

VOL. I.

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**100 FREE WATCHES!**  
Given by the Oldest Newspaper in New York City.

**THE ADVERTISER,**  
29 Park Row, N. Y.

## \$25,000 Masonic Temple To be Erected at Big Stone Gap.

### Something Everybody Should Encourage.

The building of a \$25,000 Masonic temple has for some time been talked of among some of Big Stone Gap's enterprising citizens, and it is understood that the idea has at length assumed the aspect of business and the erection of the building is a certainty.

The plans and drawings for the building have been made and are now in the hands of the parties who are at the head of the undertaking. When completed it will be a magnificent structure, and one that would be a credit to any city in the United States. The plans show a three-story building with basement. The building will be located at corner East Fifth street and Clinton avenue. The corner room on first floor is to be fitted up as a bank room, while one single and one double store-room will take up the balance of this floor. The second floor is to be cut up into thirteen office-rooms, while the entire third floor, will be fitted up in magnificent style as a hall for the Masons.

The business committee will soon issue a prospectus, setting forth the plans, etc., and it is hoped that every one interested at Big Stone Gap will lend a helping hand to the undertaking.

### Anonymous Patriot.

Loan of \$5,000,000 to Our Government at a Critical Hour.

A good many things were done at the time of the civil war in this country which were of great value to the Federal Government, but which history has never recognized. Perhaps it will always remain a mystery who it was that placed at the disposal of the Government a great fortune of gold without asking any security, so that thereby the cruisers built in England for the Confederate Government were never permitted to sail out of English harbors.

In the early days of the war certain ship-builders in Great Britain received commissions from the Confederate Government to build some very swift steamships, which were to be armed with long-range guns, and which, sailing under letters of marque, were expected to inflict great damage upon the vessels sailing under the Union flag.

Charles Francis Adams was Minister from the United States to the British court, and he was very anxious about these ships, because he knew that if they were ever permitted to sail from English ports the damage they would do to vessels sailing under the American flag would be enormous. He protested to the British Government, but was told that the Government had no information that these ships were designed to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Unless Mr. Adams could furnish that information the British Government could take no steps to restrain them.

The vessels were being built, and they were almost ready to be opened, and Mr. Adams appeared before the British authorities with the proof, which he had obtained in a manner which he alone knew, and which he kept as a secret to the day of his death, that these vessels were paid for with Confederate money and he also furnished a complete list of officers and crew who were to sail upon them. He furnished other evidence which was convincing.

At the time it was said the Ministry was not friendly to the Union cause and would be glad to see the Confederate Government maintain itself. The law of nations is very strict, however, so that England could be accused of doing an unfriendly act if it permitted these vessels to depart after such evidence. Mr. Adams believed that the Ministry would find some technical way to avoid responsibility, and he had reason for that belief.

A day or two after he had made his protest, with proof, he received word from the British authorities that if he would deposit \$5,000,000 in gold immediately, to protect the British Government against suit for damages, the vessels would not be allowed to depart.

Mr. Adams was in despair. He believed this to be a trick. Of course he had not \$5,000,000 at his instant command, and as there was no ocean cable in those days, he could not get it from his Government in much less than three weeks' time. Before he could hear from Washington City these cruisers would be out upon the high seas.

As he sat in his office, grieving greatly over this peril, a gentleman walked in and asked that absolute privacy be secured for a few moments. When these two men were alone, secure from eavesdropping, this visitor said to Mr. Adams: "I have just learned of the demand made upon you for \$5,000,000 in gold as a guarantee to the British Government to protect them in case they prevent the sailing of these cruisers. I know that you cannot command any such sum of money as that until you hear from Washington. I believe this has been done to enable the vessels to sail away. Therefore, I have come to offer you, Mr. Adams, the \$5,000,000 in gold, and I have only one condition to impose, and that is my name be never known in this transaction."

Mr. Adams was amazed. It seemed to him as though this was a direct interposition of Providence. After thanking most earnestly this benefactor, Mr. Adams said: "I have no security to offer you except

my pledge that I will send to Washington immediately and ask that the Government forward to you its bonds as security for this loan, but for three weeks, at least, you must be without other security than my promise."

With this agreement the benefactor departed, and before nightfall Mr. Adams had deposited the \$5,000,000 in gold to the intense surprise of the British officials. They were obliged to keep their word and the cruisers were retained, and thus the great peril was removed.

As soon as it was possible to hear from Washington Mr. Adams received some \$10,000,000 in Government bonds, which were turned over to the benefactor as security. Of course he received his gold back afterward and the bonds were returned.

Only one man living knows who this benefactor was. President Lincoln knew, Secretary Chase and Mr. Adams also, and they died without revealing the secret. Mr. Crittenden, who was Secretary of the Treasury, and who took the bonds to England, knows, and he has inclosed the name in an envelope, deposited it with the Secretary of the Treasury, and after his death it may be given to the world.

Yet financiers are satisfied that this benefactor of the United States, who risked \$5,000,000 to save it from peril, was either George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist, who had long lived in London, or else one of the Baring brothers. These were the only men capable of commanding on the instant so great an amount of money as that in gold, who were also so friendly to the United States as to induce them to make this amazing offer. Mr. Adams used to say that had it not been for this timely aid perhaps the history of the civil war would have been differently written.

### David B. Hill in the Senate.

[From the Washington Evening Star.]

Mr. Hill's influence in the Senate is very much greater than is generally believed, though it may not be strong enough for a contention with the Administration. In a measure Hill has taken the place of Gorman in the Senate. All the friends that Gorman lost in Chicago Hill gained, and this gives him sufficient power in the Senate to make himself quite disagreeable to the Administration if he desires to do so. The assumption, however, that he is going to put on a coat of war paint and carry a bowie knife in each boot and brace of six-shooters in view does not give sufficient credit to his discretion and skill as a political wire puller.

Notwithstanding the bitterness of feeling which is provoked by the New York Senatorial fight, it may be depended upon that Mr. Hill will not appear in the Senate in the attitude of an open opponent of the Administration. There is good reason for believing that Mr. Hill will not only decline to pose as the leader of an opposition, but in spite of all the affronts he feels have been put upon him, he will support the Administration in most matters. Where trouble is looked for by those who are skimming over the surface is with relation to the confirmations. There is a notion of some people that Hill will make a fight at every opportunity. They are probably mistaken. Men who are pretty familiar with the situation and know Hill very well believe that he will follow no such line of policy, but will approve everything and every person passing his test of Democracy.

It is believed that the only thing Hill has in view is to stand on guard to prevent the preferment of Mugwumps. His test of party qualifications will not be personal support of himself. But he hates a Mugwump, and every Democrat in public life believes that the first Mugwump who is nominated for any important office will be fought tooth and nail by Hill, and that he will have the secret assistance of a good many men who will not dare to make an open fight.

### Patents Granted to Southern Inventors.

The following patents were granted this week through the United States Patent Office, at Washington, D. C., and reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and Foreign patents:

J. R. Ayers, Petersburg, Va., hoe and planter; H. S. Bodley, Baton Rouge, La., car starter and brake; J. F. Clark, Columbia Sulphur Springs, W. Va., rotary blackboard; A. S. Dukes, Branchville, S. C., saw cotton gin; H. Gallagher, Savannah, Ga., car coupling; F. L. Gee, Burnsville, Ala., side-saddle; C. H. Hagler, Hackett, Ark., kitchen cabinet; M. D. Harrelson, Raleigh, Miss., bed-slat holder; J. H. Hewlett and D. C. Cecil, Paducah, Ky., water purifier; O. Jones, Senoia, and H. P. Ashley, steam generator; C. W. Laubin, Meridian, Miss., finger nail cleaner; A. P. LeGros, Louisville, Ky., fence; S. F. Lenoir, Sumter, S. C., car-coupling; J. W. Lowman, Vicksburg, Miss., pile protector; B. Marion, Vicksburg, Miss., device for setting semaphore signals; S. E. Morgan, Jasper, Ala., churn; A. N. Neal, Bangers, W. Va., portable fence; G. E. Painter, Baltimore, Md., non-spraying electric switch; E. P. Parker, Archdale, N. C., holdback for vehicles; W. S. Parfroy, Farnam, Ala., automatic fire extinguisher; W. J. Randolph, Millersville, La., grain harvesting machine; E. E. Ries, Baltimore, Md., regulating socket for incandescent electric lamps; F. P. Schlosser, Birmingham, Ala., electric railway signal; P. Stovall, Atlanta, Ga., variable friction-feed for sawmills; J. W. Thomas, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., switch and signal mechanism; A. Whitley, Woodville, Miss., cotton chopper; C. C. Wilson, Greensborough, N. C., water motor; W. L. Yost, Wytheville, Va., revolving case.

### Notice to Debtors.

It is our rule to close up all accounts on the first of each year. All parties indebted to us will please call immediately and make settlement, or accounts will be placed in the hands of collector at once.

KELLY & EVANS.

## The Use of Silver.

### Universal Question Whether or Not It Shall Be Abandoned.

### Such a Crisis is Threatening the Existing Currency Arrangements of Every Nation.

New York, Jan. 5.—Henry W. Clews in his financial review for the past week says:

The year 1892 closes with a record of events of more than usual importance to the investment interests of the country. It has witnessed a culmination of public opinion upon a monetary question of the deepest significance, not only to the United States, but also to the civilized population of the world at large. After centuries of the joint use of gold and silver upon a fairly even parity of value, it has become a world-wide question whether the use of silver shall be abandoned, or broad international arrangements shall be established for giving that metal stability of value and perpetuating its use as a form of lawful money co-ordinate with gold. Such a crisis has been threatening to the existing currency arrangements of every nation; and so far as it affects monetary systems, it equally concerns vested interests, outstanding obligations of every kind, and commercial values the world over; and especially does it concern the delicate relations between the debtor and creditor classes. In the United States, the problem is especially urgent; for we have, within late years, committed ourselves to

### THE FATE OF SILVER

by incorporating the metal into our currency system to the extent of several hundreds of millions of dollars. Satisfied that there is no way of reaching a permanent settlement of this question except through a common international agreement, our government this year procured the assembling of a congress of the nations, to formally consider the problem. After a free interchange of views and the discussion of certain proposals, the conference adjourned without accomplishing any definite result, but to reconvene in the spring of 1893. Taking an impartial review of the work of that body, we are driven to the conclusion that, although the subject may receive further earnest discussion between the several governments, yet the jealousies and prejudices surrounding the case are so formidable, and the theoretical and working differences so great, that it seems virtually hopeless to expect the concessions and the commitments from the various powers that are indispensable to a sound and lasting international settlement of the question. Thus the end of the year finds this country confronted with the question—how best to take care of ourselves under the circumstances? and with no more effective means of protection than that of suspending, temporarily at least, further addition to our stock of silver. On the last day of 1892, therefore, there is no question that more seriously occupies public attention than this one—will congress be found willing to thus act? This is really the most important problem we have to carry over into the New Year; and yet we may hope that our legislators will not fail to enact the explicitly declared verdict of the late election on this issue. So far, therefore, as respects our own country, the symptoms indicate, however, that the ominous silver-cloud of danger may soon disappear from the horizon.

Next in importance among the events of the year, is the emphatic demand for a change of commercial policy asserted by the result of the November election. That verdict was hardly unexpected, and therefore its coming has excited less interest than might have been expected. Not less, however, is the foreshadowed change one of vast importance. For the last thirty years, our national development has followed the direction of lines drawn and made effective through legal enactments. The effect of those enactments has been to establish in this country a higher range of prices and a higher scale of wages than have existed in any other country, and also to place, in a certain sense, an artificial valuation upon a large portion of our national wealth. The policy to be executed by the new congress and administration aims at the reversal of the process that has been in force during the past generation. It aims at lower wages; and it consequently means lower valuations whatever is produced, bought or sold, or held. It remains to be seen to what degree these changes of values may be enforced and whether it will be decided to make the full change at one stroke or through more gradual approaches. It is hoped that the latter course may be adopted; but, in any case, the character of effects must be the same—to reduce values. Wall street will understand how to interpret such a change, but it is not likely to fall into the mistake of discounting the effects too early in advance. For the change is a very complex one, and will not be without its counteractions and ameliorations, which call for cool watching rather than precipitate action. Among such ameliorations, these deserve due weight—that if manufacturers are embarrassed by a fall in prices, they will find remedy in themselves, reducing wages and in getting raw material cheaper; that if labor receives lower wages, the expenses of living will at the same time be correspondingly reduced; that, if the income from some investments should be reduced, the reduced income would have purchasing power to that possessed by the former higher income; and that, if some few industries will be

exposed to suffer in consequence of their

### LACK OF NATURAL ADVANTAGES

many more will be benefited through lower prices opening to them foreign markets from which they have been excluded. But with every disposition to put a lenient and fair construction upon this industrial revolution, it is not to be concealed that the stage of its introduction must be attended with some disturbance of business and with losses to certain interests; while the ultimate outworking of the sweeping change must await the uncertain verdict of experience.

Another important feature in the financial movements of 1892 has been the largeness of our exports of gold, which is all the more significant as following the preceding year of large like outflow.

The facts as they stand, however, are to be explained only on the supposition, confirmed by observation, that very unusually large amounts of our securities have been returned from Europe; and that occurrence finds its explanation in our silver policy having raised distrust as to whether our investments may not become payable in that form of money. Much must depend on whether 1893 provides a remedy for that distrust by suspending the Sherman silver act.

So far as respects railroad investments, 1892 has been an eventful but on the whole very satisfactory year. The creations of new line have been upon a strictly conservative basis, nor is there in any direction any symptom of forthcoming speculative enterprises. The earnings have at least kept up to the usual average rate of progress, so that dividends have been maintained. There has been substituting sound business principles of management for speculative methods which has characterized our great railroad systems during recent years. It is also satisfactory to note that there has been some abatement of obstructive interferences from legislation. Decisions have been rendered against powers claimed by the interstate commissioners which suggest future check upon intervention from that source; and similarly the law has, in important respects, restricted the assumption of state legislatures as to their powers over common carriers. In some quarters, an unwelcome symptom has appeared in the creation of consolidations designed to create monopolies manifestly hostile to the public interest; but the reception awarded to these aggressions by the courts and the public is not calculated to encourage future like attempts.

Under all the circumstances, although the ship of affairs has encountered some perilous weather in 1892, yet she enters on the voyage of 1893 with fairer skies and with prospects of smoother sailing for the port of 1893.

### "DON."

In youth he was a handsome pup,  
Laughing face with figure trim,  
He sniled and bowingly caressed  
All who kindly spoke to him,  
Did Don

He grew apace, his scent was keen,  
Then to the meadow field he went;  
Quick of foot, he moved with grace  
In search of pleasure he was lent,  
Was Don

Time rolled on, at length he grew  
To be a dog of tough traits;  
He was his master's pet among  
His snarled crowd of pithy mates,  
Was Don

Still, time rolled on, the years passed by—  
This noble dog began to fall;  
His limbs grew stiff, his eyes grew dim,  
No longer could he "set the quail,"  
Could Don

His friends forsook him—passed him by—  
He only had the street for home;  
No longer did he seek to go,  
Content he was to grow a bone,  
Was Don

At last he grew morose and grim,  
To be a dog of lowly name,  
He snarled at children on the street,  
With him the world had all gone wrong,  
With Don

Sunday last his doom was fixed,  
They said "the dog is going mad,"  
The sentence was to shoot him down,  
While he looked on with face so sad,  
Did Don

Poor, noble dog, he lost his life,  
Because they said "he'd lived too long!"  
Old age was all, the only charge,  
And not because of any wrong,  
Poor Don

### DESPERADOES DANGLE

At the Door of the Court House in Greenville, Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—When the citizens of Greenville, Ala., arose this morning they saw two dead bodies dangling from the court house steps. Last night two strangers went to Jailer Bergin's house and arousing him told him they had a prisoner. He went with them to the jail, where he was met by a mob of 100 armed men, who were hidden behind a fence, with drawn pistols, and demanded the keys, which Bergin surrendered. The cells of John Hip and Charles Kelly, the alleged murderers of Tax Collector C. J. Armstrong, of Butler county, were opened and both men were taken out in their night clothes and hurried to the court house steps, where they hanged them. The mob then quietly dispersed. The verdict of the coroner's jury is that the men were hanged by unknown persons.

Armstrong, while collecting taxes, was murdered from ambush and robbed of \$2,000 December 17th, at Panther creek bridge. John Hipp, a noted desperado, was arrested a week ago after a desperate fight with a sheriff's posse, in which Hipp was seriously wounded, and last Sunday Kelly was caught in Monroe county. The evidence against both was deemed to be conclusive, and as it was ascertained that these men had been guilty of several murders they were lynched.

For Sale.

Some good tracts of Coal and Timber Lands. Some splendid bargains in Town Lots, Improved Property, Stocks, Bonds, etc. Apply to E. M. HARRIS, office in Intermediate hotel building, Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

## Iron.

### The Great Deposits in Wise and Lee Counties.

### The Country Just Beginning to Realize its Own Wealth.

While the almost inexhaustible deposits of fine coking, gas, steam and domestic coals of southwest Virginia have been occupying the attention of the public for the past few years in this immediate portion of our wonderful mineral region the great wealth of rich iron ore has, to a certain extent, been overlooked.

It was known there was iron here, but its quality and extent was not known nor appreciated.

Since the commencement of operations by the Appalachian furnace, great developments have taken place in the iron fields, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that not only is it here in great quantity, but of a superior quality.

The three veins of fossil ore, ranging in thickness from two and a half to four feet, running parallel with the S. A. & O. and the L. & N. railroads through Wise and Lee counties are proving to be far better than was ever hoped for by even those who had investigated as closely as possible before any progress was made in their development.

The ore now being mined on the S. A. & O. railroad on the McGeorge property, and by L. A. Prichard and J. B. F. Mills, and other parties, is turning out over fifty per cent iron, while the Daisy iron mine, operated by Plearants & Monterio, about thirty miles west of Big Stone Gap, on the L. & N. railroad, in Lee county, is proving a bonanza to its operators.

The contest as to which shall take the foremost rank in the great developments that are soon to transform this country into a busy, moving mass of humanity—coal or iron—is a question, and from all indications it now seems they will move along, hand in hand—one assisting the other, in making this the recognized center of coal, coke and iron industries.

### A Moral Community.

The little island of Heligoland, in the North sea, has a necessary, by moral community. Offenders against social decorum are forced to self-banishment, and criminals from without are quickly discovered and punished, because they find no place to hide on this little dot of land. Two burglars from the mainland not long since made a rich collection of treasures by breaking into numerous houses by night. But, to their great chagrin, no boat was found to leave the island before high noon, by which hour their return had been discovered, the booty retained by its owners, and punishment inflicted on the robbers.

### A Few Don'ts.

Don't eat peanuts and stale grub, when you can get a first-class meal at A. B. Fritz's restaurant for 25 cents.

Don't wear that suit of clothes till it looks like a patch-work quilt, when you can fit yourself up so nicely for a small amount of "vile dress" at J. Levitt's Cash Bargain store.

Don't feed the children on lasses and corn bread, and try to impress it on their minds that it is good, when L. E. Horton & Co. keep such a nice line of country produce for sale.

Don't "get gay" and try to dazzle the eye-sight of the public with that glass shirt-stud, but go to W. C. Robinson & Co.'s and buy something that "Clack" will guarantee.

Don't fret, take nervous spells, and get off your base, but call on "Book" Whitehead for drugs to "fit any and all sizes."

Don't let your wife wear that same old dress till it becomes as familiar with the public as a "hound pup," but go to Goodloe Bros. and make her happy by getting her something nice and stylish.

Don't hesitate to call on R. L. Brown for anything you want in the way of family supplies. If he hasn't what you want he'll tell you so, but his low prices are likely to induce you to buy something else before you leave.

Don't prance all over town like a blind horse when you want a good pair of shoes, a hat, underwear, etc., but go right to I. Morgan & Co.'s and tell them what you want.

Don't sit on hard benches and sleep on pole beds as any longer, but call on Jno. Willis & Co. and get a nice suit of furniture.

Don't pass Kelly & Evans' store when in search of bargains, for there you'll find them "at all hours."

Don't carry that wallet of money around on your person till some one snatches you and takes it from you, but go to the Bank of Big Stone Gap and place it in safe hands.

Don't imagine the country's all gone to the dogs and no money to be had. If you can furnish the right kind of collateral present it to President McDowell, of the Appalachian Bank, and he'll fix you."

Don't drink liquor at all; but if you must have it, remember that Jesse Wells and Alex Collier keep the "pure stuff."

Don't suffer from threatened disease of any kind, till it fixes itself permanently in your system, but go to Dr. Kunkel and place yourself in his hands for "repairs."

Don't fail to remember that Nickels make dollars, and that W. W. Nickels & Co. are no exception to the rule and will make you dollars if you give them a good part of your trade.

Don't take on to every patent medicine you see advertised, but go to W. C. Shelton and ask him for something to cover your case.

Don't "bite off more than you can chew" in the way of New Year's resolutions, but

a good one to form and stick to is to build a house at Big Stone Gap this year, so close a contract with C. E. & C. H. Spaulding, Tracy Bros. or W. F. Baker.

Don't cuss as you run your pen through the old familiar 2 and change it to a 3.

### IT IS CHOLERA.

Frightful Reports From Helena, Ark. Fourteenth Victim is Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31.—Fourteen deaths have occurred recently at the penitentiary. The fourteenth victim died yesterday in intense agony. The coroner's jury found that he died from "some epidemic disease unknown to the jury."

Coroner Bond filed a report with the board of penitentiary commissioners, in which he stated that the sanitary condition of the place was horrible in the extreme and calculated to breed an epidemic in its worst form. Fifth in enormous quantities was piled up in different quarters of the inclosure.

The commissioners, consisting of the secretary of state, attorney general and Private Secretary Files, representing Gov. Eagle, immediately made an examination.

That contagious disease, in its worst form has taken hold of the inmates now admits of no doubt.

The poison theory is fast fading away. The man who died yesterday was not in the Helena crowd and had not been outside the walls for many days. He was in perfect health yesterday at dinner, and was well until within an hour of his death.

The Arkansas medical institute students are scared and refuse to handle the dead bodies sent to the institute from the penitentiary.

The physicians of Little Rock laugh at the poison theory.

The people are becoming shaky and cholera is talked of.

TWO MORE SICK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 1.—Two more convicts have been taken sick at the penitentiary, making the total number of patients fifty, all of whom are suffering from cholera diarrhoea. When Mayor Fletcher learned of this he at once notified the prison lessees that on and after to-day no convicts would be allowed outside the walls until all the convicts were well, and the diseases which now prevailed in the penitentiary was driven out. In the event of the Mayor's order being violated, all the penitentiary officials will be re-arrested. The Legislature will be asked to appropriate money to carry on a test for the coma bacilli in the bodies of several of the dead convicts, as recommended by Chemist Curman, of St. Louis, who has just held examinations for arsenic, but failed to find any traces of that poison.

Dr. J. A. Dibrell, who has been treating the sick convicts, says that they have none of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, but on the contrary give every indication of choleraic diarrhoea.

Perhaps he is given a lathkey at that time. Perhaps his father trusts him to be his sister's escort upon little railway journeys. Perhaps he is allowed a voice in deciding family questions. Something is surely done to mark the change from little boyhood into young manhood.

### A CHINESE MAN.

He Ceases to Be a Boy When His Head is Shaved.

What is the most important event in the life of an American boy or a little English boy? asks the New York Ledger. Why, it is when he takes off his knicker-buckers and goes into long trousers, is it not? From that time he ceases to be a little boy merely, and begins to take on some of the cares and duties of a grown-up man.

Perhaps he is given a lathkey at that time. Perhaps his father trusts him to be his sister's escort upon little railway journeys. Perhaps he is allowed a voice in deciding family questions. Something is surely done to mark the change from little boyhood into young manhood.

That is the way with little boys in this part of the world.

But in China it is different. What do you suppose is done for a boy when he has reached the age when he is tired of kite flying and playing with Chinese toys? Why, his head is shaved and he is prepared for a queue!

The celebration of the event is a very important one in a Chinese household. All the friends and relatives are invited and are expected to give the boy a very nice present in money. The boy himself is elegantly dressed in silk robes, and is performed as sweet as fresh spices can make him. When all are assembled his father makes a speech, the relatives present him with the purse of money, and then the Chinese priest shaves the boy's head for a queue. And he is launched upon the world as a man. How different from the informal way the American boys go forth into the world, isn't it?

### THOUSANDS AT WORK.

Prospectors Strung Along the San Juan River for a Distance of 150 Miles.

DURANGO, Cal., Jan. 1.—The lites, who have spent many years mining in Utah, arrived here from Devil's Canyon this afternoon and returns tomorrow with supplies. He says fully 6,000 men were strung along the San Juan river for a distance of 150 miles, and that they are coming in at the rate of 300 per day from Green River, Utah, and as many through Durango. The Cable company has 2,000 men at work. There is no organized government and he predicts that a vigilance committee will soon be needed. The Navajo Indians are collecting along the border and threaten trouble, though so many men are on the ground that an outbreak would result disastrously to the Indians. So anxious are people to reach the new gold fields that the men started out tonight from this place, and a large party leaves early in the morning.

A new stock of linen letter paper ruled and unruled—just received. Call on the Post for neat job-work.