

eighboring 'weald' was to pay I penny dl, and every horse-load of iron half that toit, and every horse-tond of from hait tond sum. In 1290 a sum of money was paid to a certain Master Henry, of Lewes, for the ironwork to the monument of Henry IIL in Westminster Abbey, which reminds us that dented smiths were brought often from long distances for important works. Old Samples in England,

In this country, perhaps the oldest exist-ing works in iron are hinges to doors, strengthening bars, handles, escutcheons, lock plates, and the like. Even the nails ere things of beauty. Abroad, the massive bors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris offer a wonderful example of early ironwork. Probably designed in the tweifth century, the doors are nearly concealed with decorations of trees and birds, dragons, nd other grotesque beings. The door in 5. George's Chapel, Windsor, is of about 6 the same date. The grotesque knocker the sanctuary door of Durham Cathedral, hich bears a rather distaut resemblance to on, is said to be of the twelfth century. hollows for the eyes may have been rly filled with crystal or enamel; or, as has been suggested, the open eyes may have been contrived to emit light from within the church, so as to guide the hapless ing seeking sanctuary by night to the secome haven of safety.

The door of the chapter house of York Cathedral is a good example of the work of the thirteenth century. It sists of a central stem, and sevlarge scrolls with diminutive leavee hing out in all directions. Some the same cathedral are also finely and with decorative hinges. Occasionally, inges were gilt, and not laid directly on he wood, but on skin or scarlet felt. These borate fastenings, however, fell into dis-in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, then the woodwork of doors became richly icided and carved. The number of iron on a door furnished the French tist Sedaine with the subject of an sing scene in the play of the "Gageure revue," brought out in 1738, in which a quis, one of the chief characters, bets at he will enumerate all the bits of iron, big and little, which are employed in the construction of a door-such as lock, screws, nuts, knobs, bars, bolts and so forth. He succorded in naming them all except the key, and so eventually lost his bet. The old process of repeatedly forging the iron gave t a great tenacity and ductility, which dern iron, except of the finest quality, does not possess.

painter's palette; and before his death in 1531 he was successful in helping to raise the school of Antwerp to a celebrity equal to that of the schools of Bruges and Ghent. Ironwork was extensively produced at Augsburg-under the fostering care of the Fugger family-taking the shape of brackets register in the walls, and grills over fan lights or in a balcony. Grotesque knockers are also common in Nuremberg. Keys were sometimes elaborately decorated,

and the part which is now a common ring was once occupied by little figures in full relief with coats of arms and the like. The French Revolution was the cause of much French Revolution was the cause of much splendid ironwork being destroyed, when, in 1733, certain provinces had to gather together every available piece of iron to transform into pikes and other weapons. Much of the ironwork of the abbey of St. Dennis perished in this way; and even in England grills have been sold for old iron because they hid the sculp-tures in Westminster Abbey. tures in Westminster Abbey.

The Grill-Work of To-Day

The greater part of the decoration of grills at the present day is produced by means of stamps or molds, which are impressed on

stamps or molds, which are impressed on the iron while heated and soft. Supposing a leaf or flower is required, one of the proper form is forged in relief in steel, and then is driven into a larger block of pasty steel shaped like a punch or wedge, thus forming the stamp or die necessary for the purpose of decoration. Leaves, again, can be ham-mered out and welded on separately. Up to the reign of Henry VIIL, grills were architectural in design, Queen Elizabeth's tomb in the Abbey forming one of the first instances of the use of a border of natural flowers-roses-in a tomb-rail of iron. The flowers-roses-in a tomb-rail of iron. The roses were cut out of sheets of metal, shaped on the edge of some instrument like a vice, and then fixed on by brazing. To make inscriptions, holes are first drilled and then a very small keyhole saw inserted. After the fire of London, iron came largely into use for building purposes, and very fine work was produced in the reign of William III. A Frenchman named Tijon published a book of designs in 1693 for the use of smiths, in which appeared the gates which were a little later ordered by the King for Hampton court, and executed by Huntingdon Shaw, the talented smith,

There are five wells at Willow Grove which are either in the Gordon or will reach it the first of next week. Learn & Burson's well on the Vanerscott lot, in the reach it the first of next week. Learn & Burson's well on the Vanerscott lot, in the eastern part of the town, was in the top of the Gordon last night, and filled up 1,600 feet with oil. They were fishing for the bailer late last night. The same parties' postoffice lot well is making 180 barrels a day through the tubing. It has been packed. Their Patter-son lot well has been shot, and is doing 200 barrels a day, and the Cunningham well. the latest they finished up, is making 135 a day. Guckert and Bailey are interested in the Patterson and Cunningham well. Sheffler & Co., on an eastern to wa lot, Todd & Co, on the Robbins, Miller & Acanedy on the Pry and Borchert & Co. on the McVick-ars lot expect the Gordon either to-day or Monday with good luck. The Devonian Oil Company's No. 4, on the Boyce farm, was one bit in the sand last night and showing a little oil. They were shut down on account of broken jars. Jennings, Guffey & Co.'s No. 3, Matthews heirs, was in the fitth sand ten feet last evening and showing ar only a 100-barrel well, part of which was from the Gordon. Brown Bros. & Robison are down 1,000 feet In their No. 2 McMurray, at McDonald, yesterday afternoon, with 10 quarts of gly-oerine. This well produced nearly 400 barrels a day for a long time, but had de-clined to about 45 a day. **Two Wells Near the Fifth.**

Two Wells Near the Fifth. The Forest Oil Company's No. 4 Jane Me-Gill is in the fifth sand, and they expect the fifth this morning at No. 4. Gillespie Bros." well on the Nicholson at Noblestown, which

fifth this morning at No. 4. Gillespie Bros.' well on the Nicholson at Noblestown, which made a big showing in the 100-foot sand, will probably be stopped in that sand and pumped. The Jolly Oil Company's well at Nobles-town station may be in the Gordon to-day. Iseman & Co. are down 1,500 feet on the Short and Wade lot. Kennedy, Fitzgibbons & Co.'s No. 1 Ken-nedy, back of Oakdale, has been shot in the fifth. It is a light well. Mars-The Devonian Oil Company's test well on the Dr. Irwin farm, a mile and a half south of Mars, is through the third sand and dry. The Coonskin Oil Company's No. 4, Douthett heirs, is fishing for a set of tools at 70 feet in the 100-foot. The Forest Oil Company and Bolard are spudding in No. 1 Whitmore, a mile and a half west of Mars. Gilland & Coovert are down 900 feet on the John Kennedy farm. The Fort Pitt GasCompany drilled in a 200-pound gasser at their No. 2 Stebbins near Stoops Ferry yesterday. INDEREDEXE-George Davis & Co. are on top of the Gordon sand on the McConnell farm. It is a mile west of Carr Bros'. dry hole on the Bealf farm.

The McDonald Gauges.

Yesterday's Market Features

A Clever Idea in Time Tables.

The Steady March

Paris for the World's Fair described in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

BASEBALL BATS AS WEAPONS

In the Hands of Several Hundred Indignan Colored Voters.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 18 .- There was a lively row at the office of Receiver of Taxes John T. Dickey late this afternoon. Several hundred voters, mostly negroes, who had been waiting all afternoon to pay their taxes, grew excited when Dep-uty Collector Finck closed his books at 4 o'clock and informed the multitude that he would receive no more taxes until Monday. The voters, mostly Republicans, claimed that the collector was willfully refusing the taxes tendered him. The charge was denied. When Collector Finck attempted to with-draw, however, the frenzied voters armed themselves with baseball bats, and, with blood in their area started in pursuit

blood in their eyes, started in pursuit. The police had to be called in to quell the disturbance, but not until a dozen blows were exchanged and a riot ensued. During the riot ex-City Auditor Mitchell was knocked down with a baseball bat and seri-ously injured. Several others were cut and bruised. Several arrests were made

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Reduced from \$5 and \$6 to	33.90
Mens' Finest Calf Custom Shoes Reduced from \$5 and \$3 to	\$2.90 & \$3.90
Men's Genuine Kangaroo Shoes Reduced from \$5 and \$6 to	\$2.90 & \$3.90
Men's English Grain Shoes Reduced from \$5 and \$6,t	\$2.90 & \$3.90
Men's Puritan Calf Shoes Reduced from \$4 and \$5 to	. \$2.90 & \$2.50
Gents' Fine Calf Shoes Reduced from \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 to	\$2.48 & \$2.18
Gents' Fine Dress Shoes Reduced from \$2.50 and \$3 to	\$1.98 & \$1.69

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LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH DONGOLA, patent vamps or patent tips, cloth tops or kid tops, Common Sense, Opera, Picadilla, Philadelphia or New York lasts, regular \$4, \$5 and \$6 shoes, reduced to \$2.90 and \$3.90

FINEST DONGOLA, STRAIGHT GOAT AND PEBBLE GOAT at \$1.39, \$1.48, \$1.69 and \$1.98,



Ancient Iron Working Methods,

In early times the iron was not erually made to melt, but actually made to melt, but was separated out and formed into a lump while in a pasty condition, when it was found to be sufficiently free from car-bon to be mallcable without further procosses. It was then accordingly brought under a heavy tilt-hammer, worked by a eng-wheel and driven by water power. Sheets of water in the Weald of Sussex and n Kent owe their existence to the manuseture of iron; while other pools and ponds have been drained and transformed into hop pardens or osier beds. Cornmills, too, often ecupy the sites where once the din of the annuers resounded. The iron was eventually formed into hars by beating under the hammer, and then worked into the sizes remired by the smith. When this had been lone, the artistic part of his work, such as welding, stamping and chiseling, still re-mained. In the larger specimens of ancient work some parts are additions entirely welded; others are additions fastened at the ends by bands welded across the ground-work. Sheet iron, which had been intro-duced into England by the fourteenth century, saved much labor, and could be elaborately decorated.

Italy in the Middle ages led the way in metal working as well as in other arts. In bronze, the work then produced has never been equaled. During the thirteenth and fourteeth centuries, wrought-iron came mio eneral use for screens, for chapels and onibs, and grills for windows. The screen around the tombs of the Scala family at Verona is composed of a kind of network of quatrefeils, each filled up with a small ladder (scala), in allusion to the family name. Several ghurches in Florence and Siena have magnificent screens of wrought-iron One of the principal workers of iron of this period was Niccolo Grossi, who was taken under the patronage of Lorenzo de' Medici. Candelsticks, lanterus, cressets, and torch senters were produced in large numbersall of the most artistic designs. Grossi excented four lanterns for the Strozzi palace at Florence, which were set up in the year 1500; and each cost a hundred florins for workmanship alone. Another artist in iron was Cozzarelli, who flourished at the close of the fitteenth century at Siena, and distinguished himself in designing superb lumerns and torch-holders,

Iron Pulpits in Spain.

Spain also produced about the same period much beautiful iron work in the shape of molded rails or balusters and friezes of pierced and reponse work, the whole being often pluted with silver. The use of metal for pulpits is probably confined to Spain. These are sometimes of bronze, but also of wrongist-iron, as in a church at Zamora, and in that of San Gil, at Burgos. Screens were also produced in England of considerable excellence, examples of which are those erected to Bishop West's chapel at and to Edward IV.'s tomb at Windsor oth made toward the close of the fifteenth century. Iron tracery work, produced by cutting out patterns in plate and placing one plate over the other, gave richness of by means of the play of shadow, and was employed in the construction of the screen to Henry V.'s tomb at West minster. Some grill work also exists in the cathe

drals of Canterbury, Winchester and Chiehester. Grills were much produced in France, where ironwors attained to a high degree of excellence. When Charles V. lite, the windows of the Tower of the Fauconnerie were ornamented with grills to keep it from birds and other beasts? They were used for windows over doors, for balconies and even for chimneys. It was the expense of the elaborate 'grilles' at Ver-sailles which led to the disgrace of Colbert.

Christopher Wren. The beautiful gates of chiselled and polished iron now to be seen in the Louvre are of this period, and were executed form the designs of Daniel Marot, who architect to William III. of England. Wherever the old-fashioned red brick houses with their tiled roofs and quaint

dormer windows are to be seen, their iron staircases, railings, and the like will probably be found, as, for instauce, in Lincoln's Inn Fields or .Bloomsbury Square and in many suburbs.

More Curlous Than Beautiful.

3 Baldwin, 35; Forest Oil Company's No. 1 M. Wright, 45; No. 1 Jane Stewart, 65; J. M. Guffey & Co.'s No. 1 Manoy Bell, 50; Brown, Robison & Co.'s No. 1 McMurray, 20; pro-duction, 25,000; stock in the field, 57,000. The runs of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company from McDonald Thurs-dhy were 24,009; outside of McDonald, 9,158. The National Transit runs were 41,073; ship-ments, 26,504. Buckeye runs, 5,474; ship-ments, 26,533. Southern Pipe Line shipments, 55,918. New York Transit shipments, 52,896; Macksburg runs, 1,974; shipments, 500. Eureka runs, 5,474; shipments, 2,016. Vesterday's Market Features Cast iron is not so susceptible of artistic treatment as the same material when hammered, and the old specimens which have come down to us are, generally speaking, more curious than beautiful. Cast iron was used for cannon-from the fourteenth century-as well as for grave slabs, fire-dogs or andirons, firebacks, and the like. One fireback preserved at Bruges is dated 1565, and has two figures 3 feet 6 inches in height as supporters to the shield with which it is ornamented. A fireback at Wadhurst, in Sussex, was very elaborate, having, beside the royal arms of France and England quarterly with supporters, the Tudor badge of rose and crown, a crowned shield and ten human figures with monkey or dog-like faces, as well a couple of swords, Many firebacks have Scriptural or classical

subjects; but one andiron that has been preserved to us is decorated in a more homely fashion, having on its upper portion a fig-ure in the costume of the time of James I., holding a tobacco pipe in the right hand, and in the left a jug or tankard-the first of which decorations would have pleased the royal author of the "Counterblast." Such are some of the various ways in which iron has been treated decoratively from early times, which perhaps may prove not uninteresting at the present day, when

wrought iron enters so largely into the ornamentation of houses, whether for grills, faulights, balusters and screens, or for the pretty lamp stands and brackets, in which a return has been made to early Italian workmanship. - Chambers' Journal.

SFORTING talk apropos of the opening of the new season in THE DISPATCH toaorrow. You can break up a bad cold by the

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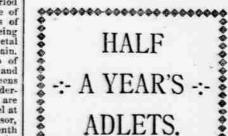
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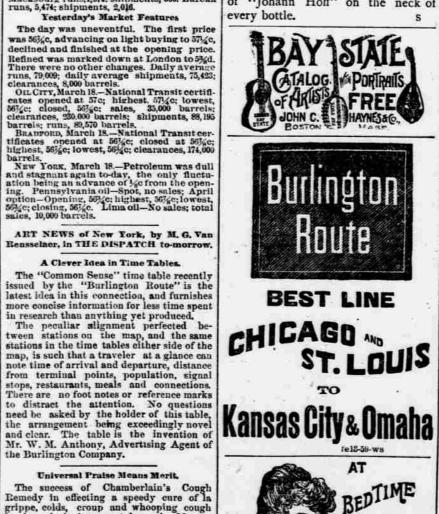
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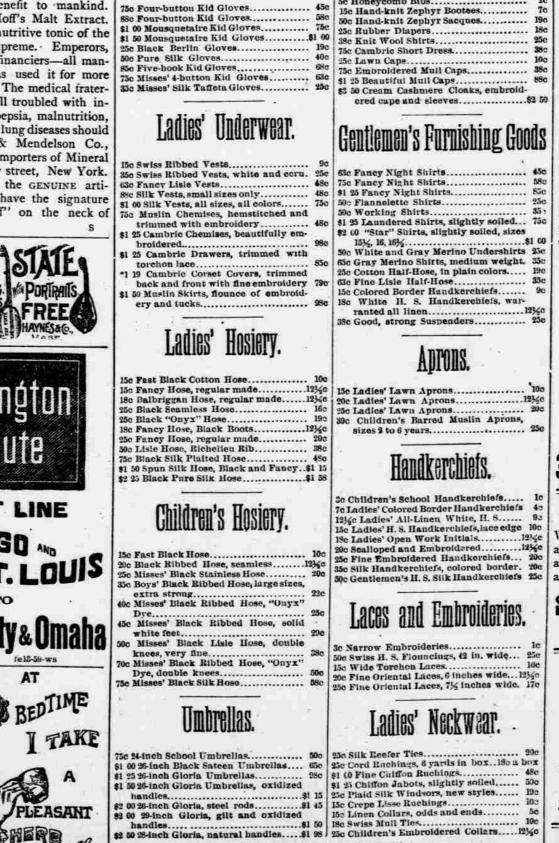
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