MAGIC GROWTH OF ROANOKE.

SEVEN YEARS AGO ALMOST A WILDERNESS, NOW A THRIVING CITY.

Remarkable Advantages Offered by a Virginia Town for the Manufacture of Anything in Iron from a Pin to a Plough—Excellent Opportunities for Investment.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 9.—If any evidence was needed to show the practice of husbandry with frugality and thrift, manual training with skill in the art and science of living, and a keen perception of the practical work in diversified interests of the South, there could be no better illustration cited than the city of Roanoke, Va.

The origin of this city seven years ago gave birth at the same time to a new creation in the lines of material and productive wealth. It was a departure from the old methods, and the lesson to-day in the remarkable prosperity and advancement of this magic city of the Old Dominion is one worthy of study in the industrial growth of the Southland.

In the development of Roanoke are exemplified the central truths on the mile post of Southern progress, and this city, with hands pointing to her own growth, says:

Manual training is the key to future industrial progression.

Cooperative action of the hands and the eyes of the laborer is the essential need of the Southern States.

Diversified industry, and the utilization of every natural product, is the imperative exigency of the hour.

Law and labor, the fundamental structures and indispensable elements in our country's prosperity, are the stepping stones to the solution of our entanglement in all our troubles, real or imaginary.

It is certainly very gratifying to note the onward progress of this city, and whether it be owing to the observance of the facts above, it is quite certain that few cities can boast of so much real prosperity in so short a time as the city of Roanoke.

A study of the natural forces and the elements of thrift and energy at work in this locality is a subject worthy of special consideration. Roanoke fortunately started right, and there is much in a good beginning. For instance, there was an impetus in the outset looking to the inauguration of diversified industries; no concentration in any one special line of development to the detriment or hindrance of another. This has been the mascot in Roanoke's success, and in consequence she is reaping the benefit of building wisely in all the avenues of trade, traffic, and manufacture.

One of the first impressions that strikes a stranger, while studying the natural characteristics of the place, is the infusion of young blood. The young men of the city, to a very large extent, control and manage its measures and affairs. They are liberal and progressive, and conservative only to that extent where prudence and foresight should intervene.

Another consideration, worthy of note in the advancement of the city's growth, is that one never hears, or is permitted to hear, the "cry of hard times." The people are too busy to dwell on the possibilities of an event calculated to disrupt or interfere with their industrial and commercial growth. The present, with its duties, engage their attention, and the exigencies of the hour demand their most serious thought and meditation.

A most gratifying and healthy sign as regards the body politic is the recognition of the fact that the black man here finds employment suited to his tastes, capabilities, and environment, there being few out of employment who signify a willingness and desire to earn their daily bread. The forge and the foundry, the forest and the farm, the mill and the open mart, are all accessible to this race under conditions more favorable than anywhere else for their needs and requirements, and in this respect there is to be seen a sentiment of unification and a hearty cooperation of both races pulling together with concentrated action to build up a grand commercial and industrial centre.

It will, no doubt, be of interest to the large army of readers of THE SUN to state that about seven years ago the present city of Roanoke was a "banting of the wilderness," known as "Big Lick." To-day its growth has been of such industrial importance and magnitude that it now challenges the admiration not only of the mother state, but of the entire South. The steady march of improvement has continued, along with a faith on the part of the people that has known but little of disappointment and failure. The very fact of being situated in a section of country where the soil and climate are good and minerals abound in the greatest profusion was sufficient stimulus to inspire the people with a conviction that success would eventually reward intelligent and persistent effort in no uncertain measure.

To illustrate the steady growth of this place I take pleasure in presenting below an official statement, giving the number of industries organized during the past year and the amount of capital represented therein:

INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Citizens' Bank	$50,000
Roanoke Construction and Improvement Co.	30,000
Commercial National Bank	100,000
National Exchange Bank	100,000
Roanoke Rolling Mill	60,000
American Bridge and Iron Company	600,000
Roanoke Iron Company	400,000
Roanoke Street Railway	300,000
Brewery	50,000
Roanoke Forge Company	40,000
Roanoke Engine and Machine Company	100,000
Roanoke Machine Works (addition)	50,000
Bridgewater Iron Company	30,000
Trafficke Insurance Company	50,000
Huff's Hydraulic Engine Company	50,000
Roanoke Building Association and Insurance Co.	300,000
Electric Light Company	25,000
Lake and Driving Park Association	20,000
Roanoke Gas and Water Company, successors of Roanoke Gas Works and Roanoke Water Works	500,000
Gambill Flouring Mill	50,000

LAND COMPANIES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE LAST YEAR.

Hyde Park	$55,000
Belmont	90,000
Riverview Land Co.	75,000
Roanoke View	100,000
Magic City	30,000
Heirose	75,000
Lakeshore	100,000
Ingleside	20,000
Linwood	60,000
South Roanoke Land Co.	70,000
North Side Land Co.	30,000
Eureka Land Co.	30,000
Midway Land Co.	30,000

The amount of capital expended in the erection of business houses and industrial establishments in the city from Feb. 1 to Dec. 31, 1889, amounts to $1,410,000; the amount expended in building residences to $510,000.

An important factor in the furtherance and promotion of any place is the railroads, the forerunners of all material progress and development, and in this respect Roanoke is fortunate. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad, running from Hagerstown, Md., to this point, and the Norfolk and Western, from Norfolk to Bristol, Tenn., with other branches diverging from its main line into the coal and iron beds of this section of the State, afford excellent facilities for the further enlargement and expansion of the place. The early completion of the Roanoke Southern from this point to Winston, N.C., will open up an additional valuable section abounding in minerals, virgin timber, tobacco, and agricultural products. This road, which will be a very important factor in Roanoke's advancement, is already built from Winston, N.C., to Martinsville, Va., a distance of sixty-five miles; from this point it will be continued to Roanoke, a distance of fifty-five miles. Its southern connections will be with the Seaboard Air Line and its eastern connections with the Norfolk and Western and the Shenandoah Valley Railroad.

Roanoke is 100 miles from the celebrated Flat Top coal and coke region, comprising Pocahontas, Bramwell, and Elkhorn. The celebrated Pocahontas coke is extensively used throughout the South, West, and Northwest. Roanoke is also in close proximity to the celebrated Cripple Creek iron ore district; hence forming a magnificent basis for the cheapest manufacture of iron and all its products. The city is situated not exceeding 300 miles from the consuming marts of the interior, over the Shenandoah Valley Railroad via Harrisburg. With its manufactured products it can reach the East, namely, Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and New England, over the Norfolk and Western Railroad and its connections.

Its location therefore being specially favorable for manufacturing purposes—it being in close proximity to the crude products of southwest Virginia—there is a remarkable advantage in manufacturing all kinds of articles here, from a pin to a plough, shipping them to the consuming centres of the country.

Upon the completion of the Clinch Valley extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad to a connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Norton, an additional territory traversed and reached by that system, including the entire Northwest, will be opened with a greatly increased mileage. Add to these advantages the fact also that the entire South can be reached by Bristol, via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad system, traversing the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and Roanoke may well be encouraged by her prospects and the wonderful advantages in the lines of railways traversing her own territory.

Roanoke has now in operation two immense pig iron furnaces of a daily capacity of 150 tons each, and another of equal size in process of construction, with various kinds of manufactories being continually erected to supply the needs of the people in and contiguous to the city, with room also for other industrial plants of every description wherein iron figures as an important element of productive manufacture.

He who is interested in Alabama will demonstrate to one's perfect satisfaction that that, above all others, is the most favorable field for investment of capital and most productive of returns for labor. A Tennesseean will demonstrate that in the broad and fertile valleys of that section are to be found more favorable conditions than exist anywhere else within the limits of the Union. The Georgian will likewise point with pride to the magnificent resources of that State, and to the wonderful development thereof, principally by means of the unremitting labor of its own inhabitants, which has caused it to be justly considered as the Empire State of the South. In large areas of upper and middle South Carolina can be found, spread in every direction, most tempting opportunities and most abundant natural resources for accomplishing satisfactory results in all the fields to which capital and labor may tend. This is equally true of nearly the entire area of North Carolina. Kentucky likewise presents its claims with a degree of force and with an assurance of truth that will not permit said claims to be unheeded.

Without disparaging, therefore, any of the claims of these mighty territories, each of which contains within itself the resources of an empire, if one will consider the claims of that section of southwest Virginia and middle Tennessee, penetrated by various lines of communication from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River, either by that system known as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, or that known as the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line, it is believed that there can be demonstrated without successful contradiction a series of facts which, either in their single or united capacity, would verify the assertion that an inspector, an investor, a tourist, or a resident might make. In no other territory within the limits of the Union can there be found concentrated a more satisfactory proximate condition of all the material resources, either mines, quarries, forests, fields, or of a miscellaneous character which will contribute to yield more profitable results or to produce the greatest degree of comfort and happiness in life than this section.

If one who, after the fashion of Rip Van Winkle, less than twenty years ago had traversed this section and become familiar with the character of its people, the extent and character of the products and of the articles of transportation, which either were consumed at home or sought markets elsewhere, and were now to revisit the same territories under their lately developed condition, his amazement would perhaps exceed that which is attributed to the hero of Irving's tale.

It is not necessary to particularize in behalf of any one of the railway systems that penetrate this section as to the various elements of traffic that the energy of the people and the wise investment of capital in the last few years has enabled to be developed. Either one of the two great railway systems penetrating these said sections between the Atlantic and the Mississippi may be considered as fairly competitive with the other in the extent of the mineral development which the successful operation and continuous construction of new lines pertaining to said systems has stimulated.

It can, however, be safely assumed that in and along those valleys penetrated especially by the Norfolk and Western line the response to a liberal and intelligent investment of capital and intelligent industry of the people, has been greatest. Concerning the specific developments of the railway itself, the officers of the company can no doubt speak, and the public are rendered familiar through the columns of the papers from day to day with the new features of this development as they are perfected and arrest public attention. Whatever is being done at Norfolk and vicinity is matter of record.

As to the physical condition of the railroad itself, those who use it for the transportation either of themselves or their property can also speak. As to the new towns and cities that dot its lines, and as to the constant infusing of greater life, and as to the constantly improving condition of the country between these various towns and cities, they are matters that whosoever travels over the road cannot fail to be impressed with, even by a most careful glance.

Particularly worthy of attention is that steady and remarkable growth of the miscellaneous forms for the production of traffic, in addition to those yielded from the products of mines, quarries, and furnaces, and which by their miscellaneous character demonstrate a universality of prosperity throughout the whole region. Of course the development of minerals and metals is and will continue to be a leading feature, and the ratio of percentage of tonnage from such sources to that yielded by all other sources must in the very nature of things continue to predominate.

A casual inspection of the company's warehouses and wharves at Norfolk, upon which is concentrated freight either for export or coastwise trade, will demonstrate this great variety of property—grain from the West and Northwest; cotton, cottonseed meal, and oil cake from the South and Southwest; flour from the West and Northwest; tobacco either from Virginia factories or farms; ore from Kentucky or the West; all varieties of lumber, either hard or soft; the various products of the forests which have hitherto been unintroduced, such as bark and its extracts and sumac.

If one will seek information as to the movement of the various forms of traffic, via all rail routes to the Northern and Eastern cities, he will see similar articles moved in large quantities.

If one needs to be informed as to the extent and character of the minerals mined and moved out of this favored section, he has only to watch the movement of the heavily laden coal trains that hourly pass any given section, and likewise to see similar loaded trains of pig iron from Virginia, Tennessee, or Alabama furnaces. Only a short while ago a specific car load of such property was an object of wonder. In addition to the coke supply which is required to be consumed by the various furnaces in this territory, stop at Bristol and watch the daily train movement of coke from the New River region going to the various furnaces in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, that most eagerly seek to be supplied therewith in order that their pig iron product may be of that satisfactory character which is only attainable by the use of such coke.

But it is only desired to call attention to the infinite variety of production of which these valleys have yielded, for the purpose of showing what can be done in the future, with all the appliances of capital, skilled and unskilled labor, and the intelligent methods that the inventive genius of man is constantly perfecting, that will enable remarkable yields to be derived from hundreds of thousands of acres where now it is from only one. It is doubtless true that to an extent measurably as great, if not wholly so, other sections of the South and Southwest are capable of yielding similar developments, and no doubt in due course those who undertake to describe the character and extent of the riches and resources of this section will find equal cause for wonder and congratulation, and will be able in the course of time to demonstrate equally as well the results that such developments may produce. If it were desirable to enter into the domain of dry detail in order to present comparisons in a statistical form as to the present yield of all of these sections as compared with that of five, ten, or twenty years ago, no doubt the wonder of the average reader would be immeasurably increased, but it is not necessary to enter into the domain of figures in order to demonstrate the facts that have been asserted. Any stranger visiting any portion of this section can have sufficient demonstration of the fact of this wonderful development of towns and cities and country to justify the assertion that nowhere else within the domain of the United States can it be shown that there are greater resources, either latent or exposed, or greater or better opportunities for investments that will successfully reward all those who make them.

There is, beyond all doubt, a very flattering outlook for this people, so bravely and energetically struggling to make their city the coming El Dorado of Southern adventure, and as the age of iron and steel grows apace there will have been erected this metropolis as a living and enduring monument to the loyal, loving, diligent, and productive skill of a people who not only builded wisely, but exceedingly well. H. H.

CANADIAN MORMONS.

They Think They Will Be Safer if Canada Remains a Colony.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The Mormon colonists in Canada are becoming alarmed at the widespread feeling in favor of a change in the Canadian Constitution toward independence or annexation to the United States. The Latter Day Saints are afraid they might be interfered with should Canada become an independent nation or a portion of the American republic. Bishop Stenhouse, the leader of the Canadian Mormons, has written a strong protest against the proposal of an independent republic for Canada on the model of the present Constitution of the United States.

Stenhouse was formerly a member of the Canadian Legislature, and resigned his seat to become a Mormon. He is now the recognized head of the Canadian Mormons, and his manifesto against a Canadian republic is issued from the Mormon settlement at Cardston in the northwest territories.

Death of the Hermit of Bowman's Creek.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 12.—News was received here to-day of the death at Beaumont, a little farming village in the wilds of Wyoming county, of Thomas Welles-Parke, the Bowman Creek hermit. He was 76 years of age, and thirty years of his life was spent in a "dug-out" hut on the banks of Bowman's Creek, in the dense woods of North Mountain. Where he came from or what induced him to leave the world was never known, but many years ago he was discovered living with his two sons, then mere boys, in the primitive dwelling, half cave half hut. The two boys were mutes, and they roamed the woods and fields unclothed save for a few skins patched together and thrown around them. They subsisted almost entirely on roots, nuts, and fruits that grew wild in the woods and on game that they trapped or killed. For twenty years the three lived in this manner, the old man being the only one that held any communication with the outside world. Finally the two sons died, and a few years ago the old man, being no longer able to provide for himself, accepted a home offered him in Beaumont, where he lived until his death a few days ago.

CUSTOM HOUSE GOSSIP.

BIGLIN'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, GUILFOYLE, MAKES A MESS FOR HIM.

Collector Erhardt Investigating a Charge that Guilfoyle Is Against the Custom House Carmen—Appraiser Cooper and Surveyor Lyon Refuse to Furnish Any Woodruff Ammunition.

A large delegation of Custom House carmen, headed by Joseph Reynolds, called on Collector Erhardt just before he went to Washington, and complained of James F. Guilfoyle, an Examiner in the Fifth Division of the appraiser's stores. They said they had been to Appraiser Cooper and submitted their complaint, but could not get satisfaction. Guilfoyle is a brother-in-law of the Hon. Bernard Biglin, and has been in the Appraiser's stores a number of years. All importations of artificial flowers come under his notice. The delegation of carmen do business with the importers of these goods. They submitted affidavits to the Collector declaring that Guilfoyle had used his place to influence the importers to give their cartage to Mr. Biglin. These affidavits assert that Guilfoyle called on the importers and solicited their cartage, saying: "If you want your business facilitated in the Custom House, give us (meaning Biglin and himself), your work." The testimony of some of the carmen was that an importer, influenced by Guilfoyle's comments, had given Mr. Biglin his business, and that $10,000 worth of artificial flowers had remained in one of Mr. Biglin's stables over night. Collector Erhardt has directed his special agents to investigate the complaints.

Collector Erhardt has ordered that customs seals be attached to all goods imported here to be sent through to the lakes on canal boats. The order goes into effect on the opening of navigation, an artificial date this winter. All railroad cars with imported goods in transit to the interior have these customs seals, to be broken only by the collector at the port of destination. It has been the custom to send quantities of such importations by canal. But the customs seals have never been attached, and irregularities have been discovered. The canal boat owners will object to the new order, as their hatches must be sealed and no "deck cargo" can be taken.

Special Deputy McClelland and Deputy Collector McGee have had a tussle with Special Deputy Naval Officer J. J. Couch and his assistant, Andrew W. Green. Secretary Windom issued a special order waiving the examination at this port of an invoice of goods destined for an interior city. Mr. McGee on this authority gave his official check, but Mr. Green wouldn't recognize it without first seeing Mr. Windom's letter. Mr. McGee politely told Mr. Green to go to thunder, saying that his check on the authority of the Secretary's letter was sufficient. Mr. Green carrolled Mr. Couch and went before Mr. McClelland. Mr. McClelland emphatically told them that the Collector's deputy's check was all powerful in such a case, and the representatives of the naval office retired to their cages.

Collector Erhardt has declared that he should have the appointment of the chief clerks and others on his personal staff, because they act in a fiduciary capacity for him. Without casting the slightest reflection on anybody, he believes that he should not ask his bondsmen to be dependent upon officials appointed by his Democratic predecessors. The investigation of the Democratic chief clerks by Chinese Commissioner Roosevelt, as to whether they paid political assessments, or were instrumental in levying these assessments on the Cleveland hold-overs, is another way of getting at these officials.

There is a probability that Collector Erhardt's stay in Washington will be prolonged until to-morrow. All hands anticipate interesting news with his return. It is understood that the Collector may return commissioned to lead the final attack of the Federal authorities on the Emigration Board. As at present arranged it is the intention to take away the powers of the present Commission over immigrants and make the Collector wholly responsible for affairs at Castle Garden. In order to carry out such a programme, a number of additional deputies will be appointed, and they are to rank either with the Collector's present staff of deputies or are to occupy the place occupied by Surveyor Lyon's deputies. In any event they are to report directly to the Collector. The programme as outlined has many bothersome details, which will take time and patience to arrange. The Emigration Board do not feel like being deprived of anything to do in this cool fashion and will doubtless make a fight. They are State officers.

Collector Erhardt also may return with the names of one or two new deputy collectors in his pocket to take places on his present staff, and there is also every possibility that he will know how he stands as to his chief clerks.

Naval Officer Willis and his Sancho Panza, Israel F. Fischer, have called on Appraiser Cooper and asked him what he is going to do for Brooklyn. They were especially interested in getting places before the meeting of the Kings county delegates to-morrow night, when a President of the General Committee is to be elected. Mr. Cooper told them he had nothing for them. Surveyor Lyon has been sick for two weeks. He ventured out on Saturday, and was at his office in the Custom House a few moments. But he did not escape Mr. Willis and Mr. Fischer. They wanted places from the Surveyor, and wanted them right off. They came away disappointed. The surveyor told them that he would take no part in the Brooklyn family fight.

Franklin Woodruff tells his Custon House friends that he might as well have some fun, too. He has been called "a great big kid" in politics, and he retorts on Nephew Tim by calling him Tiny Tim, and has also given him the title of "Doctor," because Nephew Tim "sells patent medicines in bottles."

All the Brooklyn men in the department have a story that Franklin Woodruff is ambitious to succeed Senator Evarts. They say Mr. Woodruff's fight to succeed himself as President of the Brooklyn General Committee is but the preliminary step in that direction. Mr. Woodruff denies the story, and Naval Officer Willis says he has long been close to Mr. Woodruff, and has never heard even an intimation of this kind.

The Custom House opponents of the Tracy-Woodruff combination say this is the list of Secretary Tracy's personal appointments up to date.

Naval Officer Willis, $6,000 a year.
The Naval Officer's private secretary, Mr. Smith, $2,000.
Frank Catlin (the Secretary's brother-in-law), Deputy Surveyor, $2,500.
Samuel D. Thompson (Editor St. Clair McKelway's father-in-law), Acting Disbursing Agent, $3,000.
Jesse Johnson, Jr., United States District Attorney for Brooklyn, $4,000.
Granville W. Harmon, Inspector of Life Preservers, $2,000.
Five messengers in the Custom House, each $840 a year.

It is now known that Auditor Comstock of the naval office and Mr. Babcock, Secretary of the local Chinese Board have furnished Mr. Roosevelt with the alleged clues for his present investigations. Both Mr. Comstock and Mr. Babcock were members of the local Board under Collector Hedden and Collector Magone. For four years they saw what they say were gross violations of the Chinese statutes and they never made a lisp. Mr. Roosevelt was asked the other day whether in his opinion Mr. Comstock and Mr. Babcock would have blossomed out with their information if Cleveland had been reelected. Mr. Roosevelt looked out over his glittering glasses, and smilingly said that those were not the right kind of questions to ask under the present circumstances. He was content to get what information he could and from whom he could. He was satisfied with almost anything, only he didn't want THE SUN to call him a Mugwump.

Acting Disbursing Agent Thompson has petitioned that his salary be increased from $3,500 to $5,000.

Murderers Caught After Eighteen Years.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Eighteen years ago George Woodson, a ferryman on New River, in southwest Virginia, was murdered by four men—John French, Pole French, David French, and James Dunford, all of Pulaski county. The reason was a refusal to ferry them across the river, which was greatly swollen. The guilty quartet fled, leaving no clues whatever, and all hope of punishing them was given up for many years. Ten years afterward David French was captured and imprisoned. Yesterday John and Pole French passed through Knoxville in charge of Virginia officers. After eighteen years of freedom they had been found in the backwoods of Harlan county, Ky. Pole French is a lawyer of some standing, and an intelligent, educated man. They have been living in the country made notorious by the French-Eversoll tragedy, but it is not known whether they had any connection with it.

His Second Conviction for Murder.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 12.—Early in the spring of 1887, on the farm of Mrs. Reese, in Greenville county, this State, Joe Robinson was shot and killed by Randall Watson. Watson, as alleged, had been unduly intimate with Robinson's wife, and this led to the murder. Watson was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged, but the case was taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals and a new trial was ordered. This trial was begun on Friday and was concluded this morning. The jury found Watson guilty of murder in the first degree, and the court sentenced him to be hanged on March 21. Watson has been confined in the jail ever since his first conviction in February, 1888.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONS.

Mason, Gunsberg and Tschigorin Play Another Fine Game in the Match.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—A lot has been said and written about the enthusiasm and excitement which prevails among the spectators in a football, base ball, or cricket field, but it is almost impossible to adequately describe the feverish excitement of the Cubans respecting the Gunsberg-Tschigorin chess match. To-day being Sunday, a holiday after European fashion, the rooms of the Casino Español presented a very animated appearance long before the beginning of play. The masters play the game in the large saloon of the club, but they are separated from the crowd, while the moves are shown on two giant chess boards, similar to those which were used in the Steinitz-Zuckertort match and at the Sixth American International Congress.

Havana, which has rightly been termed by Mr. Steinitz the Eldorado of chess masters, owes much to Señor D. Adolfo Moliner, who acts as Secretary and Treasurer to the local club. Señor Moliner is untiring in providing the best chess bill of fare for the Cubans, and much of the success of these chess events are due to this gentleman's courtesy, activity, and general ability as a chess organizer. Señor Moliner is backed by a host of gentlemen well known to the chess world, such as Golmayo, Vazquez, Carvajol, Ponce, Canise, Jover, and others.

Mr. Gunsberg, who, as will be remembered, lost on Friday, thought it wise to adopt the close and safe French defence in reply to Mr. Tschigorin's attack. It will be seen from the score of the game appended that Mr. Tschigorin, true to his style of play, initiated at the first possible opportunity a strong attack upon his opponent's king, who stood safely castled on the king's side. Mr. Gunsberg, however, successfully repelled the first onslaught, gained time to proceed with a counter advance on the queen's side, and after thirty-one moves had been recorded the game had reached a highly interesting stage and was adjourned for the evening.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1. P—K 4	P—K 3
2. P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3. P x P	P x P
4. Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3
5. B—Q 3	B—K 2
6. Castles	Castles
7. B—K 3	Kt—B 3
8. P—Q B 4	B—Q 3
9. Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 2
10. Q—B 2	Kt—K Kt 3
11. B—K Kt 5	P—Q R 3
12. P—K R	Kt—B 5
13. Kt—K 5	Kt x B
14. Q x Kt	B—K sq
15. P—K B 4	Kt—R 2
16. R—K B 3	P—K B 4
17. R—Kt 3	Kt—B 3
18. Q—K 2	P—Q Kt 3
19. Q—B 3	P—Q R 4
20. R—K 6	K—R 2
21. Q—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5
22. Q Kt—B 3	R—K 3
23. R x R	B x R
24. R x Kt	P x Kt
25. Kt—Q 2	Q—B 2
26. Q R—K B sq	Q R—K B sq
27. Q—K sq	B—B 4
28. P x P	P x P
29. Kt—Kt 3	P—Q R 4
30. Q—B 2	R—Q B sq
31. Q—K 2	B—R 3

At the time of going to press the remaining moves of the game and the final issue have not come to hand.

COLONIZING NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Scheme to Turn a Stream of Immigration Toward the Island.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—Advices from Newfoundland say that a big scheme for the colonization of the colony is now under way. In the charter granted to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in 1854 100 square miles of land were granted to them, to be selected by them from any unappropriated Crown lands. More than twenty years elapsed before the company completed its selection. Their grants are widely separated. Some of the grants contain coal beds, some minerals, and some are adapted for agriculture. The company, however, has not attempted to turn these lands to account and lately these lands, covering 64,000 acres, have come into the possession of an English company organized in London, under the title of "The Newfoundland Colonization and Mining Company." The directorate includes Lord Thurlow, who is Chairman, several English capitalists, and Alexander Mackay, a member of the Newfoundland Government. The company proposes to send colonists to the lands, work the mines, and carry on lumbering and other industries.

It will hold out strong inducements to emigrants from Europe to lease or purchase farms. It is expected that a big stream of emigration will be pushed into the colony. W. W. Bounyn, an English engineer, says:

"There is no doubt that Newfoundland has been neglected and much abused, but these are facts. The island might support many hundred thousands of contented, prosperous, and loyal people, half of whom might be farmers; but faith in the future and energy at present must go hand in hand."

ST. CATHERINE'S HOME.

Its Founders Astonished at the Hostility to it Shown by Mayor Cleveland.

The founders of St. Catherine's Home for Unfortunate Girls in Jersey City are astonished that Mayor Cleveland, Poormaster Hewitt, and Chief of Police Murphy should oppose the establishment of the Home in Jersey City. They are determined to go ahead with the work, notwithstanding the objections, and in all probability the Home will be dedicated by Bishop Starkey this afternoon, as has been arranged. Poormaster Hewitt has been looking up the law on the subject. The so-called disorderly act he says provides that any person who brings or causes to be brought to the city any paupers to become a burden on the city can be made, on complaint of the Poormaster, to move them away. There is, however, no penalty mentioned. Every child born in the Home would acquire a legal residence the instant it is born, the Poormaster says, and if the Home should refuse to maintain it the city would have to do so.

When he was asked what would be done about the matter, the Poormaster said that an injunction might be applied for to prevent the Home beginning operations. The Rev. Mr. Moffett, one of the Executive Committee in charge of the Home, said:

"I have not been informed officially of the objections of the authorities. I do not know by what procedure of law they can prevent us operating the Home. The only course they can pursue is to put the director of the Home under bonds not to allow any unfortunate woman or her offspring to become a burden on the county. They may do this."

AFTER EARTHQUAKE, TIDAL WAVE.

We Compete with Nature in a Small Way in the City Streets.

The explosion at Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street on Saturday afternoon broke a hole in the eight-inch water main running along the south side of Fourteenth street and crossing Sixth avenue near the volcanic manhole. The water had, therefore, to be cut off from the surrounding neighborhood the greater part of yesterday while workmen labored at repairing the leak. That part of the street was a lake for hours. The cause of the explosion has not been cleared up. The manhole which first became a volcano had been opened a few hours before the explosion, so that any gas which was in the subway should have got out. Neither the subway thereabouts nor the surrounding earth which was upturned by the explosion is at all odoriferous with gas.

A representative of the Consolidated Gas Company, who was seen yesterday, disclaimed all responsibility for the explosion, even if it was caused by gas. He said the responsibility lay with the Subway Commission as long as the subway remained unventilated. He denied also that the gas mains in Sixth avenue were old. Superintendent Richmond of the Subway Company said they were old. Mr. Richmond added that gas escaped so continually in Sixth avenue that he had to keep a gang of men at work all the time ventilating the subway by removing the covers of the manholes.

The Legion of Honor in Scottish Rite Hall.

Scottish Rite Hall was taken possession of yesterday afternoon by United Council, 1,035, American Legion of Honor, which is to meet there hereafter on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The capture of the Masons' stronghold was celebrated with ceremonies which were witnessed by 1,500 people, the larger part connected in one way or another with the stage. The exercises opened with a public installation of officers, conducted by Deputy Supreme Commander James H. J. Sullion, assisted by R. C. Harris as Guide. These were the officers installed: Commander, Edward Siedle; Vice-Commander, F. J. Driscoll; Orator, Dave Reed; Past Commander, R. F. Forman; Secretary, W. T. Stewart; Collector, George W. Finch; Treasurer, R. B. Snowdon.

A varied programme of a musical and histrionic character followed, in which Wonham Smith, organist of Flower Church; Prof. Halliday, James E. Shannon, Miss Mabel Stephenson, Ruby Brooks, John Raphel, John Mayers, Harry Henry, Charles Patterson, Joe Connors, and others took part. The kazoo band brought down the house by the grotesque make-up of its members.

The Council is composed almost exclusively of theatrical people, said the largest and wealthiest Council in the order. In addition to insuring the lives of its members, the Council pays weekly sick benefits and furnishes medical attendance for its sick.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WANAMAKER BLENDING MORAL WITH CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Exacting a Pledge to Quit Drinking from His Favorite Candidate for the Baltimore Post Office—Senator Pettigrew's Marvellous Luck at Draw Poker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Harrison has determined to settle the bitter fight that has been raging for several months over the Baltimore Post Office by appointing W. W. Johnson, President of the Young Men's Republican Club. There is a very interesting story connected with this determination, which means that Representative Stockbridge, the young Republican Congressman from Baltimore, who accepted the nomination when every one regarded his chances as absolutely hopeless, is to be turned down by the Administration, as Representative Dalsell of Pittsburgh was turned down at the dictation of Senator Quay. Stockbridge had a candidate in the person of a well-known Baltimore merchant named Creager, and claimed the right to nominate him. Johnson, who became a candidate as soon as it was known that Harrison was elected, claiming the place as a reward for party services, was indignant at Stockbridge's refusal to endorse him, and determined to win in spite of the Congressman. For months past delegations without number have been at the White House, and nearly all of them in the interest of Johnson, whose friends violently attacked Stockbridge, urging upon the President with especial persistence that Stockbridge was an accident and that he would not have been nominated had any one thought his election possible. Postmaster-General Wanamaker was in a quandary, but, after consulting with Gen. Agnus of the Baltimore *American*, determined to appoint Johnson. President Harrison, however, was hard to be convinced. He told Wanamaker that he had heard some very ugly reports about Johnson's habits, and added that if these charges were true he preferred not to appoint him. The Postmaster-General declared that he was as much opposed to the appointment of men of loose habits as the President could be, but he maintained that Johnson had been maligned, that his was not a case of total depravity, but of one in which a good man was sometimes misled by associates. The Postmaster-General adhered to Johnson, and on the next occasion that he urged his claims, the President was somewhat testy. He said he had taken pains to make inquiries concerning Johnson, and had learned from the most trustworthy sources that his habits were very bad. "Why," said the President, "I am informed that Mr. Johnson is president of a club in Baltimore that includes many of the fast young men. This club is the favorite resort of the dissolute young men of the city."

Mr. Wanamaker persisted that Johnson was a good man for the place, and was convinced that by giving him the appointment he might be plucked as a brand from the burning. Then, according to the statement of a well-known Maryland interested in the case, the President and Postmaster-General came to an agreement upon rather remarkable terms.

"President Harrison laid down as his ultimatum," said the Marylander, "that Johnson must give some tangible and substantial assurance of his purpose to reform."

Acting upon the advice of Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Johnson went before a duly authorized official and solemnly made oath that if appointed Postmaster he would not indulge in a drop of intoxicating liquor during his incumbency of the office. With this document duly signed Johnson presented himself to Mr. Wanamaker. The latter, very much elated at the promising aspect of his reformatory labors, hastily drove to the White House and exhibited the oath to the President. After carefully perusing the oath and seeing that it was in the proper form of such an obligation, the President assented to Johnson's appointment, stipulating, however, that the oath must be observed "in letter and in spirit." It is understood that the nomination of Mr. Johnson will go to the Senate to-morrow.

Senator Vest of Missouri will not be the only one of the Southern Senators who will have to fight for his seat. Word comes from Alabama that the Democratic Legislature of November next is by no means certain to return James L. Pugh, who has for so many years represented his State in the Senate. At the State Convention in May a successor will be nominated to Gov. Seay. He is a very popular man, and could be renominated to his present office without trouble, but he is said to prefer Senatorial to Gubernatorial honors. His boom for the nomination is quietly growing, and his friends are advised that his strength and the favor with which his candidacy is received. There are other men spoken of for the office. Col. H. C. Tompkins of Montgomery is a young man who, though but little known nationally, is popular with the rising generation of the State, and has made a strong fight for reform. There are two of the present Representatives in Congress—Forney of the Seventh district and Clark of the First—are said to be willing to take seats in the other wing of the Capitol, and ex-Gov. Watts, one of the most popular men in the State, is also spoken of as a possible candidate. It is rumored, however, that there is a disposition to elect Seay as Pugh's successor, in order that the idea of rotation in office may gain ground, and later Seay would help choose a younger man to succeed Senator Morgan.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker did not go to Philadelphia last evening, as usual, to take charge of the religious services at his Bethany Sunday school. He remained in Washington, and put in a busy day between the colored and the white churches here. The fashionable folks were not yet out of bed when Mr. Wanamaker—bright, natty, and smooth-shaven—left his house on I street and walked briskly to the M Street Colored Baptist Church, where a large congregation of negro children were lustily singing a Sunday school hymn. The Postmaster-General was warmly greeted, and, taking a place on the platform with the superintendent, he heard the children put through the Catechism. They made the responses well, but with some embarrassment at the presence of such a prominent man, said Mr. Wanamaker expressed his gratification at their work. He made no address. He next went out Connecticut avenue to the Church of the Covenant, the fashionable Presbyterian edifice where the President worships, and took part in the exercises of the Bible class. There was only the usual attendance, as it was not known that Mr. Wanamaker would be present. The Postmaster-General did not take charge of the class, but participated in the work in much the same manner as the other Bible students. After Sunday school was over he went to church, and with the President and his family listened to the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the regular pastor.

The little circle of poker players in the Senate, made up of the Senators from Nevada, and Cameron, Plumb, and one or two others, will find a congenial addition to its ranks in the person of the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. Pettigrew. If any of them succeed in transferring any of his pile from his pockets to their own, it will not be through luck, but good play, and it will have to be exceptionally good play, too, for the luck of the Dakotan has shown upon Pettigrew with favor, but he is a poker player from away back, knows the value of a hand, possesses an imperturbable face, a cool head, and a judgment second to none in the world. He is a hard man to win money from at cards. When the six new Senators were drawing for terms, and Pettigrew drew the plum, a prominent South Dakotan remarked: "I would have gambled on it. Pettigrew can draw to the small end of a royal flush and fill every time." Not very long ago Senator, then Mr., Pettigrew was staying at a small town in Dakota, where he knew two or three men whose piles were nearly as big as his own. Some one suggested a quiet game of draw. There being nothing else to do Pettigrew was willing, and they adjourned to a private room in the hotel, where a pretty stiff game was soon in progress. After playing some time a jack pot became rather "fat." At last some one opened it for fifty. Pettigrew hesitated at first, but concluded to come in and drew four cards. The man who opened the pot bet $50, and Pettigrew raised the same amount. The third player dropped out, as the man who opened had not drawn any cards. It being then the turn of the op