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BIG STONE GAP, VA.

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W. C. ROBINSON & CO.

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A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Baker is Indicted for Several Crimes and Mrs. Gilmer that of Administering Poison to her Husband.

The Accused Plead Not Guilty and Mr. Gilmer Goes on the Bond of his Accused Wife.

CONFLICTS IN THE TESTIMONY.

Abingdon, Va., May 13.—The special grand jury, composed of D. A. Jones, foreman, R. Hanner, Jefferson Dye, L. J. Alexander, Keller, James Logan, Thomas Hendricks, which was empanelled Thursday to investigate the mystery in which Dr. Baker was held in custody, completed their investigation and returned an indictment against Dr. Baker for murdering his wife, Martha Baker, by poison. Also an indictment against Dr. Baker for attempting to poison Mrs. Gilmer with arsenic, strychnine and other poisons to the same end, and a third indictment against Baker for administering arsenic and strychnine to Mrs. Gilmer with intent to kill.

The prisoner was brought into court, arraigned on all the indictments, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. John A. Buchanan appeared for the defendant, demurred to all the indictments and to each count thereof.

The court overruled the demurrers, and Baker by his counsel excepted.

The Commonwealth's Attorney for the Commonwealth stated that he was not ready for trial at this time of the court, and asked to have the case continued to the next term, giving his reasons therefor.

Mr. Blair, of counsel for the defendant, moved the court to allow Dr. Baker to give bond for his appearance at the next term of the County Court, arguing that under the statute of Virginia the accused had absolute control of such matters, and could in its sound discretion bail a person held under any charge before trial.

The Commonwealth's Attorney simply stated that the court was familiar with the law and that the question was with the court.

The grand jury brought in its indictment against Mrs. Wyndham Gilmer for poisoning her husband with intent to kill him, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000, her husband and brother being her bondsmen. Her case was also continued to the next term of the Circuit Court. The interest in this case does not seem to abate. When Dr. Baker was brought into the court-room every seat was filled and the aisle was crowded with people, almost breathless to hear a word concerning this unparalleled criminal charge against a citizen of high standing. While County Court Clerk L. C. Cummings, Jr., was reading the indictment Dr. Baker listened attentively and showed no signs of nervousness, and the audience was relieved when Baker said in a clear, firm, and distinct voice "not guilty."

The recent report regarding the feeling against Dr. Baker here is untrue, and the people who know him best and the relations which existed between him and his wife say that they cannot believe that he is capable of committing so heinous a crime.

The statements which have been so freely circulated concerning the possession of letters to Mrs. Gilmer are all false, the Commonwealth having failed to produce a single written line from him before the grand jury. As the people get down to the facts the case grows more mysterious, and those who were the first to believe the charge are at a loss to understand the conflict of statements in the case.

WHO WAS GILMER IS.

(Detroit News.

The revelations made in the Baker-Gilmer scandal in Abingdon have aroused intense interest wherever the confession of Mrs. Gilmer has become known. In our own county the subject is the most talked of, with the exception of the arrest of W. A. Feagles at Newbern for the murder of John H. Caddall, the county treasurer, in April of last year.

Further inquiry yesterday concerning Mrs. Gilmer elicited the information hereinafter given.

Miss Margaret or Maggie Cecil is a sister of Thomas Cecil (her mother a Bingham), in Cecilton, about eight miles from Snowville in the Hiawassie district. About 1871, a gentleman here (Pulaski) tells us, she was at a Baptist revival meeting held in Old Harmony church, where there were at least 2000 people present, and she was considered the finest looking young lady on the ground. She is not less than 35 years of age now. Her grandfather was the Rev. Jno. Cecil, a magistrate and preacher in Pulaski county for about forty years. Her parents are living, and she has at least three brothers and four married sisters, besides numerous other relatives in the county—all as fine people as we live in the county, and on whose family name no moral stain has ever before rested.

Last Fall, it is reported, she came home to her parents, owing to this same trouble with her husband, growing out of her adulterous relations with Dr. Baker, but after a time was persuaded by her mother to return to her husband.

The Bristol Courier of yesterday gave additional particulars concerning the various parties connected with the scandal. That journal reports that it is said that Mrs. Baker, the wife of Mrs. Gilmer's paramour, was a sister of Prof. Davis, of Emory and Henry College; and that her relatives were so aroused by the circumstances attending her death that they have not spoken to Dr. Baker since. On the day Mrs. Baker died, she grew alarmingly worse about 11 o'clock a. m., and her son rode to Mr. Gilmer's after his father. Baker said that Mrs. Gilmer was very ill and he could not leave her. The young man was profanely enraged at the demeanity of his father, and, mounting his horse, rode to Abingdon after another physician, and returned a few minutes after his father had reached there and only a short time before Mrs. Baker died. Dr. Baker and Mrs. Gilmer were at Fairmount House, Bristol, together last summer.

From three or four different sources it is learned that Mrs. Gilmer went on her knees to her husband some months ago, avowing her unworthiness, and begging as the mother of his children that he would not drive her away but allow her to remain in his house as a cook. This throws a heroic phase on Mr. Gilmer's character instead of making him a blinded dupe.

This is probably the circumstance alluded to by the gentleman who told us in the News office this morning of Mrs. Gilmer's visit to her parents last summer, when she was induced to return to her husband.

Another Doctor in Trouble.

Lynchburg dispatch says that a great sensation has been caused at Brookneal, Campbell county, by the arrest of Dr. G. M. Wickliffe, a well-known physician and large land owner, on a charge of criminally assaulting a lady of Charlotte county, whom he was attending professionally, on Monday. While at her husband's residence he sent the latter to have a prescription filled, and then, it is alleged, administered chloroform to the wife in order to accomplish his purpose. The reported outrage occasioned great indignation in the community, and Dr. Wickliffe, becoming alarmed, started to leave the county. He was arrested at Drake's Branch, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, and is now in the Charlotte county jail. He came originally from New Orleans, where he figured prominently in the reconstruction period.

Information was received in Lynchburg yesterday to the effect that Dr. G. M. Wickliffe, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 and has returned to his home in Brookneal. It is not known what the character of his defence will be, but there are various rumors afloat to the effect that the case is not as bad as was at first represented.

SPEAKER CRISP.

That's How It Looks at Present—The Georgian Likely to Win in a Gallop.

Washington, May 14.—Judge Charles Frederick Crisp, of Georgia, will very likely be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. It now looks as though the Georgian would have a walk-over. Hon. Benton McMillen, of Tennessee, who has just returned to this city from a trip through the New England States, reports that the East is practically solid for Crisp. Mr. McMillen has made a good deal of headway himself in the Speakership race, but he could do nothing in New England except to secure support as second choice. As a matter of fact, Mr. McMillen's only hope is to come in as a compromise in case the two leading candidates, Crisp and Mills, cannot win. Judge Crisp, however, has such a lead over Mills that it does not now appear probable that he will ever be headed.

Thomas A Coakley, one of the Tammany Hall braves, and a candidate for Doorkeeper, has convassed the East very thoroughly, and is prepared to furnish figures showing how Judge Crisp will win with "hands down," as he expresses it. He says that Crisp will secure the solid vote of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia. This aggregates 71 votes as follows: New Hampshire, 2; Connecticut, 3; Massachusetts, 7; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 23; Pennsylvania, 16; New Jersey, 5; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4. In addition to this Judge Crisp will get 12 votes from Ohio, the only Democrat in the delegation who is against him being Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, a single tax Democrat and free-trader who has pronounced for Mills. The South Carolina delegation of six is also for Crisp and these, with the ten votes from his own State, give the Georgian a round hundred to start with. It will only require 113 votes in the caucus, and Judge Crisp has only to find 13 additional voices in the 126 from the States not heretofore named to secure an absolute majority. He has strength all through the South, especially in Alabama and Mississippi, and nothing now appears more certain than that he will be elected on the first ballot.

With the Speaker from the South the clerkship of the House will in all probability go North. As ex-Congressman James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, who conducted Gov. Pattison's brilliant campaign against Quay and Delamater last fall, is the only Northern candidate in the field, all the chances seem to favor his election.

Judge Yoder or Col. Isaac R. Hill, of Ohio, will probably be elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and the positions of the Doorkeeper and Postmaster will be used to salve the wounds of delegations having candidates for the leading offices in the field.

ITALY APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

Talk of United Action to Bring the United States to Terms.

Rome, May 13.—The *Italie* says: "The Italian Government is about to address a circular to the European powers submitting the conduct of the United States Government in the New Orleans affair to their judgment. Italy will thus be the initiator of an international agreement to compel the United States to find means to guarantee the protection of foreign subjects."

The Italian press is indignant at the report of the New Orleans Grand Jury. The *Popolo Romano* says it will be impossible hereafter for any civilized country to make a treaty with the United States based upon reciprocal protection of the lives of citizens of either country.

One thousand two hundred emigrants left Naples for New York to-day on board the steamer Victoria and 200 others by Italian vessels.

How the Suggestion is Regarded.

Berlin, May 14.—The Italian proposition is laughed at here in view of the enormous emigration from that country to the United States.

The C. C. & I. C. MEET.

Bristol, May 13.—The Crab Orchard Coal & Iron Company met here yesterday. The following members were present: Wm. McGeorge, Jr., President; Dr. M. M. Butler, Vice-President; W. A. Sparger, Treasurer; W. W. James, Secretary and Gen'l M'g'r., and Isaac A. Anderson by proxy.

Several matters of interest to the company were discussed, the most important of which was the question of the L. & N. road extending a branch from Pennington's Gap to the company's mining station, which will be about four miles long. The company agrees to do this as soon as the mining station is located.

Subscribe for the Post. It is only $1.25 for twelve months and one dollar each for clubs consisting of five or more.

THE VENDETTA'S WORK.

McDowell County West Virginia the Scene of a Savage Conflict in which Five Men Bite the Dust.

Tug River, W. Va., May 13.—About the last of April Floyd Hall went to Mullins' Ridge, near the mouth of the Dry Fork of Tug River, and getting into a difficulty with one of the Mullins, was mortally shot by him. "Old" Lewis Hall, Floyd's father, and his cousin, "Young" Lewis Hall, shouldered their Winchesters and rode off to the scene of the trouble at the first news. The next I hear of them they are at Squire L. T. Murphy's, probably for a warrant for Mullin's. Hall's father-in-law.

Sam Steele and Sam's son, Hiram, were there—probably all drinking—as was Marion Hall, Floyd's brother. "Young" Lewis "fell out" with Hiram Steele and jumped on him, when Dan Steele shot him through the heart and killed him on the spot. Marion Hall opened fire and received three mortal wounds from which he fell. "Old" Lewis Hall then brought his Winchester to bear and killed both Hiram and Sam Steele. All of the parties concerned were fighters of good pluck.

"Old" Lewis is from Knott county, Ky., and has probably laid a score of his fellowmen to rest beneath the sod—being in the Knott county war of several years ago. He is at present selling whisky on the Ohio extension line at the mouth of Spice Creek.

"Young" Lewis Hall is also from Kentucky and has killed several men and was held for murder at the time of his death by the State of Kentucky, being out on a $2,000 bail.

He was a terror as a fist-fighter about the mouth of Elkhorn, as he was a powerful man physically. He was also a "shooter" and generally had his own way in the vicinity. He kept a whiskey shop at the mouth of Davy Creek, about seven miles below the mouth of Elkhorn. The Steeles are not so noted as the two Lewises, but have been in several killing scrapes previously. Five men in one week in one place is a pretty good record.

I understand that old Anse Hatfield sent his congratulations to old Lewis Hall.

SURVEYING IN THE WILDS.

Interesting Experience of Capt. M. A. Miller in Wyoming County, West Virginia.

Elkiss Gap, W. Va., May 12.—There are a number of large tracts of land in this part of West Virginia owned by capitalists living in the eastern cities, whom the natives call "foreigners," against whom they entertain an almost universal prejudice. A surveying party under the direction of Capt. M. A. Miller, of Richmond, Va., had been engaged for some days running the lines of one of these large tracts, belonging to Messrs. Lasher, Whelen & Boulton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Before daylight on the morning of May 10, 1891, a number of rifle shots were fired around the house where the surveyors were staying. After breakfast when the surveyors proceded to their work, about a mile from the house where they had stayed all night, the foreman, Mr. J. E. Wagner, was suddenly commanded to "Halt!" and he looked into the muzzles of a dozen Winchester rifles. In a moment he was commanded to "About face march." Three of his men, who were separated from him about two hundred yards, were fired upon from ambush without any warning whatever.

The men who shot were about sixty yards from the surveyors, and their aim being impeded by the bushes their bullets did not strike their intended victims, but they cut the bushes all around them, and some of the balls struck the earth so near them as to throw dirt into their faces. The surveyors beat a hasty retreat, followed by volleys of pistol-balls, but fortunately escaped without being struck. There were about twenty armed men in the two squads of the mob, and they had picketed the points of the mountain where they knew the surveyor must pass.

The Winchester rifle and revolver are the supreme law of the land in the settlement of land titles in this beautiful country. This is the fifth time within six years that Capt. Miller's men have been fired on from ambush and driven from their legitimate work in this country. It is only justice to the "gentlemen" who did the last shooting to say that not they, but some of their neighbors, did the shooting on the former occasion.

It is also justice to the authorities to say that no arrests have ever been made for any such shooting, nor has any effort ever been made to cause any arrest.

It is believed also that even if any one were arrested no conviction for such an offense could be had by any jury in this community, no matter what the law or the evidence might be.

THAT IMPORTANT MEETING.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company Don't Care to Sell.

Nashville, Tenn., May 13.—An adjourned meeting of stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was held at Tracy City to-day, with over nine million dollars stock represented. This is the largest representation at any meeting ever held.

The proposition to sell all the company's Tennessee property, consisting of several furnaces and a large area of coal and iron lands, to an English syndicate for two and one-half millions of dollars was defeated. Col. A. M. Shook held President Platt's proxy and voted his stock in favor of the sale. The company had one-half of the ten million dollars stock of the Ensley City Land Company and a proposition to exchange this stock for five hundred thousand dollars stock in the Southern Steel Company was accepted.

OUR RESOURCES BOUNDLESS.

This Country's Iron Future—A Warning to Great Britain.

London, Eng., May 13.—Sir James Kitson, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, referring to his recent visit to the United States, said in an address delivered to-day, that the resources of the United States were boundless, and that whether protection or free trade carried the day the United States were bound to become great manufacturers of iron and steel. Sir James added that though the iron-furnaces of the United States were producing larger quantities of iron than are produced in the iron-furnaces of England, there were compensations in the latter country in economy and in the quality of the material. Coal in the United States, Sir James added, was abundant and accessible, and he warned both producers and workingmen in England to pause in their demands in view of the illimitable resources of the United States.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Situation Hopeful but Trade is kept Back by Disturbances in Europe.

A WORD FROM CLEWS.

New York, May 13.—R. G. Gun & Co's. weekly review of trade says: The financial markets of the world have 'la grippe', a disease imported from Russia, the New York variety by way of London, the struggle to sustain Russian securities against the disfavor of Rothschilds, the demand for gold by German bankers, and the threatened withdrawal of Russian gold from deposits in England, France and Germany, account for much of the unusual movement of specie, which has been in progress. But accounting for it does not stop it, and the actual outgo of about fourteen million dollars in April and not far from twelve million dollars already for twelve days of May has caused some weakness in the markets.

The advance of one-half of one per cent at once in the rate charged by the bank of England is rightly regarded as a notification that England means to fortify itself in this great struggle by drawing gold from New York. This sudden demand comes at a season when this market can spare gold with less inconvenience than at any other, and the continued issues of silver notes make the withdrawal from circulation less felt, though the fact that 47 per cent of customs received at New York are now in silver paper, shows that the remedy cannot last always.

May starts off with a plunge in speculative prices, which has for some weeks been anticipated. Wheat fell 15 cents in as many days, much to the disgust of men who have been predicting a famine before July.

It is still a fact that the possible demand next year on account of the failure of crops in France and elsewhere, has to meet it an exceptionally favorable prospect here, while export demand for wheat this year, even since prices have broken, is not large enough to prevent the carrying over of the great unsold surplus next July. The sales here last week were but 65 million, but with a net decline of 5⅝ cents, and while corn has declined 3½c in sympathy, many speculators have suffered. The sales have been but 11,000,000 bushels. The stock market has been weakened by the gold movement, in spite of the very harmonious meeting of the Western traffic Association that would doubtless cause a strong advance in prices, were the fear of a heavy outgo of gold and possible disturbances in Europe once removed.

An element of strength is accumulating evidence that the wheat prospect at the west is remarkably good. Iron already feels the stiffening influence and some kinds and grades are a shade higher than a week ago, with larger buying of pig iron at unchanged prices. The demand for structural iron is for the time lessened by extensive strikes in the building trades, but for bar and plates there is more demand. Wool is scarce, and the manufacturer not inclined to activity until the new clip comes forward freely. At Philadelphia fine wool is 2 cents lower, and the trade in liquors, tobacco, oil and cigars is quiet; in drugs good, and in chemicals and jewelry fair, with improvement in paints.

Collections are on a whole somewhat improved, but there is yet much complaint. At Pittsburg a slight improvement is seen in Bessemer and some kind of manufactured iron. New Orleans reports fair trade with cotton in moderate demand at somewhat better prices, and sugar active but lower. At Savannah trade falls off some but prospects are bright and at Jacksonville business is brisk and hopeful in all branches. In short while the present trade is not quite as active as usual the outlook would be highly encouraging but for foreign and money uncertainties.

Failures for the week 272, for the corresponding week last year, 185.

FROM HENRY CLEW'S LETTER.

New York, May 13.—The "bull" campaign has now had three weeks of trial. The result proves that it has been based upon natural conditions and has rested upon a sound foundation. During the last four weeks, we have exported about $19,000,000 of gold, which has to that extent depleted the reserves of the banks; and this has been not only a severe but also a more or less unexpected test of the strength of the stock market. Under an ordinary state of things such a drain would have sufficed to cause important selling of long stocks and a big decline in prices; but, in the present condition of things, whilst it has encouraged active selling by the "bear" operators, has not prevented a material rise in prices and has simply acted as a preventive of a still further advance. It is another evidence of the intrinsic strength of the market that not only has the upward movement had little or no support from the London and continental markets, but it has actually had to contend with the return of securities from those sources.

These facts show incontestably that the success of the "bull" campaign, thus far, is due to a *bona fida* recovery of confidence and to solid causes. At the same time, however, the larger operators are wise in their disposition to postpone any extreme urging of the rise until the uncertainties attending the money market are mitigated. At present, the end of the export of specie is not in clear sight. The European money markets are kept unsettled by the still disturbed condition of South American finances and by the possibility that Russia's expenditures for armaments and railways, also preparations for conversion of a loan, may withdraw large deposits now resting at foreign centres; and Thursday's advance of the bank of England rate of discount to four per cent is an expression of this uneasy feeling. A crisis at any of the European money centres might easily increase our shipments of gold and send home American securities, and such a crisis is far from being beyond the range of possibility; there are, indeed, those who think such an event probable. Until the probabilities of such disturbances are dissipated the present range of prices is safer than a higher range would be, and the more prudent operators appear to hold that view.

BEING EXHAUSTED.

Little Profit in Lake Superior Ores This Season.

(American Manufacturer.

Advices from the Lake Superior region indicates that iron ore producers are fast arriving at the conclusion that their trade this season is to be anything but profitable. It is generally admitted that already there is a sufficient stock of ore produced to meet the requirements of the entire season, and in the face of such a condition of affairs mine owners do not feel inclined to pile up ore. Increased stocks they argue, would only tend to enable consumers to still further reduce prices. Producers very logically hold that it is worse than foolish to sell ore at any figure which does not pay a reasonable interest upon the investment. It is admitted that during the season just opening only the companies holding large deposits of high grade ores that can reasonably look for a fair profit. The one peculiar feature of all mining enterprises is that as operations are pushed the stock is being exhausted. It is stated that in getting out the product of only one mining company in the Lake Superior region during the last season over three million cubic feet of ore were extracted. At this rate, active operations carried on for a few years would greatly lessen the largest mining property in the region.

BELLIGERANT EDITORS.

They Fight in Bristol and have a War of Words at Middlesborough.

Bristol, May 14.—For some days past C. B. Cook, editor of the News, and C. H. Slack, editor of the Courier, have been exchanging compliments through the columns of their respective papers. They have about exhausted the vocabulary of offensive epethets, and not content with a war of words, Mr. Slack assaulted Mr. Cook. They were arraigned before Recorder Burrow and Mr. Cook was fined $10 and costs for carrying concealed deadly weapons and Mr. Slack $5 for assault.

At Middlesborough.

Middlesborough, May 14.—A furious article appeared in the Middlesborough Herald a few days ago assailing the editor of the News for some criticism the News had passed on the Herald. The next day the following articles appeared in the Herald, which explain themselves:

An article appeared in these columns yesterday morning, denouncing in a most violent and uncalled-for manner the editor and publisher of the Middlesborough Daily News. It is but justice to the parties concerned to state that the article referred to was written and published without the knowledge or consent of the editor of this paper, who, had he known of its existence, would not under any circumstances have allowed it to appear in the columns of the Daily Herald. The officers of the Herald Publishing Company regret the occurrence exceedingly, and hope the public and publishers of the Daily News will accept this explanation as it is meant and as it is given, and that the friendliest relations will continue to exist between the two companies.

The above lines were sent by messenger to the Herald office shortly before going to press.

The writer, Mr. O. O. Hall, is a coward and a liar. While claiming the editorship of the Daily Herald, he has never contributed a line since the first few issues of the paper. He has been willing to claim whatever credit attached to the editorial columns of the Herald, but his cowardly instinct immediately prompts him to disclaim, in insulting terms, the authorship of anything that might endanger his person. The undersigned wrote the article referred to and assumes all responsibility therefor. I am sorry to be compelled to use the columns of the Herald to make public so personal a matter, but the occasion compels me to do it.

J. V. Davis.

THE KENTUCKY UNION AGAIN.

The Cases Against the Road Again Considered by the U. S. Court and Cost of Construction to Jackson Estimated.

Louisville, May 14.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the cases of the Kentucky Union Railway Company again came up for consideration. Judge Lindsay and Col. Stone appeared for Mason, Hogue & Myer and other creditors, and Judge Humphrey, of this city, and Mr. Pinckney Green, of New York, for J. Kennedy Tod & Co. In the case of the latter company vs. the Railway Company, Receiver Hamilton F. Kean presented the following estimate of cost for completion of the road to Jackson:

Grading	$6,200
Trestles	2,800
Bridge Cane creek	1,200
Surface grading	800
Laying and surfacing track	1,200
Depot building	500
Water station	300
Y and side tracks	1,300
Ballast	1,500
Total	$15,600

Some time ago an application was made to the receiver for authority to complete the road to Jackson, but no action has yet been taken by the court.

D. W. Chenault filed his response to the charge of contempt of court in entering unlawfully upon the lands of the Kentucky Union Land Company in Wolfe and Powell counties, as charged by Receiver Halsey. Defendant asserts that he and Ed Chenault have lived upon the land in undisputed possession for over twenty-five years. He asserts that the land has never been in the possession of the plaintiff. The hearing of the charge was set for the next term of the Circuit Court.

CIVIL WAR IN HONDURAS.

Rebels Capture a City, But Are Driven Out Again.

La Libertad, Salvador, May 13.—Advices received here from Honduras show that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning a force under the command of Col. Malina and Gen. Bardales, both leading rebels, made an attack upon the Cuartel at Amapala. The guard was taken by surprise and the rebels were soon in possession of the Cuartel. The Government troops were immediately summoned and a force comprising 630 men, under the command of Col. Barrera made a movement against the Cuartel. Severe fighting followed, but at noon the Government troops had succeeded in driving the rebels from the Cuartel, inflicting great loss upon them. Among the killed was Gen. Bardales.

Amapala is situated upon the island of that name and the rebels were driven to the mainland. Col. Barrera has a force of 300 infantry and forty cavalry guarding the island. The rebels are beseiging the place and evidently intend to make another attack as soon as the reinforcements which they are expecting arrive.

KENTUCKY'S CONVENTION.

The Hottest Contest Over the Governorship Witnessed for Many Years.

PROSPECTS OF A ROW.

Louisville, May 14.—Seldom, if ever in the history of Kentucky, has so much interest been taken in a convention to nominate a Governor and other State officers as is shown in the Democratic convention that assembled here Wednesday. According to the most authentic estimates the instructed vote for the candidates for Governor stood as follows: Brown, 327; Clay, 262; Hardin, 220; Clardy, 102.

Gen. Jno. B. Castleman, Chairman of the State Central Committee called the convention to order and Hon. I. H. Goodnight was elected temporary chairman.

THE LATEST.

Louisville, Ky., May 14, 10 P. M.—The Democratic State Convention is now organized, with Charles R. Long, of Louisville, a Brown man, permanent Chairman. Nothing else was done at this morning's or this afternoon's session but listen to speeches. The Convention at 3 P. M. adjourned till 8 P. M., to await the report of the Committee on credentials, which has been hard at work all day. It is thought that most of the contests will be decided in Brown's favor, as the members of the Committee are for him—four for Clay and three for Hardin. It looks as if Brown has the bulge. The Clay people are complaining of bad treatment. There is every prospect of a big row when the credentials report is brought in. Louisville, Warren and Campbell counties will furnish the bitterest contests. The Committee on resolution after a sharp contest, adopted a clause favoring free silver coinage. No nomination can be reached till late to-night or tomorrow.

The Derby was run to-day. Result: Kingman, first; Balgowan, second.

FOLLOWING THE ITATA.

The Charleston Noses Her Way Along the Coast of California.

San Francisco, May 14.—The fact no longer is concealed, even in official Naval circles that the swift Cruiser Charleston is now off in hot chase after the Chilian Transport Itata which is believed to have steamed South Friday night or Saturday morning. The Chilian Cruiser Esmeralde is believed to be lying off Cape San Lucas which is the Southernmost point of the land in Lower California, awaiting supplies carried by the Itata.

The sea run to that point is about seven hundred miles. The Itata being heavily loaded, it is estimated she cannot exceed six to eight knots, and the Charleston which left San Pedro this morning, it is thought, can certainly overtake her or reach San Lucas in advance of the transport.

If not found there the Charleston will proceed direct to Acapulco, which will be the first point at which any further intelligence can be received. Even though the Cruiser Esmeralda is met as convoy of the Itata, it is understood that the orders of the Charleston are explicit on the point of capture, and if the Itata is sighted it is believed certain now that there will be a capture, or fight, or both.

San Pedro, Cala., May 14.—The U. S. War-ships Charleston and Omaha anchored off this place last evening and exchanged signals. The Charleston weighed anchor at 5 o'clock this morning and left steering South.

San Diego, Cala., May 14.—The Charleston was sighted off Point Loma at 11:30 this forenoon, under full steam and heading Southeast.

HIS FLAG NO PROTECTION THEN.

Eccentric Col. Rencker of Kentucky Whipped By His Own Son.

Lexington, Ky., May 14.—Col. Adam Rencker, ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature and the Colonel-with-the-United-States-flag, has been knocked out by his own son. The Colonel went home one night last week the worse for liquor and struck his daughter-in-law with his cane. The son came to his wife's rescue, and broke the old man's nose and jaw. The Colonel is now in bed nursing his injuries.

Col. Rencker is about 65 years old, a giant in size, and one of the most eccentric men in this section. Ever since the war he has carried about with him the flag under which he fought in the Mexican war. He was chosen a delegate to the Convention that first nominated Cleveland and carried his old flag with him. When Cleveland was nominated the Colonel unfurled his banner on the street corner and began a harangue. He soon drew a crowd, and the police ordered him to move on and lower his flag. He wrapped the Stars and Stripes about him and shouted: "I fought under this flag in Mexico. I didn't lower it then, and I dare you to have it lowered now."

The police left him alone with his flag. He carried it to Cleveland's inauguration and was the butt of many jokes. In 1886 he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature by practiced jokers and served one term. His injuries are of a serious character, and he may die.

The Welcome Rain.

The protracted spell of dry weather which has retarded and, in many localities, seriously injured the crops, was broken Wednesday by a general and steady rain. The garden spots, the grain fields and the meadows throughout this section had become very dry. Indeed the crops throughout the South had been damaged by the drouth.

More Trouble in Harlan.

Reports from Harlan county indicate that a new and very violent feud is now developing. It seems Wynne, a man of some prominence and means, has become involved in a bitter legal controversy with the Baileys, the Kellys and the Shortts. Each side is securing depositions and making affidavits and when the court convenes serious trouble is expected.

Mr. W. H. Coffman passed through the city yesterday *en route* for Middlesborough. He expects to make Big Stone Gap his permanent home within short time.

GIVEN ONE YEAR.

A Sensational Trial is Now at an End Across the Way.

London, May 14.—The trial of Capt. Verney, the member of parliament for North Buckinghamshire, charged with procuring the governess, Miss Nellie Becket, for immoral purposes, took place to-day. When arraigned this morning, Capt. Verney pleaded not guilty of procuring the young girl, but pleaded guilty of conspiracy in conjunction with Mme. Roullier, of Paris, to procure her. The recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, before whom the trial took place, accepted this plea, and sentenced Capt. Verney to one year's imprisonment without hard labor.

During the trial the court was packed with people eager to witness the last scenes in this sensational case. Captain Verney, though downcast in appearance, pleaded in a firm voice to the charge.

The recorder, in passing the sentence, said that he had come to the conclusion through the evidence given that the case of Miss Beckett was not only a case of procuration in which the captain had been implicated, and therefore he could not lean towards the side of mercy so much had it been an isolated case.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Gen. Ayers promptly secured a charter for the Interstate Banking & Trust Company, and the enterprise will be put in operation as early as possible. A notice has been sent to the bondholders by the officers of the Company requesting them to forward their bonds at once and the certificates of stock will be returned to them. The enterprise meets with the hearty endorsement of the community and Gen. Ayers deserves credit for its conception and the zeal with which he has pushed it forward. The plan in brief is to surrender the bonds and accept in lieu of them stock in the Banking Company, and allow all cash payments on the bonds to remain as so much cash capital for the Bank. Hitherto the city has been drained of money to meet interest on the bonds. Now that money will remain here and be put in circulation by loans and otherwise; and while the Bank will start with only about $40,000 cash capital, this sum will be increased as payments on the bonds are made, so the cash capital of the company will ultimately reach about three-quarters of a million of dollars.

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It is understood that the disagreement which caused a temporary suspension on the foundation and frame work of the furnaces has been adjusted, the parties having come to a satisfactory agreement on the subject, and work will be resumed at once. There has been no suspension of the iron work.

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Through passenger trains over the L. & N. to Norton will be put on to-day. The first freight train reached the Gap Monday from Louisville and it will now run regularly.

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Contracts have been signed by the Dummy Line Company for the bridge over the North Fork and for the construction of the track to the L. & N. depot. The work will be pushed.

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The depot building at the L. & N. Freight yards is nearing completion and the roof is being put on the large building of the Grate & Mantel works, adjoining the depot grounds.

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Considerable improvements have been made in building in the neighborhood of the Sulphur Springs property and on Imboden heights.

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Every one who has drunk the water from the new supply pronounces it the best the drinker ever tasted. It is as clear as crystal and almost as cold as ice water. The pipes will be so extended within a week that the entire city will be supplied.

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It is difficult to understand why those in charge of the pavements do not lay the walks along Jerome street, which is such a thoroughfare, leading as it does to a point where the train stops for passengers, and along which nearly all persons coming from the district North and East of the city travel. Yet, not a foot of walk has been laid along this street, though less frequented streets have a walk on each side. Is it spite work? Who is responsible for it? Explanations are certainly in order.

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An important movement seems to be progressing in the direction of another connection between Big Stone Gap and Norfolk. It is understood that a large sum has been raised to push the construction of the Atlantic & Danville road, along a route which will be equally as direct to Norfolk if not more so, and a new and independent line to the coast at or near that point would prove of great advantage both to Big Stone Gap and to the L. & N. Railroad.

Interesting Wedding.

Mr. Isaac Taylor, of this city, and Miss Bettie Edwards, of Greenwood, Scott county, were married Tuesday, and an entertainment was given Tuesday evening. The attendants were Mr. James Jennings and Miss Mollie Francisco; E. J. Edwards and Miss Hattie Francisco; Mr. Willie Reynolds and Miss Laura Lane; Mr. C. C. Palmer and Miss Ernestine Lane.

Quite a large party greeted and congratulated the bridal couple, and among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. James Porter; Mr. and Mrs. Straley; Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore; Mrs. Hornston, Mrs. Duff, Miss S. A. Barron, Miss Bertie Horton, Miss Sallie Flanary; Mr. and Mrs. James N. Taylor, Miss Annie Hampton, Miss Molllie Taylor, Mr. G. E. Gilley and Mr. J. M. Lane.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL KILLED.

Shot From Ambush by Illicit Distillers in Franklin County.

Chattanooga, May 13.—A special to the Times from Huntsville, Ala., reports the killing of J. Locke Ezell, deputy marshal. The officer was shot from ambush by illicit distillers. The killing occurred in Franklin county and makes the third murder of revenue officers in the last two years in that vicinity.

Southern Made Iron Pipe.

Birmingham, Ala., May 14.—The first shipment of iron pipe ever made in the South left for Baltimore to-day by way of the Richmond & Danville railroad. It was made by a Bessemer, Alabama, firm. A solid train of twenty-five cars composed the shipments, and it is the first of a five thousand ton contract.

Financial.

New York, May 14.—The stock market opened with prices on a slightly higher level than those of last evening, Delaware and Hudson being up ¾, Louisville and Nashville ⅝, and the others from ½ to ½ per cent. The pressure to sell was not abated, however, and the opening figures or those immediately following were the highest of the hour. The railroad list, however, gave evidences of support, and with the exception of Delaware and Hudson, Rock Island and Burlington, which declined 1¾ and ⅝ per cent, respectively, the losses were confined to small fractions.