

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### Quay Denounced as Traitor for Opposing the Force Bill and Mississippi Chalmers Makes a Speech.

### THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

(Special to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The advocates of the force bill continue to denounce Senator Quay as a "traitor" because he proposes to side-track that infamous measure that is becoming almost as unpopular in the North as in the South, but the Pennsylvania keeps right ahead, and is said that either to-morrow or in the near future he will press his resolution to wind up the session next month without including the election bill as one of the measures that shall be pressed to passage. Mr. Quay has an important point to work. He is chairman of the National Republican Committee, and if he lives is going to hold on to the place until after the meeting of the next national convention of his party. He expects to be pretty thick with the man who will receive the republican nomination for the presidency in 1892, and even if the nominee is not a millionaire he will need the money of the millionaires to put him through, and Quay would rather have a big campaign fund than to have the uncertain advantage that the hot-heads claim the party would enjoy were the force bill passed and put in operation. Mr. Quay realizes that the rich men on whom he will have to rely are more anxious to have the tariff bill passed than a dozen force bills, and Quay is of the opinion that the moneyed republicans want this strife and contention to cease, the tariff bill to be put through, and the radicals squelched, so that the development of the country regardless of section can go ahead.

### DETERMINED TO KILL IT.

Mr. Quay thinks that it will be bad politics to press the force bill, and he seems determined to kill the measure, and he will do it according to present indications. The abuse that is being heaped upon him by the radical republican organs will rather spur on Mr. Quay than whip him into line.

The House took up to-day the Chalmers-Groves contested-election case and the notorious General Chalmers made a speech of considerable length. He was about as severe on the republicans as he was on the democrats, and said there was no more sense in seating McDuffie, Featherstone, and others who are drawing salaries that the people voted to democrats. Old man Kelley, of Kansas, made a motion to recommit the case to the committee on elections with instructions to throw out certain precincts, or, in other words to seat Chalmers. The election committee with but one exception—Hook, of Tennessee—signed the report declaring that Judge Morgan, the sitting member, was entitled to the seat which he now occupies. Thirty-one of the republicans voted for Kelley's motion.

### LANGSTON VS. VENABLE.

The next case on the docket is that of Langston vs. Venable. The republicans want, however, to call up the Breckinridge case, of Arkansas, as they claim that it is a doubtful case, and can come up in advance of the regular order agreed upon by the democrats and republicans on the committee.

### COURT IN BELL COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA, KY., Aug. 19.—Circuit Court convened here to-day, Judge Boyd presiding. There are nineteen murder cases on the docket, including some of long standing. The case of Dan Simpson, for the murder of H. J. Overman, Jr., but Hawkins, comes among the first. Simpson was among the number of prisoners who broke jail here several days ago. He was recaptured last week.

### A NEGRO OUTRAGE.

Drunk Colored Excursionists From Baltimore Raise a Row and Fire Upon Innocent White People in Accomac County.

ONANOCK, VA., August 19.—About four hundred colored excursionists, from Baltimore, arrived here yesterday on the steamer "Hercules," owned by the Chesapeake and Eastern Shore line, to attend the colored Methodist camp-meeting now going on at Savageville, two miles south of Onanock. The steamer was chartered for the occasion by a committee of colored men, at the head of which was Phillip Finney, formerly of Accomac. On their way down the bay Saturday night, many of the excursionists were under the influence of liquor, and made things lively on board the steamer. A barroom was in operation on the boat and liquor flowed freely.

Just before they reached Crisfield some of the machinery about the steamer broke and several of the drunken and infuriated negroes laid the blame of the accident on Phillip Finney and swore they would throw him into the bay, but Finney escaped from them and took refuge in the pilot-house. On arriving at the camp-grounds some of them became involved in several rows, in which clubs, knives, and razors were freely used, and three or four were cut and painfully bruised.

## THE S. A. & O. R. W.

### A Sensation Caused by the Receipture of the Road by Dr. Bailey, Who Is In Turn Ousted by a United States Marshal, Under an Order from United States Judge Bond.

### WHAT THEY ALL HAVE TO SAY.

The controversy over the S. A. & O. R. W., which has been going on for some time, has caused the public much serious inconvenience. No mails were received or sent from Saturday until yesterday. One or two trains got through, but the mails did not. Early Monday morning Superintendent Graves telegraphed to have the trains here and those which he ordered to come here from Bristol, consisting of about all the rolling stock on the road, to be side tracked and kept here until further orders. In obedience to this intelligence, Walker summoned a number of citizens to gather at the depot, with arms, to protect the company's property, in the event Mr. Bailey should swoop down on it from any direction. The air was full of rumors. It was said that Bailey had captured the offices at Bristol, and the Superintendent Graves had escaped to some point on the road, from which he was vigorously telegraphing. Then it was said that this same Bailey had cut the wires and no more telegraphing could be done.

The first sent a message to his Bristol correspondent to furnish by wire a report of what was going on; but the operator here could not get the connection. "Bailey has got the other end," he said. All day Monday Captain Walker and his guard remained at the depot, awaiting the advance and attack of Bailey. But Bailey didn't come; and it was then reported that he would likely advance in the night on a hand car. To prevent a surprise the track was torn up below and the road blocked. Monday night passed, but Bailey had not come, though rumors were still flying thick and fast. The community has really never heard so much of Bailey, and he is regarded as such a terror, that mothers intimidate their children, make them creep out of the dirt, or go to sleep, and otherwise be obedient and good, by telling them "Bailey is coming," just as the Italian matrons made young Italians behave themselves many centuries ago by repeating the name of Hannibal.

Tuesday morning the order came to bring the train to Eastville, and Captain Walker, with a considerable force of armed men, started. A locomotive, with the advance guard, went ahead of the second train, to scout out the way and ascertain if the order was not a device of the enemy to get the trains within reach and seize them.

Captain Walker was determined that Dr. Bailey should not get possession of the rolling stock unless he had a clear legal claim to it, and he took these precautions to prevent such a result. The order was as follows: After Bailey succeeded in being appointed receiver, Judge Kelly issued an injunction restraining him from exercising his duties as such, which left the road in the hands of Vice-President Bates. Bailey then went before Judge Richardson of the Court of Appeals and secured an order vacating this injunction, which left the order appointing him receiver, in full force and effect. When the officials of the road learned this, they looked their wits, ordered the conductors to move all the rolling stock to this end of the road, and vacated the company's buildings.

### THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

### Efforts of the Constitutional Convention to Maintain White Supremacy by Changing the Constitution.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 20.—The Constitutional Convention here is busily engaged upon a proposition to restrict the colored vote and secure the control of the State to the whites. The following are the leading propositions: 1. A change in the basis of representation of such character as to vest the governing power in the white counties and senatorial districts.

2. Plural voting (secured according to the amount of property possessed) on a basis to make plural voters of a sufficient number of whites to secure a safe white majority.

3. Examination, registration and certification of fitness to vote by commission. 4. Controlling property qualifications, and upon male minors between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years possessing certain property and educational qualifications. 5. A disqualification for crimes of a certain character. 6. A longer residence in the state and county. 7. An increased compulsory poll tax prepaid, or a compulsory poll tax of the present amount and a voluntary one of a greater amount prepaid, the latter to carry with it the right to vote. 8. The Australian ballot system. The Vicksburg Commercial-Herald is for a long term of residence and a strict registration law.

Chancellor Cowan, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, is in favor of allowing all female property-owners to vote; and, as nearly all of them are white, an increase of 40,000 white votes would be the result. Judge Calhoun, president of the convention, would fix the term of residence to entitle one to vote at any precinct at twelve months; the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and disfranchisement for felonies and petit larceny. Ex-Congressman Barkadales favors a poll tax and two years' residence in the state and county. Judge Campbell's plan of plural voting, allowing one vote to each citizen and additional votes for property, is pronounced unconstitutional by Senator George, and has not been very earnestly pressed before the convention. Senator George himself has proposed to meet the question by completely changing the basis of representation in such a way as to give the white counties a majority in the legislature, by which body, instead of by the popular vote, the governor and other state officers shall be elected. The laws in not a few of these plans are evident at once. As to Major Barkadales' proposition the Times-Democrat well says that "a poll tax is no protection as Virginia has proved, for no matter how high the tax is made the republican leaders will be tempted to apply to the rich party millionaires in the North to pay the poll tax in negro form, as they did for Mahone in Virginia."

Jack Chinn's Knife.

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### THE BRICK ENTERPRISE.

An agreement has been entered into between Samuel A. Parsons, of Louisville, and Gen. Ayers, by which the former purchases the brick machine when it is put in proper condition for work, and brick making will at once begin. Mr. George L. Gophard arrived from Louisville last night to superintend the business.

### Ben Robbins Dead.

(Louisville Post.) A telegram was received by Mr. A. W. Robbins, of 619 Mechanic street, yesterday from Tacoma, Wash., stating that Ben S. Robbins was dead. The message gave no further particulars, but the reasonable inference is that he died of heart disease, as he had been suffering from the ailment for some months. A few months ago he decided to go to the West and located in Tacoma, but soon found that the climate did not agree with him, and he had announced his intention of coming back to Louisville, but became so sick that he was confined to his bed and gradually grew worse. Mrs. Robbins and her three daughters had not joined him at Tacoma, but reside on Hancock near Washington street, in this city. A telegram was sent to Tacoma yesterday directing that the remains be buried there.

### Christians and Gentiles.

(From the Hebrew Journal.) Christians are not Gentiles. They are a religious sect, a God-fearing sect. They are the followers of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, who was himself—aside from his peculiarities—a God-fearing man. Gentiles were idolaters or pagans, who were called by the Hebrews by the name of Goyim, and the Christians called them Gentiles. In the New Testament we find it repeatedly. Jews and Gentiles are often mentioned. Now it seems that the use of the word Gentile in connection with the Christian people is an unjust misnomer, and yet some of the best Christians call themselves by that name.

### How L. Bond, Circuit Judge.

A copy—Test. United States Circuit Clerk. L. C. FOWLER, U. S. CIRCUIT CLERK. THE STATUS OF SATURDAY. (Bristol Courier.) The status of the railroad muddle is understood and given us by one of the counsel for the complainant: John M. Bailey is the receiver of the S. A. & O. R. W. Company, the Bailey Construction Company and the Bristol Land Company, under an order of

## Judge Bolin, of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia.

### The officers of the four companies above named are restrained from disposing of any of the property, money, or other assets of the said companies, by an injunction granted by Judge Bolin.

By an order of Judge John A. Kelly, of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, the decree of Judge Bolin, of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, is suspended till the 28th of August, in so far as it requires the receiver to said companies to give them an opportunity to apply for a dissolution of the injunction granted by Judge Bolin. Application was made to Judge Bolin, of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, to revoke the modifying order of the judge of the sixteenth circuit, and also for a rule against the parties who took forcible possession of the railroad building, then in the hands of Judge Bolin's receiver, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

Judge Bolin granted the rule against the parties to show cause and cited the parties to appear before him at Abingdon yesterday, and also fixed that day to hear the motion to revoke Judge Kelly's order. In answer to said rule the parties charged with contempt appeared before His Honor yesterday and pleaded to the jurisdiction of the judge, whereupon His Honor decided that he had no jurisdiction to hear cases of contempt outside of his own circuit and in vacation, and discharged the rule.

The motion to revoke Judge Kelly's restraining order was also not within his jurisdiction; and he continued the hearing of exceptions thereto to Monday, on Thursday next, when and where he will hold a regular term of Judge Kelly's court, the latter judge being sick and unable to sit. Another rule against the parties in contempt will be obtained at once, returnable for hearing at the regular term of court in Washington county, commencing the fourth Monday in September.

The defendants have given notice that they will move Judge Kelly to dissolve Judge Bolin's injunction and to discharge his receiver on the 26th inst. in vacation. As Judge Bolin holds that the judge of another circuit has no jurisdiction of the case, and that he will not be able to hear the motion on account of sickness, his order suspending Judge Bolin's decree for twenty days is likely to expire by its own limitation.

### NEWS FROM PERRY.

### Processes Cannot be Served Because Officers Collude With the Criminals—They Warn the Offenders Who Escape From the Troops.

### A DISGRACEFUL SITUATION.

HAZARD, KY., August 19.—The court which has been in session here for some time will adjourn without doing anything. The troops find it impossible to serve processes, or make arrests, because the criminals are secretly notified of their movements by the county officers. Several days ago a detail of ten men, under Lieut. Walcott, made a rapid march of ten miles over mountains and through streams only to find the parties gone.

Last night word was received at camp that Joe Davidson, with seven men, was at his mother's, about three miles from town. He had sent a man for whisky, and said that if he did not get it, he would come in and "shoot the town into shoe strings." The fellow went out without the whisky, and at two o'clock at night, without notice to any one, Capt. Gaither left camp with nine men, crossed the river just back of the quarters and moved over the mountains. The squad reached the place just before day, and as soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects, they moved on the house, and it occupied only by women and children. A fresh horse track disclosed the fact that Davidson had escaped before the guard got there. Another party of six men, under Lieut. Bonta, was sent to "troublesome," starting at 9 o'clock p. m., to arrest some parties there, but have not returned.

Jim Fox got to town to-day and reports that while coming in last night with his wife, Mose Whitaker and Bob Riley, they were fired on by two parties in ambush. He was shot through the coat and vest and his hand and arm were badly wounded. Mr. Fox says he saw Riley throw his hands to his back and fall.

Over one thousand indictments will be found at this term of the court, but convictions will be very few. The case of Wilson Baker, for killing Browning is now pending. The county is strongly republican but the democrats carried it at the last election, a democratic sheriff and clerk being elected. It is doubtful, however, if the sheriff, says he is going to do his duty, but if he does, his career will be very short. The situation is disgraceful in the extreme.

### The Brick Enterprise.

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## VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

### Mr. James W. Fox Returns from Europe with Encouraging News, and Suggests New Plans for our Advancement. Procter and the Institute.

### AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Mr. James W. Fox, one of the directors of the Big Stone Gap Improvement Co., returned last Wednesday night from a ten weeks trip to Europe, and on being interviewed as to whether or not he saw or heard of anything of interest bearing on Big Stone Gap, he said: "There is a great deal of interest manifested in England regarding the South, and many millions of British gold are being invested here. With Middlesborough as an English project, you are familiar, and you know the case with which it seems to get all the money necessary for its large and numerous projects."

"Glasgow, ex-Gov. Lee's town, near Lexington, Va., has recently received \$1,500,000 for investment there, so I was informed by a gentleman who accompanied Col. Anderson, of Richmond, to conduct the negotiations. The money to buy five coal mines, in one of which I am interested, (between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000) was recently underwritten in London, and will probably be paid over in October. And to show the extent to which these things are carried, there was recently sold (conditioned only upon examination) in Manchester, England, a tract of mountain land on the North Fork of Kentucky river (I think 100,000 acres) for \$3,500,000, that cost the vendors a short while ago only \$100,000. Of this last I was sorry to hear, as I fear the ultimate effect of such a sudden and unwarranted rise in values must be bad. Of these things I happen to hear and know, and there must be numerous other Southern projects which naturally would not come to my ears, so you may judge of the activity in that line.

"But you want to know more particularly of Big Stone Gap. Personally I had mailed some 500 of our pamphlets, published in June, to the chief iron and steel manufacturers and coke makers in England and Scotland, and the large brokers in the island, and I am sure this publication received a large share of attention. Dr. R. B. Whitridge, of Boston, one of our directors, and I traveled together, and we accidentally met in London another director, Prof. John R. Procter, who had been ordered to rest his eyes, with which he had been having trouble. Prof. Procter has a very extensive and desirable acquaintance among the iron and steel makers and after the association which he had in his meeting in New York this fall, he adjourned, he will bring here a small crowd of the class of people who will do us the most good, the manufacturers, whose visit, we hope, will result in investment and development. It is probably needless to try to bring the whole body, if for no other reason because of our insufficient accommodation. He has already shown the

magnetic ores of Cranberry, and the coaling coal of Big Stone Gap, to the largest iron maker in England, who was unfortunately called away before he had completed his examinations, but he will return this fall, when his already very favorable impression will, we trust, be strengthened and result in some kind of industrial activity.

"We can secure the money necessary in addition to what I hear has already been in effect promised to build the Interstate Tunnel, or, indeed, to build it outright as a British project, but we can't do it on generalities. The matter of charter must be, if it is not already arranged; the investors must know the length of the tunnel, the grades, and all that sort of thing, including the probable cost, based on more reliable data than we now possess. The survey, then, should be hurried even to the extent of having two or three camps of men in the field, so as to enable us to take advantage of this favorable inclination of money people toward us.

"We can, also, under certain conditions, get \$1,000,000 for development here, within four or five months from October 1st, until which time so many English take their summer outing away from business and business cares. The investor there is not caring so much for bonds and securities with a fixed income, but rather prefers stocks which have a speculative value. This plan, then, involves the retirement of other money, which has been running at an average capacity of 23,000 tons of coal per week, has been for some years the most conspicuous commercial figure in Norfolk harbor. The improvements alluded to, and which will be completed by November 1, or thereabouts, will include an additional coal pier of iron, which will double their present capacity in the coal trade, and they have in prospect another coal pier of capacity similar to each of the others. These improvements necessitated the sinking of twenty-seven acres of water, which cost \$7,500,000, cubic yards of filling material. This new ground has 900 feet frontage on the river, and from it the new pier starts. The pier now under construction is to be 805 feet long, 62 feet wide and 50 feet high. On the main land the six miles of railroad tracks will be supplemented by four additional miles. These improvements when completed will cost the Norfolk & Western people \$500,000. The timber approach to the new pier and the timber protection for the piling of the pier is under way. Part of the timber itself, which was bought by the Poncey Iron Company, near Philadelphia, is on the spot. The substructure of the pier will be wrought iron piles, with cast iron disks at the lower end. These piles are to be sunk by the water jet process. The superstructure will be of wrought iron. The work of sinking the iron piles will begin in a week or so. The large new warehouse, on what is known as the warehouse pier, is covered with galvanized corrugated iron, and has a roof of four-ply felt, covered with tar and gravel. All of the woodwork of these improvements required 2,000,000 feet of fine timber. The chief engineer of the Norfolk & Western railroad, W. W. Coe, has general control of the work, and Walter L. Keen is the engineer in charge. The general contractor are Cotford & Evans, of Pottsville, Pa. The galvanized iron work was done by Bernard & Co., of Norfolk.

The Low Moor Mining and Development Company have been organized with ample capital and the following officials: President, S. M. Yost, of Staunton; vice-president, J. W. Perry, Norfolk; secretary, John McQuade, Staunton; treasurer, John S. Barbour, Alexandria; S. W. Venable, Petersburg; G. A. Washback, Alexandria; J. W. Perry, Norfolk; and Linden Kent, Washington, D. C. At Low Moor an iron furnace has been in successful operation for years, before the present iron development was started. The industry there is of the most substantial nature, and though the attempt has never been

believed to be worth \$3,000, it is assessed for taxation at \$5 per acre. This is ridiculous. Such valuations should be at least at schedule prices, if not at the figures at which such lots would sell to-day; I mean the company's lands with the others', which, even at a low rate of taxation, would bring in a large sum. It is by making everybody here his part that we will succeed best and most quickly.

"Coming down the Norfolk and Western road yesterday I saw considerable signs of activity at such older towns as Roanoke, Pulaski and Bristol; but the newer towns had graded streets and little else—so, I assure you, Big Stone Gap is doing more and progressing more rapidly than any new place I know of. You, who are here all the time, do not notice the changes and improvements that greet one who has been away so long as I have. My confidence in Big Stone Gap and in the people here is increased by the fact of being continually increased by what I have seen at home and learned abroad."

## VIRGINIA IRON NOTES.

### Industries that are Springing up in Various Parts of the State.

Something has already been said in a cursory way in this correspondence relative to the new hardware factory being established at Basic City. Its magnitude entitles it to a more extended mention. On July 28th the Basic City Hardware Company were incorporated with a paid up capital of \$150,000, which will be increased to \$250,000. The company will begin to manufacture their various specialties. The officers of the company are: President, Samuel Fonor, who is also president of the Basic City Land Company; vice-president and general manager, Daniel H. Fitzgerald, of Saratoga, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, Arthur Fitzpatrick, of New York City. The board of directors consists of all the above, together with Charles M. Hughes, Jr., cashier First National Bank of Lima, Ohio; Richard P. Brant, capitalist, of New York City; O. F. Swift, member of the Buffalo, N. Y., Lock Company; Arthur Fitzpatrick, formerly with the Pittsburgh iron firm of the Moorhead, McCleane Company; James Bumgardner, Jr., of Staunton, Va.; J. E. Sanger and J. A. Wise, of Basic City. This enterprise is an outcome of the Buffalo Lock Company, now claimed to be employing 3,500 men, and which plant is to be gradually absorbed by the new plant at Basic City. The buildings of the Basic City Hardware Company are said to be the largest of the kind in the South, and when entirely completed will be, it is claimed, without an equal in point of convenience and handsome appearance in the country. The entire building is of granite, iron and brick, and will be rendered absolutely fireproof by the application of corrugated roofing and plating. The plant was erected from special design of General Manager Fitzgerald, and is so planned that its capacity can be increased at any time at a small cost, and without causing any delay in operations. An idea of the extensive proportions of this structure can be obtained from the following dimensions: The foundry room is 200x75 feet; the machinery department, 250x50 feet; the finishing room, 425x37 1/2 feet; the Japan house, 50x25 feet; the pattern safe, 20x12 feet. The plant will be supplied with the most modern machinery and the latest improved devices for labor saving. In addition to a general line of builders' hardware, the company will manufacture bronze, brass and plated goods. At present there are 214 men at work on the buildings, and the details of the plant, and by a few more months this big enterprise will be actively in operation.

The twin plant of the Glenwood Furnace Company, recently reported as having commenced construction at Glasgow, is under the contract of Julian Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The work just begun will consist when completed of an improved 100-ton blast furnace, and upon its completion the second furnace will be commenced.

It is currently stated at Norfolk that the Norfolk & Western railroad Company contemplate establishing at Lambert's Point, near that city, machine shops for the repair of the cars of the Norfolk & Western system, employing several hundred skilled workmen. The preliminary work is said to have been already started, and operations are expected to soon begin on an extensive scale. This company has big plans on foot for building up their interests at that place. Fully six months ago they began at that place improvements to their already large facilities for handling the coal business of their road, and also improvements looking to the increase of their ability to handle their freight traffic. Their great coal pier, which has been running at an average capacity of 23,000 tons of coal per week, has been for some years the most conspicuous commercial figure in Norfolk harbor. The improvements alluded to, and which will be completed by November 1, or thereabouts, will include an additional coal pier of iron, which will double their present capacity in the coal trade, and they have in prospect another coal pier of capacity similar to each of the others. These improvements necessitated the sinking of twenty-seven acres of water, which cost \$7,500,000, cubic yards of filling material. This new ground has 900 feet frontage on the river, and from it the new pier starts. The pier now under construction is to be 805 feet long, 62 feet wide and 50 feet high. On the main land the six miles of railroad tracks will be supplemented by four additional miles. These improvements when completed will cost the Norfolk & Western people \$500,000. The timber approach to the new pier and the timber protection for the piling of the pier is under way. Part of the timber itself, which was bought by the Poncey Iron Company, near Philadelphia, is on the spot. The substructure of the pier will be wrought iron piles, with cast iron disks at the lower end. These piles are to be sunk by the water jet process. The superstructure will be of wrought iron. The work of sinking the iron piles will begin in a week or so. The large new warehouse, on what is known as the warehouse pier, is covered with galvanized corrugated iron, and has a roof of four-ply felt, covered with tar and gravel. All of the woodwork of these improvements required 2,000,000 feet of fine timber. The chief engineer of the Norfolk & Western railroad, W. W. Coe, has general control of the work, and Walter L. Keen is the engineer in charge. The general contractor are Cotford & Evans, of Pottsville, Pa. The galvanized iron work was done by Bernard & Co., of Norfolk.

The Low Moor Mining and Development Company have been organized with ample capital and the following officials: President, S. M. Yost, of Staunton; vice-president, J. W. Perry, Norfolk; secretary, John McQuade, Staunton; treasurer, John S. Barbour, Alexandria; S. W. Venable, Petersburg; G. A. Washback, Alexandria; J. W. Perry, Norfolk; and Linden Kent, Washington, D. C. At Low Moor an iron furnace has been in successful operation for years, before the present iron development was started. The industry there is of the most substantial nature, and though the attempt has never been

made to found a town, quite a little settlement has sprung up around the furnace, and now the new company, who have acquired possession of the furnace property, and about 500 acres of land adjacent to industrial community. The strong sentiment behind the undertaking is a sure and successful success.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Vulcan Iron Company, at Richmond, last week, T. Seddon Bruce was elected president, and Albert C. Bruce was elected to succeed Phillip A. Bruce as secretary and treasurer. The following were elected directors: P. Seddon Bruce, Albert C. Bruce, James Allison, B. Rand, Williams and Charles F. Taylor. The business of this company, as exhibited by the reports of officers, show the same to be better than it has ever been in its history, and that its future is bright. Changes and improvements have recently been made on this company's plant, and these in turn will give place to additional ones if the business of the company increases at its present ratio.

At Luray, the Luray Agricultural Implement Works have been formed, with \$10,000, the purpose of establishing an agricultural implement factory. S. G. Gilmer is president and H. Y. Hudson secretary.

A company has been incorporated at Buncy market, with \$300,000 capital, to build and operate boiler and machine works.

### FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

New York, August 19.—Shipments of specie and bullion during the last month of the year, 1889, were \$1,000,000, together with the absorption of money by the United States treasury, the revenue from customs alone at New York being upward of \$17,000,000, have caused the rates for money to rule high. Incidental advantages have been realized from the fact that gold shipments have ceased to be profitable. The favorable turn in this respect was aided by the improved state of affairs in South America, the drain from that source having been checked. Aside from an unusual report has had a disagreeable effect on breadstuffs and grain in consequence of irregular prices at first becoming easier, but closing excited and higher. The government report on wheat seemed to confirm the worst, but evidence accumulated that there has been a persistent attempt to "rig" the market. September wheat sold up to \$1.03 1/2 and December to \$1.05. The crop report did not affect corn markets, since it has been fully discounted. The Cincinnati Price Current says: "The chances appear to favor an aggregate production of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota about the same as last year, when the official estimate was \$7,000,000 bushels. As near as we can reach conclusions for other spring wheat states, from official and other information, we incline to the view that present indications point to about 755,000,000 bushels as this portion of the crop, or practically the same as a year ago when the estimate was 1,350,000,000. This is 250,000,000 more than the present indications of the winter crop implies a total of 405,000,000 bushels approximating this season's production. According to the same authority the corn yield is estimated at 1,600,000 bushels giving the railroads plenty to haul. Another feature was introduced by labor troubles on the New York Central, threatening the harvest.

At the difficulty is now supposed to be of short duration. Cotton is firm, and already the forward movement from plantations has commenced, giving promise of a large amount of surplus money to help on the rapid industrial development of that section and indirectly of the whole country.

The stock market was irregular. The coal shares declined on reports that the coal companies failed to agree upon any plan to regulate the output. Sugar certificates have fallen some 4% or 5% below par, and are expected to open strong, and there was a well sustained movement of Vanderbilts, Reading and the grants on a moderately large volume of business. There was no news of moment, except that the freight traffic on the line of the New York Central was slow because of the smaller force employed. Strength was derived from a report that the secretary of the treasury would offer to reduce its outstanding 4 1/2% at par and interest.