

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 307.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LOW PRICES

COME TO STAY.

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.

LEAD THE WAY.

To begin with, we invite special attention to our prices for

FLANNELS:

Grey Twilled Flannels 8 1-3, 10, 15 and 16 2-3; Red Twilled Flannels 15, 20, 22 1-2 and 25 cents; Twenty pieces Canton Flannels at 4 3-4 cents; twenty-five pieces Canton Flannels 8, 9 and 10c.

UNDERWEAR:

Men's White Merino Shirts, 20, 25, 35 and 50 cents; Men's All Wool Scarlet Shirts, 50, 65, 75 and \$1. Our 75 cent Red Shirts are as good as sold elsewhere at \$1. Our \$1 Red Shirts as good as sold elsewhere at \$1.25.

DRESS GOODS:

Twenty-five pieces Dress Goods at 4 1-2 cents; twenty pieces of Dress Goods at 10, 12 1-2 and 19 cents; Best Black Silk in the market for \$1. Special Bargains in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wraps, Children's Havelocks.

BLANKETS:

Grey Blankets, 75, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per pair; White Blankets, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50 per pair.

HOSIERY and GLOVES:

1444 pairs Seamless Socks at 10 cents per pair—the entire production of the Maysville Knitting Factory. Gloves for all creation at low prices.

BARCAINS

in Jerseys and Shawls, Hats Caps, Seal-skin Caps, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Children's Underwear at 25 per cent less than anybody.

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.,
24 Market St., Maysville.

THE COLD WAVE

Is upon us, and the demand for

CLOAKS,

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY, CLOVES,

and all Winter Goods has opened, and we are prepared to meet it with a Complete Stock at prices Lower than the Lowest. Give us a look before buying.

BROWNING & BARKLEY,

Leaders in Low Prices, No. 3 East Second St.

WALL & WORTHINGTON,

GARRETT S. WALL,
E. L. WORTHINGTON

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Will practice in all courts in Mason and adjoining counties and in the Superior Court and Court of Appeals. All collections given prompt attention.

LANE & WORRICK,

Contractors.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

JACOB LINN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

ICE CREAM and SODA WATER a specialty. Fresh Bread and Cakes, Parties and Weddings furnished on short notice. No 33 Second street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

GOSSIPY WASHINGTON.

THE APPROACHING SOCIETY SEASON OF THE CAPITAL.

A Popular Attraction—Curious Military Uniform—War Curiosity—The Presidential Flag—National Bankrupt Law—National Affairs—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Society people here are divided in opinion as to whether the approaching society season will be an unusually gay one or otherwise. The weight of opinion is that it will be a brilliant season, though probably not as gay as some that have gone before it. The official receptions will be, of course, given as they always have been. They will not commence until after New Year's and will continue until Ash Wednesday. Before the opening, however, there will be a number of less formal receptions. Miss Cleveland will be at home, informally, an hour on three mornings in the week, and now and then she may have some evening gatherings of friends at the White House before New Year's, but there will be no regular reception there until the usual time for commencing them. The number of very wealthy people here is growing year by year. Washington is becoming more and more a social capital.

It is the proper thing now to spend the winter months here, and especially for those who are not brought here by political or official callings. It is also the proper thing to own the establishment occupied, instead of taking quarters at the hotels or boarding houses. The next thing to owning the houses is to rent them entire, so that every detail in the matter of furnishing them can be attended to and produce a harmonious result. The climate is a pleasant medium between that of the extreme north and south. The weather predictions, however, are that there will be more snow in Washington this winter than any for the past five winters. The staid men are purchasing an extra supply of sleighs so as to be ready. A prominent livery stable keeper says there have been more sleighs arriving during the past thirty days than during the past three years combined. Many of the wealthy families from the northern states have shipped their sleighs in advance of themselves or their carriages.

One of the most interesting places under the control of the war department, and indeed the only place of any great attractiveness in connection with it in Washington, is the military museum of the ordnance bureau. Though this museum is packed away in the rear rooms of an out of the way building on Seventeenth street, several hundred strangers find it every day and spend hours there. Almost everything in the way of firearms, from the ancient blunderbuss with its fuse and powder pan, to the most modern needle gun, can be found there. In the matter of cannon, everything is there either in reality or model. Projectiles of several hundred kinds are piled up there, ranging in size from the Minie ball up to shot thirty inches in diameter. One of the strange things in connection with this collection is the fact that military men have invented but little in the art of warfare. The bayonet was invented by a farmer, and the best of all the cannon shots by a Texas grass-raiser.

In this museum are on exhibition some of the collection of uniformed figures that were exhibited in the government exhibit at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, showing the different kinds of uniforms worn by the armies of the various countries, and particularly showing the development of the uniform for the army of this country from that worn by the minute man in 1776 down to that worn at the present day. The minute man's uniform consisted of a buttoned coat and pants and a flowing red vest. The uniform was exactly like the dresses worn by comedians in Irish dramas twenty-five years ago.

The rifle which President Jefferson Davis died with him when he was captured after the fall of the confederacy is there. When asked where the boopskirt and dress the romancers have said were on Davis when he was captured, the official in charge denied that any such things were found on him, notwithstanding all the stories to the contrary. The Japanese believe that warriors should be clad so as to be as dangerous looking as possible, on the principle that it is better to frighten an enemy away than fight him away. The uniform worn by the Japanese soldiery can be explained in no other way. It is something terrible to look at being cumbersome and ugly.

During a fight at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., an oak tree, almost three feet in diameter, was completely cut down by the shower of bullets that the opposing armies fired at each other. The stump of the tree is in this museum. There is an interesting story connected with a couple of bullets that are in one of the cases. They were found near Petersburg. They are welded together. The story is that one was a Federal and the other a Confederate bullet, and that they met in midair, welded and fell to the ground in the shape they are now in. It is one of the many cases where a photograph could not be procured of the occurrence, and has to be swallowed entirely or not at all. And yet twenty people stand in front of these bullets and discuss the possibility and probability of the truth of the story, and seem to take more interest in them, to every one who delays an instant in front of the other cases or exhibits.

The presidential flag is missing. No one knows what has become of it. The presidential flag is the invention of some genius in the Bureau of Navigation, in the navy department. No one claimed the full credit of getting it up when it was a thing of life, and now no one seems to be willing to accept even a share of it. The presidential flag came about in this way: While Mr. Arthur was president he decided that he would take a trip around to Newport from this city on a government vessel, the Despatch. There was nothing very unusual in this, for prior presidents had used government vessels for a similar private purpose. The inventor of the presidential flag, all of a sudden discovered that the ordinary American flag which the Despatch, like all other vessels of American navy carried, was not exactly suited for the president, but that he should

have a distinctive flag, something out of the ordinary run as it were. The presidential flag was designed, the silk purchased, and certain flagmakers put to work on it.

When President Arthur two weeks afterward put his feet on the Despatch the presidential flag was raised and ten or fifteen dollars' worth of powder fired off to celebrate the event. The president, it appears, did not notice that there had been special honor done his official presence. He never said a word about the flag, supposing it was the same as always had flown from the mast of the Despatch. On his second day out the president's attention was called to the flag, but he did not seem to be specially pleased with it. He said he would prefer that the ordinary American flag be raised, and the regular flag was raised. The presidential flag has been in disgrace ever since then. The commanding officer of the Despatch after considerable trouble got the navy department to take the flag on storage. It was known to be there during the early part of the summer of last year, but what has become of it since is a mystery.

"I am in favor of the early passage of a national bankrupt law, the Lowell or any other good bill," said a western representative in response to a question as to the probability of the passage of a genuine bankrupt law during the coming session of congress; "but no such bill can be passed unless the people who had charge of it last session are suppressed. There is a commercial organization or committee of some kind that has this bankrupt bill in charge. It has its headquarters in New York. It is all right that proper means should be taken to urge passage of any measure that the great banking and commercial classes think should be passed, but there is a limit to all things. The people who had the making of sentiment in favor of a bankrupt bill overridid it and sickened members with their nonsensical and numerous circulars.

"For weeks at a time members of congress received in their morning mail circulars from this committee in New York. After a while they told the postmaster at the house to destroy everything that came to them by mail that had any bearing at all on the Bankrupt bill. Thousands of pamphlets, circulars, marked newspapers, etc., went on their way into the waste basket. The opponents of the bill, the representatives of the people who borrow money, used the argument that 'the millionaires of Wall street,' 'the money lending class,' were lobbying in favor of the bill and this argument prevented some from voting for the bill who otherwise would have done so."

A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK.

Lynching the Murderer of Little Alice Powell—His Confession.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—Noah Chevy, the negro who murdered little Alice Powell in Princess Anne, was taken from jail and hanged to a tree. His body was afterwards killed with bullets. When taken from jail Chevy was only partially dressed, having on his shirt, pantaloons and a pair of socks. He was taken down the road about a quarter of a mile to the hickory bridge school house, the place selected for his execution. Upon arriving there he was told that he had but a short time to live. In response to questions he gave two versions of the murder. First saying that another negro committed it, but upon being told that his wet clothes had been found with the three bodies rolled up in them, he confessed the truth and said that revenge was his motive.

He said that the deed was committed with an axe. He described how he waited in the road for little Alice. She was on the opposite side of the road, coming toward him singing, "In the Sweet Bye and Bye." When he made the attack she made no outcry but when he dragged her into the path she said: "Oh Lord, have mercy on my soul." The brute said that he carried her into the pine thicket where he killed her with the axe and afterwards bearing some one coming down the road, took hold of her feet and dragged her further into the thicket.

A Negro Freed.

JESSUP, Ga., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Jane Tillman died here from wounds received on Saturday. She lived near Satilla. When her husband was temporarily absent she went to the house of a neighbor and borrowed a shot gun, with which she was returning home at dusk. She was met by Joe Holmes, a notorious negro, who assaulted her, wrenching from her the gun. Escaping, she ran toward home, her face slightly turned, watching her pursuer. Holmes, seeing that her capture was impossible, discharged the gun into her face. She was brought here for treatment. Negroes with bloodhounds are in pursuit of the criminal, vowing to lynch him.

A Chinese Invasion.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 18.—On an east bound passenger train was a passenger from the Canadian Pacific railroad, who stated that with the close of work on that road a vast number of laborers were discharged, among them being about 7,000 Chinese, who are now making their way into the United States. He said that captains of steamships take them down the coast by hundreds and land them at isolated points from which they go overland to the towns. This is given as the cause of the rush of Chinamen to the east towns, which has led to recent uprisings against them.

Bull Eye Out.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 18.—Ball Eye, a Sioux Indian, was released from the penitentiary here, having served ten years for horse stealing. He is one of the favorite warriors of the tribe. While in prison he was one of the most obedient of convicts. He started for Fort Yates, and will be given a place with Sitting Bull's family of 7,000 at Standing Rock. It is reported that while in prison he threatened to "get even" with the whites upon his release, and he will be closely watched.

Sharon's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Ex-Senator Sharon was buried from Grace church. There was no ostentatious display, and by request of the deceased no sermon was preached. The floral offerings were of the most magnificent description, and an immense cortege followed the remains to Lone Mountain cemetery, where the body was temporarily deposited in Senator Jones' vault. Sarah Althea made no attempt to attend the funeral.

THE BALKAN BALK-LINE

PLAYING THE GAME OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF THE STRING.

The Frontier Broken by Serbian Invasion. Bulgarian Action—The Armies and Their Forces—London War News. Russian Opinion—Foreign.

RUTSCHUK, Nov. 18.—Prince Alexander has sent a circular note to the powers in which he complains that the Serbian agent in Bulgaria withheld for eight hours the notification of Serbia's declaration of war. Prince Alexander indignantly denied that Bulgarians violated the Serbian frontier, and declares that the Serbians are solely blamable for the recent events on the boundary.

Dispatches from Philippopolis says that great activity prevails there. Trains filled with soldiers singing patriotic songs are constantly leaving for the front. The people throughout the country manifest great enthusiasm. The troops are happy at the prospect of going into action for the first time without a single foreigner in their ranks.

The Russian consul at Rutschuk has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave with the archives of his office. A steamer has arrived at Rutschuk with 5,000,000 cartridges, which are now being unloaded.

Prince Alexander arrived at Sofia at 10 o'clock. He was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the populace. The prince attended a Te Deum at the cathedral. The Bulgarian government has made a formal demand upon Turkey for assistance.

The custom house officers at Bourgas, in Eastern Roumelia, have been notified that henceforth imports from Turkey must pay the same duties as imports from other foreign countries.

Four Servians who arrived at Lom Palanka on a steamer were forcibly arrested by the Bulgarian authorities.

The various available force of Serbia are as follows: Field army, 60,228 men, with 204 guns; reserve formations, 12,856 men, with 34 guns; reserve army or Landwehr, 52,270 men, with 120 guns; Landsturm, 43,000 men, or a total of 175,412 officers and men and 414 guns. The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, improved by Major Makovanovitch. This is of the calibre of 10.15 millimetres. The artillery is variously armed with muzzle loaders and Krupp guns. The total cavalry (included in the above recapitulation) numbers 4,600 men.

The Bulgarian field army consists of 24,000 infantry, 1,400 cavalry, two regiments and one company of artillery (2,240 men), a battalion of engineers (800 men), a detachment of train (2,000 men) and a force of gendarmes (1,600 men), or a total force of 32,000 men, with 104 guns. The infantry is armed with the Berdan rifle and the batteries have Krupp guns and guns of the latest Russian pattern. The reserve force consists of 24,000 men. There are also twelve battalions of Landsturm of 600 men each, or 7,200 men, making a total force of 60,000 men. There is no want of arms, but there is scarcely a sufficient force of cavalry and artillery. The paucity of officers since many of the Russian officers returned home is also a serious matter.

The Eastern Roumelian army comprises 18,224 in the first levy, 10,157 in the second, 23,197 in the reserve, and 2,422 men in the active reserve, making a total of 64,000 men. The number of officers available is altogether out of proportion to the number of men. There is no scarcity of arms, as there are about 80,000 Krupp, 7,000 Berdan and 6,000 Martini-Henry rifles in the province. The artillery consists of four guns.

The Bulgarian arsenals at Rutschuk and Rasgrad contain a good supply of arms, uniforms and equipments. The arsenal at Rutschuk is turning out 60,000 Berdan cartridges per day in addition to ammunition for artillery.

London War News.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Each morning paper bristles with war maps and gives from five to seven solid columns of what is called war news, but is in reality merely a collection of rumors and opinions of correspondents. The aptest conclusions are found in a Telegraph editorial, as follows: "We have to bear in mind that the real contention at the bottom of this business is between Russia and Austria. Could they be excluded, which in the nature of things cannot be done, a sanguinary quarrel between the Balkan states would be a small evil. Whether Austria, and through Austria Germany, wants or does not want a solid path to the sea at Salonica, it needs no profound seer to find out that Russia's constant aim is ascendancy in a big Bulgaria with the ulterior purpose of seizing it and dominating on the Danubian and the Bosphorus."

The Times says: "It is plain that Serbia has acted under the promptings of Austria its conduct has been neither dignified nor straightforward." The Standard says: "War has been kindled in the Balkans. We see the beginning, but no human intelligence can pretend to set limits to the area or intensity of the fire. We see Russia's eager eyes fixed on the Bosphorus and Austria starting down from Bosnia toward Salonica and the Aegean." The Daily News chaffs the six powers for "promising, preparing, postponing and having futile debates until the clash of arms comes." The Journal de Saint Petersburg puts this clever dilemma: "Serbia has declared war against a vassal prince who has not himself even the right to make peace or declare war, so that the inquiry suggests itself whether the Sulerain or to bring back the rebel vassal to respect for the engagements entailed by his vassalage."

Russian Opinion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Russian newspapers, both official and unofficial, unite in condemning the fratricidal Servo-Bulgarian war and declare that Russia will be unable to sit quietly while Bulgaria and Serbia tear each other to pieces. The Journal hints that England, by delaying the meeting of the Balkan conference, is responsible for the outbreak of the war between Bulgaria and Serbia.

Vesuvius Active.

NAPLES, Nov. 18.—Vesuvius is again in a

state of eruption. The lava is streaming down on the west side of the mountain and some alarm is expressed as the observatory authorities believe that the eruption will become more serious than it is at present.

The Field Libel Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A preliminary motion was made before the court of queen's bench for the trial of the suit brought by Cyrus W. Field against James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York Herald, and A. Oakley Hall, the London correspondent of the paper, to recover £10,000 damages for libel in publishing a dispatch in the New York Herald to the effect that Wm. Abbot, broker and operator of Token House Yard, supported by many stockholders of the Anglo-American Cable company, would at a meeting of the directors of that company introduce a resolution to expel Mr. Field from the electorate on the ground that he "is unworthy of any position of confidence or trust."

BECAUSE OF RIEL.

French Students in Montreal Burn Effigies—The Queen's Statue—Songs.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—The wildest excitement reigns in every building in the east end, and the French flag draped with crapes floats at half mast. The French newspapers came out with mourning borders, and the offices are profusely decorated.

A crowd of from ten to twelve thousand, carrying French flags and transparencies, came marching down St. Lawrence street with effigies of the cabinet ministers mounted on a wagon. On arriving at the Champ de Mars the effigies of Chapleau and Languevin were hanged and burned. A policeman, armed with a revolver, rushed forward to save the figures from the flames, but some of the students also drew revolvers and after some shots were exchanged the policeman was driven off.

The mob then marched along St. James street to Victoria Square, and one of them, climbing upon the statue of the queen, lowered a noose to the others. This was placed around the neck of Sir John, the effigy was hauled up and the rope made fast. Oil was then soaked over the figure, and a light being put to it, the figure and the statue were soon enveloped in clouds of smoke and flame.

A large body of police forced their way up to within a few feet of the statue, but were afraid to interfere. The statue was blackened and scorched by fire and smoke. When the figure was almost reduced to ashes the hangman cut it down, saying: "There goes the cursed red shirt. May he soon be treated himself to the same thing." The mob then marched through the English quarter singing French songs.

"FRANKIE MORRIS."

On Trial at Oage Mission, Kansas, for Poisoning Her Mother.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—At Oage Mission, Kansas, the third trial of "Frankie Morris" for the murder of her mother has begun. "Frankie Morris" was her maiden name, and by it she has been generally known. She married in 1875 A. A. Hurd, a prominent lawyer. In 1883 they were divorced, and the split was generally attributed to her intimacy with H. D. Loveland, also a prominent lawyer. Though divorced from Hurd, she still lived under his protection, and was so living when the death of her mother occurred.

The indictment charges that Frankie Morris (now Mrs. H. D. Loveland) murdered her mother on November 5, 1884, by means of poison administered in a glass of beer; that a conspiracy existed between Frankie Morris, C. A. Hurd, and J. M. Poinette, the murdered woman's husband, to insure Mrs. Poinette's life and then murder her. The evidence in the former trials established the fact that Frankie had purchased arsenic and that her mother had died with all the symptoms of an arsenical poisoning, after drinking some beer given her by her daughter.

While the first trial was in progress Loveland's wife got a divorce and he and the accused woman were married. Frankie Morris was about thirty years of age, and not remarkably handsome, but very intelligent and accomplished.

ALLITERATIVE BURCHARD.

On the Witness Stand—Pointed Question and Knowing Winks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Burchard, to whose alliterative oratory in the presence of James G. Blaine at the Fifth avenue hotel some people ascribe the election of President Cleveland, rested his ponderous person in the witness chair of the surrogate's court to testify in the Austin will contest. Dr. Burchard testified that he had known Austin since 1855.

"Were you in the habit of calling at the hotel to see the clerk, who married one of Mrs. Austin's daughters?"

"I was."

"Did you ever call there to see anybody else?"

"Yes," responded the witness, smiling broadly along with every body present, including the surrogate. Mr. Burchard looked expectantly at Col. Bliss, but the colonel asked no more questions.

VICTORIA IN TIGHTS.

If Morosini Has No Voice She Has Her Legs Left.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Victoria Morosini Schelling, billed as Victoria Morosini, made her second attempt to succeed as a public singer. She came on in "Amorita" at the Casino, as one of the six slaves. The slaves are in flesh colored tights, and dance a little.

She appeared again in the third act as "Antonia," an artist. She was dressed in blue and white tights, with a tight-fitting sacque and cap of the same color. The light on the stage was dim, and she was lost in the crowd. Even when she sang the two stanzas of the artist's chorus she stood back of the others. Rudolph Aronson says he thinks she will soon be worthy of a better part.

The Buzzard Gang.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 18.—The notorious "Abe" Buzzard and his equally notorious brother, "Ike," George Brimmer, the incendiary, John Lippincott and George Clifford, all long term convicts, who escaped with Ike Buzzard from jail, were brought into court to answer to the charge of jail breaking, and all pleaded guilty.