

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 202.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY JULY 17, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CLEARANCE SALE —OF— SUMMER DRY GOODS!

RUNYON & HOCKER will offer, on Thursday, July 9th, the balance of their stock of Zephyr Dress Gingham at 10 cents, reduced from 12½ and 15 cents; 10 cent Dress Gingham reduced to 8 cents; 12½ cent Printed Lawns reduced to 10 cents; 10 cent Printed Lawns reduced to 8 cents; White Plaid Dress Goods, 30 cent quality, reduced to 25 cents; 25 cent quality reduced to 20 cents; Flaid Neckties at 8, 10, 15 and 20 cents; Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries at much less than their recent low prices.

Ladies' Light Blue and Pink Ribbed Lisle Hose reduced to 75 cents, former price, \$1.25; Black and Colored Lisle Hose, 30 cents, former price 65 and 75 cents; Black and Colored Cotton, 45 cent quality, reduced to 50 cents; Children's Hosiery also reduced. Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Ladies' Leather Bags at much less prices than formerly.

The entire balance of our Summer Stock must be closed within the next fifteen days to make room for early fall goods.

An early call will receive the best selections. Terms CASH.

RUNYON & HOCKER, Second Street, Maysville.

Cheap Cash Store

WE ARE NOW OFFERING EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF WASH GOODS AT A DECIDED REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, AS WE ARE DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUT THE LINE DURING THIS MONTH. CALL AND SEE THE GOODS AND LEARN PRICES. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

BROWNING & BARKLEY SECOND ST., ENTERPRISE BLOCK.

WE OFFER CHAMBER SUITS!

The Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seventy-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cheffoniers, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Seats, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of

Folding Bed Lounges,

Spring Bottom Beds, Spring, Cotton, Cotton-Top and Excelsior Mattresses; twenty Parlor Suits of the best styles and designs; also a large stock of Upholstered Platform Rockers, a full line of Rattan, Carpet Seat and Back, Reed Cane, Outside Cane, Perforated, Folding, Camp, Dining, Library and

Office Chairs!

We do not advertise an empty house but a LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING FULL of the best goods, comprising the greatest variety of Styles and calculated to attract the attention of the most exacting trade.

HENRY ORT East Second Street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

FABULISTIC FANCIES.

NO INTENTION TO PURCHASE THE NORTHERN MEXICAN STATES.

The Case of the Ambrose Light—A Rebel, Not a Pirate—The President in the Woods—In Utah—Unions—Washington—Topics of the Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The rumors of an intention by the administration to negotiate for the purchase of the northern states of Mexico have no foundation. The president is known to be positively opposed to any acquisition of territory. The Mexican government would not sell any of its territory. And the purchase, if it could be made, would be unwise, for the reason that we should pay out a large sum of money without getting that which alone would, in the public opinion, justify the expenditure—namely, a great body of land open to settlement.

Good authorities report that the northern states of Mexico contain very little available land not already included in land grants. Putting aside arid and semi-desert lands and mountainous regions not arable or fit for settlement, there is in these states no considerable body of land not already in private ownership, under Mexican or Spanish land grants. To buy these states therefore, if they could be bought, would not open any considerable or valuable tracts to settlement by our people. We should undoubtedly very greatly benefit the few owners of the land grants, whose possessions would be greatly improved in value by being put under the flag of the United States. But when the two hundred millions spoken of had been paid by the American taxpayers the American settlers would have to buy at advanced rates from the owners of land grants every acre they wished to occupy.

The plan for the purchase of a part of Mexico has therefore no interest or value to the people of this country. Such a purchase would not increase the body of lands open to settlement. But it has a very great pecuniary interest to speculators who have bought or are on the lookout to buy land grants in Northern Mexico in the expectation that, by a vast and foolish expenditure of money, the United States government may benefit them.

The brigantine Ambrose Light was seized and sent to New York last May by the captain of the American man-of-war Alliance, on a charge of piracy. She was in the possession of the insurgents against the Colombian government. These insurgents have no national or belligerent standing, and they were probably using the vessel to operate against their government.

It is understood that Secretary Bayard does not approve the capture and detention of the vessel. As to the charge of piracy, the state department holds with the opinion of Mr. Justice Nelson in the case of the rebel privateers, in 1861, who held that that to be a pirate or sea robber an intention must be shown to attack and plunder indiscriminately the vessels of all nations. Judge Nelson said:

"If it were not necessary on the part of the government to bring the crime charged against the prisoners within the definition of robbery and piracy, as known to the common law of nations, there would be great difficulty in so doing, perhaps upon the counts, certainly upon the evidence. For that shows, if anything, an intent to deprive upon the vessels and property of one nation only—the United States—which falls short of the spirit and intent that are said to constitute essential elements of the crime."

Probably the captain of the Ambrose Light intended to use the vessel against the regularly constituted government of Colombia, against which he was in rebellion. But that does not constitute him a pirate; nor is it the duty of the United States government to act as a police force to help a foreign government against its insurgent citizens. A violation of our neutrality laws would be another matter.

Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The president had a host of callers. Among them were nearly all the congressmen at present in this city, and R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina. In the afternoon Governor Pitkin called but did not see the president. The president resumed his carriage rides, his companion being Speaker Carlisle. After a long ride the two gentlemen dined together at the White House. On his summer vacation trip the president will not be accompanied either by his secretary or any member of his cabinet. Dr. Ward, of Albany, who was with him last year in the Adirondacks, has again been invited to go again, and it is probable that not more than one or possibly two personal friends of the president will compose the party. They will stop at a small hotel in the woods, which will be their headquarters, and a telegraph operator will be present at all times, in case his services are required.

The president can thus be easily communicated with on important questions if necessary. Business cares will be laid aside temporarily and he will devote himself to recuperating and preparing for a winter of hard work at Washington. The length of his stay will be determined by the condition of public affairs, but he has been advised to remain away from Washington during September if possible, as this is the most trying month of the year to strangers in this climate.

In Mormondom.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—Gen. Howard, commanding the department of the Platte, has returned to Omaha from Salt Lake City. The bitterness of feeling is much greater than the public is aware of, as the halt has not been told in the published accounts. By order of Gen. Howard, the troops that were to leave Fort Douglas and Fort Laramie for Kansas to suppress the Cheyennes have been retained at those posts. A collision between Mormons and Gentiles is looked for on the 24th, which is a great day with the Mormons, being the anniversary of the settlement of Utah.

They come in by thousands on that day to Salt Lake from all parts of the territory to unite in the celebration. Should they attempt to repeat any such performance as they carried out on the 4th of July there will probably be blood shed. The Mormons in

Salt Lake are all armed. On the 4th of July they gave evidence of this by freely flourishing revolvers in the faces of the Gentiles and defying and insulting them. Backed by the many thousands who will be in Salt Lake on anniversary day, they no doubt will be inclined to be more defiant and insulting than before, and will invite and challenge a conflict.

The Anxious Indians.

WICHITA, Kan., July 17.—The Daily Eagle's special from Cheyenne agency says a dispatch was received from Fort Supply announcing the arrival there of a courier, who reports the firing of the bodies of two cowboys on the Y L range on the Curookee strip, who had been murdered and their bodies staked to the ground by Indians. Horses of the Y L and other brands have been seen among the Indians in the last few days. Great excitement exists among the Indians about Fort Reno, the agency and cantonment who have been mysteriously informed of the intended arrival of Gen. Sheridan and Miles.

The question to every white man who will talk with them is, whether the general means to disarm them. If the excitement among them increases it will be impossible to hold them on the reservation. All streams in the territory are swimming full, which prevents the rapid movement of troops that are daily expected. High water does not interfere with the Indians, however, as one of their favorite pastimes is swimming their horses in rapid and swollen streams. Gen. Sheridan and Miles are expected hourly.

Against Unions.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In court Judge Snell, in disposing of a case growing out of threats made by union tailors against non-union men, said:

"This is a land of freedom and foreigners come here to enjoy American freedom. They get a higher price for their labor than they ever did before, as the labor statistics of other countries show. You come here from Italy, Germany, Austria and every other country, and as soon as you get here you join a labor union and propose to control the price of labor in this country. The people of this country are not going to stand this. The time will soon come when persons in this country will be able to employ laborers as cheap as they can, and pay them in proportion to their work without the interference of labor unions. The greatest nuisance we have in this country are these infernal unions, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. These men are made tools of by the unions and go to non-union men under the pretext of giving friendly advice. They are sent as messengers just the same as by the old ku-klux mode."

An Interview.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gen. Backner, the ex-Confederate who called upon Gen. Grant at Ft. McRae, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He decided to give to the public the only portion of the memorable interview which in his opinion is of interest to the country at large.

"I have witnessed since my sickness," said Gen. Grant, "just what I have wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between the sections. I have always contended that if there has been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a year—and—are they only two that I know of who do not seem to be satisfied on the Southern side. We have some on ours who failed to accomplish as they wished, or who did not get warmed up to the fight until it was all over, who have not had quite full satisfaction. The great majority of these, too, who did not go into the war have long since grown tired of the long controversy. We may now look forward to a perpetual peace at home and a National strength that will screen us from any foreign complication."

General Grant.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 17.—Gen. Grant was wakened until 12 o'clock, but after that slept very well. His pulse when Dr. Shradly made his early visit was 72 and of good volume. There were no changes over night from the encouraging condition noted in the last examination. This examination showed no arrest of the progress of the disease, but only a subsidence of the inflammation of the tissue and outlying parts.

This inflammation is liable to reappear suddenly and the purpose of quiet is enforced upon the general to keep him from bodily and mental fatigue, such as would surely bring back these annoyances. The obtuseness like that of last evening, in which the of fender was a Methodist clergyman from New York, is what is most feared. The general's disposition is to spend as much time as possible out of doors, which his physicians want him to do, but nothing is more important than that he should be undisturbed by meddlesome people.

Poor John Roach.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—By the terms of the contracts signed on July 23 and 26, 1883, by John Roach and Wm. Chandler, three steel cruisers, the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, were to have been completed in eighteen months' time. The period thus allowed expired on the 23rd and 26th of last January, nearly five months ago, and the cruisers are yet unfinished. It is thought, however, Mr. Roach may not be entirely to blame for this delay, and it is said the secretary of the navy before taking official action will institute an investigation with a view of learning just how far Mr. Roach is to be held responsible and how far he has been legitimately delayed by the navy department, and upon the result of this action the secretary's action will depend.

Doorkeeper.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Speaker Carlisle has designated Luther F. Warder, of Jeffersonville, Ind., to perform the duties of doorkeeper of the house of representatives. It was reported that Speaker Carlisle had sworn in Mr. Warder as doorkeeper, but Mr. Carlisle not being speaker would not do this. Mr. Warder is deputy doorkeeper of the house and will perform the duties hereafter. Eugene Higgins, of Maryland, and John Trainer, of New York were said to be applicants for the position.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The president appointed William T. Carrington collector of customs for the district of Teche, La., and

commissioned the following named postmasters: Mattie K. Chisman, Hampton, Va.; Squire L. Major, Shelbyville, Ind.; Eli W. Brown, Columbia City, Ind.; Francis M. Reamer, Dodge City, Kan.; John O. Wise, Muskato, Minn.; John Pepper, Escobedo, Wis.

Hot Springs and Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Charles W. Field, of Georgia, has been appointed superintendent of Hot Springs, Ark., vice Hamlin, removed; salary of the office is \$25,000. L. D. Sale, of Michigan, has been appointed librarian in the patent office, vice Flint, reduced.

Holding Hibbs.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The authorities in British Columbia agree to continue the arrest of J. N. Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, until the United States postoffice inspector bearing the extradition warrant shall arrive here.

Photographers.

Interesting Display, Including That of the Sun Spot Man.

BUFFALO, July 17.—There are about two thousand photographers in the town attending the sixth annual convention. A great many goods are sold every day. The Scoville Manufacturing company has the largest exhibit.

W. H. Wamleys, of Philadelphia, has an interesting display. Among the exhibits in a different line is the series of photographs of the sun by H. C. Maine, the sun spot theory man of Rochester, N. Y. At the session the committee appointed to nominate officers made its report and recommended the reelection of last year's officers. President Landy declined a re-election and the committee was instructed to prepare a new ticket. New Orleans was mentioned as the place of meeting of next year, and it will probably be chosen.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Augustus Erwin First Shoots His Wife and Then Himself.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Augustus Erwin, aged 45, shot and seriously wounded his wife and then shot himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound, in his apartment at the Altman house, 67 East Tenth street. The woman is twenty-three years old and was formerly a classmate and intimate friend of Victoria Morisini.

She married Erwin eight months ago, against her parents' wishes, and the married life was so unhappy that she left him and returned to her family. Erwin sent word that he would like to see her and she went to the hotel. After some conversation the shooting occurred. Erwin refused to make any statement about the affair and was taken to Bellevue hospital. He has no settled occupation, but calls himself a commission agent.

"Give Me Back My Husband!"

OTTAWA, July 17.—Shortly after the speaker had taken the chair in the house a well dressed woman rushed past the guard at the main entrance and reached the bar of the house, where she shouted: "Sir John Macdonald, you killed my husband! Give me back my husband!" She was hurriedly ejected. It was learned that the woman who caused the sensation was Mrs. McGinnis, whose husband was killed on the government railway in Prince Edward Island three or four years ago.

Plagiarism.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, through her attorney, Howard Douglas, of this city, has brought suit to prosecute the Church Musical company, of Cincinnati, for publishing a poem of hers as a song under Col. Joyce's name. He has been reciting the poem of late as his own. Miss Wheeler Wilcox publicly announced some time ago that she was the author of the poem.

Crushed Her Skull.

RACINE, Wis., July 17.—Edward Warner, thirty-five years old, a son of Herman Warner, a real estate agent, attacked Mrs. Charlotte Ward, his cousin, sixteen years old, with a hammer, crushing her skull. It is thought she will die. The man is subject to fits and temporary insanity, and it is surmised that he committed the act while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

Print Works Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The large cloth printing and bleaching works of James T. Martin & Co., located at the corner of Tioga and Richmond streets, were entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$250,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the engine room. Fifty hands are thrown out of work.

Bogus Tickets.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—George B. Lendley, of New York, and C. G. Corey, of Atlanta, were arrested for forging passenger tickets of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad by means of rubber stamps. The tickets were sold to scalpers, and the men named are said to have made \$5,000 each by their operations during the past year.

Mrs. Grace Foster Free.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The case against Mrs. Grace Foster for kidnapping a three-year-old child from Mrs. Reynolds was dismissed, it being shown that she came into possession of the child only through an interest in the child's welfare. There is no trace as yet of Lillie Shaffer, stolen ten days ago.

Twelve Horses Killed.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 17.—At Debuska ranch, twenty miles from this place, twelve out of a herd of eighteen horses in a pasture were killed by lightning. A hail storm had driven the horses against a barb wire fence, which conducted the lightning through the herd with the above result.

Telegraph Tattle.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Bankers' & Merchants' and Postal Telegraph companies will resume communication between New York and Boston over the wires of the Commercial Cable company.

Floater Found.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 17.—The body of Herbert Vandevore, of Adrian, Mich., was found in the bay here. He is supposed to have fallen into the water accidentally.

GREAT "REVELATIONS."

WHAT ENGLISHMEN THINK OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

A Device, Made Up of Old Reports and Histories of London, to Sell Papers. Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government of Spain—Foreign.

LONDON, July 17.—A huge "advertisement lodge" by the Central News and the Pall Mall Gazette was ended in the house of commons by the home secretary, who, being asked by the lord mayor whether the government intended proceeding against the Gazette for publishing the alleged revelations of juvenile vice and its panderers, answered negatively. His manner showed that he appreciated the wish of that paper to be further advertised by presentation.

During several days past the paper has not only been "sold" itself, but a large portion of the public also. It did not, however, "sell" its respectable contemporaries here, who have utterly ignored the affair in their columns.

The Gazette's purported discoveries, related in coarse, gross language, with a salacious style, in imitation of what is here known as "Hollywood street literature," turns out to be a skilful rebash from the reports of the Society for the Prevention of Juvenile Prostitution and the Book of Mrs. Ryan, Talbot and Acton on the same subject, and principally worked up fancifully from chapters of the elaborate history of London prostitution and the interviews to be found in the extra volume of Henry Mayhew's "London Poor," printed in 1861, now scarce and almost forgotten.

On page 211 of the latter book, in extracts from the report made in 1835 by the London Society for the Protection of Young Females and the Prevention of Juvenile Prostitution, will appear the entire premises of the Pall Mall Gazette's stories. On pages, especially, 215 and 216 appear interviews with young girls in the exact style of those recently published in the same paper.

"I am told that this is a great fuss about very little," said a conspicuous police official. "It has, through the cables of the Central News 'sold,' as you Americans phrase it, lots of American newspapers and several in Paris."

The best proof of the "advertising dodge" and "humbug" is that only parliament can rectify the alleged evils, and this parliament had before it last year almost similar evidence, taken by secret commission.

Conspiracy in Spain.

MADRID, July 17.—A widespread conspiracy in which the ex-insurgents who were recently expelled from Badajoz, figure as leaders, has been unearthed by the police. Its ramifications extend throughout the northeastern provinces of Aragon and Catalonia. The insurgents established headquarters near the city of Matara from whence manifestos of a revolutionary character were issued and through their agents in various villages and towns organized bands of armed men who formed and were sworn to overthrow the monarchy and aid in the formation of a republic.

The police having been informed that a meeting of some of the insurgents had been arranged to take place in a house located in the City of Zaragoza, the police made a descent on the place and so completely surprised the conspirators that they succeeded in capturing the entire gang. The police also secured one hundred rifles of the most improved pattern and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Magallon, leader of the band, was summarily tried by a court martial and sentenced to be shot. He freely acknowledged that a conspiracy existed to overthrow the government and expressed no regret for the part he had taken in the movement. Another band of insurgents was discovered by the military drilling in the outskirts of the city of Matara, and fully one-half of their number were captured. The others escaped, leaving their arms and accoutrements behind them.

Becoming "Serious" Again.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily Telegraph double leads the following: "At this moment there seems little prospect of coming to an understanding with the Russian foreign office. The tone of the English communications have been conciliatory but firm, and there is no likelihood of any solution of the difficulty save by Russia consenting to carry out the state settlement agreed upon by Mr. Gladstone's government and the foreign office of Russia. The situation has become decidedly serious."

The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent says: "One should not be surprised to learn at any moment that the Afghans and Russians have come to blows."

Emigration to the Congo.

LONDON, July 17.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has received a delegation of prominent citizens who formed a committee for the purpose of promoting English migration to the Congo. They submitted a scheme establishing an emigration bureau in London, having for its object the assistance of families emigrating to the Congo district from the overcrowded wards of London, and explained various details of the proposed plan. Mr. Stanley highly complimented the committee on their undertaking, and heartily endorsed the plans submitted. He expressed the belief that such a scheme as proposed under government patronage could not fail to meet success.

Cholera Statistics.

MADRID, July 17.—The cholera epidemic is spreading and several cases have occurred in the provinces of Albacete and Navarre, both of which heretofore have been entirely free from the plague. The number of new cases reported throughout Spain is placed at 1,547 and deaths 793. These figures do not include returns from three infected districts, reports from which have not yet come to hand.

Fatal Flames.

MEXROMONER, Mich., July 17.—The house of K. Burger was burned to the ground and the five-year-old daughter of Mr. Burger perished in the flames. Two other children were taken out badly scorched.