

# A FUNERAL MASS.

Imposing Ceremonies Commemorative of the Murdered Empress of Austria.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS THE CELEBRANT.

The Ceremony Was Official in Character and Was Held in St. Matthew's Church, Washington.

The President and Members of His Cabinet, the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Countries and Members of the Army and Navy Attended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—An imposing funeral mass commemorative of the murdered Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was celebrated at St. Matthew's Catholic church Saturday, Cardinal Gibbons being the celebrant. The ceremony was official in character, under the auspices of the Austrian minister and among those in attendance were President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments in their brilliant diplomatic uniforms, representatives of the United States army, navy and supreme court, and a large gathering from private life. The Austrian minister, Mr. Von Hengelmüller, was attended by all the members of his staff,



CARDINAL GIBBONS

the military attaché, Baron Riedl, in the uniform of the Austrian imperial guard, and Capt. Rodier, naval attaché, in the uniform of the Austrian navy, acting as ushers. Minister Von Hengelmüller wore the striking costume of the Hungarian "Magnat," denoting high diplomatic rank. It was of sombre black, satin coat, knee breeches and high boots and a heavy black velvet coat hung from the left shoulder. His sword, scabbard and hilt was hid with windings of erape. As the carriages of the president and cabinet reached the church, Mr. Von Hengelmüller left his pew and met the president at the church door, escorting him to a pew at the front at the right of the chancel. With the president were Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Postmaster General Emory Smith and Acting Secretary Adeo. Back of them, as representatives of the army, sat two of the officers of Gen. Miles' staff, Col. Maus and Lieut. Col. Michler, in fatigue uniform, while the judiciary was represented by Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court. Many other officers of the state, war and navy departments, also were present. The diplomatic corps occupied pews opposite those of the United States government officials.

With the Austrian minister sat Ambassador Cambon, wearing the heavily gold-embroidered uniform of an officer of highest diplomatic rank, with a wide silk sash from shoulder to hip. He left his pew after the president and cabinet were seated, and crossing the aisle paid his respects to the president and cabinet officers. The German charge d'affaires, Baron Speck Von Sternberg, with the German military, naval and civil attaches, in full uniform, the minister of Switzerland, where the assassination of the empress occurred, and the representatives of Russia, Norway and Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, China, Japan, Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, Chili, most of them in court and diplomatic attire, were present. In the absence of the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote sent a large floral cross of white roses and carnations, which was in the middle of the chancel facing the congregation. The embassy was represented by Capt. Paget and Mr. Young.

The church interior was simply arranged for the occasion. Back of the chancel hung long crape draperies, covering the windows and darkening the altar. The pulpit was draped with heavy bands of crape. Cardinal Gibbons was assisted in the mass by a large number of priests and acolytes, the usual rich vestments being put aside for those of black and white. In his sermon the cardinal said a grievous crime had shocked the civilized world; the hand of an assassin had struck down an inoffending lady, the consort of an emperor of vast and historic regions. The crime had occurred, not when the empress was seated on her throne, amid pomp and majesty, which might have excited the passions of some fanatic, but while she was peacefully walking the street. "The man that strikes at the ruler of a nation is an enemy of social order," declared the cardinal. Public peace and tranquility depend upon the execution of the law, on the ruler or executive of a nation depends the execution of law, the maintenance of stable government. It behooves us, therefore, to uphold the head of the nation, whose person, as a ruler, is sacred. The cardinal paid a touching tribute to the beauty of character of the late empress, and asked that the prayers be given, not only for the repose of her soul, but also for the solace of the stricken emperor. Among all the tributes of sympathy which had gone to the emperor, he said, none had been more touching and gracious than that of the president of the United States. The cardinal recalled the world wide sympathy coming to the United States on the assassination of President Garfield, which, he said, leveled all partisanship in this country, bringing together democrats, republicans, administration men and anti-administration men in a common sorrow. Thus out of the blood of a martyred president was sown the seed of patriots, and the cardinal hoped that out of this last abhorrent tragedy would come also good lessons and good results.

The music following the mass was of a high order. Following the ceremony the president and his party returned to the white house.

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## REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

The Eminent Divine, of New York, Dies at the Home of His Sister in Bangor, County Down, Ireland.

BELFAST, Ireland, Sept. 19.—Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, died Saturday morning at Bangor, County Down, Ireland. Dr. Hall was on his annual visit to Europe. He died at his sister's residence. His health has been broken down for more than a year. He had hoped to return to New York shortly, and had already engaged passage on a steamer for himself and his wife.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dr. John Hall, who died Saturday in Ireland, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on July 31, 1829. He was of Scotch descent. When 13 years of age he entered Belfast college, and was repeatedly Hebrew prize man. In 1849 he was licensed to preach and at once engaged in labor as a missionary in



REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

the west of Ireland. He was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Armagh in 1852 and in 1858 was called to the Church of Mary's abbey (now Rutland square) in Dublin. He received from Queen Victoria the honorary appointment of commissioner of education for Ireland. In 1867 Dr. Hall was a delegate from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland to the Presbyterian church in the United States, and after his return to Ireland he received a call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church in New York. He accepted it and entered upon his labors in November, 1867.

A new church edifice was erected for Dr. Hall in 1875 at a cost of about \$1,000,000, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. He was selected chancellor of the University of the City of New York in 1882. His salary was understood to be \$20,000. In personal appearance Dr. Hall was a remarkable man. He was a man of commanding figure, with massive head, strong face, florid complexion and rather stern expression, clean shaven and with the slight stoop of a student. His sermons were almost entirely doctrinal. Sometimes, but not often, he dealt with the topics of the day. He had a smooth and forceful delivery.

Dreyfus Case to Be Submitted. PARIS, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the cabinet ministers Saturday it was decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to a commission to be selected by the minister of justice, M. Sarrien. The minister for war, Gen. Zerindin, and the minister of public works, Senator Tillaye, left before the council adjourned, which is interpreted as meaning that they do not agree with their colleagues in this matter and that they intend to resign.

Gen. Turlinden the minister for war, has tendered his resignation.

Demand That Mussulmans Be Disarmed. CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 19.—Adm. Noel, the British naval commander here, Friday evening handed Edehem Pasha, the Turkish governor, a demand for the disarmament of the Mussulman population. The pasha is awaiting the instructions of the Turkish government on the subject.

Social Democracy Selects a Site. SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 19.—The Social Democracy of America has selected a body of land in western Washington and will establish its first colony within 30 days. The exact location will not be divulged for a while, as the negotiations are not sufficiently advanced.

# THE YELLOW JACK

Two Cases in One Family Are Reported at Oxford, Miss., by Dr. Gant.

## OTHER SUSPICIOUS CASES REPORTED.

An Expert to Be Sent to Raymond, Miss., to Diagnose a Suspicious Case of Sickness There.

Each Northbound Train From Jackson, Miss., Carries a Load of Refugees—The Infection in Lafayette County, Miss., About Run Its Course.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Advices from the south Sunday night indicated no material change in the yellow fever situation since Saturday night's report. Following is a resume of the reports received: Dr. Gant arrived at Oxford, Miss., Sunday, and after looking into the two cases of fever in the Jumper family said they were undoubtedly yellow fever. He also located several suspicious cases in the family of L. N. Wood. Oxford physicians do not agree with the board of health expert, they claiming that the cases are a malignant type of malarial fever. Dr. Price, of Raymond, Miss., reports that he has a patient who is suspiciously ill. An expert will be sent there Monday to diagnose the case. The investigation of the suspicious cases in Jackson continues and all suspects so far have been discharged. The patient, Manley, was resting easily Sunday night, but shows symptoms of black vomit. Each northbound train from the city carries a coach load of refugees. Dr. Murray declares that there is no fever at Pontotoc. Inspector Gant has investigated Water Valley and wires that there is no fever in the place. The infection in Lafayette county has about run its course and most of the patients are convalescent. One new case is reported from Taylors and three from Orwood Sunday. The general situation throughout Mississippi seems reassuring. The situation at New Orleans is unchanged.

## WINNIE DAVIS DEAD.

The Daughter of the Confederacy Succumbs to Malarial Troubles—Sick for Several Weeks.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 19.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon Sunday at the Rockingham hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the Pier's social season. She had been ill for several weeks, and a fortnight ago her condition became very serious so that consultations of physicians were deemed necessary, but frequent rallies gave renewed hope that she would ultimately recover. Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," was born in the confederate executive mansion, at Richmond, Va., in 1863. She was educated principally at home, owing to the trouble surrounding her father and the publicity which attended all movements of the Davis family.

## VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Great Streams of Lava Are Spreading in Every Direction in a Most Threatening Manner.

NAPLES, Sept. 19.—A state of gloomy apprehension prevails among the population regarding the eruption of Vesuvius, which is hourly becoming more active and menacing. Streams of lava are spreading in every direction. The most threatening one flows through the Vedrino valley, which is almost filled. The observatory, which originally stood at a height of 610 meters, is now only 27 meters above the sea level, owing to the sinking of the ground. Seven new craters have formed around the central one and this has not tended to diminish the fears formerly felt, which were based upon the eruption of stones and scoria, similar to that which occurred in 1872.

## Charged With Forgery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A. F. R. Crofton returned from the Klondike rich, met his wife and baby at the Great Northern hotel, and one hour later was arrested by city detectives on the charge of forging a draft on the First national bank for \$1,250 three years ago. Shortly after the alleged forgery Crofton went to Alaska and struck it rich. He is now worth many times over the amount involved.

## The Sixth Infantry Coming.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The 6th infantry left Montauk Saturday morning on the transport Chester for Jersey City, whence the soldiers will start for Cincinnati. It is scheduled to arrive in Cincinnati Monday.

## Gen. Schofield Will Not Serve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—After a half hour's conference with the president Saturday Gen. Schofield announced that he would not serve as a member of the committee to investigate the conduct of the war.

## The Giants Defeat the Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The New Yorks defeated the Brooklyn Sunday, score: New York 7, Brooklyn 4.

# THE PHILIPPINES.

Archbishop Dozal Hopes That the Islands Will Not Remain Under Spanish Rule.

## MUCH BLOODSHED WOULD RESULT.

The Archbishop Also Expresses the Hope That They Would Not Remain Absolutely Free.

Incessant Strife and a Lapse Into Barbarism and Natural Indolence of Tropical Races Would Take Place—Prefer to Be American Subjects.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—In an interview here with Archbishop Dozal of the Philippine Islands, said: "I earnestly hope the islands will not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible until after years of the most cruel warfare."

He also expressed the hope that the islands would not become absolutely independent, because it was certain that dissensions would occur which would result in incessant strife and a lapse into barbarism and the natural indolence of the tropical race. The only hope, the archbishop declared, was that a strong western power would intervene now. Delay was dangerous, because the people are intoxicated, vainglorious and restless.

He said it was undeniable that the religious orders must go, because the whole people had determined to abolish them, now that they were able to render their retention impossible. He lay the chief blame upon the Dominicans, Augustines and Franciscan recitans, the richest orders, and next upon the Benedictines and Capuchians, which are of less importance. The Jesuits, Archbishop Dozal says, are comparatively blameless. He added that the rival orders quarrel among themselves, intrigue, act unworthily and slander their opponents, thus increasing their general disfavor.

The provinciales, who are approximately equivalent to archdeacons, are mainly responsible. They are utterly beyond the control of the archbishop, who denies possessing much power.

The total number of Spanish priests in the Philippines before the war was about one thousand, but lately every departing steamer has taken fifty or a hundred of them away, now barely 500 remain. A native priest privately stated to the correspondent that the reason the archbishop hopes for the expulsion of the friary orders is that they have grown too powerful for him and that he wishes to strengthen himself. Several responsible Spaniards assured the correspondent that they would refuse to remain here if Spain was reinstated in the control of the islands. Many of the Spanish soldiers refuse to serve again and Spanish officers are utterly disgusted with the rottenness of Spain's government and prefer to become American subjects.

The annexationists have a majority of 71 in the national assembly but the discussion of the subject has not been finished.

## ON INSPECTION TOUR.

Secretary of War Alger Leaves Detroit for the Southern Camps—Col. Gardner Will Join Him at Lexington.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—After a week's vacation at his home, Secretary Alger left Sunday night on his tour of inspection of the southern camps and hospitals. Gen. Alger, accompanied by his aide, Maj. Hopkins, started for Cincinnati on the 10 p. m. train via the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. Gov. Pingree, Brig. Gen. Dufiled and Col. Gardner, of the 51st Michigan, saw the secretary aboard his car. Col. Gardner will join the general on Wednesday at Lexington, and will go with him to inspect the colonel's regiment at Knoxville. The camps to be inspected are at Fort Thomas, Lexington, Knoxville, Chickamauga, Anniston, Ala., probably Huntsville, and Jacksonville and Charleston. Secretary Alger expects to reach Washington a week from next Wednesday.

## Want to Retain the Philippines.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says a long conference was held between Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish peace commission Sunday, which resulted in the decision that the peace commission shall strenuously defend the retention of the Philippine islands by Spain.

## Embarkation of Spanish Troops.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 19.—The preparations for the embarkation of the Spanish troops are reported to be completed, although the American commissioners have not been officially advised to that effect.

## No Hope of Recovery.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 19.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard Sunday was about the same as Saturday. The attending physicians give no hope of recovery.

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**Louisville Races.**  
On above account the L. and N. Railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Louisville at \$1.50, September 26th to 30th; return limit October 2d.

**Lexington Races.**  
On above account the L. and N. Railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Lexington at \$2.00, September 19th to 30th; return limit October 1st; and from October 4th to 15th; return limit October 17th.

**\$1 to Lexington and Return.**  
On Sunday, September 18th, the L. and N. will run an excursion to Lexington. Special train will leave Maysville at 8 a. m. Fare for round trip \$1.

**Kansas City and Return, Via C. and O., \$17.25.**  
Round trip tickets, Maysville to Kansas City, via C. and O., \$17.25. Tickets on sale September 12th and 15th. Return limit September 25th.

**Kansas City and Return \$29.20, Omaha, Neb., and Return \$35.70, via the C. and O., June 19th to October 15th, 1898.**  
On account of Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha the C. and O. will sell round-trip tickets Maysville to Omaha at rate of \$35.70, and Kansas City at rate of \$29.20. Tickets on sale July 10th to October 15th; return limit November 15th.

**Special Reduced Rates to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb., June to November.**  
This grand attraction will in many respects bear favorable comparison to the World's Fair, and will be the star effort on the part of Omaha in the entertainment of visitors to that beautiful city. There are numerous ways to reach Omaha, but the most popular route is the Missouri Pacific Railway, known to the experienced traveler as the "Old Reliable," offering two fast daily trains, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars and handsome free reclining chair cars. Illustrated souvenir book and full information furnished free on application. A. Gallagher, Assistant Passenger Agent, 408 Vine street, Cincinnati.

**1877. 1897.**

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Of No. 303 West Ninth street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky.,  
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