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W. C. ROBINSON & CO.

BIG STONE GAP, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1891. NO. 18

...TON TOPICS.

...ed by Applicants ...Title Assignments.

...he Will go to Georgia. ...ntanding Between ...Blaine Pickett to Run for ...other Live Topics.

...Dec. 15.—Scarcely any-... making of the House ...Democrat now. Much ...to be taken up in ...committees as to ...fact is that it is ...that Mr. Crisp will have ...Georgia home ...to locate proper ...committees. ...committees have as to cer-... been chosen for ...without foundation. ...Speaker positively ...chairmanships had been ...and any conclu-...been reached.

...Blaine's Office since his ...Dec. 9 has been ex-...rally has been ...comment ...are disgusted ...there is a general feel-...among these ...He is talking like ...said will decline to ...Ways and ...little doubt ...interfered him ...on the part of ...Blaine would ...intentions as to the ...caused much ...not he will ...Joseph ...State is ...with a re-...dinner with the ...I am assure you ...authorized no one to ...a letter of declina-...and inter-...which they ...Mr. Harrison ...Blaine votes is ...indicate for ...but I will as-...comes from ...when I say ...the Secretary of ...had one minute's con-...topic. Coming from ...friend this is taken as ...Blaine will run.

...it is positively assert-...be a candidate. The ...Harrison claim that ...Blaine have had a ...Presidential situation ...both decided that it ...Mr. Harrison to be the ...Republican party next ...however, has the cur-...not generally cred-...opinion is that the ...sails to ...next year as ...to the re-election ...organized in the ...Powell and that ...Blaine before the ...Gray's suc-...for some ...bitter hos-...and this hostility ...will culminate ...before the Penn-...Senator and ...brought about by a ...of the Harri-...prevailed with ...Dolzell is now anxious ...Texas, has ...Interstate Commerce ...Gibbons has been ...for sixteen years ...conducted one of ...in the House. For ...chairman of the Indic-...the Democrats were ...It is claimed that his ...fill the vacancy in ...by his father's appoint-...of West Virginia in ...remarkable the Repub-...prevent Senator David ...seat in the Senate said: ...what difference is ...Senator Hill taking ...on the assembling of ...a month later, when ...shall have expired. ...precedent nor reason for ...attributed to the ...was a case where the ...a senator forfeited ...accepting an office tendered ...taken his seat. That, ...subsequent. In Gov. ...does not yet know ...had been elected a mem-...for his credentials as ...have not been issued, until ...adjourned the senate is pow-...The Legislature of the ...York is the only power hav-...Gov. Hill's elec-...is the only one which ...the matter.

...of first session, when ...Mr. Bynum, of In-...Blaine, of Pennsyl-...will soon be recalled ...again Mr. Bynum now ...record of the house, but ...pass a resolution will ...expunge the censure im-...individual by a partisan ...record. Of course it ...better fight, in which ...will deliver himself of ...the Democratic major-...expunge all record of

...ONE LONG NURSED.

...of Thirty Years a Georgian ...Up" the Enemy.

...Gentlemen: ...forgotten, nor are our ...The truthfulness of this ...is by a most remarkably ...really occurred here to-...the war a Confederate sol-...was wounded in a battle and ...confined further against the ...arrested in Augusta by a Con-...because he did not have ...such papers. This private ...under who is now a residen-...while walking in the streets ...located this afternoon, acci-...and at once recognized ...had caused his detention ...while he was on his way to ...join his sick wife. The old ...never forgotten the occurrence ...the officer, and when he met ...piled in on him and abused

and reproached him for having caused his arrest.

The officer, who is now a New York drummer, had forgotten the affair, but recalled it when the offended and revengeful vetran made mention of it. The old officer avoided any difficulty with the infuriated soldier who bore malice toward him and who wanted to satisfy his grievance by carving him. However, the vindictive survivor was again searching for the officer to-night, armed with a knife, with the avowed intention of doing him bodily harm, but the meeting was prevented. The wonderful memory of this old private is something remarkable, and his identification of the man who he considered had done him an injustice upon first sight, after thirty years' interval, is still more wonderful.

BRICE AND HILL.

Frank Carpenter on These new Senators.

(Frank Carpenter's Letter.)

Next to Felton the richest man of the new members is probably Cal. Brice, who represents Ohio, but lives in New York. Brice's fortune, however, is one of speculation, and he is engaged in so many things that he does not know himself just how rich he is. I knew him when he was worth a hundred thousand dollars less than nothing, and this was only about ten years ago. Gov. Foster, who is now Secretacy of the Treasury, was then the Chief Executive of Ohio, Brice and he were building the Ohio & Central railroad. They finished it, but I don't think it paid until they ran it into the coal-fields. Then the stock took a turn and Brice was able to pay his debts and to clear more than a hundred thousand dollars. He next made a big fortune out of the Nickle-Plate railroad, and his friends say he has been making money ever since. He has always dealt in big ventures, and once or twice has been very close to the ragged edge of failure but has pulled through. Brice comes from Lima, Ohio, and he does not look a day older now than he did ten years ago. He is in his forties and is full of energy. He is a man of medium height, well built but rather angular, and he looks more like a Westerner than a railroad speculator. He has a reddish-brown beard, a very large nose and his eyes are as blue as the skies of Italy. He is a man of considerable culture and spends a great part of his surplus in fine books, bric-a-bra and pictures. He paid a quarter of a million dollars for his house on Murray Hill, New York, and he will probably entertain expensively at Washington after he has been here long enough to get into the swim. He has a very bright wife who is largely interested in charitable work and who will have a good chance to exercise this part of her character at Washington, which is to a large extent a city of beggars.

Senator David B. Hill has selected his winter quarters at Wasington. He will live just over where Charles Sumner used to hold forth and just across the street from where President Madison lived after he left the White House. His quarters are bachelor ones and his hotel is the Arlington. Hill will be one of the great characters of the Senate. The discussing of him as a Presidential possibility and his position as Governor of New York have for the past five years made him one of the leading figures of the Democratic party and the people will expect more from him as a Senator than they will probably get. Men who have great reputations before they get to the Senate often fail there because they do not come up to public expectations, and Hill will have to be a genius to make a great figure during the first two years. The probability is that he will speak very little, but his industry will make him a valuable man on committees and his power of managing men and working the political wires will make his presence at Washington invaluable to his party. He will have an easier time in Washington than he had at Albany, and during his leisure he can vary his talks on Statesmanship with chats on base-ball with Senator Gorman, who was once a noted player, or with Dubois, whose record I have given. Attendance on ball games and the theatre are said to be David Hill's chief amusements. He is not a society man and cares little for receptions and dinners. He is very approachable and his office in Albany is open to all. He understands how to work and how to make others work for him, and his prepared speeches will be up to the average.

FIELD'S TROUBLES.

He No More Than Gave Bond Before He Was Rearrested.

New York, December 17.—Edward M. Field was indicted by the grand jury this afternoon. The indictment charges the misappropriation of fifty shares of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf railway stock of par value of $100 each. Field spent the night at police headquarters, but was not confined in a cell, because he is regarded as a sick man. He was given the sitting room in the basement, where three detectives watched him all through the night. The greater part of the night he spent with Inspector Byrnes, although that officer says nothing about it. The inspector, when asked if he considered Field insane, said: "He certainly does not act like an insane man. He is rational in his talk, and more than that he seems guarded in what he says."

Mr. Field sat complacently in the district attorney's, office from 10:30 a. m., until 4:30 this afternoon. Dr. Douglass, of the Bellevue hospital, who is one of the commissioners of insanity, called and had a long talk with the district attorney. Dr. Matthew Field, relative of the defendant, called later.

When the court calendar was disposed of E. M. Field and his lawyers Messrs Wilkie and Stone, went before the judge. Bail was fixed at $25,000, and John T. Terry, banker, and J. Pierpont Morgan, banker, qualified in that amount. Mr. Field, accompanied by his counsel, then left the court-room. When he reached the street he was at once re-arrested and taken to the Ludlow street jail. This last arrest was made on an order secured by R. K. Dietz, of Brooklyn, and issued several weeks ago by Judge Pratt, of that city. Field will be called to plead to the indictment Thursday.

Clipped from Canada "Presbyterian," under signature of C. Plackett Robinson, Prop'r: I was cured of oft-recurring bilious headaches by Burdock Blood Bitters.

CURE FOR CROUP.—Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions. It is the best remedy for all sudden attacks of colds, pain and inflamation, and injuries.

After the first of January we will sell Goods at the lowest cash price and will not credit anybody. All accounts not settled then will be placed in hands of an officer for collection.

W. H. NICKELS & CO.

HIS PRESIDENTIAL POSITION.

Secretary Blaine to Announce His Intentions in a few Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec 17—Secretary Blaine has promised to give to the country by Jan. 1 a statement of his presidedtial position. This promise was not wrested from him by Bresident Harrison, although a rumer to that effect is in circulation. The truth is that up to this day the President and his Secretary of state have not had a minute's conversation about the presidency, and though Mr. Harrison is very much worried and provoked that his chief cabinet officer does not take him into his confidence, he has not mustered up courage to face the issue and to bring about a conference on that important and delicate question.

Th promise with Mr. Blaine has made was in deference to the wishes of his supporters. Throughout the country there are many men eager to enroll themselves under the Blaine banner, but they do not wish to be caught napping as they were four years ago, when they worked up the Blaine sentiment and carried it to Chicago and endured no end of trials and tribulations, and resisted multitudes of temptations to support other candidates, in order to nominate Blaine, only to have him at the last moment blast their hopes by a cablegram from Scotland. Mr. Blaine can undoubtledly have the nomination if he wants it, but his friends say that he must declare himself early enough to give them an opportunity to make up the delegations in case he declines to run. On the other hand, if he is not willing to take the nomination, they want a chance to ally themwith other candidates and set their houses in order.

Secretary Blaine having realized that this request is a proper and rational one, has given absolute promise within the past few days that by Jan. I he will speak in such manner that his position thereafter cannot be misunderstood. While nothing definite is known here as to what his reply will be the, opinion is that he will coquette with the nomination, and stand virtually where he stood in 1888, willing to take the size if it can be given to him by the unanimous vote of the convention.

A USEFUL SWIMMER.

Joe Edwards, the Man Who Has Rescued Many Bodies.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

Joe Edwards, the well-known diver and swimmer, who always turns up when a body is discovered in the river, is a man peculiarly fitted for this particular calling in life. He is an aquatic animal, so to speak, who will unhesitatingly plunge into the stream at any seasons for a dollar, compensation and drag a corpse ashore without the slightest fear or abhorence. Joe, must be somewhere near forty years of age, and during his long career as a natatorial artist he claims to have taken more than a hundred bodies ashore. Unfortunately, however, he is given to exaggeration. I asked Dr. Taylor a few days ago if he had any real idea how many unfortunates Joe had actually taken from the water. "The number is absolutely hypothetical," said the Doctor in his peculiar way. "I don't know what it has gotten to by this time. Joe is one of these strange mathematicians, who don't require any data to go upon. He imagines a certain number and then cubes it." The Doctor added that Joe was certainly a very useful man to him, as he was perfectly honest and very accomodating and always willing to run any risks. "By the way" concluded the Coroner, "Joe's sister (I used to know the whole family) once had the anomolous experience of being arrested because she wasn't dead. It was shortly after the body of Mrs. Jeter Phillips, whose husband murdered her, was found. Some one identified the corpse, which had hitherto been unknown, as that of Jennie Edwards. Soon after this the original Jennie turned up in Norfolk, and this fact was made known here. For some reason the living Jennie persisted that the dead woman was she, and finally the matter wes settled by bringing Joe's sister in custody to Richmond so that she could prove by prima-facie evidence that she wasn't defunct. The acquaintances were finally convinced that Jennie was actually living, and they reluctantly admitted that they were mistaken—reluctantly, because they had stuck so vigorously to their opinions."

LEPROSY SPREADING.

Observations and Suggestions by the Head of the Marine Hospital Service.

The disclosure is made by Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, in his annual report, that leprosy has crept in the United States and that it has indications of spreading. A number of cases, he says, have come to his notice in various cities and localities. The disease, it is reported, is widely prevalent in islands of the West Indies in South America, and even in Mexico. Whether the lepers in the United States came from these countries, or whether the disease was brought by immigrants from the East, has not been determined definitely. Nor has it been determined definitely whether leprosy is technically contagious or non-contagious, Dr. Chreighton, who has made a special study of the disease and many other physicians declare that the deadly contagiousness of the disease as reported by the ancients has been proved by scientific investigation to be wholly erroneous. Many other physicians range themselves on the opposite side. But whether it be strictly contagious or only infectious, like typhoid fever and other germ diseases, Dr. Wyman says that in communities where cases of leprosy exist and are not insolated a spreading of the disease almost invariable follows. He says, also, that in this country there are as yet neither leper houses nor special hospitals for lepers that many victims are allowed to go about undisturbed because the authorities in different localities have no place to put them. In recommending the establishment of a national leper Hospital, where patiens not insolated by the States may be taken care of, he says:

"The circular of Dec. 23, 1889, forbidding the entry into the United States of cases of leprosy, has been the means of excluding a number of cases of this disease, even prior to the passage of the immigration act under which also they are now excluded. The presence of leprosy, however, in various cities and States of the United States has given rise to much discussion, both as to the danger to be apprehended and as to means by which it is to be met, provided that the danger of the spread of this disease is real. Whatever theories may be advanced with regard to the contagiousness or non-contagiousness of leprosy, there can be no doubt that where indifference is manifested as to the isolation of patients the disease slowly spreads, and that careful compulsory isolation is the means by which its spread is checked. It sometimes happens that a case of leprosy is found in some local poorhouse or hospital, becomes at once a terror and a burden to the local authorities, and when, as in the case of a leper now in the poorhouse in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, this patient is not a citizen of the United States, the question of disposal is one which naturally falls to the United States Government for consideration.

"No State possesses a leper hospital, and on account of the small number of patients found in each State it does not not seem probable that special hospitals will be erected by the State authorities. On this account it is believed that some local authorities indirectly aid in the spread of this disease by their unwillingness to ferret out and discover cases. Having no place provided for their reception, the temptation is to avoid a decision as to the contagiousness of the disease and to officially ignore the presence of the cases, lest through public clamor they be compelled to remove them. In this manner, especially in large cities, cases of leprosy may be allowed to exist undisturbed. For this reason it is believed that a national leper hospital should be established where such patients can be taken care of. If is not my desire to appear as an alarmist, but the fact relating to the prevalence of leprosy in the several United States Consuls, but which, for state reasons, cannot be punished, and the results of my own observations in Havana, a city so near to the opinion that decisive steps should be taken, not only to prevent its introduction, but its spread. Nor do I believe it the part of wisdom to await a larger development of the disease to demonstrate its communicability or the necessity for its suppression."

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Republicans Growing Frantic Over Their Defeat.

New York, Dec. 15.—The political control of the Legislature is still unsettled, but the Democrats have no doubt of winning the contested case now before the court of appeals, and securing a majority on joint ballot. The Republicans admit that a decision by this court will be above discussion. If it is according to law and the facts the decision will be in favor of the Democrats, and by their own admissions the Republicans will then be stopped from raising the cry of fraud. If the decision of the court should be reserved beyond the time for the legislature to meet, the Democrats would organize both houses as matters now stand. A Republican paper of this city, in a frenzy of alarm at the situation to-day, suggests that Gov. Hill ought te be indicted for the part he has taken to defeat the attempt at fraud. The suggestion will hardly be accepted seriously, even by Republicans.

TAMMANY RULES THE ROOST.

The county Democracy, the strongest organization in this city opposing Tammany Hall, has gone to pieces, and durthe week hundreds of its leading members have applied for membership in Tammany. Among the applicants are nearly all of the leaders and men of prominence who formerly belonged to the county Democracy. Next year there will probably be no political organization in this city claiming to be Democratic except Tammany hall.

At the meetings of the various Tammany committees, to be held next week, the membership of the district committees, which includes all active political workers, will be increased form forty-six to sixty thousand, which represents the growth of the organization since the break-up of the county Democracy set in.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The Three C's Railroad Said to be getting out of Trouble.

(Knoxville Journal.)

The troubles of the Three C's road are approaching a termination, and a happy one for the creditors of the road.

Nearly all the bonds have been deposited with the re-organization committee and a meeting of that body will be held this week in Philadelphia for the purpose intimated by the name of the committee.

'Twas said "nearly all" of the bonds were deposited. Those outstanding are held by administrators of estates in the New England States. The original owners had held them as collateral.

Enough of the bonds, however, have been deposited for re-organization, but in the event that it should become necessary to have these bonds represented, which is not at all probable, the courts will be appealed to to have the administrators work in conjunctian with the re-organization committee.

The principal creditors of the road, McDonald, Shea & Co. and Wm. Kenefick, have but little fear now that an amicable adjustment will be reached at this meeting, and that the matter of the money due them will be satisfactorily arranged.

All the creditors will need after the re-organization is evidence of indebtedess of the road to them, and upon this they can secure their money.

The direct result to Knoxville of the payment of the chief creditors will amount to over two hundred thousand dollars. The sub-contractors on the work will, in turn, receive their money and pay their money and pay their indebtedness, thus putting a snug little sem into local circulation.

As to a continuance or resumption of work on the Three C's road when everything shall have been emicably settled, for such is the intention of the re-organization committee, winter is now almost in its full growth and there is hardly a prospect of resumption till spring.

McDonald, Shea and Mr. Kenefick will return home for the holidays. They are now busily engaged in the construction of the extension of the New York Central.

JACKSON AND SLAVIN.

They Will Fight for Twenty Rounds for a Purse of $10,000

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Peter Jackson has received from the National Sporting Club the articles of agreement for the fight with Frank Slavin. Within a few of the receipt Peter had affixed his signature under that of his coming opponent and forwarded them by mail to London. They agree to fight twenty rounds with four ounce gloves at catch weights for a purse of $10,000. The contest is to take place at the National Sporting Club on Monday, May 30th 1802.

IS IT NORCROSS'S HEAD

BOSTON THINKS IT HAS IDENTIFED THE BOMB THROWER.

Scraps of his Clothes and Buttons Recognized as Those Worn by the Note Broker who has Been Missing Since the day Before the attemps on Sage.

Boston, Dec. 16.—Interest in the mysterious bomb thrower of New York has been transferred to Boston. A good many people here are convinced that the bomb thrower was a well-known Boston note broker named Henry L. Norcross, who never showed any indications of insanity in any form or even of a violent temper. He was eccentric, but was far ftom being a crank. The identification rests solely on shreds of clothes found in the wrecked room. The photopraph of the dead man's head has been shown to several of broker Norcross's friends, but while it bears some resemblance to the missing man, it is not positively recognized. But the scraps of clothing are pronounced to be of identical material with the clothing worn by Henry L. Norcross when he left his home in Somerville on Thursday morning' Dec. 3, the day before the bomb throwing.

The man who furnishes this testimony is Charles C. Hills, who is a cutter for Walter C. Brooks & Co., the tailor who made Broker Norcross's clothes. As has already been stated the buttons found on the fragments of the bomb throwers clothing bore the name of "Brooks, tailor, Boston."

There is but one tailoring firm of that name in Boston, and, with the fictitious name given by the bomb thrower there was no way of identifying the wearer; but a scrap of cloth brought to Boston bore a number, and Mr. Hills says that number corresponds with the number opposite Mr. Norcross's name on the firm's books. Mr. Hills says;

Mr. Norcross was a customer of our house and has been for a long time. He was a vesy quiet, gentlemanly person, and one whom no one dreamt of connecting with such a crime as this. When the samples of cloth were brought to me I recognized the goods as similar to cloth which had been sold to Mr. Norcross in October last. The cloth was made up into trousers and was of striped twill—black and blue stripe. It was a peculiar pattern, but without doubt the goods were sold by other houses than ours. The goods were entered upon the books by numbers, and the number upon a fragment shown me corresponded with the number entered against the name of Mr. Norcross on the books, and the pattern of the goods and the sample which was said to have been found on the body of the dead dynamiter were identical. The bottoms marked with the name "Brooks, Boston. tailors," were also put upon those trousers, and one of these buttons so marked was found on these shreds. In August Mr. Norcross also bought a coat and vest of black diagonal material of a pattern common to many tailors. Thes also corresponded in pattern to the remnant of the coat found on the dead body in New York."

This statement from Mr. Hills is the only positive identification which has yet been made, but the evidence is so strong that the missing man's venerable father and mother have accepted it as the truth. They saw the photograph of the dynamiter's head, but they could not recognize the disfigured face.

They produced a photograph of Henry, taken a short time ago, and the father saw the resemblance between the two faces. The mother had identified the fragments of coat, trousers, and underclothing as like her son's.

Mr. Norcross said he had seen nothing unusual in Henry's behavior. When Henry left home on Thursday he was happy and apparently contented.

He said he was going to Providence on buisness and would be gone a few days. When he failed to return there was a little nervousness on the account of the big railway wreck in connecticut on the day of the bomb explosion, but as their son had given Providence as his destination they did not give the matter any serious thought.

Everybody says that Norcross left Boston on Thursday the day before the bomb throwing, except the elevator boy at 12 Pearl street, where Mr. Norcross had an office.

This boy was quite sure he had seen Mr. Norcross on the afternoon of Friday. Dec. 4, at about 3 o'clock. He cannot establish that date in connection with Mr. Norcross's last appearance by any other incident than that on last Saturday a man came to the place to see Mr. Norcross, and the boy told him that Mr. Norcross had not been at his office since the day before, which must have been Friday.

WILL NOT SHOW THE LETTER.

Norcross's Parents Confirmed in their Belief that He Was toe Bomb Thrower.

Boston, Dec. 17.—The brief extract of the letter which Note Broker Henry L. Norcross wrote to his mother before he disappeared, is all the information as to its contents which the public is likely to get for the present. Mr. and Mrs. Norcross positively refuses to divulge their son's farewell message. Mrs. Norcross says she will destroy it before she allows it to be made public.

It is a bulky document, and it is said to contain a eleborate statement of the plans which crowded the young man's brain. While the parents refuse to reveal the letter they say that it satisfies them that their son was the Sage bomb thrower. In fact they were convinced before the letter was found.

The brown Derby hat that Norcross had on when he left his home in Sommerville on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, was found in his Boston office on saturday. This is taken to indicate that, in addition to every other means which he had adopted for concealing his identity, he had purchased a new hat to wear away. The office was opened by duplicate keys, which the young broker gave his mother several months ago.

SULLIVAN ON A BENDER.

He Gets Gloriously Drunk and Cleans out a Saloon.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—John L. Sullivan reached this city yesterday and immediately signalized the event by getting gloriously drunk, while in the saloon of a friend on Brush street.

Jack Barrett, his manager, entered and tried to induce Sullivan to leave the place with him. Sullivan knocked him down. Sullivan proceeded to wipe up the floor with him when Paddy Ryan appeared and threw himself between the men.

Ryan regretted his action instantly, for Sullivan instantly picked him up and threw him over a table

Sullivan ordered Barnett out of the place, and, as he did not move fast enough John hit him on the jaw and knocked him down, as well as a stranger who was standing close by, in a heap in the corner.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

New York Newspapers Mostly Favorable, But Some Rather Severe.

New York, Dec. 10.—The comments of the New York papers on the President's message are for the most part favorable, although some of them are rather severe. The New York Times, (Ind.) says: "Its tone is dignified, its arrangement clear and business-like, most of its recomendations are conservative and sensible, and some of them are timely and sound. The domestic matters to which he gives most attention are' naturally, the tariff, finance, subsidies and the electoral franchise. In his treatment of all these matters is evident enough a partisan basis, but it is not on the extreme, and the tone of his statements, arguments and suggestions is such as will commend him to those of his own party who feel the importance—the need, indeed—of a "safe" leader and representative in the trying times that lie immediately before him."

The World, (Democrat) finds in the message evidence of Bourbonism, and says Presidedt Harrison "Still hungers for federal control in State affairs, and urges upon Congress two measures looking to the management of federal power and the subjection of the States. He wants a constitutional amendmet passed," it contintinues, "to take away from the States the right secured by them by the constitution to prescribe each for itself the manner in which its Presidential Electors shall be chosen. He also wants a non partisan commission created to devise some scheme of federal supervision over elections in the States for the purpose of preventing Congressional and Legislative gerrymanders and of enforcing the right of each citizen to vote."

The Herald. (Ind. Dem.) says: "Mr. Harrison's message to Congress is not especially robust, neither is the theme handled with exceptional ability or tact, but it is a straightforward document, which gives us a clear photographic view of the events which have absorbed the country's attention for the last twelve months."

The Tribune, (Republican) opens its editorial on the message with this paragraph; "The one characteristic of President Harrison's annual message which most impresses every candid reader is its absolute freedom from partisanship or prejudice. There is no straining for effect. It is a simple, clear and business-like statement of public affairs, full of wise and practical suggestions and so dispassionate that its perusal, after the crazy, factional contests of Democrats, is like a cool mountain air."

The Sun. (Dem.) refrains from any expression of opinion as to the merits of the message. In its summary of what the message contains it says that it mainly devoted to finances and foreign affairs, and that it shows the situation in Chili to be of grave importance.

New York Fortunes.

[Col. Cockerill's Letter.]

A stock paragraph—which might as well be stereotyped, or kept standing for insertion whenever there is space to fill—goes the rounds of the entire press of the country once in six weeks, or so, about the enormous wealth of the multi-millionaires of this meutrolopolis. The unusual formula is about this: Rockefeller, $250,000,000; Gould, $200,000,000; all the Vanderbilts, $400,000,000; all the Astors, $3000,000,000; and so on. Sometimes one and again another is put at the head of the list as not only the wealthiest of the lot, but as "the richest man in America." Every one of these fortunes enormously overestimated. Probably the best of them, the Astors', may amount to the really immense sum of $100,000,000. At that, it is really worth more than any other, very likely any three more fortunes put together in this town, because it is tangible—you can put your fingers on it and see it, since it is in houses and other real estate of computable value, and not in wind or air, or watered stocks which can be called worth as many millions as the possessors choose to put on them. It is just as easy, for example, to say J. Gould is worth $1,000,000,000 as that he has $200,000,000, and it would be just as true. The smaller fortunes are likewise immensely overrated. A painfully conspicuous example came to the light in the case of the estimable Cyrus W. Field, who has been rated at from $15,000,000, to $25,000,000, and yet his noble sacrifice of $2,000,000, only, to meet the deficiences or defalcations of his son, is said to have "swept away his entire fortune." There is scarcely a week but when some young woman is paraded in the "society" columns as "having in her own right" any where from $10,000,000 to 30,000'000; yet, when she marries, her entire fortune just about suffices to furnish the flat in which she and her husband begin married life. The preposterous "yarns" about the great wealth of our "widows" become very thin when they are unravelled, The publicity given to the engagement of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts has given equal and painful publicity to the exact amount of her heretofore estimated "millions." She has no millions. She derives from her late husband's estate an income, said to be about $40,000, which expires with her own death, so that Colonel Ralph Vivian cannot be accused of being a fortune-hunter. Indeed, is now said that Mrs. Roberts has insured her life fer $100,000 for the express benefit of the Colonel, if he should survive her.

A FATHER'S GRIEF

Cyrus W. Field Informed of the Arrest of his son—A Terrible Shock.

New York, Dec. 15.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field was notified of his son's arrest last evening and the shock was a terrible one. He had just begun to rally from the first shock of sickness and it is feared that there will be a relapse, which, in his weakened condition, would almost certainly ened his life. His physicians were hastily summoned and remained a long time in the house. When they left they refused to talk of Mr. Field's condition.

Church Supper.

There will be a Church Supper held on next Tuesday night at Stonega Academy for the benefit of the Methodist Chuach.

THE TERMINAL ALL RIGHT.

Activity in All Its Securities.—President Inman Confident.

New York, December 17.—A sudden burst of activity in all. Richmond terminal securities immediately followed the opening of the stock market Saturday and an advance in all these securities started a number of reports to the effect that some "deal" had been consummated by which the condition of the company had been greatly improved. None of the members of the banking committee, which was appointed at the annual meeting, would give any information in regard to the progress made by them.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, who represents the East Tennessee party in the Termin system, said the property is all right and I believe has advanced, simply because it is becoming known that it was unnecessary to call out side parties to take care of it. It can easily take care of itself, and if the heavy holders of property were not relegated to back seats, or forced to retire from participation in the management no such steps as have been taken were necessary. The East Tennessee can take care of itself and it allways has, ever since its reorganization. There is not a road in the system that is not earning its fixed charges Officers of the company declared that so far as they knew there was no change in the condition of affairs. President Inman said that the holders were gradually learning that there was no reasons to expect that an assessment would be levied, and that the company's affairs were in any such shape as would be inferred by the various reports. He added that a propositon had been made to issue $30,000,000 new stock making the $100,000,000 to be taken by the parties interested in property at about fourteen. This stock, if issued, would be locked up for a long period, and with strong men who would be include among the buyers would practically give it and allow retention of control. The proceeds of such new, stock would give ample relief as the Richmond Terminal company itself has no floating debt, and the needs of the roads controlled by it have been greatly exagerated. The propositon referred to, however, is so far only talk and has not been formerly considered, and may not be even formally dicussed. The buying of Richmond Terminal stock was what is called in the board of a very good character. In some quarters it was thought to indicate an attempt on the part of the conflicting interest to acquire stock for control, and a bitter contest was believed to be impending.

HOLD YOUR WHEAT.

More Advice to Farmers by an Alliance Organ.

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—The Alliance organ of the State is out again this week with another "Hold Your Wheat" circular and presents the usual array of figures to show that the farmers will profit by the advice laid down therein. It holds that Russia is entirely out of the race and India practically so, and that the present and future deliveries from farmers will fill but a small portion of the requirements. It does not advise the farmer to create an unnecessary scarcity to repudiate his debts, but to sell only what he is obliged to when the receipts are large and increasing and when they are on the decline to sell only a certain amount each month. Taking all things into account the author of the circular claims that if the farmer does not get twice what he is now offered for his wheat it is his own fault.

HE WANTS A DIVORCE.

A Noted Virginia Doctor Begins Suit in Dakota.

St. Paul, Dec. 11.—Dr. T. M. Boyger, of Bedford City, Va., has filed the papers in an action for divorce from his wife at Madison S. D. The plaintiff and defendant were married in 1885 at Liberty, Va. The plaintiff was an eminent physician and was known all through Virginia as a successful specialist in female diseases. Soon stories began to float around regarding the doctor's relations with some of his patients.

The doctor was greatly annoyed, but was more so when he learned that Mrs. Bogger was the one who started the stories. Soon Mrs. Boyger began to send anonymous letters to the Doctor's patients. The Boygers have a very high social standing in Bedford City, and the family disagreement became the talk of the whole community. The hot-headed Virginians took sides very promptly in the case, and there was a very merry row, which culminated when Mrs. Boyger picked up and left Boyger's bed and board.

OUR FUSS WITH CHILI.

Everything Will be Amicably Settled. A Tribute to Southern Patriotism.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The difficulty between Chili and the United States will be settled amicably. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is the Democratic leader in the Senate in matters which are extra-territorial He is consulted not infrequently by President Harrison when there are foreign affairs on hand which may require the aid of Congress in arranging.

Mr. Morgan today said: "There need not be the slightest apprehension of any trouble with Chili. I have many reasons for saying this. Cannot tell you these reasons in detail. All I can give you is the result which they assure."

The Senator was asked what would have been the attitude of the Southern men in Congress and of the Southern people had the Chilian business required physical force in its adjustment, he said:

"President Harrison would have found but one sentiment among the Southern people. They would, as one man, have done all that they could to uphold his hands engaged, as he would have been in, preserving our national dignity and honor. There is a lively set of fellows down South and every man of them is intensely patriotic."

Why we Want More Steam Lines.

A merchant in the interior of Peru who ships and receives his goods at Payta, in the northern part of that Republic, calls attention to the fact that the rate of freight from New York to Payta is twenty-eight dollars gold per ton of twenty-two hundred and forty pounds, while that from Liverpool to Payta is twenty dollars per ton of twenty-two hundred and forty pounds. That, he says, is the principal reason why the merchants do not buy their goods in the United States.

It is evident that our trade with South America will be seriously handicapped until we have vessels of our own to carry our merchandise direct to its destination which can successfully compete in freight rates with British vessels We never shall till our Government extends aid to its ships as substantial as that now received by foreign lines.