

ROANOKE THE MAGIC CITY.

The Story of Its Growth Boiled Down.

What Roanoke Has Done and What She is Still Doing—Notwithstanding the Close Money Market \$10,000,000 in Improvements Already in Sight—The Population, Industries and Advantages of the Wonder of the Valley.

Roanoke has a population of over 22,000. Its citizens are from nearly every State in the Union. Eight years ago it had 600 people. Its growth at present is on a more solid basis and more rapid than ever before in its history.

Roanoke is located at the junction of the Shenandoah and Roanoke valleys. Its altitude is 907 feet and it is surrounded by a rich agricultural and mineral country.

Roanoke is distant just eight hours' ride from Washington and Norfolk, nine from Baltimore, twelve from Philadelphia, and fourteen from New York. It is situated at the junction of the Shenandoah Valley and Norfolk and Western railroads, both trunk lines, and is easily reached from any section of the country.

The Roanoke and Southern railroad is now being built to this place from Winston, N. C., and will open up the trade of the Carolinas to this section next fall. The Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio runs to Lexington, forty miles distant, and a road filling the connecting link will be constructed to Roanoke in a short time.

The growth of the city dates from 1823, when the headquarters of the Norfolk and Western were removed here from Lynchburg, the Shenandoah Valley road was completed, and the Roanoke Machine Works, employing at present 1,700 hands, was established. Since then millions of dollars have flowed into the city in the establishment of manufactures and other business enterprises.

Coal and iron and the rich agricultural lands of the section have contributed to the growth.

Roanoke has sixty-five miles of streets and eight miles of street railway inside the corporate limits. A dummy line extends to Vinton, a distance of two miles east, and to Salem, six miles west. Throughout the city electricity, in a short time, will take the place of horses as motive power.

The water works are sufficient to furnish a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The supply comes from a pure, cold spring that gushes from the side of Mill Mountain, and is without equal in any city in the country. It is undoubtedly a specific for many forms of kidney disease.

Light is furnished by the Gas Company and the Electric Light and Motor Power Company.

The property valuation, according to the assessment of this year, is nearly \$9,000,000, besides the railroad property and the Roanoke Machine Works. The increase in the value of realty was about \$5,000,000 over the previous assessment of four years ago; but present values are many millions in excess of those given.

There are four fine hotels—Hotel Roanoke, the Ponce de Leon, the Continental, and Hotel Felix—besides a number of smaller ones. All of them are crowded and constantly turning away guests.

Roanoke is well supplied with BANKING FACILITIES.

The First National Bank has a capital of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$100,000; the National Exchange Bank a capital of \$100,000; the Citizens' National Bank a capital of \$100,000; the Commercial National Bank a capital of \$100,000; the Roanoke Trust, Loan and Safe Deposit Company a capital of \$250,000; the Traders' Loan, Trust and Deposit Company a capital of \$100,000; the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company a capital of \$200,000; and several private banking concerns transact a large financial business.

The Roanoke Machine Works, with a capital of \$5,000,000, pays out \$65,000 per month in wages to employes. About \$5,000,000 a year is paid in the city for wages.

Some of the important MANUFACTURING PLANTS are as follows:

Table listing manufacturing plants and their values: Roanoke Machine Works (\$5,000,000), West End Iron Co. (500,000), Crozer Steel and Iron Co. (500,000), American Bridge Works (200,000), Riffe's Hydraulic Engine Works (50,000), Roanoke Canning Factory (50,000), Roanoke Rolling Mills (200,000), Roanoke Spike Factory (50,000), Roanoke Iron Co. (500,000), Roanoke Brewery (75,000), Bridgewater Carriage Company (75,000), Gambill Flouring Mill Co. (50,000), Roanoke Milling Company (25,000), Roanoke Gas and Water Co. (250,000), Roanoke Electric Light Co. (50,000), P. L. Terry Milling Co. (25,000), Diamond Ice Co. (55,000), Roanoke Ice Co. (35,000), West End Brick and Tile Works (20,000), Adams Bros. & Payne Brick Co. (25,000), Five planing mills (100,000), Two tobacco factories (50,000), Two cigar factories (5,000), One mattress factory (25,000), Cold storage company (50,000), Norwich Lock Manufacturing Co. (350,000), Duvall Engine Works (60,000), Virginia Blanket Mills Co. (50,000), Roanoke Glass Factory (40,000).

DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES. Some of the most important companies organized for the development of Roanoke and this section are:

Table listing development companies and their values: Roanoke Development Co. (\$1,100,000), Virginia Development Co. (5,000,000), Buena Vista Land Co. (300,000), 112 Land Companies (7,000,000). This list is in no sense a complete one. It is given to show the diversity of industries in Roanoke. Scores of enterprises, employing capital of from \$5,000 to \$25,000, are omitted for lack of space. Numerous enterprises, with hundreds of employes and capital reckoned by the hundred thousand, are negotiating for a foothold in this South-

western Golconda, and are coming monthly, weekly, almost daily.

COMPANIES ORGANIZED IN 1890. During 1890 132 companies were organized in Roanoke, with an aggregate minimum capital of \$10,246,300. These companies are briefly summarized below:

- Seventy-five land and real estate investment companies, with an aggregate capital of \$5,864,300.
Two cigarette machine companies, aggregate capital of \$400,000.
One grocery and milling company, capital \$75,000.
One coupling company, capital \$100,000.
One slicer manufacturing company, \$30,000.
One paper bag manufacturing company, \$100,000.
Five marble companies with an aggregate capital of \$230,000.
One bridge and iron company, authorized capital, \$500,000.
Two power companies, aggregate capital, \$25,000.
Two paving companies, \$20,000.
One street railway company, \$15,000.
One engine company, \$150,000.
One cold storage company, \$50,000.
Two banking companies, \$150,000.
Four loan, trust and finance companies, \$200,000.
Academy of Music Company, \$150,000.
One steam generator company, \$250,000.
One drug company, \$4,500.
Three oil companies, \$92,000.
One brewing company, \$75,000.
Five coal, coke and iron companies, \$740,000.
Ten building companies, with capital aggregating \$1,330,000.
For the year 1890 the charter books show that forty-nine charters were granted, with an aggregate minimum capital of \$1,721,250.
The increase in the number of charters in 1890 over 1889 will be seen to be eighty-three, and the increase in the minimum capital \$88,525,050.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. The real estate transactions last year amounted to \$17,667,960 from 5,103 transfers.

For 1889 the real estate transactions amounted to about \$7,000,000 from about 3,000 real estate transfers, so that the increase in Roanoke's real estate transfers during 1890 over 1889 was approximately \$10,000,000, and the increase in the number of deeds, 2,000.

The building operations in Roanoke in 1890 amounted to over \$2,000,000. The progress of Roanoke in 1890 may be summarized as follows:

Table summarizing progress in 1890: Buildings (\$2,000,000), Real estate transactions (\$17,000,000), Companies organized (11,000,000), Increase in realty values according to assessment on taxation (5,000,000), Total (\$35,000,000), Population increased (6,000), Improvements in sight for 1891 (New buildings \$3,000,000, New industries secured 1,000,000, Improvement of industries established and construction of industries formerly secured 300,000, City improvements 500,000, Railroad improvements 3,000,000, Land companies organized 2,200,000, Total \$10,000,000).

There are four public schools in the city—three for whites, with eighteen teachers, and one colored school, with five teachers.

Public school buildings to cost \$75,000 will be erected this year. Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a public postoffice building.

Roanoke will soon be a city of churches. The Southern Methodists, Presbyterians and Catholics all have handsome brick houses of worship. The Methodist Episcopal and Christians have neat churches.

The Baptists are erecting two fine brick churches, one to cost \$18,000, and the other \$25,000. The Lutherans are erecting a magnificent stone church to cost not less than \$50,000. The Episcopalians are erecting a \$40,000 stone church and rectory. The Southern Methodists will erect this year one \$60,000 church, one to cost \$10,000, and one neat frame structure. The German Reformed Church will erect a house of worship, and the Presbyterians will build a \$10,000 church.

Roanoke has a well organized fire department of 150 members. The city has recently awarded the contract for the Gamewell fire alarm telegraph. The department now has one fine building and another is soon to be erected. All of the three companies are supplied with modern equipments.

Employees for the Hardware Plant. The Shelf Hardware Company is actively pushing toward an early erection of its plant in Roanoke. As an earnest of this THE TIMES is authorized to receive applications for employment from brass molders, bench molders, polishers, buffers, machinists and lock fitters. These applications should give references and state previous experience. In some branches of the industry raw employes may become experts in a few weeks or months, and earn large wages as piece workmen. Address all applications to "Hardware," care THE ROANOKE TIMES.

Specimen Cases. S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Budwell, Christian & Barbee's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Budwell, Christian & Barbee, t.u.t.sat

In order that the public may have full opportunity to judge of the merits of THE TIMES' special telegraphic service, and of THE TIMES as a newspaper, it will be sent free to any address not already on our books for one week.

BATTLE WITH A SHARK.

Two Bold Seamen Have a Lively Time with a Man-Eater.

He Smashes Their Boat and Hurts His Pursuers into the Air—After a Hard Battle the Monster Is Overcome.

The shallow water around Key West, Fla., is the home of millions, more or less, of big man-eating sharks, and scarcely a day passes, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but that one or more are killed from the wharves and in the shallow waters around the island.

Two officers of the naval station recently had a big experience with a fine specimen of the man-eating variety that will last them for several years, so they say.

The other afternoon while near the barracks they saw several huge specimens swimming in the shallow waters, their huge dorsal fins going in every direction. Arming themselves with a couple of heavy-bore rifles they started out. After chasing the "daddy" of the gang around for some time they got close to him and planked two bullets from .44 Winchesters into his ugly body. The big shark leaped clear out of the water on feeling the bullets and came down with a swash, nearly upsetting their boat. To their surprise he then became perfectly quiet, and as they thought they had secured a prize without much trouble, they hastily pulled up to him, and putting a rope around his body, started to tow him to shore.

All at once the seemingly dead shark awoke to the ignominious fact that he was being towed hind-end first into land, and his objection was shown very strongly. With a dash of his big tail the end of the boat was knocked to pieces, and the two shark fishermen were hurled head over heels about ten feet into six feet of water, with scores of other sharks in close proximity. The big shark started in a circle round the two wet fishermen, the rope trailing beneath him still fast to some portions of the boat. The shark hunters, however, were not thoroughly cowed by their surroundings, but seizing hold of the rope attempted to stop the shark.

As explained afterward, it was like stopping a locomotive with two hundred pounds of steam on. On feeling the additional weight on the rope, as they grasped it, the shark darted forward with lightning velocity, towing the two astonished hunters through the water at a pace they did not relish. Bravely they held on for a hundred yards, and then, finding the pace too much for them, they let go especially quick, as the shark was heading out for deeper water.

The big shark, finding himself partially free, again turned and came straight for them with a tremendous plunge. As he came up he turned over on his back, opened wide his capacious mouth and made a dive for one of the men. The latter was spry enough to elude him, springing high into the air as the shark neared him. By some mischance, as he dropped back, he fell astraddle of the shark. Instinctively his hands caught the knot in the rope that was tied around the shark's body, and the big water tiger, greatly astonished at this state of affairs, started off with all his might.

Fortunately he was so blinded by his terror and surprise that he did not know which way he was going, and, being headed toward the shore, he ran up the sloping, gravelly beach, and in a second or two lay gasping almost out of the water. As he struck the sand and glided up the incline he gave a vicious twist of his tail that sent his rider head over heels on to dry land. The other man then hastened out of the water to his companion's assistance, and, securing big pieces of coral, they both began pelting the object of their wrath. For ten or fifteen minutes the fight was a right lively one, interspersed with many narrow escapes on their part from the monster's big tail, but at the end of that period the coral rock proved too much for him, and he gave up the ghost.

On being measured the monster proved to be twelve and one-half feet long and would have weighed probably not less than one thousand two hundred pounds. When he was opened they found one big shoe, a cigar-case, mouth organ, and a large number of bones that plainly showed that his fame as a man-eating variety was not a misnomer.

She Bathes Once a Year.

Her majesty the queen of Madagascar has lately taken her yearly bath, and the act was surrounded with due pomp and ceremony. The official report states: "A solemn procession filed through, bearing the water for the bath, materials for the fire to heat it, made directly under the bathtub itself, the towels, soap, perfume and various toilet appurtenances. As soon as the water was sufficiently heated the fire was put out, prayers were said and a hymn sung, imploring that the queen suffer no harm from her daring act, and then as she disappeared behind the curtain a salvo of artillery was fired and the drums beat to announce to the excited multitudes outside that the important part of the ceremony was taking place. At the end of a brief fifteen minutes the queen reappeared, somewhat paler in hue but gorgeously arrayed and wearing all the crown jewels. In her hand she carried an ox-horn, tipped and bound with silver, full of water taken from the bath just previous to her entrance to it. Bearing this and accompanied by the prime minister she marched to the palace portal, where she dipped a branch into the water and sprinkled the spectators as they passed along."

A Hopeful Temperament.

Mr. Blinks—My dear, tell Perkins to bring the horse around to the front door. Mrs. Blinks—Have you gone daft? We have no Perkins and no horse. Never had either. Mr. Blinks—I was only practicing, my dear; I've just bought a ticket in a lottery.—Good News.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

The Reason Why Perpetual Motion Is Utterly Impracticable.

What is a perpetual motion? As yet it is but an idea—so much will be admitted by the most enthusiastic advocate of its practicability, says the Mechanical News. The utmost claim is that, according to physical law, it might be; no one claims that it is or ever has been. But millions of attempts, all ending in failure, only create a strong presumption that the thing attempted is an impossibility. They do not put it absolutely beyond doubt. Do the laws of nature make it eternally impossible?

The evident answer is that nature is herself a perpetual motion. The clouds and the winds, the waves, the flowing streams and mighty currents of electrical and other forces are in ceaseless flux and reflux. It follows, therefore, that any machine constantly played upon by any one of these perpetual forces would maintain a perpetual motion—as for instance a paddle wheel moved by an unending stream of water—the motion continuing until the materials wore out, which fills the conditions of the problem. This much, then, is conceded: A machine which could receive continual accessions of power from sources outside of itself—that is, from the inexhaustible store of nature's dynamics—would be a perpetual motion.

But that is not what the projectors mean by their use of the phrase "perpetual motion." Their argument (if such it may be called) assumes the possibility of a machine which itself generates the power that runs it. In other words, a machine that creates power—that is, a machine that generates more power than it expends—namely: power enough to resupply the original power and overcome friction besides. And such a machine is, by the eternal law of physics, an eternal impossibility. No matter how simple or how complex, no matter how delicately adjusted or how slight the friction, this inexorable law remains—the force which originally moves the machine must generate another force equal to itself (for any force less than that would not keep the machine in motion) and some additional force to overcome the friction.

And the law is the same, no matter what device be adopted. Suppose it be (as in many attempts it has been) a series of falling weights on one side of a wheel, those weights must rise exactly as high on the other side of the wheel, and let the combination be what it may, they must pass through as many rising curves as falling curves—that is, as many units of movement against as with gravitation—and the friction of the wheel be overcome besides. Suppose it were possible to reduce friction to a minimum of one unit in a machine whose power was ten million units, then the power of ten million would have to generate ten million and one to prevent a stoppage.

For further illustration, take the device of a horizontal wheel, the original power applied at a point A on its circumference: A moves around to its original place, there an equal power must be applied to send it around again (for, of course, whatever power sent it around once will be needed for each successive round), and whatever extra power is needed to overcome the friction. Put the original power at one hundred, then that one hundred power must generate a power equal to one hundred plus friction. Algebraically stated, your problem is to make 100=100 plus f. Of course f might be reduced to a very small amount, and it is barely conceivable that a place might be found where there is no f—but not on this earth.

In a perfect vacuum, assuming the production of it to be possible, a top would run a surprisingly long time, there being no friction on the air; but it must rest on something, and that means friction. If a top could be suspended in mid air, with some attractive force above it which exactly balanced gravitation, and then set in motion in a perfect vacuum, the thing might be accomplished; but such a condition is obviously impossible. On this earth there is no motion without friction, and where is friction a perpetual motion is an eternal impossibility.

FUN WITH A TOURIST.

How an English Traveler Was Fooled by Two Spanish Girls.

A traveler is likely to be seriously gulled by the practical jokes of foreign countries. With the witticisms of his native land, to which he is accustomed, he can contend, but there is an alarming element of the unexpected in those of other races. Irving Montagu writes, in "Wanderings of a War Artist":

"One evening I met two very fascinating Spanish girls in a quiet quarter of Irun, one of whom, being a blonde, was enveloped in a white mantilla. "It being customary on meeting a white mantilla to extend her somewhat similar homage to that paid to royalty, I raised my hat, and stepped on one side to allow the couple to pass, when, in doing so, I saw, to my horror, by the light of the moon, that they were followed closely by a grim and grotesque reptile, half-lizard, half-frog, which, with a series of spasmodic bounds, was making directly for their heels.

"Oh, the horrid beast, the indescribable monstrosity! To rush forward and trample on the uncanny thing was the work of a moment. "I was dumfounded; my exploit of heroism, far from inducing the gratitude I expected, was immediately followed by roars of laughter, the merry ring of which reverberated on the still night air.

"Unconscionable fool! does not express the littleness I felt, as I was subjected to the ridicule of those wily damsels, and if a man is capable of that becoming peculiarity I must have blushed scarlet.

"I had trodden on el drap—a piece of cloth into the semblance of some monstrous lizard, and attached by a thread to the skirt of the maiden, so that, by certain dexterous movements and hitches, it could be made to leap after her as she hurried along. It was the Basque equivalent for the old English jokes practiced on the 1st of April.

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