

# THE CHOSEN.

## Gen. John Bidwell, of California, for President.

## J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, Selected as the Candidate for Vice-President.

### The Result of the National Prohibition Convention—Hours of Angry Discussion Over the Platform—The Session Lasts Until After Midnight.

#### Second Day.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m.

The proceedings opened with a song by the Silver Lake quartet. Their music was greeted with applause. Then Rev. J. C. Quinn, of Fremont, Neb., offered a brief prayer.

Chairman Ritter stepped forward and announced the appointment of Gen. R. G. Stevens as postmaster. Then Mr. Ritter asked for an immediate adjustment of the complaint that some of those wearing badges are not delegates, and said that the sergeant-at-arms would be expected to do his duty. With an appeal for order, Col. Ritter closed.

Secretary Small then read a resolution introduced by Mr. Gibbs, of Virginia.

This resolution was a slap at Mrs. Gougar, whose address last night made the southern delegates sore when she referred to that nation's block. Gibbs' resolution asked that in view of the fact that the war is over the speakers before the convention be requested to refrain from such illustrations as might hurt the feelings of the southerners.

A delegate made the point that under the rules all resolutions must go to the committee on resolutions. By an overwhelming vote the rules were suspended to admit of the consideration of the matter by the convention.

Just then came cries of "Platform, platform," but they were still.

Mr. Gibbs then explained that he had no ill-feeling against any one in the convention, but he believed in "letting the dead bury its dead." "In the name of the southern people," he said, "I want to ask what have I, a young man, to do with the war? We should conduct this party for the perpetuation of our high principles, and, gentlemen, I ask, 'Let us have peace.'"

This was greeted with great applause. At the close of his address a delegate rose and proposed the singing of "Hallelujah to the Lord." Immediately the body of delegates rose to their feet and waved flags and handkerchiefs the grand notes of the hymn of brotherly love rolled out in vast volume.

Col. Bain, of Kentucky, moved the previous question. This was carried. The question was then on the resolution of "Drunk is a foe of civilization." It was almost unanimously adopted. A request was then read from officers of the White Ribbon order that Miss Willard be invited to address the convention a few moments. A committee was appointed to escort Miss Willard to the platform. A telegram was read from Mrs. C. H. G. Gougar, of Virginia, in which she asked that the convention be held in the city of Maysville, Ky. A telegram was read from California requesting the nomination of Gen. Bidwell.



GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL.

A motion was here made that when the convention adjourned it adjourn until 2 p. m. The motion prevailed.

Miss Willard's appearance on the platform was greeted with cheers. She was introduced by the chairman as the queen of the prohibition party. She launched at once into the midst of the fusion question. She had never written a line favoring a fusion in which the prohibition party should give up a jot of their principles.

Because a thousand prohibitionists here, there is hope of a near approach to the millennium. She predicted that the time would come when the Farmers' Alliance, the People's party and other reform organizations would combine in the with the prohibitionists. The other organizations are better posted on economic questions and the prohibitionists on the moral issue. It would dry many a tear if a satisfactory union could be effected. As Miss Willard withdrew she was presented with a bouquet from the women of the W. C. T. U.

Chairman Dickie then stated the need of money for the cause, and appointed a dozen or more deputies to stand all over the hall and catch the names of those who pledged to give money. Pledges to the amount of \$20,000 were soon secured.

The committee on platform, not being ready to report the convention adjourned until this afternoon.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the prohibition convention, to the surprise of everybody, the platform committee was ready to report. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, made a statement that there was a majority and minority report.

Here is an abstract of the majority report. After depicting the evils of the drink traffic to the nation and the home, the resolutions condemn all efforts at regulation by license as "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy."

Entire suppression of the manufacture and sale of liquor is insisted upon.

Other provisions of the platform are:

No denial of the right of suffrage on account of sex; the granting to laboring men of one day of rest in seven; arbitration in international difficulties; tariff only as a defense against foreign goods; government control of railroads and telegraph system; immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended. Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire land in the country, and the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land is favored. Mob violence is condemned.

The liberal pensioning of disabled soldiers and their widows and orphans is favored. Speculation in margins, and cornering of money and products and the formation of pool trusts should be suppressed.

The money of the country should be issued by the general government only, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded. No individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population. We favor the unlimited coinage of silver and gold. The appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools is opposed. The protest of the old parties against the admission of "moral suasion" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy; the old parties protest when out of power against infractions of civil service laws, and each, when in power, violates those laws in letter and spirit. Each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly trample to the money power. The democratic principle is the only principle which will no longer be treated by us as an issue between great and divergent principles of government, but as a mere catering to different sections.

We protest against interfering with the right

of suffrage in any way or attempting to improperly influence it.

When both reports were presented, a motion to lay the majority report on the table was badly beaten.

Each plank as read, was more or less loudly applauded, and the silver plank receiving special endorsement.

Mr. Wheeler read the minority report, which was as follows:

The minority, composed of almost half the members of the committee, offered the following as a substitute for the financial and silver and the tariff planks.

"The issuing of a national currency belongs to congress alone, as the representative of the sovereign power of the nation, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. The insufficient production of gold and the variance in the relative value of gold and silver render it impracticable to rely upon either gold or silver for a safe, sound and sufficient currency. We favor, therefore, the issue of legal-tender treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver bullion, on a plan similar to that now in force. \$100,000 of greenbacks on \$100,000 of gold reserve, and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. In the extension of this plan, rather than in the coinage of gold and silver, lies the solution of the monetary problems that are disturbing all nations."

"For the tariff plank the minority offered the following: 'Our tariff should be so levied as to furnish revenue for the needs of the government economically administered, relieving necessities used by the mass of the people for the benefit of labor, protecting American production and manufacturing against the competition of foreign nations. The details of our tariff laws having become the football of party politics to the great disturbance and damage of our protective industries and commerce, we believe that such details could be better adjusted by a tariff commission to recommend to congress duties to meet the wants of the government so graduated as to protect American labor against the competition of the world.'"

The following was offered by the minority as an additional plank to the platform:

"Declaring that the prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote nationality and insure the best welfare of our entire land."

The tariff plank offered by the minority was loudly applauded, but the applause was intermingled with numerous and loud cries of "No." There was applause of the currency plank, and there were cries of "No," but not so many as when the tariff plank offered by the minority was read.

A motion that the minority report lie on the table was lost.

The prohibition plank, the first taken up, was unanimously adopted, after a motion by Gustafson to make it read "Drunk is a foe of civilization," had been voted down. The woman's suffrage plank was adopted unanimously amid cheers.

The reading of the third plank offered by the majority of the committee, precipitated the ugliest fight of the day.

Ex-Gov. St. John was recognized—or afterward claimed to have been recognized—but his place was taken immediately by Prof. Dickie, who moved to lay on the table the free silver plank of the majority report, and all of the minority report.

The previous question was demanded on Mr. Thomas' motion, and Mr. Gustafson created amusement by making the unparliamentary motion to lay the previous question on the table. The previous question was sustained, and the vote was taken on adopting the minority report. The motion was lost by the vote, ayes 310, nays 327.

For the tariff plank a motion was made to substitute the resolution offered by the minority. The previous question was demanded and sustained, but St. John trippedly arose to a question of privilege and gave his office to his disorganizing friends with the remark: "The minority resolution is the worst kind of republican straddle, and has no place in a prohibition platform."

The motion to substitute the minority report was lost, and after the previous question had shut off all debate on Mrs. Gougar's motion to adopt the majority resolution, the resolution was adopted.

When the public education plank was reached there was much enthusiasm, and a delegate from Illinois, remarking that in his state "the little red school-house" is a living issue, moved to adopt it, and this was done unanimously and the sentiment given three rousing cheers.

The remaining planks were adopted without much opposition, but in complete confusion. When the last plank of the majority report had been reported, the resolution of the minority offered as a substitute to the platform reported, and inviting to fellowship all who believe in prohibition, no matter what their other political beliefs may be, was taken up. Laid on the table.

Mr. Lewis, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that the free coinage of gold and silver, but he was hissed, and his resolution was disregarded.

Dr. Evans offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we favor a liberal appropriation to be paid out of the treasury of the general government for the World's Columbian exposition, to be paid over only on condition that the sale of intoxicants is absolutely prohibited on the grounds, and that the exposition be closed on Sunday."

On motion of Mr. St. John the convention adjourned to 8:30 p. m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was introduced, as usual, with a liberal amount of vocal and instrumental music, after which Chairman Ritter announced that the business of the evening was the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. The call of states for presentation of candidates was about to be ordered when a delegate from Alabama suggested it might be appropriate to have a prayer. This was acted upon, and Rev. G. W. Hagans, of the church, Shelbyville, Ind., petitioned the Lord for guidance.

On the roll-call California was the first state with a candidate, and it was announced by a delegate that the presentation would be made by Ex-Gov. St. John, who took the platform for the purpose of endorsing and placing in nomination Gen. John Bidwell.

John Hepp, of Colorado, Wilnot Whitfield, of Iowa, Col. G. K. Bain, of Kentucky, Volney Couching, of Maine, Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, and others seconded the nomination of Gen. Bidwell.

When New York was called, Mr. Wardwell stated New York as delegation had no candidate, a majority of the delegates having decided to vote for Gen. Bidwell, but he asked that the courtesy be extended to Mr. Demorest's friends of permission to nominate him in New York's place. The request was granted, and John Lloyd Thomas, the last secretary of the National committee, took the platform to nominate W. Jennings Demorest, of New York.

For North Carolina one element seconded the nomination of Gen. Bidwell. The other element, through Mr. Grandison, a colored delegate, seconded the nomination of Mr. Demorest.

North Dakota seconded the nomination of Gen. Bidwell.

For Ohio L. P. Logan, of Alliance, nominated Gibson T. Stewart, of Norwalk, O.

A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Tallie Morgan, of Pennsylvania, and Sam Small, of Georgia, seconded the nomination of Demorest.

It was midnight when the voting began. It resulted as follows:

Bidwell, 360; Demorest, 129; Stewart, 179; Bassom, 3.

Frank J. Sibley, of Georgia, presented the name of Sam W. Small, of the same state.

Malcolm Smith, of Iowa, nominated Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky. Kansas seconded the nomination of Col. Bain, when the colored arose in his place in the delegation and absolutely refused to permit the use of his name.

W. Frank Tucker, of Maryland, presented the name of Joshua Levering, the millionaire coffee importer, of Baltimore. The band in the third gallery, played "Maryland, My Maryland," and started a boom for Levering. Capt. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, seconded Levering's nomination. Prof. Dickie performed a similar office for Levering, on behalf of the Michigan delegation. James P. Pickhorn, of Minnesota, nominated Dr. W. W. Satterly, of Minnesota.

Missouri, Montana and Nebraska seconded Levering's nomination. Robert S. White seconded the nomination of Small, and Mr. Logan, of Ohio, that of Prof. Satterly. South Dakota seconded the nomination of Levering.

James H. Dunn, of Wisconsin, speaking for Texas, nominated J. B. Cranfill, of Texas. Capt. Burt, of West Virginia, nominated Thomas R. Carskadon, of that state.

At the end of the call an Illinois delegate popped up to second the nomination of Levering while another delegate seconded the nomination of Cranfill.

Sam Small thanked the Georgia delegation for its kindness and withdrew his name.

A ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Cranfill, 416; Levering, 331; Satterly, 26; Carskadon, 19.

The total number of votes cast was 813, necessary to a choice of 407. Cranfill had enough to nominate, and, after a long argument on another question, he was declared the nominee, and his nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, the statement being made that the prohibitionists had been better treated in Cincinnati than anywhere else. Col. Ritter, and such others as the national committee might appoint, were authorized to notify candidates of their nomination. Oscar B. Hunter, chairman of the press committee, was given a vote of thanks for his kindness.

A resolution was offered by Gen. Stinson expressing the convention's disapproval of the action of certain hotels in refusing services to colored men. The resolution was howled down. After this action a colored delegate from Pennsylvania gave the party warning that it must stand with the colored men who stand by it. Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, a colored delegate, arose to a question of privilege, and said she had been insulted by hearing delegates near her calling members of her race "niggers."

Gen. Stinson's resolution was called up and adopted, and at 2:30 a. m. the convention adjourned.

## FOUR WERE DROWNED.

### Sad Ending to a New Orleans Pleasure Party's Trip.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—A skiff, containing a pleasure party of eight, visited the Deligny crevasse. A strong eddy capsized the boat, and notwithstanding assistance from the shore, the following four persons were drowned: Miss Anglo Lambert, Miss Amelia Lambert and Miss Julia Hymel, young ladies, ranging from 10 to 18 years of age, and young Hymel, a brother of the drowned girl, aged 14. Miss Hymel and her brother were from Donaldsonville, and the Misses Lambert lived in the vicinity. All were well connected socially.

## The College Men.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The inter-collegiate prohibition association was organized Thursday morning, some thirty colleges being represented. The plan of organization will be that of clubs in each college, these to be under a state organization. The officers of the new organization are: President, F. M. White, Ann Arbor, first vice-president, J. W. Dobbins, Oberlin. State vice-presidents: Illinois, George P. Hills; Indiana, J. L. Shroyer, Iowa, J. H. Hanson; Colorado, W. H. Iliff; Kentucky, Mrs. May Patterson; North Carolina, C. E. Gillespie; New York Law school, Robert A. Carey; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Augir, Ann Arbor.

### An Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In view of the fact—which is without precedent—that not a single general appropriation bill has yet been sent to the president, although the fiscal year expired Thursday, a joint resolution to continue the appropriations for the expenses of the government for fifteen days of the new fiscal year was passed by both houses of congress Thursday and sent to the president, who signed it.

### Attacked by a Viper.

ORLEANS, Ind., July 1.—Will Cates, a young man about twenty years of age, while cutting grass with a scythe near this place, was attacked by a huge spreading viper. In attempting to escape he ran into a mower, at work in the same field, and had one leg almost cut off. The wound is a very painful one and amputation may be necessary.

### Public Building on Private Property.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 1.—The U. S. circuit court decided Thursday that the property on which the court house is located, and on which \$150,000 of improvements have been put, did not belong to the city or county, but the title was vested in the heirs of John Young, after which the city was named.

## Ten Thousand Miners Will Strike.

ORVAY, Col., July 1.—Ten thousand miners in the San Juan district will strike July 1 against a reduction of wages agreed upon by the managers. People generally throughout this section are averse to any trouble with the miners, as it would be a great blow to business interests.

## A Colored Inspector.

MT. VERNON, O., July 1.—State Oil Inspector McElroy Thursday evening announced the appointment of F. H. Harding, of Marietta, as deputy oil inspector for that district. The appointee is a well-known colored barber, and is said to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

## Silver Vote Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A vote was to have been taken on the Morgan silver bill in the senate Friday but Thursday Senator McPherson broke up the agreement by repudiating the unanimous consent by which the arrangement was made Thursday. Mr. McPherson was not in the senate Wednesday.

## Declared Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—The special act of the legislature, authorizing Wayne county to issue bonds for a fund to secure the location of the Ohio Experimental station, was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, Thursday.

## Stevenson Going to Ohio.

ADA, O., July 1.—Hon. A. E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice-presidency, will address the graduating class of the Ohio normal university here July 31.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

Gathered by Telegraph From All Parts of the Country.

### The anti-option bill has gone over for a week without action.

Dr. J. A. Taulbee has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Compton, Ky.

William Maier, the Wheeling wife murderer under sentence of death, wrote a letter to a friend denying his guilt. He is ready to die.

At Hallsville, McDowell county, W. Va., Charles Hemminger shot and killed Thomas Hunter, a Negro, because he refused to dance.

The London Times says that Lord Pennington has written the following to a correspondent: "Sir—I love Gladstone, but hate his Irish policy."

A triangular chess match between J. H. Blackburne, Isadore Gunsberg and Emanuel Tasker will commence the first week in September at Belfast.

Further search of Grenier's apartments has brought to light many important documents, including a complete plan of a new French ironclad.

The London Standard's Berlin correspondent says that the town council of Munich has rejected a proposal to confer the freedom of the city upon Prince Bismarck.

In a published interview Ben Butler is reported to have said that if Gresham accepts the third party nomination he will make a respectable run, and the situation would be interesting.

"A friend of Senator Hill" is quoted as saying that Edward Murphy, the boss of Troy, may harmonize democratic differences in this state by going to the U. S. senate to succeed Frank Hiscock.

The assignment of L. A. Culver, president of the People's bank, of Logan, O., Tuesday afternoon, was followed an hour later by that of the People's bank. No statement of the assets and liabilities has been made public.

At the independent convention at Lincoln, Neb., John H. Powers and ex-Senator Van Wyck were chosen delegates-at-large to the national convention, and, after endorsing the St. Louis platform, the convention adjourned.

A telegram from the City of Mexico announces the safe arrival there of Otto Praeger, the young newspaper reporter, who set out to make the journey from San Antonio, Tex., to the Mexican capital on a bicycle. He made the trip of 1,800 miles in eighty-seven days.

Louis Roberts, of Richmond, Ind., who is insane, stands some chance of recovery. A year ago his skull was fractured by falling from a load of hay, Thursday a piece of his skull was removed, and a plant an inch long was found with numerous roots. It is thought to be the product of a hayseed.

Representative Cummings' bill to equalize the pay of letter-carriers was favorable reported to the house from the committee on post offices and post roads. The bill fixes the pay of letter-carriers in all cities where free delivery has been or may be established at \$600 for the first year, \$800 for the second year, \$1,000 for the third year and thereafter at \$1,200. The cost to the government per year by this proposed change will be \$1,657,950.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.

WHEAT—Winter patent, \$4.35@4.40; fancy, \$3.85@4.10; family, \$3.00@3.25; extra, \$2.50@2.75; low grade, \$1.85@2.15; spring patent, \$4.30@4.75; spring fancy, \$4.00@4.25; spring family, \$3.00@3.25; Hoop, \$4.30@4.40.

WHEAT—No. 1, \$4.30@4.40; No. 2, \$4.10@4.20; No. 3, \$3.90@4.00; No. 4, \$3.70@3.80; No. 5, \$3.50@3.60; No. 6, \$3.30@3.40; No. 7, \$3.10@3.20; No. 8, \$2.90@3.00; No. 9, \$2.70@2.80; No. 10, \$2.50@2.60; No. 11, \$2.30@2.40; No. 12, \$2.10@2.20.

COAL—No. 1 white, \$1.00@1.10; No. 2 white, \$0.90@1.00; No. 3 white, \$0.80@0.90; No. 4 white, \$0.70@0.80; No. 5 white, \$0.60@0.70; No. 6 white, \$0.50@0.60; No. 7 white, \$0.40@0.50; No. 8 white, \$0.30@0.40; No. 9 white, \$0.20@0.30; No. 10 white, \$0.10@0.20.

IRON—No. 1, \$1.00@1.10; No. 2, \$0.90@1.00; No. 3, \$0.80@0.90; No. 4, \$0.70@0.80; No. 5, \$0.60@0.70; No. 6, \$0.50@0.60; No. 7, \$0.40@0.50; No. 8, \$0.30@0.40; No. 9, \$0.20@0.30; No. 10, \$0.10@0.20.

STEEL—No. 1, \$1.00@1.10; No. 2, \$0.90@1.00; No. 3, \$0.80@0.90; No. 4, \$0.70@0.80; No. 5, \$0.60@0.70; No. 6, \$0.50@0.60; No. 7, \$0.40@0.50; No. 8, \$0.30@0.40; No. 9, \$0.20@0.30; No. 10, \$0.10@0.20.

CATTLE—Market steady and unchanged; no cash shipped to New York.

HOGS—Market firm and light; fair to best \$5.35@5.75; seven cars hogs shipped to New York.

SHEEP—Market slow at about yesterday prices.

BALETIMORE, July 1.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 red spot and the month, \$4.40@4.50; No. 1, \$4.40@4.50; August, \$4.40@4.50; October, \$4.40@4.50.

COAL—No. 1, \$1.00@1.10; No. 2, \$0.90@1.00; No. 3, \$0.80@0.90; No. 4, \$0.70@0.80; No. 5, \$0.60@0.70; No. 6, \$0.50@0.60; No. 7, \$0.40@0.50; No. 8, \$0.30@0.40; No. 9, \$0.20@0.30; No. 10, \$0.10@0.20.

IRON—No. 1, \$1.00@1.10; No. 2, \$0.90@1.00; No. 3, \$0.80@0.90; No. 4, \$0.70@0.80; No. 5, \$0.60@0.70; No. 6, \$0.50@0.60; No. 7, \$0.40@0.50; No. 8, \$0.30@0.40; No. 9, \$0.20@0.30; No. 10, \$0.10@0.20.

STEEL—No. 1, \$1.00@1.10; No. 2, \$0.90@1.00; No. 3, \$0.80@0.90; No. 4, \$0.70@0.80; No. 5, \$0.60@0.70; No. 6, \$0.50@0.60; No. 7, \$0.40@0.50; No. 8, \$0.30@0.40; No. 9, \$0.20@0.30; No. 10, \$0.10@0.20.

CHICAGO, July 1.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Cash quotations: Flour weaker, but not notably lower. No. 2 spring wheat, \$2.75@2.80; No. 3 spring wheat, \$2.65@2.70; No. 4 spring wheat, \$2.55@2.60; No. 5 spring wheat, \$2.45@2.50; No. 6 spring wheat, \$2.35@2.40; No. 7 spring wheat, \$2.25@2.30; No. 8 spring wheat, \$2.15@2.20; No. 9 spring wheat, \$2.05@2.10; No. 10 spring wheat, \$1.95@2.00; No. 11 spring wheat, \$1.85@1.90; No. 12 spring wheat, \$1.75@1.80.

WHEAT—Options dull and lower; cash firm with meager offerings; steamer No. 2 red in export elevator \$3.00; No. 2 red spot \$2.75@2.80; No. 2 red in export elevator \$2.75; No. 2 red in export elevator \$2.75.

COAL—Options weak; local car lots of No. 2 scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed in grain depot \$2.00; No. 3 high mixed and yellow do \$2.00; No. 2 mixed June \$2.00@2.10.

OATS—Spot steady; futures firm, but dull; No. 3 white \$2.00; No. 2 white \$1.90; No. 1 white \$1.80@1.90.

WHEAT—Active and lower; No. 2 cash \$2.75; No. 3 cash \$2.65; No. 4 cash \$2.55; No. 5 cash \$2.45; No. 6 cash \$2.35; No. 7 cash \$2.25; No. 8 cash \$2.15; No. 9 cash \$2.05; No. 10 cash \$1.95; No. 11 cash \$1.85; No. 12 cash \$1.75.

COAL—Active and easier; No. 2 cash \$2.00; No. 3 cash \$1.90; No. 4 cash \$1.80; No. 5 cash \$1.70; No. 6 cash \$1.60; No. 7 cash \$1.50; No. 8 cash \$1.40; No. 9 cash \$1.30; No. 10 cash \$1.20; No. 11 cash \$1.10; No. 12 cash \$1.00.

IRON—Quiet; No. 2 cash \$2.00; No. 3 cash \$1.90; No. 4 cash \$1.80; No. 5 cash \$1.70; No. 6 cash \$1.60; No. 7 cash \$1.50; No. 8 cash \$1.40; No. 9 cash \$1.30; No. 10 cash \$1.20; No. 11 cash \$1.10; No. 12 cash \$1.00.

STEEL—Quiet and steady; prime cash, \$7.00@7.25.

## AN ORDINANCE

### To License Peddling Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the City of Maysville.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Maysville, That it shall be unlawful for any traveling or itinerant person to offer for sale spectacles or eye-glasses within the limits of the city of Maysville without having first obtained a license as provided herein.

SEC. 2. Every traveling or itinerant person desiring to peddle or offer spectacles or eye-glasses in the city of Maysville shall, before doing so, obtain from the Mayor of said city a license so to do at \$25 per year to sell the said articles, and no license shall be issued for less than one year.

SEC. 3. Any person found guilty of violating section one of this ordinance shall be fined the sum of \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted in Council May 31, 1892.  
WILLIAM H. COX, President.  
MARTIN A. O'HARE, City Clerk.

## AN ORDINANCE

### To Prevent Tampering With Street Mail Boxes in the City of Maysville.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Maysville, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tamper with any of the street mail boxes, or to take or collect any mail matter therefrom. It shall also be unlawful for any person or persons wearing the carriers' uniform to open any mail carriers, to tamper with or collect mail from the boxes at other than the usual and regular collecting routes.

SEC. 2. It is further ordained, That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, to be collected and accounted for as other fines.

SEC. 3. It is further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Adopted in Council May 5th, 1892.  
WILLIAM H. COX, President.  
MARTIN O'HARE, City Clerk.

## AN ORDINANCE

### To Prevent Traveling or Itinerant Doctors from Practicing Medicine in the City of Maysville.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Maysville, That it shall be unlawful for any traveling or itinerant doctor to practice medicine in any of its branches within the limits of this city. To open an office for such purpose, or announce to the public in any other way an intention to practice medicine, shall be an offense within the meaning of this ordinance. Provided that nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as prohibiting any reputable physician or surgeon from any other place being called over to attend a patient, or in consultation with any reputable physician of this city.

SEC. 2. Any person convicted of the violation of provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each day so engaged in the practice of medicine.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage.

Adopted in Council May 5th, 1892.  
WILLIAM H. COX, President.  
MARTIN A. O'HARE, City Clerk.