

BIG STONE GAP, VA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1890.

VOL. I.

WAKING UP.

The Citizens of Big Stone Gap Have Organized and Propose to Let the World Know What She Is and What She Has.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

The Commercial Club means business. It is composed of young men who have much at stake, and who have the courage and capacity to carry out what they may undertake. Every one who is at all interested in Big Stone Gap will find it to his interest to give the Commercial Club his material as well as his moral endorsement. Those who fail to act on this suggestion will regret it. People have come here, bought lots, have gone away leaving them as naked as when they bought them. The time has come when something more must be done. An opportunity is now afforded them to show whether they have an intelligent appreciation of the situation. The Commercial Club proposes to aid them, and they must aid the Commercial Club. A word to the wise is sufficient.

BUCHANAN ON THE STUMP.

He Delivers a Strong Speech on the Political Issues and Arouses the Democracy.

Mr. Buchanan's earnestness and his evident belief in every word he uttered, as much as his eloquence, kept the close attention of his audience throughout his speech delivered here on Wednesday. He alluded at the beginning to the contest held over his seat, and the triumph of his constituents when after a searching examination his right to the position was shown, and the slur cast upon the honor of the district by hostile partisans was removed. You sent me as your representative to the Fifty-first Congress—the first Congress in the second century of our Congressional life. Up to that time we had been governed by rules which even during the war, when the life of the nation was at stake, were not changed. But those rules by this last Congress have been changed, our rights disregarded, and our principles trampled upon. I believe in progress, and I believe in departing from the old laws, as laid down by our fathers, when it is shown that they are wrong. But there is little excuse for departing from their construction of the Constitution when, not only by the democrats, but by the best republicans of the country, it is regarded as the wisest and the best. The republican party, however, whatever their faults, do well in promising. Two years ago it promised to the people of this country that if a republican president and a republican Congress were elected they would pass the Blair bill, appropriating to the State of Virginia about \$6,000,000. Virginia, however, would have received more in proportion than most of the republican States, and though that money was to have been appropriated for the cause of education, instead of passing it, the republican party passed pension bills to take from our money what we might expend in the education of our children, for in many cases, men who never showed their faces, in battle, and the taxation of the Federal government, to support that, and other burdens, instead of being levied upon the property, is every cent of it levied upon consumption—upon what you eat and wear. Thus the poverty of this country is bearing the burden, and the wealth goes comparatively free. Men are piling up fortunes on mountain high, on which they scarce pay a cent more of tax to the Federal government than the poor man out of his poverty. With such a course, I have no sympathy. This government was founded upon the principles of equal rights to all, and if we depart from those principles, we depart from equity and justice. So sure as you violate the law of man, or the law of God, punishment will come, and so it is if you violate the law of the nation. My constituents may think that I should have supported the Bankrupt bill. I did not support it because I never intend to support a bill that does not protect debtor and creditor alike, and this one to my mind is unjust upon the face of it. It provides that a man who owes but \$500 can be forced into bankruptcy against his will. So with a man who allows an attachment to be levied upon his property, and does not release it within thirty days, if an execution is issued, and returned, "No property found," the debtor, though worth a thousand dollars, is forced into bankruptcy. Were it passed, many of our most successful business men could be put into bankruptcy. I had some experience with that business, for when I first came to the bar, the old Bankrupt bill was in force, and I found that it was one of those mills to which if a man took his grist he might be thankful to get away with his sack, leaving its contents for toll. Now, about the tariff. Some people say that you cannot build up this country without a high protective tariff. Well, when the country was such wonderful strides, under the old tariff, which was 45 cents on the dollar, was it necessary to raise it by the McKinley bill to 50 cents on the dollar. The republican party said two years ago that the tariff needed revision, and that when the Democratic party should be out of power this should be done. Whenever more is produced of a thing than is used, the tariff does not affect the price; but when the tariff is put on those things more of which we use than we produce, then the price is increased to nearly the extent of the duty. The Democratic revision of the tariff by the republicans has resulted in a large increase of rate on articles of which the prices are affected, and which are a necessity to the poor as well as the rich, and it is the consumer that has to pay the burden. The present system of tariff reminds one of the art to be used in picking geese, which consists in not taking too big a bunch at one time. When well done the poor birds makes no fuss, but after the performance he finds his breast bare, as if it had been plucked out by hand. In spite of this plucking, so successfully done by the republican party, this present Congress has squandered more than forty

millions of dollars more than has been spent in years past. If the surplus had not been increased under the administrations of Arthur and Cleveland, I do not know what they would do now. It is right for the government to tax the people for the government to run, but when it finds to run it economically, but when it goes a notch beyond that, it is committing robbery. It has no right to tax one class of people for the benefit of another; yet this the republican party does, giving, for example, to the sugar grower a bounty, and giving to the manufacturer a tariff which amounts to a bounty on his manufactures, while to deceive the farmer a tax is put upon grain, and straw, the importation of which articles amount to nothing, and makes not a cent of difference in the price of those articles. The government has the right to tax the citizens, not in justice and in equity but by might. They say that the tariff protects the laboring man, and raises his wages, but those wages are determined simply by the demand and the supply, and if a manufacturer protected by the tariff can get foreign labor to work for him as cheaply as they will work in their own country, in nearly every instance will the American be discharged and the foreigner employed.

After having discussed freely and fully the effects of the tariff bill, Mr. Buchanan passed on to the Lodge Force Election bill. This bill provides for the supervision of all the congressional elections in this country upon the application of a hundred voters of a district. There has never been a time in the history of Wise county that the people have not appointed their own judges of election. But now the appointment of the commissioners, under this bill, rests not even with a Virginian, but with Judge Bond of Maryland, the same judge who had General Ayers put in prison for upholding the law of Virginia. Whenever people are governed at long range they will surely be wronged, as our forefathers found out over a hundred years ago. When you have lost your local self-government you will have lost that dearest and best to you. How does the judge in Baltimore know whom to appoint in Wise county? He gets his information from Lynchburg. The superintendent, even if honest, may be misinformed, and name corrupt men on either side. I am here to speak of that measure as an American citizen, and not for either party. After having dwelt at length on the ruinous features of the bill, Mr. Buchanan continued: If you turn the whole machinery of the election over to either party, I care not which it be, corruption is sure to follow, and any one who will examine the bill will see that it never was intended to be a true and just measure. Things are certainly in a bad shape, if we cannot find the honest democrats and three honest republicans in every precinct.

We are facing the dawn of a mighty change, bringing wonderful developments to this section, and, without internal troubles, we shall make gigantic onward strides. Shame be to the party that then by the passage of so infamous a law tries to crush to earth our newborn prosperity, and to bring back the misfortunes which dogged our steps after the war.

Now, in conclusion, if you approve of my course in Congress, if you are opposed to the Lodge Force Election bill, if you are advocating the same things that I am, and so are looking for the best interests of this district, I not only ask for your support; but for your earnest, hearty support; but if you are in favor of bankrupt laws, of high pensions, of higher tariffs, and if you think that my opponent from Pennsylvania can represent Virginians better than I, then vote for him, and let him represent your interests until you are satisfied.

BLAINE IN OHIO.

He Makes a Stirring Appeal in Behalf of the Tariff-Bill Man—Nearly a Panic in the Gallery.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Mr. Blaine addressed the republicans at this place on Saturday evening. He said: The contest that is now waging for the membership of the next Congress is not properly a contest between the republican and democratic parties. It is a contest between the protectionists and free-traders among the republicans, and between the protectionists among the democrats. [Applause.] It is a contest that goes to the root of the matter as to national prosperity [applause], and on that issue we should settle the question of home interests, good wages and sound prosperity. [Great applause.] As I was coming out to this place I found in a newspaper a speech of Carl Schurz made a week ago in Boston, and I may say with all candor an able speech on the free-trade side. But, like the famines in Ireland called for by the Golden Age for American prosperity by the tariff of 1846, the distant view backwards of Georgia, he might have gone back still further; because Mr. Stephens thought the Golden Age of American prosperity was when the British ships came over laden with goods, anchored in the Savannah river, and were laden with cotton from the plantations for the return voyage. [Laughter.]

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.
I have so often heard of the great and general prosperity under the tariff of 1846 that if you will hear with me I shall say something of that period. Mr. Schurz writes me as saying—and that is why I make a personal reply—that the ten years between 1846 and 1856 under that tariff were years of very great prosperity in this country. I frankly repeat that those years were years of great prosperity. Now, let me say why those years were prosperous. That tariff of 1846 was approved just about the time the Mexican war broke out, and within less than a year more than \$100,000,000 were disbursed by the government in all the branches of manufacturing. We had just made that expenditure when the famines in Ireland called for every surplus barrel of flour and bushel of grain in the country. We had hardly transported that grain to the other side and sold it at a high price when gold was discovered in California and the world was enriched with a vast output of the mines. We had hardly put that gold in circulation when the great revolution that began in 1848 paralyzed the industrial energies of all the European nations and gave the United States a market that was unparalleled. Europe had hardly quieted revolutionary disturbances when France and England and Russia went into the Crimean war, and for two years and a half those great nations were paralyzed in their industries. Now, there are four or five of what you might call accidents or incidents of history that would have insured great prosperity to this country if there had not been a tariff of any kind whatever. [Applause.]

It is the duties, instead of being what the tariff of 1846 made them, had only been 1 per cent *ad valorem*, or if there had been no duties, the country would have been prosperous. Now if you can produce such a convulsion in the world to-day, if you can start a great famine, if you can dis-

cover new gold fields, with untold millions thrown into the lap of the people, if you can have every nation in Europe disturbed by a revolution, if you can have the three nations in Europe go to war for two years and a half, then we will quit tariff and go to supplying the vacuum, which that condition of things in Europe would create. [Applause.]

In the fall of 1856, when this tariff had been under way for ten years, this great war in Europe came to an end, and so did all the prosperity under the tariff of 1846. [Applause.]

You all remember what happened in 1857, one of the severest panics and depressions this country ever encountered—and as long as these accidental pros, these fortuitous happenings, these accidental revolutions, the discoveries of gold, and famine, and as soon as they ceased, prosperity under the tariff of 1846 ceased. Now I insist that we do not want famines, we do not want to have thousands of men slaughtered by war in order to keep up a free-trade trade tariff and make it look prosperous when it is not. [Laughter and applause.]

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TARIFF TICKLING.

You never heard of free trade tariff coming to the relief of the people. [Laughter.] The only three times that the people of the United States tried free tariff they fell into adversity until a protective tariff came to the relief of the people. So some people want to let the protective tariff go in order to make the experiment. Well, I would like to see that experiment tried if only one or two to take the dreadful and terrible chance of prostrating the industries of the country when there are 64,000,000 of mouths to be fed. [Applause.] When the tariff of 1846 was enacted there were only 20,000,000 of people in the country. We now have 64,000,000. Four years after the tariff was enacted, according to the census of the United States, we had \$7,000,000,000 of property. We now have \$4,000,000,000 of property. [Applause.] Gentlemen, you cannot sport with that number of people and with that mass of property. We cannot experiment even at this time and hazard the vast interests when we could not put the country where it stands to-day for ten penal years thereafter. [Applause.] Mr. Schurz condemns the efforts of Congress to secure a reciprocity of trade with certain countries. [Laughter.] Free-traders have always been telling us that if we would adopt their theory we would have a new era in this country, and in the form of statement I will not differ from them. [Laughter.] I think we would have a new era. Congress at its last session concluded to adopt a new policy. They looked at South America and they found that they are receiving from these people vast imports and exporting little to them. The question was, Shall we repeal the duty on sugar and give that to South America in addition to the coffee and hides and dye-woods and rubber and other things from South America? Shall we ask those people to give us our markets for a new era, if we give them for a few shillings? [Applause.] Oh! no, no, Mr. Schurz; that would do all. You must resort to free trade; but I would like to ask Mr. Schurz before this Ohio audience how free-trade is going to let us into their markets with our products. We have been giving Brazil a market for their nearly six millions of products and they were taking from us seven or eight or nine million dollars. Now, suppose we declared a complete free trade, how could that help us with Brazil? They have not been buying anything, and they do not let anything in free. Thirty-six million dollars' worth of coffee, fourteen to sixteen millions of rubber, several millions of hides, and a great many dye stuffs and wood of that kind, all coming into the United States without a shilling of duty. But we want to send down there some flour, some lumber, some corn and wheat, the products of the West as well as of the East, and are not satisfied as things were going. [Laughter.] Well, we were on the side of them to the necessity of the situation and we found that they feel just as we do, that the two nations dealing with each other must deal as two men do with each other, fairly, honestly, and liberally, so that the advantage shall not always be on the side of one man or on the side of one nation. [Applause.] Well, that was reciprocity. It is not a very complex problem. Mr. Schurz rather intimates that it is a strange way of getting at things. It is a strangely mysterious reciprocity. How is it just as strange and mysterious as when a State cotton farmer brings a hundred bushels of wheat to Canton, gets his money for it, buys supplies for his family and goes back home. [Laughter.] That is a mysterious process and very difficult to understand, yet I am sure that Brazil and all the South American States understood it the moment it was mentioned. Yet I am sure, and speak with great candor, when I say that I believe we will make a very favorable arrangement to trade with South America. Take a country like Venezuela, of a large area and small population, not more than two and a half to three millions. They bring us \$10,000,000 of products, but how large a portion of that is taxed do you suppose at the custom-house? Only \$8,000,000 and every cent except that escapes taxation. We send them a good many things, but we do not send them one shilling's worth that is not taxed by them. That is not fair, they admit that it is not fair, and they are glad and willing to right the matter and place us on reciprocal ground that will be to the prosperity of this country and to the prosperity of the other, because trade that is one-sided like that cannot be continued forever. I have not seen an approval from any free-trade country of the reciprocity idea that has stood the test for three months. When reciprocity has first suggested the free-traders, all or nearly all approved it. At that time they thought it would divide the protectionists in Congress, and they urged it very earnestly so long as they thought there would be some division and that it was a dividing line that might obstruct the protectionists.

A SLIGHT DIVERSION.
Mr. Blaine did not finish this paragraph, as the crowd in the gallery at his left had become excited and started half panic-stricken for the exit. Mr. Blaine and Minister Phelps discovered at a quick glance that the gallery was in no danger of falling, and both shouted to the crowd and waved their hands to reassure the trade.

Mr. Blaine resumed his remarks as follows: "Now, as I was saying, these free-traders thought they heard a little crack [cheers], they thought that the republican party

would be stamped. [Applause.] Now republicans are not frightened by a crack. [Cheers.] As long as the free-traders thought there would be a division in the republican party they encouraged reciprocity, but very soon they found that the republican party was not in the habit of having divisions in its ranks. [Cheers.] The ranks closed up and the reciprocity provision was adopted by a republican Congress. [Cheers.] Just as soon as the free-traders found that reciprocity could not be used to divide the republican party they were all against it [cheers]; every one of them, and now they are repudiating it, and telling you what a humbug it is, and how little value there is in it, and how small a result there will be to the people of this country from it. It is never wise to make a prediction before an event. It is not wise for the free-traders to proclaim its failure at present. I don't propose to say anything about its success. We are given a year in which to try it; let us wait the year and see what can be done. [Cheers.] I am not here to boast of it; I am here to condemn the course of free-traders who as long as it promised to divide the protectionists were in favor of it, but who are set against it the moment they find the protectionists will not divide. [Cheers.] Your duty, gentlemen, if I may suggest it, is to elect a protectionist to Congress. [Cheers and Cries of "We will."] That is your interest; that is the interest of every district in the country; that is where that great citizen of Ohio, the lately deceased General Robert C. Schenck, stood for six years, and that is where William McKinley stands now [uproarious cheering]; and I appeal both to your interest and to your pride to send him back again, that he may be useful—not merely to this district, not to his State alone—but to the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

At the Academy of Music Mr. Blaine spoke as follows: "I am not here to make a speech. Such observations as I had to make I gave in a speech at the other hall. I came here to congratulate you on the victory that awaits you here in Ohio. This is not a battle between republicans and democrats; it is a contest between protection and free-trade. Let us pull together for protection, and with one more pull sweep from us free-trade, which has never been more active than it is to-day. This district will not do its duty if it does not return to Congress the head man of the ways and means committee, the leader of the House, William McKinley, Jr."

A Good Suggestion.

(To the Editor of the Post.)

A very important work for the transportation committee of the Commercial Club to take hold of at once is a good wagon road over the mountain to Letcher county, Kentucky. The merchants and other citizens of Letcher and parts of adjoining counties are clamoring for such a road. It would bring a great deal of trade to our merchants, and tonnage to our railroads. The only way that Letcher and parts of Harlan, Leslie, Perry and Pike counties have to get goods in, and their stock and produce out, at present, is by a very bad road to Pineville, or Barbourville. This is by far their nearest and best shipping point, if they only had a passable wagon road over the Big Black Mountain.

Capt. Bishop of the Interstate Tunnel survey, tells me that he found an excellent route for such a road, having a maximum grade of only five feet in the hundred, and crossing the mountain at a point three hundred feet lower than where the present miserable road crosses. It can be engineered and constructed at a small cost. It would pass almost directly over the great tunnel, leading up the Wild-cat branch of Callahan creek, and down upon the Poor Fork of the Cumberland.

The citizens of Letcher say that they will bring the road to the surface. On the one side, if the people of Big Stone Gap will meet them there with it. Capt. Taggart, of the Virginia Coal & Iron Company, says that his company will make it through their lands up Callahan, which is a large portion of the distance. No doubt other large holders of land along the line will join in the work.

The S. A. & O. and the L. & N. ought to contribute liberally. Two merchants here have told me that they would each give one hundred dollars to the enterprise. If the question were agitated properly, enough money could be raised with a very little trouble to push the road through. We now have a daily mail to Whitesburg, and with this road and a telephone line there, thousands of dollars of trade would pour in here annually that now goes elsewhere, and many millions of feet of valuable lumber would be sawed and shipped that is now untouched.

Let the transportation committee take hold and push this important matter through. R. T. I.

Episcopal Church Services.

Big Stone Gap already has Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian church organizations; and prominent members of other Christian denominations are contemplating organizing mission enterprises in this promising field, which is sure to be the center of a rapidly growing population at no distant day. Among the bodies already having this object in view is the Protestant Episcopal church, and two of its ablest clergymen in this section, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Abingdon, Va., and the Rev. Mr. Funsten, will be here Monday, the 17th of November, and will hold services in the Baptist church.

The beautiful liturgy of the Episcopal church, with the beauty of the service, as well as the evangelical character of the doctrines held by that church, commend themselves to the attention of thoughtful men and women; and there is no doubt that in a few years this church will number its adherents here by the hundreds. There are at present some twenty persons here, we are informed, whose religious affiliations are with this denomination of Christians.

Booming Iron Trade.

(Washington News.)

According to the officers of the Thomas Iron Company, the outlook for the iron and steel trades is most encouraging. There is no difficulty in obtaining the highest prices, and new business is being refused at a number of the mills, for the simple reason that orders which were booked in the early spring are so numerous that they keep the iron makers busy and the mill hands fully employed until the end of the year.

As the geological survey of the Ohio Valley varies greatly in their mineral constitution, the soils derived from them are naturally divided into a good many classes. Thus we have in Kentucky and Tennessee a wide range of Silurian limestone, which by their decay affords soils of extraordinary fertility, which give character to the well-known blue-grass district. It is worth while to note in passing that this singular richness of the earth is due to the fact that in these limestones there are certain thin layers composed almost altogether of the remains of minute creatures which had the peculiarity of taking lime phosphate from the sea and building it up in their death in the deposits formed on the old sea-floors. When elevated into land and subjected to the process of decay, these rocks afford, under the action of the atmosphere, soils of great fertility; so we see that the fruitfulness of our fields may depend upon the nature of organic beings in the remotest past.

Throughout the Ohio Valley, except along the margins of the streams where the soil has been brought to its resting-place by flood waters, and those who dwell in the rich grass country of the central district of the commonwealth. The fertile soil of the limestone region has given abundant wealth to the inhabitants of that region; wealth has brought culture and all the circumstances of a high civilization. The sandy soil giving little to tillage, the people have remained poor; their contracts with the world have been slight, and they yet abide by their customs and intellectual development in the conditions of the eighteenth century.

It is worth while to go one step further and to note the effect of these diversities induced by differences of soil. When, in 1861, it was to be determined whether Kentucky should go with the South or North, the question turned in the main on the occupations of the population. Where the soils were rich the plantation system was possible, the slave element was large, and in general the voice of the people was for union with the South. Where the soils were thin the people had no interest in slavery, for they owned no negroes. Old frictions with the slave-holding portions of the State existed, and consequently the people of this section were generally devoted to the Union. A soil map of Kentucky would in a rude way serve as a chart of the politics of the people in this crisis in the nation's history. If Kentucky possessed a soil altogether derived from limestone, there is no question but that it would have cast in its lot with the South.

The mineral resources of the Ohio Valley have a somewhat singular distribution. From western Alabama around to the headwaters of the Ohio in Pennsylvania, we have a continuous belt of country abounding in coal and iron. Nowhere in the world is so far as it has been explored, is there any region of equal extent where these two substances, both of the first importance to man, each requiring the other for its most important uses, are geographically so united. In the western part of the Ohio Valley, and separated from this eastern and southern section by a wide interval of fertile lands, lies the western coal fields, extending from central Kentucky to central Indiana and Illinois. Taken as a whole, the area of the Ohio Valley has a more perfect association of fuel and iron resources together with those which are afforded by a fertile soil than any other part of the world.

In addition to the supply of energy contained in the coal beds tributary to this district there are two other sources of power—petroleum and natural gas. The deposits of petroleum appear to be in the main limited to a field occupying a portion of western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and eastern Ohio, and to another smaller and less important district near the waters of the Cumberland River between Kentucky and Tennessee. Although the quantity of petroleum accessible at any one point in this valley appears to be much less than that which can be obtained in the famous Caspian or Baiku field, the district is probably, all things considered, the most extensive source of supply of this substance which the world is likely to afford. The natural gas of the Ohio Valley appears to be far more considerable in quantity than that contained within any other equal area. Thus in this district we have three known sources of valuable subterranean energy—coal, petroleum, and

OUR MINERALS.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, Professor of Physical Sciences at Harvard University Writes an Interesting Article on the Subject.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

(From Scribner's Magazine.)

In the mountainous portion of these States of the Virginia group we have an abundance of mineral wealth, the search for which has but begun. Gold, iron, copper, zinc, and various other substances of economic importance abound in the upland portion of this area, while the lowland parts have as yet afforded but small supplies of such materials, phosphates being the only geologic element of any importance. It is evident, therefore, that the plain land region of this district is to develop purely agricultural industries, while the upland section, by its admirable combination of soil, noble forests and mineral resources, is to have more varied industries, and therefore a more diversified life.

Although within the above mentioned States the resources of fossil fuel are limited, we find, immediately on the west of the district, and everywhere convenient to it, the vast coal measures of Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia fields, which afford bituminous coals quite equal to those which have been the foundations of the commercial industries of Great Britain. Thus, this region of Southern uplands has in its soil, its forests, and its mineral resources, a combination of advantages perhaps greater than those of any other equal area in the world. In addition to these favoring conditions the region possesses an admirable climate. In winter the temperature fall is low enough to insure the preservation of bodily vigor; in summer the heat is less arid than in the lower-lying regions of the New England and New York group of States. In the Virginia section we find a climate resembling in its range of temperatures those which characterize the most favored regions of the Old World, and it is there perhaps we may look for the preservation of our race's best characteristics.

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TORN IN TWAIN.

The Tariff Question Nearly Rales a Row Among the Democracy of New York.

New York, Oct. 30.—At a large meeting of the county democracy at Cooper Institute last night the tariff question was introduced, and it came near breaking up the gathering.

On the stage were a number of big guns, including W. R. Grace, Gen. Newton, Charles J. Canda and Jimmy O'Brien. W. T. Crossdale was one of the speakers, and in the midst of his speech he commenced a discussion of the tariff.

"Protection," he exclaimed, as the climax of a raid upon the McKinley bill, "is a fraud!"

There was a burst of applause, instantly followed by hisses. The people who applauded at once applauded again, and the hisses took breath and returned the salute. Mr. Crossdale stopped, astonished, and looked over the hall. It seemed to be divided into two factions, which continued to hiss and cheer with a will.

"Give us local politics!" yelled a voice. "Down with low tariff!"

"Take that man off!"

Mr. Crossdale turned to Mr. Grace, who was sitting twirling his thumbs uneasily and talked loudly, but he couldn't be heard for the disorder.

"Three cheers for Crossdale!" yelled a man. "Down with low tariff!" yelled others. "Give us Scott and let the tariff alone!"

By this time half the people in the room were on their feet, and several ladies got up and left the hall. Police Captain McCullagh, the elder, who was in charge of the police force present, hurried up in front and rapped sharply on a chair with his night stick.

"This thing has got to stop," he shouted vigorously. "Sit down and be quiet, or—"

The meeting quieted, and Mr. Grace came to the desk and said in a quiet voice: "Gentlemen, Mr. Crossdale is only going to speak a few words more. It was deemed wise to devote a few minutes of the meeting to Federal politics, and he will soon be through. Every man is entitled to a hearing in this country, you know."

Mr. Crossdale came forward and shouted: "I was invited to this meeting as a democrat, and by the Lord, I will not be shut up. I have heard enough to discover that you have found out what a fraud, what a delusion, what a snare protection is, and—"

This time the whole meeting stood up, and, as Mr. Crossdale retired, there was a tumult of mingled cheers and hisses.

There was an attempt made on the platform to divert the storm by proposing cheers for Scott and Goff, but it did not stop the commotion.

Committee Meeting.

The Industrial Committee of the Commercial Club will meet immediately after adjournment of the club to-night and effect a permanent organization, appoint sub-committees and discuss plans generally. R. T. Ivinx, Chairman.

Railroad Rumor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—An evening paper publishes a sensational dispatch from Cincinnati which says that among the many rumors floating around is one to the effect that some of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has fallen into the hands of the Erie-Texas people, and that the latter are making strenuous efforts to secure enough of the stock to give them a controlling interest in the line. A view to consolidating with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia system, and claims that some of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern are taking steps to prevent its consummation.

The Inter-State Tunnel.

(Louisville Post.)

The Inter-State Tunnel Railway Company organized on Monday to-day at Fourth and Main by electing the following directors: H. C. McDowell, John E. Grew, St. John Boyle, H. W. Gaubert, F. D. Carley, T. W. Spindle, E. T. Hatley, John R. Proctor, Arthur Cary.

Officers: H. C. McDowell, president; St. John Boyle, vice-president; T. W. Spindle, secretary; Columbia Finance and Trust Company, treasurer. The object of the company is to construct tunnels in the neighborhood of Big Stone Gap.

Shot in the Neck.

BURTON, TEXAS, Oct. 28.—Jim Godsey shot Paul Richter through the neck on Tuesday in a house of ill-fame. Richter was attempting to kill him with a knife. The trouble arose over a woman. Godsey is under arrest.