

STEAM KNOCKED OUT

By an Electrician Who Wants to Build a Road From St. Louis to Chicago

FOR WORLD'S FAIR TRADE.

His Trains Would Run 100 Miles an Hour, and Stop for Nothing.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME OUTLINED.

An Air-Line Road That Would Stop at No Obstacles at All.

PLANS OF THE PROPOSED INNOVATION

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, June 2.—At the Electric Club to-night Dr. Wellington Adams, an electrician of Chicago, explained to an audience that was interested, astonished, and, as some frankly admitted, rather incredulous, the details of a proposed electric railway that is about to be built between Chicago and St. Louis.

Dr. Adams had a stereopticon and screen, upon which he projected plans of the railway and of the machinery. He first produced a map of the State of Illinois, showing the city of St. Louis. Across the map was drawn a straight line between the spots marked Chicago and St. Louis, respectively.

That," said Dr. Adams, "is the line of our railway—the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railway—surveyed as nearly to a straight line as the instruments could do it.

This road is 248 miles long, or 35 miles shorter than the shortest railway line now operating between those points. It runs between the line of the Chicago and Alton and the line of the Wabash Railroad.

Ready for the World's Fair.

"We intend to have this road in operation by the opening of the World's Fair, and we expect to make twice the cost of it before the fair closes. The plans have all been made, the contracts are arranged for, and the cost will be about \$6,000,000. The fare of the round trip from Chicago to St. Louis will be \$1. The schedule time from St. Louis to Chicago will be two hours and a half, as against eight hours and a half, the quickest time at present.

"First, as to the roadbed. For 200 miles of the way the country is naturally at level as a billiard table. The grade on the other 48 miles is 2 per cent. We propose to build at first two tracks, and each will be put upon an independent bed, with a drain between the two beds and a ditch at either outside. The roadbed will be of unusually solid construction, and the rails will be California rails, which overlap and practically continue without fishplates or any devices of that kind.

"The operating of the road," continued Mr. Adams, "will be very simple. You buy your ticket at the station in Chicago. The agent there tears it out of his stub book and hands it to you. You go to the place where the car is waiting. There is no conductor, only the motorman, who has no engine to watch, and therefore has time to take the coupon of your ticket, which is a check on the agent. You get into the car, and from all ready the motorman steps aboard, closes the doors, and lets her go. The car does not stop or let up its speed—for the track is fenced in all the way—until you get to St. Louis, where you give up the ticket to a gateman as you pass into the street.

Through Without a Stop.

"There may be two cars coupled with their straight ends together, if the traffic calls for it. But the cars will go through without stop. We will in turn build spurs from the main tracks to the larger towns that have been cut off because of our taking the line. The cars will run straight from that town to Chicago or St. Louis, as the case may be, without stop or let up. In the course of time we expect to build two more tracks and run accommodation trains on them, stopping at stations erected a mile apart.

When Dr. Adams sat down, Prof. Crosby, who, with Dr. Bell, wrote a work on electrical railways, arose and expressed some grave fears as to the practicability of the road. He said he hoped Dr. Adams' enthusiasm was well founded, but he feared there were some difficulties still in the way.

Prof. George Forbes, to whose writings on electric railways Dr. Adams confesses a great obligation, delivered himself at length. Prof. Forbes, who is a Londoner, said that only two men in history had departed from the orthodox method of laying our railways.

"One of them," said he, "was the Car Nicholas, who used a map and a ruler in making his surveys, and the other is Dr. Adams. I listened to him with enthusiasm, but I must say not without misgivings.

Prof. Forbes said he regretted that Dr. Adams had not been more explicit as to the way the electricity was to be applied, as without knowing that none could discuss the scheme. Dr. Adams then explained that he would be most happy to do this, had it not been that these matters are present secrets of which he feared he had already said too much.

A Man at the Bottom of It. Maggie Erhardt and Lydia Ives entered cross suits before Alderman Donovan yesterday, charging each other with assault and battery. Miss Ives also made an information charging Miss Erhardt with disorderly conduct. The women are employed as domestics at the Red Lion Hotel.

IT'S A BLOODY WAR.

Awful Work of the Revolutionists in Venezuela—They Are Led by Juarez and an American Oil Driller—Many Towns Destroyed.

NEW YORK, June 2.—[Special.]—The steamship Glenroy has arrived from Venezuela. It brought as special passengers Hamilton Y. Grey, a mechanical and civil engineer, and Mr. Chamberlain, lately British Consul at Savanilla, in Colombia. The steamer left Maracaibo on the evening of May 24. Mr. Grey was in New York a few hours to-day on business and told an interesting story of the revolution. Maracaibo is the headquarters of the revolutionists, and all news is brought there by couriers. He said:

The revolution affects the entire country from Cumana, on the Magdalena river, to Caracas, a distance of about 500 miles. When we left Maracaibo the revolutionists, or loyalists, were preparing to march to be transported to La Guayra. The forces numbered about 400 men, under command of Colonel Juarez. He had an American officer, named David Peck, acting as his Major and Drillmaster. Peck is an engineer who, prior to the breaking out of trouble, had been boring an oil well. These forces will be augmented as they travel across the country by the Fenice. On May 21 a courier came into Maracaibo with the information that General Crespo and his forces concentrated at Silvas, would attack Caracas on May 27. In my opinion the Legation are now holding Caracas, and if Juarez is captured he will die. The revolutionists would surely kill him on sight.

On May 21 Don Jose Vale and Don Julio Vale, brothers, the richest men of Cucuta, were assassinated by Government spies. Don Julio Vale was well known in New York. He was in the coffee business here for a long time and returned to Venezuela last July. He and his brother owned extensive coffee plantations at Cucuta. They refused to support Palacios, and Government assassins were sent from Caracas to murder both of them. This action stirred up the Legation, and they destroyed the Cucuta and Bocarinas Railroad, owned by the Government, burned the Government storehouse, and destroyed about half of Cucuta itself, a place of 8,000 inhabitants. The revolutionists then marched upon all the country towns along the course of the Maracaibo river, looting them as they went along. Among the places destroyed were Bocari, which had a population of 2,000; Bocachico, Cututari, an Indian town of 1,500 inhabitants; Sagua and Sagua Grande, a place of 5,000 inhabitants.

LYNCH LAW FOR A BRUTE.

A Negro and a White Lover Plot for a Young Girl's Undoing.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 2.—A crime, characterized by extreme brutality, was perpetrated to-day upon Miss Lena McMahon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McMahon. The crime was committed by a negro, Bob Jackson, and was witnessed by a number of young girls and also by two young negroes, who would have interfered in the girl's behalf, but they were kept at bay by a revolver. Jackson fled, leaving his victim in an insensible condition and with injuries which will prove fatal. A posse was organized and the brute was captured about nine miles from Port Jervis. On the way back to this village Jackson confessed and implicated one William Foley, a white man, whom he claimed was 70 per cent of the conspiracy to ruin Miss McMahon. On his arrival at the lockup he was taken in hand by a mob. The village police endeavored in vain to protect him. He was strung up to a neighboring tree in the presence of a howling mob of over 1,000 people. The mob is looking for Foley, who had been paying attentions to Miss McMahon against her parents' wishes, and if he is found another lynching is more than probable.

CROOKEDNESS IN ST. LOUIS.

A Grand Jury Report That Causes a Tremendous Sensation.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—[Special.]—The report of the grand jury presented to Judge Normile, of the Criminal Court to-day, is a remarkable expose of official corruption in city offices, and has caused a decided sensation. The report contains over 15,000 words. It is the result of the most complete and searching investigation ever conducted by a St. Louis grand jury. In the first paragraph of the report the jury says that while it was successful in uncovering many crimes, errors and weaknesses, it found that the statutes failed to provide remedies where they are most needed.

The Police Court is spoken of as a tribunal in which justice shows a woeful tendency to miscarry, piracy to thrive and city revenue to fade. With an increase of 6 per cent in the number of cases during the past five years, the fines have decreased 42 per cent, and the collection 70 per cent. Twelve years ago, when the city had less than half its present size, the number of convictions and the revenue from fines far exceeded the present figures. In the Court of Criminal Correction and the Criminal Court forfeited bonds are never collected.

STRICTHINE SEVERES AND UNITES.

How a False Wife and Her Homely Lover Got Rid of an Obstacle.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Sensational details of an alleged murder of a man, the result of a conspiracy between his wife and a man who wished to become her husband, have just come to light here. The name of the accused is Julius Lipke and his recently made bride, of Butternut, and yesterday Sheriff Hynes left here for that place to accomplish their arrest.

Last December a sensational attempted poisoning case was reported from Butternut, Julius Lipke, a well-known citizen and property owner, being the accused party. Mrs. Krause, his present wife, now says Lipke had been anxious for a long time to marry her, but on account of his personal appearance his advances were invariably rejected. Some time ago Lipke wanted to get Krause out of the way and tried to poison her. She was given some strichnine and was instructed to put it in lard and then use it on Krause. He died suddenly in February. His stomach was sent to Chicago recently, and a report sent back that there was enough poison in it to have caused death.

SOLDIERS OBJECT TO TENTS.

Donegal Fusiliers Mutiny Rather Than Sleep Under the Canvas.

DUBLIN, June 2.—Great excitement prevailed last night in Lifford, County Donegal, arising from the insubordination shown by the Fifth battalion (Donegal militia) of the Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers. The men, who are performing a series of maneuvers, were ordered to pass the night in tents that had been erected close to where the exercises were being held. These orders the troops refused to obey, declaring that the ground was wet, rendering it dangerous to sleep under canvas.

The officers were highly disconcerted by the flat refusal of the men to obey orders, but they had no way to enforce obedience. They argued with the men and issued threats, but it was of no use. The officers were finally obliged to billet the men in houses in Lifford. The facts in the case will be laid before the military authorities.

California Fruit to Be Boycotted.

ATLANTA, June 2.—The National Association of Nurserymen, which has been in session here to-day, passed resolutions virtually instituting a boycott against California fruits. The resolutions cite the California quarantine on Eastern nurserymen's stock, and the association resolves, in case this is not raised, to exert all its influences to get stricter inspection laws passed by the Legislatures of the Middle and Eastern States.

—It is estimated that in 25 years the Vanderbilt family's wealth will be \$1,000,000,000. The family is now worth \$200,000,000, and the annual income is \$15,000,000. At current rates of interest this fortune, if kept intact, will reach the billion dollar mark.

TO LAST SIXTY DAYS.

A Glittering Transformation That Will Ever Be Remembered.

ONE OF THE MOST DARING AND SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISES

In the Annals of the American Clothing Trade. A Great and Special Sale that will prove a Palpable Hit, and Every Customer will be a Living Advertiser and a Great Tribute to the "Union" Proprietors' Integrity.

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF PITTSBURG AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY:

This will be an occasion to rejoice. The Poor as well as the Rich will Reap the Benefit.

\$69,000 INVESTED IN ONE WHACK.

Good Luck to All Who Read With Attention, because we cater to the masses. Nothing exclusive about our business. Our doors are open for ALL, and everybody is welcome whether they wish to buy or not.

THIS IS NO GLITTERING GUSH. IT IS A TRUE DECLARATION.

A Destructive Failure That Was Prevented By Our Assistance.

The readers of this will do well to SIT, REFLECT, JUDGE and remark upon with exactness what CASH DID, and what CASH WILL DO. On the 25th day of May, EISNER & PHILLIPS, Proprietors of the Union Clothing House, received a special delivery letter that read as follows, but out of respect to the stainless character of the writer the names will be withheld:

NEW YORK, May 24, 1892.

MESSRS. EISNER & PHILLIPS, Pittsburg, Pa., Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street: GENTLEMEN—No doubt the reception of this demand will cause you wonder. It is too true, as you are well aware, that no firm in the United States has been more accurate calculators than ours, but on this occasion we are convinced that no person is incapable of error or mistake.

We have been manufacturers for years with wonderful success, having on our books over 19,000 customers all over the United States and Canada. Our trade has been on the steady increase, but the backwardness of the season in many parts of the country has been detrimental to our sales—the consequence is overproduction.

Now, gentlemen, knowing of your financial standing, we invite you to our city next Friday, on which occasion several other capitalists will be with us. The meeting is to make such a sacrifice that will prevent our notes from going to protest and counteract a ruinous case of bankruptcy and save our good names in the mercantile circle. In order to do this, we will dispose of our entire manufacture, consisting of Frocks, Cutaways, Sack Suits, Pants, Vests for Men, Boys and Children, at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, which means 72 per cent of a saving to you and over a HUNDRED PER CENT TO YOUR CUSTOMERS. Sincerely yours, SIGNATURE OF FIRM.

OUR BUYER TOOK IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

He succeeded in getting an equal share of the finest TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS in America. \$69,000 invested and the public to enjoy a slice of the good luck. We could dispose of these goods to the Clothing Trade, but why should we? We are retailers struggling hard for supremacy for your trade. We are convinced that there are more HONEST HEARTS beating beneath flannel shirts that work hard for small wages in the Mills and Mines than there is beneath broadcloth, and EISNER & PHILLIPS, Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street, value that trade as much as the money of the merchant or millionaire.

NOW HERE IS WHAT THE SACRIFICE CONSISTS OF:

Custom-made SUITS, dark and medium colors, in sacks or frocks, quiet mixtures and silk effects, made to sell at \$20. These suits will be disposed of for 8 1/2 per cent above what we bought them for, \$9.90.

TAILOR-MADE DRESS SUITS, cut in sacks or cutaways, in fancy worsted or cassimere, rich, solid colors or slight dark mixture, worth \$24; you can buy them for \$11.80.

Italian satin-lined suits, cut in jaunty sacks or 3 and 4-button cutaways, made by thorough custom tailors, gay patterns, checks, plaids, stripes and counter combinations of a strikingly nobby nature for gentlemen who appreciate something nice, or a person who appreciates something of a more sedate nature. These handsome garments were made to sell for \$28.50; you can buy them for \$14.65.

Suits and Pants for Men, for Young Men, for Boys, for Children. Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods all go at unheard-of bargains at the Great Sale that commences to-morrow at the popular house of

EISNER AND PHILLIPS, UNION CLOTHING BUILDING, COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.