

TIME TABLE KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.

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BAYARD'S DOVER SPEECH

Likewise His Speech of March, 1870, on the Funding Bill.

Which Are Being Urged by Those Opposed to His Presidential Candidacy as Fatal to His Political Success This Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It seems important at this time that the general public should read for itself the speeches of Mr. Bayard delivered at Dover in July, of 1861, and in the Senate in March, of 1870. These are the two speeches that are urged as fatal to Mr. Bayard's candidacy for the Presidency. Neither are given here in full, but all those features which are said to be objectionable are quoted.

In his Dover speech, in 1861, Mr. Bayard said: "Today we stand here in the spirit of free men to vindicate our privilege and perform our duty as citizens, despite the reiterated threats of a profligate and lawless press in neighboring cities upon the North, reechoed by papers in this State equally shameless and corrupt."

"Take the proposition of war—of horrid civil war, my countrymen! Grant to the Northern arms complete success, suppose that every Southern city be reduced to ghastly ruin, every peaceful Southern hope desolated, and every Southern man slain or made captive. This is the evident, complete realization of that dream of conquest so horribly satisfactory to those minds who control the Northern press. But what then? Will a union with slaves and the possession of a desert satisfy you? You do not and can not expect love and aid in times of your necessity from those States you have so cruelly subdued. It is too plain, therefore, that your success in such a war would be the most fatal injury to yourselves."

"Human governments were ordained for the happiness and protection of society. If peace will restore and secure these blessings to the people of the United States, even though a number of their former associates have gone off under a new and independent organization, in the name of heaven let us raise our voice for it. Shall this earnest cry for peace be stifled at the bidding of a host of fanatical and cowardly editors, aided by an army of greedy contractors and public leeches, stimulating an ignorant mob to denounce and attack us as traitors and secessionists? We know it shall not, and this day we do proclaim our duty to our country and our intention to perform it."

"By the express terms of the Constitution, the right to declare war is delegated to Congress. The President has no such power. But he has without even the forms of submission to Congress, in palpable violation of the charter of Government which is his guide as it is ours, summoned a gigantic army and that too for an extended time, exceeding the term limited by the Constitution for the appropriation to support armed forces. The question of peace or war, I say, was never reposed in any President or Cabinet; Congress alone possesses the power to declare war, and in the present case I protest that our people have never been allowed an opportunity to vote and express their wishes on this momentous and terrible issue. Had it been given them last winter, I believe our beloved union would this day have been firmly knit by the bonds of good will and good faith which originally formed it and alone can preserve it."

"Let us, fellow-men, follow peace as our bright North Star, whose radiance may be mild but never delusive or uncertain, while in the calamities of war, and that worst of wars, a civil war, we shall only reach by sheer exhaustion the peace we can now command in ten days by treaty."

Immediately after Mr. Bayard had spoken the meeting adopted a series of resolutions. The following are the most significant of the spirit and purpose of the assemblage:

"First—Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the revolution which has severed eleven States from the Union, we prefer peace to civil war, and believe that if a reconciliation by peaceful means shall become impossible the independence of the Confederate States is preferable to an attempt to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces."

"Second—Resolved, That the reign of terror attempted to be inaugurated by the war party by denouncing all men as disunionists, secessionists and traitors who are opposed to civil war, and to the palpable and gross violations of the Constitution committed by the present Administration, will not deter us from the expression of our opinions, both privately and publicly."

FUNDING BILL SPEECH.

The objectionable portion of Mr. Bayard's funding bill speech as serious to his candidacy for a Presidential nomination is one denouncing the Republican party as repudiationists for not paying for slaves. It is as follows:

"But not only that, that party (the Republican) has implanted repudiation in the Constitution itself. In Article 5 of the amendment to the Constitution it is provided that 'private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.' That article and the ten articles accompanying it were, in fact, conditions subsequent to the ratification of the Constitution by many of the States. I know that the great State of New York, in which it was agreed, not in terms directly, but by moral trust, that if the State of New York and others would adopt the Federal Constitution as their form of government, these articles should not be subsequently added by way of amendment thereto. There was the contract that private property should not be taken for public use without just compensation. Now by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress in the absence of more than one-third of the States, or their representatives, unlawfully proposed and just as unlawfully adopted, you declared in Section 4 'that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.' Now what were the slaves included in this prohibition, in this enforced repudiation of payment respecting them? They were the property of citizens of Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, States that had all rejected the Fourteenth Amendment, and had never been out of, nor attempted to go out of the Union; whose owners had forfeited none of their legal rights under the Constitution, and yet you declare by that Article 14 that Article 5 of the original amendments should be violated, and that private property to the amount of many millions should be taken from honest, law-abiding citizens who gave you allegiance, to whom you owed the correlative duty of protection. You declared their property should be taken from them, and you repudiated solemnly the payment of your just debt to them for it."

"Why, sir, repudiation of a debt is a question of morals. It is not that the debt should be secured by bond, or by any firm of obligation—it is the moral question of indebtedness, and we have no more common phrase applied to a man whom we wish to speak of as an honorable man than that 'his word is as good as his bond.' I had just as lief forfeit my word as my bond, and I consider that the repudiation by a Government of a just debt, let the form of the obligation be what it may, is a question not in any degree dependent on that form, but on the substance of the actual moral obligation of the debtor. This is a very property was one of the best-recognized species of property in the world. It was recognized by municipal law; it was recognized by the laws of nations; it was recognized by the laws of the States where it existed, and peculiarly by the Constitution of the United States. In fact, save property was the only property that, per se, had a voice or hearing and representation in the Congress of the United States. That property, and that alone, had a right of representation given to it in the national councils by giving to the owners of slaves a representation in the House of Representatives in the ratio of three-fifths in proportion to their numbers."

"Further than that, in 1854 you passed a law giving to the owners of slaves where they were drafted into the army \$100 bounty for each man so taken, and where they volunteered to the master of each slave so taken \$300, which was about one-fourth of their admitted value, and you continued to pay in such cases for three years, and then in 1867, without further compensation, without anything being said in regard to your duties towards these citizens of your own country who had never disobeyed your laws, nor given you any excuse for taking from them any of their rights, you repealed that law in very short terms, and merely declared that 'the said payments are hereby suspended.' And then, in 1868, you capped the climax of this repudiation of your just debts to your fellow-citizens by declaring not only that you would not pay, but that you absolutely forbade any State who might wish to be honest from paying for this very property which was taken from the owners for public use, and without giving them any compensation whatever."

"It seems to me that under your system of reasoning and acting, you have reserved all your honesty for one form only of your national obligations. As a Democrat I am unwilling to subscribe to it. The honesty of the party to which I am proud to belong extends to every honorable, just obligation of our people, at home and abroad."

THROUGH THE BRIDGE.

Terrible Plunge of a Construction Train—Twelve Missing.

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 2.—News has reached here of a serious accident on the line of the Council Bluffs & Kansas City Railway last night, but, owing to the location of the point where the accident occurred, it has been difficult to procure full details. A construction train, returning with laborers from work on an extension of the road, south of Sumner, Mo., was passing over a temporary bridge across Grand River, when the structure gave way, and the engine, caboose, and five cars of the train fell through in the water and mud. It is known that the engineer, Phil Beck, has sustained injuries that will probably prove fatal, and that Jas. Deak, the fireman, has a leg broken and other injuries. In the caboose were the laborers. Several of the injured have been taken from the wreck. In the last report received at the general office of the company in this city it is stated that ten or twelve are missing, and it is supposed they have met their death either by the fall or by drowning. Telegrams from Sumner state that the work of rescuing the men is being pushed. The bridge was thirty feet above the water, and about eight feet of water flows in the channel of the stream. A wrecking train with Superintendent Law and a corps of surgeons on board has left for the scene of the accident.

TORNADO

Strikes a Circus and Creates a First Class Panic.

ST. PAUL, July 2.—A furious gale of wind from the Northwest swept through the State to-day. It was first noticed at Aberdeen, Dakota, at 7 a. m., and reached St. Paul at 12:30, making the distance of over 400 miles in five hours. It had every appearance of a tornado, and caused considerable fright along its course. It did but little damage, however, beyond tearing up trees here and there and making havoc of fruit.

At Wabasha, about forty miles southeast of here, the wind struck the Orton Anglo-American Circus tent, in which a performance had just begun, and levelled it to the ground. The audience comprised about 2,000 people, and something of a panic ensued, which was not lessened by the fact that several cages of animals were overturned. Beyond a few bruises and broken legs, however, no damage resulted.

A Fast of Fifty-Three Days.

ATCHINSON, Kas., July 2.—Lizzie Bradley, of White Cloud, who commenced her suicidal fast fifty-three days ago, died yesterday, after rigidly adhering to her determination neither to eat or speak again. The case has attracted great interest as being the most remarkable on record, both on account of the length of the fast and the indomitable stubbornness of the subject.

MR. ROSWELL P. FLOWER

Has Something to Say About Himself and New York Democracy.

Humored Combination of Messrs. Butler, Kelly and Randall to Enlist Grover Cleveland—Gathering of Forces at Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 2.—When a Journal reporter called on Mr. Roswell P. Flower, yesterday, Mr. Flower smiled and seemed much pleased, and extending his hand, exclaimed: "What can I do for you?" On learning his visitor's errand, Mr. Flower was not disposed to talk and referred him to the Flower literary bureau in the Herald Building, where all his communications are prepared and given to the press. He at length consented to give a short statement of his views on the political situation, and the reporter asked:

"What do you think of your chances, Mr. Flower?"

"The man with the barrel thoughtfully stroked his chin and replied: "They are as good as ever they were, and that is not a discouraging statement. The night before the New York State Convention my friends made a careful canvass of the delegates and received an absolute pledge of forty-two of the delegation out of a total of seventy-two. This gave me a good majority, but we considered it best not to press the question of instructing the delegates, preferring to make a still hunt and show our hand at Chicago. Since that time, I have no reason to believe that the delegates have changed their minds, or have another preference. There was one curious feature about the State Convention which seems to have escaped the notice of the newspapers. That was that while States which are not friendly to Samuel J. Tilden passed resolutions in honor of the great statesman and against condoning the fraud of 1876, the Democratic Convention of this State did not notice Mr. Tilden in any manner. This was due to the efforts of the supporters of Grover Cleveland. Do you think," exclaimed Mr. Flower in a loud voice, and banging his fist forcibly upon the table, "that the friends of Mr. Tilden will vote for Grover Cleveland, or that they are in favor of his nomination. No, sir," he continued, "John Kelly and Tammany Hall, and Charles A. Dana and the Sun, and the great majority of Mr. Tilden's friends are against Grover Cleveland, and do not hesitate to say so."

"Who will present your name to the Convention?" asked the reporter.

"General Lester B. Faulkner, a delegate at large, and one of my most earnest supporters."

"Do you expect to have the vote of the New York delegation?"

"Well," he exclaimed slowly, "thirty-two delegates will not vote for Cleveland, and I believe that I am the only other candidate for nomination from this State. There are nine delegates from Kings County who will vote for me, first, last, and all the time, and who will not go for Cleveland."

"How is your strength in the West and South?"

Mr. Flower tapped the desk with his fingers and replied: "I am in the hands of my friends. I can not say how the other States will go, but I have a very fair idea—no; I shall not tell the idea. I can count confidently on those forty-two New Yorkers though. The outlook is encouraging to my friends and I am very hopeful, although we fear that the liberal use of money at Chicago may change the present aspect of the situation."

"Who will use the money?"

"Oh, I don't know that, but we are somewhat afraid of it."

Significant News from Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The influx of delegates and visitors to the Democratic Convention is not expected to begin till the last of the week, the majority preferring to spend the glorious Fourth at home. Most of the members of the National Committee are, however, expected earlier, to consult with reference to the chairman of the Convention and other matters which naturally come before them. The majority of the members from the South and the North-are expected here by Friday.

At present all eyes are directed toward New York, and most of the delegates from distant States who have reached Chicago have extended their pilgrimage to John Kelly's shrine. The friends of ex-Senator McDonald are very hopeful, and profess to have news that Cleveland, whom they consider his most dangerous opponent, is losing ground daily. They also are looking to the Peoria Convention with great interest, and expect substantial encouragement from the Illinois Democracy.

"All the scheming," said a McDonald man, "is being done in New York and it looks as though the nomination will be made there before the Convention meets. Every one is disposed to defer to the Empire State. But if its delegates come out here badly split up, it means McDonald's nomination. I should not be surprised though if Cleveland's name is not presented to the Convention. If his friends find that half his own State is going to be against him they will hardly want to invite defeat by presenting him."

The preparations of the Anti-Monopolists and labor organizations to welcome Ben Butler, taken together with his recent New York conference with John Kelly, are considered significant by some of the Democrats who are on the ground, and they don't assent to the ridicule which part of their brethren heap on Butler. They fear some sort of a Butler-Kelly-Randall combination, which will make the tariff a ground of union to present a solid front against either Cleveland or McDonald. But they can't get hold of anything definite in the local situation and are groping in the dark till they get light from the East.

The banner of the Randall Club, of Philadelphia, swings across Lake street, but none of the members have yet appeared on the scene.

"The Democratic National Sub-Committee," said Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, "is practically in session all the time now, although

all the members are not here. They hold no regular meetings, but are superintending the hall improvements and other routine matters. They visit the hall two or three times a day, and expect to see it all ready by Friday night."

Members of the National Committee will be arriving during the week, and that body will hold a meeting at the Palmer House Monday.

"LET HER GO"

Says the Brother of Miss Sewell—Her Relatives Indifferent to Her Fate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—Society is greatly excited over the case of Miss Fay Sewell, the Washington young lady who escaped from Eminence College. The hackman, who is charged with having driven her to a disreputable house without her knowledge of his character, when she alighted from the train in this city, was arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of abduction. Miss Sewell, who is a handsome brunette, of refined manners, exonerated the hackman from all blame, but added that she had not instructed him to take her to such a place. Several inmates of the house were present to testify, but the judge, with a desire to shield the young woman, if she showed a desire to be saved, summarily held the hackman, and refused to hear other testimony.

Her brother, Thomas Sewell, the Colorado millionaire, telegraphed to the police that she was of age and her own mistress, and added, "Let her go." Nothing has been heard from her mother, and the principal of the college from which she fled has refused to come to her assistance. The police have kept her in the reformatory, and have made every effort to interest her relatives and save her from being cast adrift. It is suspected that she is either insane or is already an abandoned girl, whom her family have given up for lost. In the meantime the girl has been committed to the reformatory.

MEXICO NEWS.

Presidential Election—Official Corruption—Silver Bullion Seized.

NEW LAREDO, Mex., July 2.—The national election Monday, for President, passed off quietly throughout this portion of Mexico. Porfirio Diaz had no opposition, and was overwhelmingly elected to the Presidency of Mexico for the second time. The elections which lately occurred correspond to the primary elections in the United States. Yesterday's election was by popular suffrage. The electors will meet at the Capitals of their respective States on the second Sunday of July and cast the ballots for the Presidency.

This city made a default this month in the payment of salaries to its employes and officers. It is claimed by the anti-administration party that a large amount of money belonging to the city is unaccounted for, and that the revenues of the city greatly exceed the expenditures. It is believed that the Federal Government has, by some means, succeeded in abolishing the surplus revenues, not only of this city, but of many others. The general Government is in arrears three months for salaries and pay due officers. Soldiers, and even the judicial and legal officers of the Central Government, are without salary for two months.

Eleven thousand dollars worth of silver bullion shipped from this point to Carbon, on the American side, twenty-five miles above, was to-day seized by the United States Deputy Marshal as contraband goods.

SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

An Ashtabula Court Justifies the Murder of a Striker.

CLEVELAND, O., July 2.—At a late hour Saturday night at Ashtabula, a crowd of union men boarded the steamer Selkirk, which carries a crew of non-union men, and attempted to force them off the vessel. On the pier the union men were attacking them with clubs when one of the Selkirk's men drew a revolver and shot one of the attacking party in the abdomen. He immediately gave himself up and had a hearing yesterday morning at Ashtabula before a justice of the peace, and was released, as the shooting was done in self-defense. The injured man died yesterday afternoon. The vessel owners of Cleveland will send to the authorities at Ashtabula a protest against proceedings of this character, and informing them that unless measures are taken to prevent their recurrence no vessels will be sent to that port after the expiration of the present contract.

INGERSOLL INTERVIEWED.

He Will Take No Hand, But Predicts Republican Success.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, in an interview to-night said: "I do not expect to make any political speeches. I have made my share. I think that Blaine will carry Ohio by 30,000, and I think he will be elected. I do not think the bolters will amount to much; they are not strong men. They are well enough educated, speak grammatically, wear glasses and carry umbrellas, but they have little force. They do not believe in organization except for the purpose of laying the foundation for a bolt. They can not divert or control enough votes to affect the result."

If the Democrats nominated Butler, Colonel Ingersoll thought Blaine would have a walkover; that he would carry four Southern States and the entire North.

HEAD SAWED OFF.

The Horrible Fate of a Would-be Negro Baptist.

MOBILE, Ala., July 2.—A negro attempted an assault upon a white woman at Georgiana, Alabama, on June 24, and when arrested confessed next day while waiting transportation to jail. At Greenville the man strangely disappeared from the custody of the guard. The body was found yesterday buried in the woods and with his head sawed off. The body was cut open and brains and bowels were missing. The body had evidently been in the hands of skilled surgeons. Several persons have been arrested and it is said one has confessed and will give evidence against the others.

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