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MONEY NEEDED.

After the Holiday Recess Congress
May Be Compelled to Consider

Some Measure for the Relief of the Treasury—The Receipts From the Customs and Internal Revenue Fall Very Far Below Former Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Indications point to the probability that immediately after the holiday recess congress may be compelled to consider some measures for the relief of the treasury, even before the Hawaiian question and Wilson tariff bill are disposed of.

In his report to congress Secretary Carlisle's statement of the condition of the treasury was frank enough to make immediate action indispensable, but even his frankness has been outdone by the official statement published Thursday. The treasury balance has been carried down to \$58,014,000, of which \$52,024,750 was in gold and \$6,989,250 was currency. Moreover, the receipts of the treasury are constantly running down and there is absolutely no prospect of a change for the better.

The expenditures for December have so far exceeded the total receipts by \$3,290,000, making a total deficit for the first six months of the fiscal year about \$25,000,000.

The customs receipts for December, \$7,818,000, are the lowest for any month since 1893. The month's receipts will be little more than half of the customs receipts for last December. A loss of \$5,000,000 a month, if continued, must soon not only further invade, but exhaust the gold reserve.

The receipts from internal revenue taxes have also steadily decreased. Thus, for instance, the receipts from internal revenue for the month of December up to the present time have been only \$3,747,000, while the internal revenue receipts for the corresponding month for last year were \$14,843,336, showing a decrease in even internal revenue receipts of nearly 40 per cent.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that January payments are about to fall due. These include nearly \$6,000,000 of interest on 4 per cent bonds and Pacific railroad 6s. In addition, the quarterly payment of pensions, amounting to between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000, must be met. This lends emphasis to prophetic warning expressed by Secretary Carlisle in his recent report that unless some prompt measures were taken by congress pensioners and other creditors of the government might be subject to great inconvenience and delay.

All these elements go to show that the situation in the treasury department is one to which congress can not longer shut its eyes. Something must be done, and that immediately. It is, therefore, probable that congress will be urged to act at once upon the recommendation of Secretary Carlisle, looking to an issue of bonds and authorizing the secretary to issue certificates of indebtedness redeemable within one year.

There will be a meeting of the cabinet Friday, at which the propriety of a special message to congress will be considered, although with facts and figures already in the possession of the legislative branch of the government and after Secretary Carlisle's strong statement of the situation further action on the part of the executive would seem to be unnecessary.

Many democratic members cling to their objection to increasing the interest-bearing debt of the government during a democratic administration. They will be aided in their opposition by the populists, who will renew their familiar cry that a bond issue will merely inure to the benefit of the national banks and of financial centers of the east. Mr. Cleveland will exert all his influence to club recalcitrant democrats into submission.

BOTH UNDER ARREST.

Corbett and Mitchell Brought Into Court Charged With Arranging a Prize Fight. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 29.—Deputy Sheriff W. D. Venzant served the warrant on Charley Mitchell at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and took the pugilist into custody.

Billy Thompson, J. E. T. Bowden and Jack Foran accompanied Mitchell in a carriage to the courthouse, where he was arraigned before County Judge Baker and pleaded not guilty.

Corbett did not come up from Mayport on the morning train, as expected, but will probably reach here on a later train, in company with a deputy sheriff.

Judge Baker committed Mitchell to the criminal court, which does not meet until next Wednesday, and the accused gave a bail bond signed by officers of the Duval Athletic club.

Likes White Men.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The will of Tommy Lafon, the wealthy Negro who died here a few days ago, has been probated. Lafon's fortune is estimated at \$500,000. He bequeathed to charitable or educational purposes \$214,000. Most of the institutions endowed by him are exclusively for whites.

Read His Own Obituary.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 29.—The obituary of Warren Ladd, one of the best known citizens of this city and father of ex-Gov. Ladd, of Rhode Island, was published Thursday to the extent of a column. It was a mistake, and Mr. Ladd has the privilege of reading his own obituary.

A Jeweler's Clerk Film-Flamed.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 29.—A few days ago a man went into Pauls, Reps & Co.'s jeweler's store, laid down \$20 and asked for a gold watch, he said he had arranged with the proprietor to purchase on installments, paying \$5.50 down. While the clerk was getting the contract the man exchanged his bill for a ten. The clerk gave him the watch, valued at \$20, and change for the \$20 note. Thursday, Chief of Police Heaton arrested C. A. Morrison, of Riverside, charged with being the film-flamer. The watch was found on him. It is thought he is an experienced crook.

Turkish Press Gagged.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times refers to the new press law in Constantinople as designed to prevent the appearance even of the most insignificant facts in foreign newspapers, if these facts are to the prejudice to the sultans.

INCOME TAX.

Secretary Carlisle's Scheme to Tax Investments, Bonds, Etc.,

Favored by Most of the Members—If the Tax on Individual Income Be Adopted, an Effort Will Be Made to Graduate It in Favor of Heads of Families.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The ways and means committee meets Monday to consider the income tax schedule. Most members favor Secretary Carlisle's scheme to tax investments, bonds, stocks and securities. If the tax on individual incomes be adopted, an effort will be made to graduate it in such a way that it will fall less heavily on heads of families than upon those who have only themselves to support. In other words the man with a family will pay a smaller tax on a given income according to the number of those dependent upon him, than a single man who has no family responsibilities.

At the meeting Monday evening the majority of the committee will be able to determine from the data at hand the amount of income on which it should be levied. Members of the committee who are not in favor of an income tax say \$15,000,000 can be raised by taxing bonds and stocks of corporations, etc., thus rendering a tax on incomes unnecessary.

Mr. Wilson, of the ways and means committee, has had prepared a statement showing the quantities and values of imported merchandise for 1892 and 1893, also rates of duty and duties paid for these years, together with rates contemplated in his bill, and has estimated the revenue to be produced under his bill based on like productions. The duty under the McKinley bill was \$173,093,409. The duty estimated under the bill for a like period was \$107,690,170. The total duty received under the McKinley law in 1893 was \$298,473,400. Under the Wilson bill it would be \$122,663,668.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Sensational Charges Made Against the Present Receivers of the Road.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—A highly sensational turn was given to the Northern Pacific railroad receivership situation Thursday when Hon. Silas W. Pettit, of Philadelphia, the general counsel of the corporation, appeared before Judge Jenkins in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and filed a petition for removal of the present receivers, Messrs. Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and Henry C. Rouse, and for the appointment of other receivers in their places.

The petition is exceedingly voluminous, covering 200 typewritten pages of legal cap. It makes serious sensational charges against Receiver and ex-President Thomas F. Oakes, Henry Villard and R. G. Holston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, at the instance of which company the bill for a receiver was filed.

ASTONISHING frauds are charged in the petition, the interest-bearing debt having been increased \$60,000,000, much of which, it is charged, went into the pockets of the directors. Worthless branch roads, it is said, were purchased for preposterous prices, and the enormous profits divided among the looters. Bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 were frittered away.

A GENERAL ROW

In a Kentucky Town Four Men Badly Wounded.

PINE HILL, Ky., Dec. 29.—In a general fight here Thursday four men were wounded. Ben Pike received a hundred bird shot in his breast and arms. Isaac Mial was shot through the right breast, the ball passing out at the back. He died soon after.

John Mullins, a peace-maker, was shot below the knee, and in walking around both bones gave way.

Another of the Mial boys was wounded. All the participants are wounded and unable to attend court. There is a woman in the case.

Battle in Honduras.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A special from San Salvador says a battle is reported to have been fought between Honduran troops and rebels. The latter are said to have been compelled to retreat on Somotilla. Another report has been received of a battle between Nicaraguan and Honduran forces, in which it is stated that thirty-one were killed on both sides, an army under Bonilla having invaded Honduras.

Turpin Case Again.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Half of Gallatin's citizens have been subpoenaed to Lebanon as witnesses in the third trial of Capt. E. B. Turpin for the murder of W. M. Carter on the streets of Gallatin in February, 1892. A change of venue was granted to Lebanon, because of prejudice in this county. The case has been continued by the state until the January term.

Constable and Negro Kill Each Other.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 29.—Constables Blanton and Jackson went to the house of a Negro named Henry Palmer in search of whiskey. He resisted a search and shot Blanton in the stomach, inflicting a probably mortal wound. Blanton returned the fire, blowing the Negro's brains out. The people are very much excited over the affair.

A Slave's Bequest.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Harriet Hayden, at one time a slave, died recently in Kentucky, leaving an estate valued at \$5,000, which she directed be invested to fund a free scholarship for young colored men at Harvard. By the terms of the bequest the study of medicine will be the one chosen.

Maybe It Comes Too Late.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—C. O. Rosengarth, of this city, is heir to \$25,000 left by an uncle who recently died in Germany. Mr. Rosengarth is lying critically ill.

Gladstone's Birth-Day.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Friday is Gladstone's birth-day, and he will be 84 years of age. Although at times ill, he maintains unusual robustness and works as hard as prime minister as many men but half his age. He has been in the service of his country for exactly 60 years.

LAZY LOAFERS.

Chicago to Rid Itself of Its Dishonest Beggar-Honest Men Will Soon Be Given a Chance to Labor for Food.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Chicago will soon be rid of its dishonest beggars and thieves. The last of the free soup-houses which flourished so notoriously for a while was closed Wednesday against them. Honest men will soon be given an opportunity to labor for food and clothing, but the loafer who says he is hungry and will not work is to be summarily dealt with. Chief of Police Brennan has decided to take care of him, and he will either work voluntarily or break stone for the city without pay.

This is the programme mapped out by the relief committee, which has been taking care of the unemployed, and Chief Brennan. The money spent wisely on the lazy, the relief committee hopes, will be diverted to the proper channels for relieving poor families and deserving men. It is not unlikely when the cleaning out begins, the chopper "give-me-a-few-pennies-for-a-night's-lodging" lad, whose pockets are stuffed with cigarettes, will be properly cared for.

The relief committee, which has been so active in caring for the unfortunate, has reached the conclusion that it is time to call a halt on promiscuous giving. The committee will Wednesday render it impossible for loafers to secure food for nothing. A short time ago Chief Brennan was conferred with by the committee, and he readily fell in with their plans for ridding the city of professional beggars in the guise of men out of employment.

A stone pile in connection with the Bridewell will be put in operation just as soon as the relief committee, which is now thoroughly organized, has sifted the deserving from the undeserving. The lazy vagrants will be arrested and put to work on the stone pile, and their only method to escape this treatment will be to leave the city.

Every day of the relief work has demonstrated that the well advertised plans of Chicago to take care of its homeless brought throngs of tramps here from other cities. The free soup business was a great card. As soon, however, as it came more directly under the management of men experienced in dealing with the distribution of alms it was discovered how the good people of Chicago were being imposed upon. Mr. Harvey estimates that only 25 per cent out of the thousands originally fed at those houses were worthy of charity; the other 75 per cent were merely free lunch seekers who would rather beg than work.

As an indication how the lines are being drawn on the free-soup entertainment, most of the places where it was given have changed their policy. The Lakeside Kitchen, at the foot of Randolph street, which used to feed 2,000 persons daily without imposing any condition, have reduced the number of those who were wont to eat there to 450 daily. This was brought about by the labor test. The applicants are given one meal and told to apply for work to the labor committee. Three hours work a day entitles them to two meals and lodging, which are punched on the ticket.

The same test applied to the place at No. 107 Desplaines street reduced the number of daily boarders from 300 to 150. These 150 are willing to work, and are taken care of. The free soup house at No. 957 North Halsted street and the one at No. 778 South Halsted street have each been changed to work places.

The free soup house at No. 66 Pacific avenue, which fed without cost fifteen hundred men, will have the working test applied. This leaves Harry Munroe's Pacific Garden mission at No. 100 Van Buren street, where a bowl of soup and a chair to sleep in are furnished for a penny. This is regarded as being so cheap that Mr. Munroe will soon find his place overrun with tramps pure and simple.

An additional feature in favor of the man who wants to work will be added by the relief committee to-day. For every hour a man works over three he will be given a check good for 10 cents to be applied to clothing. Many of the men who begin earning their meals are without stockings, and the shoes of some are worn to the uppers. The 10-cent cards will enable them to secure both shoes and stockings, and, in time, clean clothes, so that they will be able to present themselves for respectable positions.

AGED WOMAN MURDERED.

Wealthy Mrs. Elizabeth Petty Found Dead in Her Filthy Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth Petty, aged 65 years, who lived alone in a frame house at No. 79 Commerce street, was found murdered in the house Wednesday morning. She had led a solitary life for many years, and was considered insane.

Mrs. Petty was a miser, and was thought to be immensely rich. The murder is one of the foulest committed in this city for years, and there is not the slightest doubt that robbery was the object of the crime.

The bodies of four dead cats were found dead on the dining-room table covered with a piece of old carpet. The old woman always had a large number of cats in the house, and she used to say when alive that she "put money around the floor so that the animals could go and get their dinners at the butcher's."

Personal Notice to Be Tested. ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—Superintendent Hoskins, of the Twin City railroad, will be arrested for the purpose of testing the personal liability law. This law, passed last winter, prohibits corporations or individuals from refusing to employ members of labor organizations.

The Conchita Trial. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Police Capt. Schuetler, as a witness in the Conchita case Wednesday, told of the condition of the Conchita cottage and gave otherwise practically the same testimony as at the former trial.

Three New Yorkers Attempted Suicide. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Three men, Louis Becker, a shipbroker, Max Simon, a carter, and Charles Harris, a clerk, attempted suicide Wednesday morning. They form part of the city's great army of destitute unemployed and sought death as a relief from their sufferings.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Foreign Relations Committee Investigates Hawaiian Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations, which was charged with the inquiry into the events leading up to the revolution in Hawaii, the installation of the provisional government and the conduct of the executive branch of this government in the matter, met promptly at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at the capitol.

Within a few moments after calling the subcommittee to order a stenographer was introduced by the chairman, and having satisfied the senators of his ability not only to report the proceedings, but also to observe strict secrecy as to what happened in the committee-room, he was installed in office and given a place at the side of the table.

With a view to informing the subcommittee of the exact scope of the inquiry, as defined by the senate, the chairman then caused to be read the resolution upon which it will proceed. The full text is as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations shall inquire and report whether any, and if any what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii, and to this end said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses.

While the resolution was being read there were two gentlemen in waiting in the anteroom. They were present in response to an intimation from some of the members of the subcommittee that they might be called upon for statements Wednesday.

It had hardly seemed possible Tuesday that the committee should progress so rapidly with the work in hand as to be able to take testimony so soon. When it was found that at least two witnesses stood ready to respond at any moment, they were requested to be present.

They were Rev. O. P. Emerson and Surveyor General Alexander, both citizens of Hawaii and both believed to be in strong sympathy with the provisional cause. Rev. O. P. Emerson is a native of Hawaii, but was educated in the United States. He is at present secretary of the Hawaiian board of missions. Mr. Alexander has been in Washington for a few weeks past and has been stopping temporarily at the Hawaiian legation here.

Mr. Emerson was the first witness called, and in answer to the call he disappeared behind the closed and guarded doors of the inner room. Mr. Emerson intends to stop in Washington only a few days, and it was with a view to his accommodation that the subcommittee decided to hear his statement Wednesday.

Mr. Emerson is about 45 years of age and told the subcommittee that he had spent nearly all the years of his life on the Hawaiian islands. He was well acquainted with the king and described the events of the overthrow of the monarchy. He was in Honolulu during the revolution and told the committee of the events attending it, of which he said he was an eye witness.

It is said that Mr. Emerson's picture of the scene was quite graphic and his views were expressed with all the vigor of a man who believed what he was saying. He is said to have testified that there were threats of harm to individuals and that the people were fearful of attempted outrage and in consternation.

For this reason and for the purpose of protecting Americans and their property, Mr. Emerson said the United States marines and sailors were brought ashore. He was positive they took no part in the overthrow of the Queen and lent no aid to the men who established the provisional government.

Mr. Emerson has a personal acquaintance with the men at the head of the existing government, and paid them a high tribute as men of honor and integrity. He remained in Hawaii until after the departure of Mr. Blount, coming to the United States in order to attend the religious congress of the World's fair. He left the islands a little before the arrival of Minister Willis.

MUNICIPAL SHORTAGE.

Over \$5,000,000 Stolen From the Chicago City Treasury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The last official act of George H. Swift in his capacity as acting mayor, before the inauguration of Mayor Hopkins Wednesday night, was to present to the council a report of Expert Accountant Kingwill, who has been working on the books of the controller's office since Mr. Swift began his short reign. The report, while incomplete, owing to lack of time, shows an even greater deficit than first reported.

The total shortage in general fund is placed at \$2,727,914.01, while the water fund, which has been anticipated by the issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds, is short \$367,674.64.

Alderman Swift was asked after the meeting whether the investigation showed any signs of fraud. He smiled and, with a peculiar twinkle in his eye said: "Well, I don't know as I am prepared to say, but it looks very peculiar to say the least. It's poor business anyway." He said the investigation had been carried back about three years. As the last administration before Mayor Harrison was republican it is hard to say what will be done.

Danjon's Case Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Joseph Danjon, the letter-writing crank who sent epistles to Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Mills and prominent public men, was to have been arraigned in the police court Wednesday morning, but there was some delay in preparing the warrants and the case went over.

It has been decided by the prosecuting attorney to prosecute Danjon on two separate charges, one of forging the name of his father to a postal note or order, and the other of sending threatening and scandalous matter on postal cards or on the outside of envelopes through the mails.

Algeri Wouldn't Talk.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—The Associated Press representative called on Gov. Altgeld Friday evening and asked him his opinion as to the verdict in the Prendergast case. The governor replied: "I know nothing about the case, except what I have read in the newspapers, and, therefore, can not give any opinion on the verdict."

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The longest swim ever made in the rough sea was by Samuel Brock, a Yarmouth fisherman, on October 4, 1835. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked, and he swam seventeen miles in seven and one-half hours through a strong gale.

In the Kansas building at the exposition is a banner made in 1835 by the pupils of the Lombard school for the Lincoln-Douglas campaign; a spinning wheel made in 1630; a chair that came over in the Mayflower, and a flag made in 1776 and carried at Plattsburg in 1813.

A New England firm is introducing an automatic gas lighter for street lamps, which works on the principle of an eight-day clock. It is explained that the only attention the lighter requires is a weekly winding of the clock movement, and that it lights the lamp at the required time and extinguishes it at daybreak.

"Frost torches," composed of long stakes saturated with kerosene, were set up, fifty to the acre, in buckwheat fields on Hickory Hill, Saratoga county, N. Y., during a recent cold snap. Every farmer who tried the "frost torches" saved his crops; on other farms where they were not used, much damage was done by the cold.

The other day some Luzerne, New York, lads who had visited a country fair and seen a balloon ascension attempted to duplicate the novelty. While their parents were absent from home one climbed to the roof and put a big paper bag over the chimney. To inflate this bag the other boy placed a lot of kerosene-soaked powder in the stove and "touched it off." The house was insured for \$300, and the criminal clause had been omitted.

Large beds of oysters have been discovered in the Pacific waters of Alaska. It had been thought that the water was too cool, but there are places where it is warmed by the Japan current which modifies the temperature of the Pacific coast more than the gulf stream does that of the Atlantic coast. The Alaskan oysters are pronounced a very superior variety, much better than the small oysters grown near the coast of California.—American Cultivator.

Excellency is now applied to ambassadors. It was formerly a royal title and during the middle ages princes were sometimes put to death for treason because they assumed this title. It was first bestowed only on the ambassadors of monarchs and denied to those of a republic, but in the seventeenth century, Venice, after an immense amount of correspondence, succeeded in obtaining it for her ambassadors, and since then it is applied to all envoys.

The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts is to decide whether a creditor who invades a debtor's bedroom and wakes him up early in the morning in order to present his bill is guilty of an assault. The aggravating party is the dispute is a milkman and the aggrieved person is his customer, who says that he forbade the milkman to invade his privacy, and was awakened by being shaken by the shoulder when suffering from a severe headache. The lower court entered judgment for the milkman and the plaintiff appealed to the full bench of the supreme court.

Several wild turkeys that had a love for swallowing shining particles that had been shot by a hunter on one of the branches near San Diego, Tex., netted him quite a handsome sum in gold, which he found in their craws, that they had picked up. In South Africa ostriches have been successfully employed in finding gold deposits. A drove of the birds are turned loose to feed in the territory where the precious metal is supposed to exist. They are then given an emetic and the ejecta carefully examined for nuggets, and if any are found the trail of the bird is followed until the diggings are discovered.

How time is passing in all parts of the world is the interesting story which every day was told by twenty-two clocks in the terminal building of the world's fair. These clocks have been set up by an enterprising New York clock company and are every day inspected by hundreds of curious visitors. The records made show that when it is 1:30 in New York, Chicago timekeepers say 12:30; Paris, 6:30; London, 6:50; San Francisco, 10:30; Buenos Ayres, 2:30; Santiago, 1:45; Hoboken, 4:10; Sydney, 4:10; Yokohama, 8:45; Hong Kong, 2:06; Bombay, 11:30; Mecca, 9:10; Jerusalem, 9:05; St. Petersburg, 9:50; Cairo, 8:55; Rome, 7:20; Madrid, 6:15, and so on.

Coin collectors have long appreciated the difficulty of making a complete collection of American specimens. The United States coinage of 1793 is very rare and a dollar of the year 1793 has often sold for as much as \$100. A 1790 half-cent is so rare as to sell readily for \$15, and a half dollar of the same year is worth sixty times its original value. While the half-cent of 1804 is common enough, all the other coins of that year are rare, the dollar of that particular date being the rarest of all American coins. Only eight are known to exist out of the 19,570 that were coined. The lowest price that one of these now changes hands for is \$300.

A great international concert at Festival hall was an attraction arranged by the world's fair managers. Irish vocalists and harp-players came from Blarney castle; a trio of Swiss yodelers and a player on the eight-foot Alpine horn; a company of Javanese musicians with their curious instruments and Col. Slinney's troupe of Chinese actors and jugglers entertained the audience in turn. The Indians invited to take part had partaken so freely of "fire-water" that they were not presentable, and the brothers from Dahomey decided to stay at home and gather in gate-money. About eight thousand people were in the audience.

The varieties of sleigh bells this season will be larger than ever and manufacturers cater more to luxurious tastes. As one can now pay \$50 or more for a whip, so can he give \$40 for a body strap of bells. For that he can get a strap covered with Alaska seal-skin, with sixty silver, brass, gold or nickel bells, the metal not being, of course, so precious as the names indicate. Somewhat cheaper straps are made of beaver or mink, wool seal, kangaroo, ooze calf or Persian lamb. Or if the pleasure-seeker wishes, he can imitate the tastes of the Russian, the Laplander or the Tartar. In foxtail plumes he can find the upright, the drooping and the hanging plumes, or some elegant horse hair plumes, for \$20 per pair.

TO DIE.

The Jury Finds Assassin Prendergast Guilty, and They Recommend That the Prisoner Be Hanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Attorney Trude resumed his closing argument for the prosecution in the Prendergast trial Friday. He referred to Henry George, the apostle of single tax, in a manner not altogether complimentary. "I was delicious with joy," said Mr. Trude, "when I heard that Mr. Wade intended to put Henry George on the witness stand. I wish they had brought him here; he is the most migratory and pestilential paranoiac of all."

Judge Lrentano began his charge to the jury at 10 o'clock. During the course of it he said that if the jury believed beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner was capable of choosing to commit or not to commit the act he should be found guilty even though they believed he was not at the time perfectly sane. Sanity is an ingredient of crime, the court continued, and if the jury entertained a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's sanity he should be acquitted.

The court then instructed the jury as to the various forms of verdicts, and the twelve men filed out to decide the fate of the prisoner.

The jury returned into court at 2:28 p. m. with a verdict of guilty, and recommending that the prisoner be hanged.

The mother of the prisoner did not trust herself to remain in court to hear the result of the trial, but lingered around the corridors waiting for the first news to come from the courtroom. When it came, an instant after the verdict was rendered, she tottered away, clinging to the banister for support as she descended the stairs and struggled through the excited crowd thronging the approach to the courtroom. John Prendergast, the prisoner's brother, if he was in the courtroom, left without attracting attention.

Mr. Trude and his associate, Mr. Tood, were heartily congratulated by all who could get near them. Preston Harrison, being one of the first to reach the side of Mr. Trude, thanked him for his efforts.

Prendergast was led away to his cell in the jail and Bailiff Becker was detailed to stay with him. The prisoner refused to see anyone, and as soon as he reached the cell threw himself face downwards on his bunk and would not gratify the curiosity of the crowd that gathered around the spot from which a view of the interior of his cell could be had by looking up.

SAVED BY ALTGELD.

In This Case It Is Probable the Right Thing Has Been Done.