the Poles only count 16 in the Reichstag, their steady support is worth securing.

The recently developed tendencies of the Government toward the conciliation of the Poles ought justly to be ascribed, in part, to a quickened sense of justice in dealing with them. Whatever motive may animate the Government, the Poles of Western Prussia and Posen have been favorably influenced by a free use of the national language in the schools by the greater facilities afforded them for the acquisition and sale of land, and by the increased courtesy accorded by officials to Polish families.

To-day's debate in the Lower House of the Diet on the budget commission for the German colonizing of Western Prussia, occasioned remarks touching the Government's policy in Posen, and provoked Chancellor von Caprii to explain. He denied that the Government had conceded to the Poles anything beyond what came within the scope of the settlement law. It had met the wishes of the Poles as regards both the schools and the church. The Poles, on their part, had manifested a desire to bring themselves into accord with the Government. This desire found expression in the support which the Poles gave the Government proposals for increasing the defensive power of Germany. This the Chancellor said, was indeed a pleasant and surprising change. If the Poles would take the lead on the path of reconciliation, the Government and the Germans were ready to follow.

Alluding to the suggestion that the amicable treatment of the Poles had a latent aim to make proselytism among them, Chancellor von Caprii scouted the idea that the son of a man of the government was to succumb to the temptations of the gambling table, and the Chancellor could not have spoken better.

THE TARENTUM OIL SHAFT. A number of persons in Tarentum were impressed with this idea, and the result was that an oil shaft was started near that town. Mr. McCutcheon was employed to work upon it, as he had had some experience in sinking several deep water wells at different points along the Allegheny river. The promoters of the enterprise did not stop to ascertain that the oil rock at Tarentum laid somewhere near 2,000 feet below the surface, and that a shaft of several feet in diameter to that depth would be an impractical undertaking. It was the oil which troubled the shaft at Tarentum that gave the promoters of the shaft the idea that if they could sink their big bore down to the right spot the earth, as the fatness thereof would be theirs. They went to work with a crew of well diggers, and the work progressed very satisfactorily for some time. After reaching a depth of 75 feet it was very slow work, and after getting down to the neighborhood of 125 feet they were troubled some with gas. They worked on, however, but as there were no signs of oil the proprietors of the enterprise began to weary of paying out money, and Mr. McCutcheon thinks that the work was finally abandoned at about 165 feet. Of course no oil was found. The Drake well had found oil at less than 70 feet, and the shaft theory continued to have many advocates. As the dip of the sand rock to the southwest began to be suspected it was reasoned out that the place to sink a shaft and tap the reservoir of inexhaustible riches was somewhere further up the Allegheny river.

Death in the Shaft at Tidouton. It was not until 1863 that a company was again organized to try the shaft business. The New York Enterprise and Mining Com-

AN EARLY OIL FOLLY.

Story of the Shafts Sunk to Tap Deep Lakes of Grease.

THE FIRST WAS AT TARENTUM.

A Tragedy That Showed How Natural Gas Would Kill.

HOW GREED LED MANY MEN ASTRAY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 2.—E. H. McCutcheon, who was through the oil excitement in the Tidouton district, and was seriously burned in a fire on Triumph Hill, was on the floor of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange this week. Mr. McCutcheon has for some years been following the gentle pursuits of a farmer in Ripley county, Ind., which he says he finds far less exciting than chasing fickle Fortune through the Pennsylvania oil fields. He is here to complete the purchase of the farm adjoining his, which is owned by an estate here, so it may be surmised that he is farming for profit, which is the way he carried on the oil business when he was in it.

It was Mr. McCutcheon's peculiar fortune to be employed as a laborer on two of the shafts which were sunk in the oil country to find the oil rock and tap the golden stream of grease on a large scale. He was working as a laborer in Tarentum, above Pittsburg, when the oil excitement burst upon him all at once. After the community had grown tired of the striking of oil wells, the conviction seized many that the proper way to get this oil out of the ground was to dig shafts down to the rock and take it out by the wholesale.

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COKERS ARE CHEERED.

By Large Defections From Company Men Who Join the Strikers.

IT OFFSETS THE ITALIAN INFLUX.

Evictions Continue but Unattended by Scenes of Violence.

STRIKERS HOLD SOME BIG MEETINGS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SCOTTSDALE, May 2.—Another week closed with little change in the general situation. The coke companies claim a larger number of men working to-day than last Saturday, and the labor leaders concede this, but claim that the men who went to work the past week are not from the ranks of the strikers.

While the labor people admit the companies largely increased their forces, they claim the returning to the strikers' ranks of the men at the Jintown, Sterling and Juniata plants is of vastly more importance than the few hundred Italians brought into the regions at the three plants above named. There were over 500 men working, and almost all have quit and joined in the strike. The Frick Company continues to deny the extent of the defection at this plant, and say they are still shipping coke.

Financial Aid Inefficient. The money reported as coming from Houtalds arrived to-day and was immediately distributed among the men. The amount was not sufficient to go far among so many in need. Large amounts are looked for early next week from other sources.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Painter mines of the McCutcheon Company to-day. The men all remained at work during the time the meeting was going on. During the meeting a Standard Hun exclaimed to a number of his countrymen that the strike could not be won. No sooner had he uttered the words than he was made the victim of a shower of tin cans and old shoes. He was caught and made to promise that he would remain steadfast and keep his mouth shut.

The Evictions in Westmoreland. Sheriff Clawson and his deputies, supported by Company E, evicted 13 more families at Morewood to-day. Mrs. Maria Wienjaski, who single-handed repulsed the legal authorities, almost won again by her husband presenting a doctor's certificate certifying to her physical inability to move. The Sheriff didn't have his glasses, and was about to sound the retreat when a deputy happened to see that the date was to occur the eviction on April 23.

Mrs. Wienjaski looked as black as the smoke that poured from the 118 coke ovens in blast just across the hollow, but had the good sense to say little and do nothing, as her goods were carefully carried out. Here was the first place visited, and the other 12 on the list were quickly disposed of.

Some 400 notices of this kind will expire in this part of the region next week. A large wall tent was erected near the Standard Works to-day for the accommodation of those who live in Mt. Pleasant and will be evicted that plant. American flags flew from the end of the canvas.

HANOVER AWNINGS—At Mammoth & Son's, 539 Penn avenue.

SCHENLEY VIEW PLACE LOTS!

These lots are situated in the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburg, between Lawrenceville and East Liberty, less than 500 yards from the Penn avenue cable cars, and only 19 minutes' ride from Sixth street. Ask conductor to let you off at Matilda street.

We have laid out another addition to Schenley View Place, and are authorized to offer 250 lots without advancing the prices.

The fact that we sold between 200 and 300 lots last fall in less than two months is pretty good evidence that the public realize that these are beyond doubt the

BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURG.

Recollect, these are not country lots, but from their central location you at once get the benefit of cable lines, schools, churches, stores, places of amusement, etc., that rural lot holders never obtain.

WE GUARANTEE CLEAR TITLE TO ALL LOTS.

NOW READ OUR PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENTS.

Price.	Pay at Time of Purchase.	Per Month.
\$250	\$10 00	\$5 00
300	10 00	6 25
390	10 00	8 00
400	10 00	8 25
425	10 00	9 00

A liberal discount will be made to individuals or clubs buying blocks of not less than five lots. No interest on deferred payments, and Ten Per Cent Discount allowed for all cash.

STRAUB & MORRIS, 106 THIRD AVE.