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Cure for Piles. Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs.

A Big Debt on the Missouri Pacific. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—In a dispatch from Mr. Crawford, an attorney in the Watash litigation, says that Judge Gresham in his decision states that the Missouri Pacific railway should pay the labor and supply debts.

A Queer Failure. BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The liabilities of Shepard & Company, dealers in iron and paper stock, are \$24,120; assets \$5,800.

A Failure at Frankfort. FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—Sol. P. Harris, millinery, have assigned with liabilities of \$15,000, and assets of \$10,000.

INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH.

WHAT A SIX WEEKS' TOUR OF INSPECTION REVEALS.

Congressman Kelley Reveals the South After an Absence of Eleven Years—Accompanied at Its Remarkable Growth. What it Says on the Subject.



HON. WILLIAM DARRAGH KELLEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Judge W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who has been on a six weeks tour through the south, returned yesterday. His trip was for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the progress of that country. His time was chiefly spent in Tennessee and Alabama.

In reply to a reporter he said the signs of progress were indeed marvelous. "I made my first journey through the south in '76, and went again in '78, visiting the same places I have just come from, and no one could have convinced me that the people of that section had made such strides as they have. I could scarcely convince myself that the places I visited were the same that I saw on my former journeys. They are enjoying down there not only progress but prosperity greater than is enjoyed in the north, and it is all owing to a change of sentiment on the question of labor. The old planters are beginning to recognize not only the dignity but the value of labor."

"Is there moral and social progress as well?" "Yes; the progress in that direction is equally marked. People are living in a better class of houses and are introducing the comforts of life that were unknown to the middle and lower classes a few years ago. The residences are more neatly kept, the exteriors are painted in taste and the interiors of those I entered were comfortably furnished with signs of refinement. The educational privileges of the colored people are now better than those the white enjoyed when I last visited the south and those of the whites are greatly improved. The class distinctions which were the curse of that section exist no longer, or only to a limited extent. It is no longer degrading to work, but the producers are more respected than the idlers.

The towns I visited are under prohibitory enactments and the moral condition of the people is much improved thereby. The money that was formerly wasted in drink is now employed to promote the welfare of those who earn it. The negroes are industrious and thrifty as a class, and the man who owns a dollar in a mine has a purchasing power in these towns equal to five times that of the planter, who is dependent upon the amount of cotton yielded. The rate of wages paid workmen is about that which is paid in Pennsylvania for the same class of laborers and the same kind of employment, and the negroes are proving themselves admirably adapted to mechanical industries.

"They love the heat of the mills and sing at their work. They save their wages or spend them wisely, and as their employers are beginning to see that the prosperity of the country depends upon the colored people as laborers they are no longer treated like beasts. I went into their houses, their schools, sometimes by invitation, and sometimes incognito. I told them simply that I was a northern man and was interested in seeing how they were getting on, and I cannot impress with too great emphasis the expression made upon my mind by what I saw and the value of the information I acquired.

"The people of the south are making more money than we. They can produce rough iron much more cheaply, because the materials are in such close juxtaposition. I stood on coal beds which had iron mines on each side of me, not more than two miles away and limestone lying between. In Pennsylvania, I can assert on good authority, that it cost \$7 to get the materials together before the manufacture of the iron commenced. In the south, or in those parts I visited, it does not cost more than \$2. Then again land is so much cheaper. In Pennsylvania land costs from \$100 to \$700 an acre, while in the south land can be purchased for \$1 that is equally as good for the purpose."

"Where does the capital come from?" "Most of it originally came from the north, but now local capital is becoming interested and the profits of the business are immediately re-invested."

"Will the south compete with the northern states in the manufacture of iron?" "Yes, and outrun us. They are not making anything but low grade iron now, but sell it as they can make at the same price we get for a similar quality. They do not make enough to supply the demand, so that there is no bidding against us, but the time will come when their facilities for cheap production will be felt by the producers of my own and other northern states."

A Failure at Frankfort. FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—Sol. P. Harris, millinery, have assigned with liabilities of \$15,000, and assets of \$10,000.

STARTLING PHASE OF CRIME.

Oath-Bound Hobblers and Murderers in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11.—Details as to the horrible murder of the ten-year-old white boy, which was reported several days ago, are being obtained, and extraordinary revelations have been made. The little boy was found dead in a cotton field, beaten out of shape with rocks. Four negroes—Mose Lipscomb, Dan Roberts, Bailey Dowe and Pint Thompson—were arrested on suspicion and committed to jail. A large number of witnesses were examined, but no conclusive evidence could be obtained. It was believed that John Lee, the murderer, boy, detected his murderers stealing cotton, and that they killed him to keep him from testifying.

Upon this ground the four negroes were arrested, there being slight circumstantial evidence against them but the theory was proven correct, for two of the men—Dan Roberts and Lipscomb—confessed to having committed the murder and implicated the other two. They were caught by Lee stealing cotton and stoned him to death, and were about to throw him into Broad river, when persons approached and they fled. Continuing, the murderers revealed a startling secret. They say that they are part of a band of forty negroes who have organized and taken an oath to kill instantly any one catching them stealing. In that section of York county there is great excitement, and it is believed here that the four men in jail will be lynched as a terrible warning to the rest of the murderous cotton bandits. The scene of the crime is at the foot of King's mountain, and in sight of the famous revolutionary battlefield.

CONIACKERS CAGED.

Important Capture by Officers in Ballard County, Kentucky.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 11.—Late Wednesday night Officer Joseph Dupuyser, of Ballard county, Kentucky, accompanied by a posse of citizens, broke into a nest of counterfeiters and arrested six of the gang, four men and two women. The gang went to Ballard county, it is said, from Alton, Ill., about a month ago, setting down at Fort Jefferson in two old shanties. They had not sought any legitimate employment and were suspected of subsisting by unlawful means.

Last Saturday one of the men went to Wickliffe, a small town several miles distant, and bought some solder, such as is used by tinners, for which he paid partly with counterfeit nickels. This led to the movement against them. The officer and posse went to the huts in the night and found all huddled together in a single room. Guards were placed at the windows, the door burst open and the group captured. Several molds and a large quantity of counterfeit nickels were found in the room, and the prisoners had their pockets full of the stuff. They gave the names of Charles and John Totten, Thomas Thompson, Lewis Rickett and Mrs. Thompson. The sixth was a young girl about twelve years of age. They were all taken to the Ballard county jail to await the action of the United States authorities.

A Colored Murderer Hung at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Robert Grayor, colored, was hanged in the yard of the jail at 7 o'clock. Grayor retired at 9 o'clock the night before, slept well and partook of a hearty breakfast. At 6 o'clock the death warrant was read to him in his cell, and at 6:30 o'clock he was marched to the scaffold in the jail yard, accompanied by two deputies of the sheriff and followed by a crowd of about 150, who had been admitted to the jail. Grayor bore up bravely under the ordeal, and when asked if he had anything to say, stepped to the edge of the scaffold and said in a clear voice, "I wish you all good luck."

Ship Abandoned at Sea. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The pilot boat Charlotte Webb, Capt. Malcolm's, arrived here this morning with Capt. F. Wood and the officers and crew of twelve men of the bark Cremona, which was abandoned in a sinking condition on December 8th in latitude 28; 55 longitude 72; 40. The Cremona was set on fire before she was abandoned as she lay in the direct track of incoming vessels. The crew was transferred with difficulty to the pilot-boat. The Cremona sailed from Averara, Africa, on October 11 for Boston; with a cargo of palm oil and gum copal. From November 26 to December 8 she experienced a series of gales which so disabled her that she was in a sinking condition when the pilot boat hoove in sight.

Two Men Fatally Injured. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Two more men were seriously, if not fatally injured, this morning, at the new aqueduct works. Their names were John Dillon, aged twenty-eight years, and Thomas Kelly, aged twenty-four years. Both men were injured by the fall of stones in the shaft in which they were working.

Bought by the Santa Fe Road. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—It was announced in Wall street that the purchase of the Chicago & St. Louis road by the syndicate represented by Frank C. Hollins was for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and that that company will hereafter operate the road.

A New York Coffee Failure. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Peter Hardback, coffee merchant, of No. 170 Duane street, filed an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors to Walter F. Kilpatrick, with preferences amounting to \$18,384.

Dismissed. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11.—Professor Woodson has been dismissed by the Presbyterian seminary on account of his belief in evolution.

A Queer Failure. BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The liabilities of Shepard & Company, dealers in iron and paper stock, are \$24,120; assets \$5,800.

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THE NEWS OF THE NATION.

CROP REPORT ISSUED BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A Comparison Made With the Crops of Previous Years—Prices Realized—Average by States—Death of Representative Dowdney—House Proceeding—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following crop report has been issued by the department of agriculture: The December returns of average farm prices, by counties, show material reduction as compared with values of the crops of 1885, in wheat, rye and barley. Corn has made an advance nearly equivalent to the percentage of reduction in quantity, and oats, in sympathy with corn rather than with the small grains used for human food, averages a slightly higher value than last year.

The farm value of corn was 33 cents per bushel in December of last year. It is now 37 cents—one cent higher than the crop of 1884. The average for the previous five years was 44.7, and for the ten years prior to 1880, it was 42.6 cents. The prices in the surplus states are: Ohio, 35; Indiana, 32; Illinois, 31; Iowa, 30; Missouri, 31; Kansas, 27, and Nebraska, 20. This is an increase over last year of one cent in Nebraska, three in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and six in Iowa and Missouri. The average 56 is New York, 47 in Pennsylvania, and 45 in Virginia, two cents lower in each than last year. Prices in the cotton states are higher than last year: South Carolina, 50; Georgia, 61; Alabama, 58; Mississippi, 50; Louisiana, 53; Arkansas, 49, and Texas, 60, an increase of eleven cents, due to the disastrous drought.

The average December price of wheat is sixty-nine cents, a reduction of eight cents from the average value of the last crop, and four and a half cents above the price in 1884. The average in New York is eighty-four cents, twelve cents lower than last year; Pennsylvania eighty-three, thirteen cents lower. The reduction is still greater in several western states. The average of Ohio is 74 cents, Michigan 78, Indiana 70, Illinois 69, Wisconsin 68, Minnesota 61, Iowa 63, Missouri 63, Kansas 58, Nebraska 47, and Dakota 52. There is little decline in the southern states, in some of which prices are higher than last year. The average in California is 78 cents.

The average value of oats is 23 cents against 28.5 cents last December. Rye averages 53.1 cents against 57.9 cents last year. Barley 55 cents, last year 56.3 cents. Buckwheat 54.4 cents, a reduction of 1.5 cents per bushel. Potatoes 46 cents, 1 cent higher than in December last year. The value of hay averages nearly \$8 per ton.

House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The chaplain in his prayer referred to the death of Representative Dowdney, of New York, which occurred in that city this morning, of apoplexy. He said: "Again this house has been stricken by the hand of death and another seat is made vacant. Console and comfort the wife and children thus rendered desolate, widowed and orphaned. Be Thou the stay and cheer of them in this sudden and awful bereavement."

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Campbell, of New York, announced with sorrow and regret the death of his late colleague, and offered resolutions expressive of the regret with which the announcement of the death had been received by the house, and providing for a joint committee of the senate and house to attend the funeral. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house at 12:30 adjourned.

Repairing the Earthquake Damage. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds have agreed to earnestly recommend the passage of the bills for the reconstruction of the government building at Charleston, S. C., damaged by earthquakes, and the construction of a custom house at Eastport, Me., to cost \$100,000, the old one having been destroyed by fire. Another effort will be made at 3 o'clock this afternoon to get the Curtin committee in the southwestern strikes together, for the purpose of agreeing upon the general outline of the report to be prepared.

New National Banks. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the following named banks to begin business: The Commercial National bank of Shreveport, La., with a capital of \$100,000; the Steelton National bank, of Steelton, Pa., with a capital of \$75,000; the First National bank, of Phillipsburg, Kan., with a capital of \$50,000.

Respects for Interstate Commerce Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Payson, of Illinois, who has made a study of interstate commerce and a law regulating the tariff exacted by railroads, expressed the opinion that the bill agreed to by the conference will be passed at this session of congress beyond any reasonable doubt.

Decision in a War Claim. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The secretary of war has decided that the Christian Brothers' college, of St. Louis, is entitled to \$15,900 for use of their building during the war by United States troops. The decision was made under the O'Neill bill which became a law by act of the last congress.

Death of Representative Dowdney. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—News was received here this morning of the death in New York city, by apoplexy, of Representative Abraham Dowdney, of New York. On its announcement, the house as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 12:30 adjourned.

Other Reports From the Disabled Vessel. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—A maritime exchange telegraph reports the schooner Mair and Cramer, of Philadelphia, from Georgetown, D. C. for New York with coal, was anchored yesterday off Watch Opreague, Va. Her rudder was gone, and she had telegraphed for assistance. This is probably the vessel which was in distress on Tuesday, when a boat from the steamer Knickerbocker, which went to the schooner's assistance, was capsized and five men drowned. The Knickerbocker's captain, on her arrival in New York, reported the name of the schooner as Mary D. Cramer.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The New York Branch Believed to Be Controlled by German Socialists.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The members of District Assembly 49 and many American trades unionists declare that the German Socialists have control of the Central Labor union. Besides, it is said that they have a central union all by themselves, under the title of the United German Trades, which meets every Sunday morning in Concordia hall. There the measures which they desire carried in the Central Labor union are discussed and the delegates instructed how to vote. The unity of the German delegates has but recently been discovered.

District Assembly No. 49 became aware of this organized action on the part of the Socialists several weeks ago and a motion was made to withdraw all of the assembly's delegates. A circular was issued to the local assemblies asking them to instruct their delegates to the assembly as to whether they would cease all connection with the Central Labor union. The delegates will make their report at the next meeting of the district. It is believed by well informed members of No. 49 that the vote will result in the withdrawal of their delegates from the Central Labor union. Should that occur a trades council will probably be established by the trades locals of this city. Committees will be appointed by the council to co-operate in all troubles with like committees from the trades unions.

SUMMONED TO ROME. Rev. Father Edward McGlynn to Explain His Actions in the George Campaign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—As far back as last September Archbishop Corrigan received a letter from the propaganda at Rome that the doctrines Dr. McGlynn were espousing were contrary to the teachings of the Catholic church. The archbishop prohibited Dr. McGlynn from taking any further part in Mr. Henry George's canvass for the mayoralty. Nevertheless Dr. McGlynn enticed Mr. George and continued to support him. Last Friday the archbishop received a cable dispatch from Cardinal Simoni, the prefect of the propaganda, summoning Dr. McGlynn to Rome and ordering him to start at once.

A reporter who called upon him at the pastoral residence was informed that Dr. McGlynn would not see him. The reporter wrote: "What truth, if any, is there in the rumor that you are to be deposed?" The doctor came back with the answer: "The doctor has no information to give on the subject." The news makes a great impression on Catholics and Protestants alike. Dr. McGlynn has been a prominent figure in many important public movements. Several of his acquaintances have an impression that he will not obey the summons to Rome, but will leave the Catholic church and become one of the leaders in the labor movement. It is a week ago that he received the summons, and he has not yet made any sign.

A Collision of Vessels. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The heavy fog that settled over New York this morning caused serious delays on the rivers and bay, and many narrow escapes are reported. A collision occurred on East river between the ferryboat Sag Harbor and a tug boat with a scow in tow. It was impossible to see more than a boat's length ahead. The ferryboat crashed into the tug, hitting her on the port side, knocking a hole in her that extended almost down her water line. A panic immediately ensued on the ferryboat, which was crowded. The passengers hustled each other, and many would have been pushed overboard had it not been for the safety railing that extended along the front of the boat. In the meantime the ferryboat had backed water, and the tug proceeded on her way up the river. The Sag Harbor was not much damaged, and after considerable difficulty reached her slip. The big grain elevator Somerset, while being towed from the North river, went ashore under Castle William on Governor's Island. She is in a dangerous position, and will have to stay there until high water.

Box Makers' Troubles. CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Maxwell's box factory, which was the scene last spring of a determined strike against the introduction of labor-saving machinery, is likely to be again the theatre of another struggle of the same kind. Recently the Maxwell Bros. have been adding more box making machines, thereby throwing out of work a number of members of the box makers assembly of the Knights of Labor. The firm also gave the assembly to understand that it would not employ union men exclusively, but would take what men it saw fit. It is also claimed that union men have been practically debarred from employment on the new machines in consequence. The matter was discussed for several hours last night by the local executive board of the assembly. At the conclusion of the meeting the members maintained a close secrecy, but intimated there would be trouble enough within a few days.

A Challenge for the Belt. BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Jack McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, the light weight champion of America, offers to fight Arthur Chambers, of Philadelphia, for \$2,000, and the Holske international challenge belt, the fight to come off with in ten weeks. McAuliffe has deposited \$500 forfeit with the Herald.

A Poorly Fought Duel. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—It is rumored that a druggist and a sporting man of this city fought a duel with pistols yesterday morning on the Delaware opposite this city over the affect of a young woman, and that one of the duellists was wounded in the right shoulder and the other in the left shoulder.

After the Edton Murderer. HAMILTON, O., Dec. 11.—A probable clue to William Mussel, the Edton murderer, was discovered about 6 o'clock last night. A lame man answering Mussel's description was seen to enter a cornfield near Schenck's station, and then to emerge and disappear in the twilight. Women and children saw the man and gave the alarm. Citizens are now on his track.

Coal Deposits Found in Texas. DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 11.—Coal in immense quantities has been discovered in Henderson and Smith counties. In the former county one vein is twenty feet in diameter and only thirty feet below the surface.