

THE MAXTON UNION.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR INTEREST.

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MAXTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1890.

\$1.00 A YEAR

TOWN DIRECTORY.

B. F. McLEAN, Mayor.
H. W. McNATT,
O. H. BLOCKER,
W. S. BYRNES,
W. J. CURRIE,
Commissioners.
A. J. BERCK, Town Marshal.
LODGES.
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, No. 1,720, meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. **J. B. WEATHERLY**, Dictator; **D. F. McLEAN**, Reporter.
T. M. C. A., meets every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. **W. M. BLACK**, President.
MAXTON GUARDS, **WM. BLACK**, Captain, meets first Thursday nights of each month at 8 P. M.
CHOSEN FRIENDS meet on second and fourth Monday in each month. **Argus Shaw**, Chief Counselor; **S. W. Parham**, Secretary and Treasurer.
MAXTON LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIANS, meets every Friday night, except first in each month, at 8 o'clock.
ROBESON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, **Rev. J. A. Smith**, President; **E. K. Proctor**, Jr., Sec. Pro. Pres.; **Dr. J. D. Crook**, 2nd V. P.; **A. D. Brown**, Sec'y; **Wm. Black**, Treas. and Depository; **Ex. Com.**, **Rev. H. G. Hill**, **H. L. S. Howard**, **D. P. McEachern**, **J. O. Gough**, **H. McEachern**; **Auditing Com.**, **F. McEae**, **O. H. Blocker** and **B. D. Caldwell**.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Rev. Joseph Evans, **Rev. H. G. Hill**, **D. D. Rev. J. S. Black**, **Rev. O. P. Meeks**, **Rev. J. F. Finlayson**, **Joe McCollum**, **J. P. Smith**, **Duncan McEay**, **Sr.** **N. B. Brown**, **Dr. J. L. McMillan**.
AUDITING COMMITTEE.
J. P. Smith, **D. H. McNeill**, **J. A. Humphrey**.
Place of next meeting—Lumberton, N. C. Time of next meeting—Thursday, May 23rd, 1890, at 11:30 o'clock a. m.
Bibles and Testaments can be purchased of **Wm. Black**, Depository, Maxton, N. C., at cost.
All churches and Bible Societies in the county invited to send delegates.
Forward all collections to **Wm. Black**, Treasurer, Maxton, N. C.
CHURCHES.
PRESBYTERIAN, **REV. DR. H. G. HILL**, Pastor. Services each Sabbath at 4 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
METHODIST, **REV. J. W. JONES**, Pastor. Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sun-Save School at 9:30 A. M.
MANONIC.
MAXTON LODGE A. F. & A. M. meets 1st Friday night in each month at 8 P. M.
GENERAL DIRECTORY OF ROBESON COUNTY.
Senator, **J. F. Payne**.
Representatives, **T. M. Watson**, **A. D. C. Regan**, **E. F. McRae**, **W. P. Moore**, **R. Stancil**, **T. McEvede**, **J. S. Oliver**, **C. S. C. R. Townsend**, **Sherrill H. McEachern**, **Rege Deely**, **J. H. Morrison**, **Treasurer**, **W. W. McDairmid**, **Board of Education**, **J. S. Black**, **Sup't. Pub. Instr'n**, **J. A. McAllister**, **Corner & Supt. of Health**, **Dr. F. Lis R**
An abused sailor at Newport, R. I., has sued the Government for \$20,000 damages for ill-treatment.
The subject of the economical preparation of several textile materials which can be easily grown in the Southern States is just now attracting much attention. Some experiments have been recently made by the Agricultural Department with extra fibre, which, the *New York Times* says, shows that this product may easily substitute the imported jute if it can be produced cheaply enough. The whole difficulty is in the want of the requisite machinery. The raw material is plentiful and cheap enough, but its successful manufacture has not yet been achieved. The same may be said of the cotton stalk and of ramie, but it seems that American mechanics should be able to circumvent the difficulty if only their attention be drawn to it.
Swedish colonization will soon be an accomplished fact in Vermont. Mr. Valentine, the Commissioner of Agricultural and Manufacturing Interest, is just completing arrangements for settling a dozen families from Sweden in Vershire, a town about thirty miles from the capital of the State. The people of the town are said to be "thoroughly in earnest regarding the proposed colonization scheme," and the Citizens' Committee offer the new settlers a dozen farms of from seventy-five to one hundred acres each, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre, and "also agree to loan \$25 in cash and furnish a cow for a stipulated period to each family." It is expected that about thirty Swedish families, numbering one hundred and fifty persons, will be established in Vermont the coming spring. In the opinion of the *New York Tribune* this experiment in repopulating the deserted farms on the New England hillside will be observed with deep and general interest throughout the country.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHLAND.

Accidents, Calamities, Pleasant News and Notes of Industry.

VIRGINIA.

The first land sale of the Pittsburg Development company took place in the new iron manufacturing town of Carnegie City, Va. All lots offered were freely taken at prices largely in excess of the listed prices.

William W. Worsham, one of the most prominent citizens of Danville, and a member of the City Council, died Thursday after a lingering illness.

The postoffice department has decided upon free delivery for Charlottesville and the University of Virginia, to go into effect July 1st. The University will be made a station for the sale of postage stamps, money order and postal notes. A stamp station has also been offered for the Union depot (V. M. junction). There are to be four carriers.

At Wakefield, this week, a negro was arrested, being charged with stealing the wedding tickets of a young man soon to be married. The accused was taken before a magistrate, and as good case could not be made out the cost fell on the prosecutor.

Thomas Bishop was found guilty at Petersburg of murder in the second degree and sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary.

A telegram announces a strike at Pocahontas mines, which is serious. Thirty days ago the engineers, firemen, brakemen and team drivers, in the employ of the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company, notified the company they would not submit to a reduction of wages proposed, and on the morning for the new scale to go into effect not a man reported for duty. A committee announced to the office of the company that the men would not accept the reduction. The strikers number five hundred men who are determined in their position.

TENNESSEE.

The Merchants' and Traders' Produce exchange, which failed last week at Nashville, will reopen. The firm lost all the capital stock, and \$400,000 profits, but are willing to raise more and try it again.

The postoffice department is informed of the arrest of Henry M. Henderson, postal clerk on the Chattanooga and Memphis Railway postoffice line, charged with robbing the mails. Testimony was found on his person.

Hon. Henry Watterson and Mr. Albert Roberts, his partner in the publication of the *Chattanooga Rebel* in 1863, were shown the sights of Chattanooga, Thursday. Mr. Watterson has with his paper, the *Rebel*, before the advance of General Rosecrans' army in the summer of 1863.

The will of the late William H. Gill, who left large properties in Texas and Davidson county, Tenn., has been set aside in so far as it left the property in trust to Bishop McTyre and the Catholic bishops of Nashville for the benefit of the poor of Nashville and Davidson county, in case his children should die without heirs.

As an outgrowth of accident on the Missionary Ridge Incline railway, during the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland one day last September, damage suits against the Chattanooga Electric Railway company, to the amount of \$121,000 have been entered in the Circuit court. A car in which the people were riding, came down hill on the run, as the rails were wet, and as the electric current was not strong enough, the occupants were thrown out.

East Tennessee is to have another new town; new life is to be instilled into one already in existence. Clinton is the fortunate place, and plans are now on foot to make it one of the most thriving and prosperous places in the state. It has just leaked out that some large capitalists have invested heavily and will develop their property and the surrounding country. The gentlemen interested own and control 1,036 acres of land in and around the town.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Demens & Harding, of Asheville, N. C., were awarded the contract for constructing the new postoffice building at that place, for \$70,000.

The State Treasurer's report shows that North Carolina received last year \$4,116,84 for marriage licenses.

It is reported that in the past fifteen months 71,000 negroes have left North Carolina. It is stated that this estimate is made on reliable data and upon careful investigation.

The survey of the route of the French Broad Valley railroad has been completed and the maps drawn. It is expected that work will begin within the next 30 days.

What is known as the "outlying lands," a tract of about ten thousand acres, in Mitchell county, belonging to heirs of Colonel Isaac T. Avery, has been sold to a Northern syndicate for between \$20,000 and \$30,000. There are valuable iron deposits on the land which will be developed by the syndicate.

A new department is being organized at the Salem Female Academy which will receive the name of Industrial Department, and will embrace as its chief branches, cooking and dressmaking.

The directors of the Southern and Western Air Line Railroad, have held a meeting at Morganton and decided to

lay rails at once. A survey of the entire line, from Shelby by way of Morganton and Linville city to Cranberry, has been completed, and twenty-two miles of road have been graded.

A syndicate at Henderson has just purchased a gold mine in Nash county, near the famous Arrington mine, paying for it \$90,000. Large and well defined veins have been discovered there, near the surface and easy to work. The gold is said to be of marvelous richness.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Teachers' Institute will be held at Greenville this summer, commencing July 21, and continuing for two weeks. All teachers in the State are invited to attend.

A draft was received at Charleston for \$125,000, the balance of the purchase money for the Union Cotton Press and Wharf company property, which was recently purchased by McDonald & Gallagher, of New York, the amount of purchase being \$150,000. This insures the building of a belt line railroad connecting with all the roads entering Charleston, and extending from the city limits along the east water front to the battery. The construction of the road will enable the railroads to deliver and receive freights at every wharf on Ashley river.

The Spartanburg county commissioners held a meeting and decided to move forward with the building of the new Court House. They ask architects to submit plans in which seems best adapted to their wants.

Major George B. Edwards, superintendent of the Sub-Tropical Refrigerator Company, said that the daily shipment of strawberries from Charleston was about 30,000 quarts. The consignments were distributed, some going to New York, others to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Four one-hundred candle power lights will be on the square at Anderson while the balance of the city will be lighted by sixty thirty-two candle power lights.

The Governor of South Carolina has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Green Brown, a negro convicted of the murder of John Hood, Sr., father of the sheriff of Chester county. It was shown that the negro believed Hood to be a man named Hooper, who had been paying improper attentions to his wife.

GEORGIA.

Mr. J. R. Steel, formerly with the Florida Fruit exchange, has accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Georgia Fruit exchange, with headquarters in Macon.

The annual meeting of the State Dental society will be held at Gainesville, on the 9th day of July, and will be in session about four days. There are about three hundred and fifty dentists in the State.

Work has been actively begun upon the buildings for the American iron works and machine shops.

Albany real estate has doubled in value within the past two years all round. One instance is known where it tripled itself in fifteen months, and a price of four acres on the suburbs that cost \$1,000 two years ago, has been divided up, and three-fourths of it sold for \$2,000, and

the other fourth, with a small house on it, is held at \$2,000.

A petition is being circulated among the students of the State University, the object of which is to change the custom of making Saturday a half holiday, and carry on the regular recitations through that day, and make Monday a holiday instead. As it is now, students are compelled to study in order to prepare for their Monday's recitations. It is thought that the change will be made.

Mr. W. H. Newsome, the boss melon grower of Lee county, made a remarkable crop of hay on his melon patch last year after raising his bag melons. He had thirty acres in melons, on which he raised one hundred and forty bales of hay, averaging three hundred and fifty pounds per bale, for which he got seventy-five cents per hundred. Besides this he fed his stock on it all winter. This was a clean pick-up of \$367.50 without any cultivation.

OTHER STATES.

Fire destroyed the entire business portion of Greenwood, Miss. The fire is said to have been caused by a negro cook throwing ashes on a pile of straw. Thirty-three houses were destroyed and two lives are said to have been lost. The victims were John Derch and an unknown man.

A Tallahassee, Fla., special says: W. W. Pembio, commissioner for the organization of the Southern Inter-State immigration bureau, arrived here and in a very few hours organized the first branch in Florida for perfecting a bureau of the great Southern Inter-State Exposition and permanent traveling exhibition to be held in one of the large Northern cities in 1891. There are ten charter members, with G. W. Saxon as president. Branches will be formed in every large city and town in Florida. Boston or Chicago will probably be the city chosen for the exposition.

Several raids have been made upon illicit distillers in the jurisdiction of the United States court at Aberdeen, Miss. The seizures comprised the Mosier still, in Tishomingo county, and the Tom Bashur still, Davis and Barnes still, in Alcorn county. The property was hauled to the railroad at Corinth and Burns-ville and destroyed. It included 5,000 gallons of beer and mash tubs, stills, houses, etc., worth several thousand dollars. The owners were arrested and taken to Aberdeen for trial.

THE FARMERS' PROGRESSING.

They Add Banking Facilities to Their Co-Operative Warehouse in Griffin.

A Griffin, Ga., special says: Put another bank down for Griffin.

The last legislature granted the Farmers' Co-operative Company and oil mill of Griffin the power of adding a banking, investment, loan and trust company to their manufacturing investment. Their object is to lend money to worthy farmers, so they can make cash purchases instead of having to deal on time.

Of the organization the *Morning Call* of Thursday says the following:

The company will have a thirty-ton oil mill, with a capacity of \$15,000 oil a week; a new ginney, fire-proof and brick, which will gin and pack a bale of cotton in ten minutes; a guano mill and bote that will turn out 5,000 tons of guano; an excellent electric plant, and waterworks capable of throwing 10,000 gallons of water anywhere on the buildings in a moment's notice; a seed house, costing over \$1,500, and that will hold vast quantities of seed; their phosphate lands and acid chambers, their lots down the railroad, the Tutwilder and other property giving them a plant property and running capital to the amount of \$30,000.

It will be of great benefit to the farmers of middle Georgia and the merchants of Griffin, and will grow up into an institution of which all our people will be proud. It will take over \$100,000 to handle its phosphate and guano, which amount the Griffin bank will largely furnish.

Mr. Searcy, the president, is working up the financial features, and says he sees great success ahead for all who are fortunate enough to own stock in this valuable property.

The following are the officers of the company: W. E. H. Searcy, president; J. H. Walker, manager; J. F. Stillwell, secretary; R. H. Johnson, treasurer.

ANOTHER BIG DEAL.

The Farmers' Alliance have made a large deal. They have invented in a large tract of phosphate lands in Florida, from which their guano factory will be supplied here. A chemical analysis in the possession of President Searcy, made by the State chemist of Florida, puts the strength of this phosphate eight per cent ahead of that from the beds of Charleston, S. C. Not only is it stronger, but by owning and operating their own phosphate beds, the guano can be furnished to customers at a little lower figure than it is at present furnished at here.

Mr. Searcy and his co-laborers certainly have the farmers' interest at heart, and are not leaving anything undone that will give them one cent advantage in a trade.

Arrest of Noted Criminals.

A Birmingham, Ala., special says: J. N. Sigby and his son, Will Sigby, were arrested in Walker county on a charge of making and passing counterfeit money. The arrest proved to be a more important one than was at first supposed. The Sigbys, it was learned Friday, are the last of the once famous Joe Bennet band of counterfeiters and outlaws, who operated in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. This band made and passed thousands of dollars of counterfeit money, and killed six detectives who attempted to capture them at different times. Joe Bennet is now serving a long term in prison, and several members of the old gang are dead. The Sigbys were the last of the band left. Some time ago Deputy United States Marshal Byers located Sigby, and, representing himself as a fugitive from justice, obtained board at the old man's house in the mountains. He gained the confidence of the old outlaw, and was soon invited to join in the work of making counterfeit dollars. Sigby also asked the officer to join in blowing up a house with dynamite for the purpose of robbery. The mould used by the Sigbys, which were the same used by Bennet, were captured, together with several hundred dollars of spurious coin.

New Orleans Partially Overflowed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The north-west wind, which blew very strong again last night, drove in the Gulf water and again overflowed the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and all trains have been abandoned. The wind last night again caused the lake water to encroach upon the rear of the city north of Claiborne street, and some trouble is experienced by water from the canal flowing over the banks of the Old Basin on both sides, but not sufficient to do any great damage. The rear of the 7th ward up to Rowan street, from Elysian Fields to St. Bernard street, and the entire rear of the 8th ward, are flooded, and the water is rapidly rising.

The Confederate White House.

The initial steps looking to the transfer of the Davis Mansion (White House of the Confederacy) at Richmond, Va., to the ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association to be used as a museum for Confederate relics, was taken by the Richmond city council. It is designed that each of the Southern States shall have a room in the building. The ladies of the association, in conjunction with various veteran organizations in Richmond, will make a formal appeal to Mrs. Davis to allow the remains of her husband to be buried in the old mansion where Mr. and Mrs. Davis resided during the war.

Fremont Retired.

President Harrison has approved the bill making General Fremont a Major-General on the retired list of the United States army.



JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

Major-General Fremont, says the *New York Herald*, is now in his seventy-eighth year and resides on Staten Island, N. Y. The lovely driveway which extends from New Brighton around the shore is lined by stately old mansions with Corinthian pillars, as well as with more modern Queen Anne and Gothic cottages. In one of the latter is the present home of John C. Fremont, the daring and half-forgotten Presidential candidate, with whose name the country once rang from end to end. Old he is, but feeble not at all. He carries his years with a step as springy and a form as straight as they were when he carried a pathway over the Rocky Mountains to the new El Dorado nearly fifty years ago. His snowy white hair and whiskers are as neatly kept as were his blond locks in the days when he stole the heart of pretty Jessie Benton in spite of her father's protests.

John Bull Scoops the Cotton.

The Courier-Journal refers to a queer situation in the cotton market that has already been foreshadowed in the Constitution's commercial articles—namely, that the American cotton manufacturers have been caught napping by the British buyers and will now have to pay dearly for their snooze.

The American cotton manufacturers have waited too long before laying in their supplies, yet their course has all the justification on give it. The cotton crop of last year was the largest that has ever been raised, and American manufacturers naturally supposed that the market would be able to procure their supplies at a season when money was easy and the price of cotton lower.

The season has not yet arrived, and their is now no likelihood that it will. Great Britain has been buying heavily of American cotton, and, as a result, prices have been gradually advancing. The stock in Liverpool amounts to 1,475,000 bales, 316,000 more than for the same period last year.

The figures show that there is not enough cotton in this country to supply demands of the American mills, and the probability is that they will have to buy their supplies in Great Britain and have them shipped back here.

It is a cold day when John Bull outwits Jonathan, but it will be remembered that we have been having some peculiar weather lately.

To Preserve Healthy Feet.

The best fitting shoes that one can procure will fail to preserve the feet in healthy condition without healthful stockings. The painful feet often seek relief in thinner stockings, regardless of seasons or weather. This practice in winter is to be deprecated, except in the house, where an equable temperature is maintained. The change, even temporarily, from woolen to cotton, is still more dangerous to health. Better put on larger shoes than to take this risk.

Caution should be used in choice of colors, in order to avoid blood poisoning. The best quality of hose, dyed in the thread, are not very apt to part with their colors on the feet. In the cheap grades natural tints are safest, such as the grays. Reds, greens and purples had better be eschewed. A safe plan with all cheap grades of socks, is to have them thoroughly washed before wearing them at all.

In a hygienic sense shoes are more perfectly adapted to the wants of the feet than leg boots. There are occasions and situations in which the latter are preferable, but as leather is so nearly non-perforable, as to permit of but a limited escape of moisture, the smaller the area of the body covered by it the better it is for the person. For persons who walk much on paved streets the shoe is the thing—*Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

An Enormous Cannon.

The American Consul at Dusseldorf, in a recent report, describes the largest gun yet manufactured at Krupp's works at Essen, which is intended for the fortifications of Cronstadt. It is made of the finest quality cast steel and weighs 270,000 pounds (about 135 tons); the calibre is 16 1/2 inch, and the barrel 44 feet long, the one having been removed in one piece. The greatest diameter is 16 1/2 feet, and the range about 12 miles. It will fire two shots per minute, each estimated to cost \$1500. At the trial the projectile, 4 feet long and weighing 2600 pounds, was propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, and penetrated 19 inches of armor, going 1312 yards beyond the target.

TUNNELING THE HUDSON.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT NEARING COMPLETION.

The Tunneling Progresses Five Yards a Day—How the Work is Carried on—What It Will Cost.

The work of tunneling beneath the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City, is carried on so quietly that the public is hardly aware that the undertaking begun more than fifteen years ago is still being pushed forward. The delay in completing the work has been occasioned by financial difficulties, and is not caused by any difficult engineering problem that need be solved in order to finish it.

The tunnel was projected about twenty years ago by Colonel D. C. Haskin, who at that time prepared plans which were afterward adopted. He organized the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and New York, and was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 each. At first a series of borings were taken to find a suitable place for the tunnel. These borings resulted in the selection of the present line of the tunnel, which, on account of a deep stratum of silt extending nearly to the New York side, was found well adapted for the purpose.

In November, 1874, the actual work of construction was begun on the New Jersey side. But the work was soon afterward arrested on account of legal difficulties, and it was not resumed until the latter part of 1879. In July, 1880, twenty workmen were drowned, which occasioned additional delay. The tunnel, where the men were at work, collapsed, and filled with water so rapidly that the men were unable to escape. Two years later the work was stopped for want of money. Work was resumed in June, 1887, and has been carried on steadily since.

S. Pearson & Son, of Westminster, England, recently were given the contract to finish the tunnel by means of the Greathead shield system. The Greathead system of tunneling is the same as that used in the Thames subway, now practically completed. It consists in driving an annular shield forward by means of hydraulic pressure. It is expected that the tunnel can be advanced about fifteen feet per day with this shield, which will be driven by six presses.

The work consists really of two tunnels, running parallel with each other, and close together. Each tunnel is lined with a shell of iron, built up of plates three-sixteenths of an inch thick. With-in this shell a brick lining, 2 1/2 feet thick, is placed. The tunnels are oval in section, with diameters of 16 1/2 and 18 1/2 feet. The English contractors will make the tunnel 20 feet in diameter. This is to be done by substituting a 2 1/2-inch iron shell in place of the thinner one now used, thereby not requiring so thick a lining of brick.

On the New Jersey side the north tunnel has advanced 2050 feet and the south tunnel about 550 feet. On the New York side the north tunnel has been advanced about 150 feet and the south tunnel is barely begun. The work is prosecuted by air pressure. In the north tunnel on the New Jersey side a bulkhead is established about 1500 feet from the shaft. This bulkhead is built of brick and is about four feet in thickness. Through this an air lock extends and beyond this point a continual pressure of about twenty-four pounds to the square inch is maintained. The air lock is a cylindrical iron shell resembling a boiler, fifteen and a half feet in length and six feet in diameter.

There is a door on each end, but only one can be opened at a time so as not to cause an escape of air. Heavy glass windows on each admit of communication by means of written messages. Near the leading there is another air lock the pressure being increased to about thirty-two pounds. Beyond this air lock the workmen may be seen removing with shovels the dirt which is drawn away in small cars drawn by mules. As fast as the dirt is removed the iron plates of the shell are brought forward and bolted. The bricklayers follow and then so much is completed. In advance of the finished tunnel is a large iron tube six feet in diameter. This is called the "pilot" and is carried well in advance of the tunnel, its

purpose is to explore the ground and to catch against any weak points. If an advance of fifteen feet per day can be made the north tunnel would require about 250 days to complete it and the south tunnel about 340 days. It is estimated that \$900,000 will finish the north tunnel between the shafts and \$1,250,000 will complete the south tunnel. About \$1,500,000 has already been spent on the work. When the tunnels are finished about three hundred passenger and freight trains may go through each day. The tunnel will also be used for conducting pneumatic tubes, telegraph and telephone wires across the river.

Power of a Growing Tree.

There is a black birch tree near York, Me., says a correspondent of the *St. Louis Republic*, only about thirty-five feet high, two roots of which have been able to lift a granite boulder, computed to weigh at least twenty tons, about twelve inches from its original resting place. The tree is still growing and the rock continues to be raised and pushed upward and sideways at the rate of about 3/4 inch a year.