THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII. MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887 NUMBER 22.

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Commissioners.

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Capital Prize, $150,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are $10 only; Halves, $5, Fifths, $2: Tenths, $1.

List of Prizes.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE of	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE of	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE of	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES of	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES of	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES of	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
500	"	100	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100	Approximate Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100	" "	200	20,000
200	" "	100	20,000
1,809	Terminal "	50	90,450
2,179	Prizes, amounting to		$535,000

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A REPUBLICAN MEETING.

CONGRESS OF CLUBS AT CHICKERING HALL, NEW YORK.

Senator Evarts Selected as Permanent Chairman to Preside Over Delegates From Three Hundred and Thirteen Republican Clubs—The Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—When the delegates to the convention of the Republican clubs began to file into Chickering hall this morning matters were in such shape as to permit the work of the convention to be speedily taken up. The committees appointed yesterday had been at work the greater portion of the night, and the rules for governing the order of business were all ready to be submitted to the convention. Among the first to enter and take positions on the platform were the temporary chairman, Daniel J. Ryan, Cephas Brainard, Harwood R. Poole, James W. Hawes, W. M. Brookfield, C. V. Keene and Henry W. Haydon.

SENATOR EVARTS.

The members of the various clubs filed in slowly. Three of the committees had appointed sub-committees who were to report at 9 o'clock, and their reports must be acted upon before the real work of the convention began. The hour appointed for the opening of this morning's session was 10:30 o'clock, but up to 11 o'clock the seats allotted to the delegates were only partly occupied and there were no signs of beginning business.

One of the Ohio delegates in conversation with a United Press reporter, said: "It is no secret that we, the Ohio delegation, are opposed individually and collectively to Senator Evarts for permanent chairman, but if the proper committee sees fit to present his name we will not kick. We do not want everything, but you can rely on it we will insist on our rights. While a majority of the delegates, to my knowledge, favor Blaine, we shall insist that the convention abstain from adopting a platform that will commit us to any particular candidate."

There seems to be some differences between the members of the New York delegation, but what they are no one can ascertain definitely. It is learned, however, that the principal bone of contention between them is that a part of the delegation insist on caucusing before voting on questions.

Chairman Ryan called the convention to order shortly after 11 o'clock. The chairmen of the several committees then presented their reports. Senator Chandler led off with the report of the committee on rules and order of business. By a mistake yesterday Mr. Warren, of Scranton, and Coat. Thornton, of Philadelphia, were both appointed by the chairman of the Pennsylvania club as the keystone representative on the committee on permanent organization of leagues. Warren's friends insisted that their man should be the representative on the committee, while Thornton's friends were equally determined that he should. It was finally decided to submit the question to a vote, which resulted 40 to 18 in favor of Warren.

The names of the clubs represented were then read out. There were 313 in all, and the cheering was almost continuous, when the following names were read: John Sherman, U. S. Grant, Charles Sumner, John A. Logan, Ben. Wade, James G. Blaine. Every mention of Blaine's name was the signal for uproarious applause.

Clubs omitted from the roll were then called for by states. When Ohio was reached Judge King rose and explained that in voting for Temporary Chairman Ryan yesterday they counted four clubs which they should not have done under the rules, as the clubs were not represented. Fifteen clubs in addition to those on record were added to Ohio's list.

After the reading of the names of the clubs, the report of the committee on credentials was adopted.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of the Grant club, of Binghampton, N. Y., offered the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That it is the duty of the government to place our country in such a state of defense as will command the respect of all nations, and for this purpose a large portion of the surplus revenue should be devoted to fortifying our harbors, building ships for our navy, and the manufacture of modern artillery for the proper armament of the same."

The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions, to which all other resolutions were also referred without debate.

Mr. Burdsall, of Binghamton, N. Y., said he had a resolution. The chairman said: "Mr. Burchard has a resolution." This brought down the house as it was thought the famous churchman of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame had come to the front again. It was, however, a resolution from a different man. It advised that the tariff on whisky and tobacco be distributed among the states according to population to reduce the surplus.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which caused a sensation:

"WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this National convention of Republican clubs that no man, who at any time, denounced Abraham Lincoln while he was president of the United States, as a 'buffoon and clown,' or whoever declared from his seat in the United States senate, that no man should denounce Jefferson Davis as a traitor in his presence, and go unrebuked by him; or who in his official capacity as secretary of the interior, ordered that the flag of the United States should be displayed at half mast on the occasion of the death of Jacob Thompson, or who, as senator of the United States many years after the war, refused to vote that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution are valid and binding, ought to be appointed to or hold the high office of justice of the supreme court of the United States, therefore,

"RESOLVED, That L. Q. C. Lamar ought not to have been appointed justice of said court."

It was then resolved and carried that all further resolutions should be referred without being read. A number were so disposed of.

Senator William M. Evarts, who had been unanimously elected chairman in accordance with the report of the committee on organization, then took the chair and was received with loud and long continued applause. He was introduced by temporary Chairman Ryan. Senator Evarts said that he felt called upon to make the most greateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred on the state of New York and himself, in his being chosen chairman. He congratulated the convention on its organization, and said that its work would not interfere with any of the established organizations of the party.

At the conclusion of Mr. Evarts' speech James Boyle, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization of the league, reported. He said that the committee had been confronted by three questions. The first was, whether it was wise and practicable to form a National league of Republican clubs. The decision reached was in the affirmative. The second was in regard to the formation of state leagues. It was resolved that the proper course to be adopted was to suggest to the gentlemen from the several states a plan of organization and to leave it to their discretion. The third was whether it was proper for the committee to go into the matter of local club organization. It was decided that the matter be left entirely to the various committees of the different local cities. Mr. Boyle also said that the New York Republican club had submitted to the committee plans for the fromation of National and state leagues, and that they had been adopted with a few changes. A recess was then taken.

A RECORD OF CRIME.

Capture of a Man That is Charged With Almost Every Crime.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—A dispatch received in this city announces the capture in Fulton county, Illinois, of one of the most clever and notorious toughs in the country. Rev. William Hammond is an adventurer who assumes any role that for the time being best serves his designs. He is a preacher, doctor, lawyer, dead beat, bigamist and all-round confidence man, and has been guilty of much more serious crimes, as will appear. He has belonged to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance. He has been expelled from all of them. He has been a preacher in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Unitarian churches; also, a Catholic and a Dunkard. He got $1,000 out of Mr. Jackson, of Savannah, Ga., by playing Mason and Odd Fellow. It was for a piece of land that Jackson soon discovered had no existence. He lived in California a few years ago when he was a preacher. He married a member of his flock, placed $1,000 insurance on her life and soon after this she died suddenly—went to bed well as ever and was dead in the morning. He got her buried without exciting suspicion, collected the insurance money and left at once.

He next turned up at Indian Valley, Ind., where he soon married another woman. He also placed insurance on her life. She died as suddenly and mysteriously as the first, and he collected the insurance. While he was getting this insurance his house, which he had insured also, very mysteriously burned, and he collected that and again disappeared. His next field of operation was in New Hampshire, where he married Mrs. Dr. H. W. Brockway. She had money and property. She had loaned some money on a farm in Indiana, which was secured by a mortgage. He sold this mortgage without her knowledge. He also arranged matters so that he could get her bank account. He then poisoned her, as she says, and left. A neighbor found Mrs. Hammond, nee Mrs. Brockway, in a stupor, entirely insensible from the poison. When she recovered she saved her money by the rapid use of the telegraph and the assistance of Chief of Police Richardson, of Boston. He preached at Bedford, Mass., and was run out of town. He has left records at Allentown, Pa., New York city, and several other eastern towns. He is at present wanted in Florida by the government for violating the revenue law. He was arrested at Marietta, Ill., by Detective Grannan, of this city. Hammond will be tried for bigamy as well as the revenue charge.

THE FELL-NOLAN FIGHT.

The Referee Decides Nolan the Winner After Fighting Three Rounds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 17.—The Fell-Nolan fight came off between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The pugilists met for the first time inside the ring. Five hundred spectators were present at $3 to $5 each, from a dozen neighboring and distant cities. Henry Hemmell, of Fort Wayne, was the referee. The first round began at 1:12. Fell made his usual rush at the start, but was well parried by Nolan. The men clinched and indulged in an exchange of short-arm blows, Nolan getting it hot and heavy in the face.

The second round was hard fought, both men being badly punished. The crowd became boisterous, Fell's friends especially so, and betting was heavy in favor of Fell. When time was called on the third round Fell began with a rush, and had the best of it. After a rapid exchange of heavy blows the men again clinched. Fell cross-buttocked Nolan and threw him, falling on him heavily. Fell's friends claimed a knockdown, but the referee announced that it was a foul, and awarded the fight to Nolan. The crowd yelled "Kill the referee." Fell made a furious assault on him, and was smashing him badly right and left when pulled off. Although Nolan was given the fight and 70 per cent. of $1,800 gate money, he was the worse punished of the two men, and had the fight been fought the full eight rounds would probably have been defeated.

Richardo Nadal in the United States.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 17.—Richardo Nadal, the American citizen lately outraged by the Spanish authorities at Porto Rico, has arrived at Havana, Cuba, en route to the United States. He was interviewed there Thursday. He says the guardia civil almost beat him to death to oblige him to swear that he belonged to a conspiracy to overthrow the government. When he was taken to jail he said he was an American. "That makes it worse for you," was answered. His whole body was a solid mass of cuts and bruises. The American consul at Porto Rico was insulted and not allowed to enter the jail. The Havana press is infuriated, and says it is an outrage on a friendly neighbor and must be expiated and punished.

A FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

CHINA EXPERIENCES THE GREATEST CALAMITY OF THE AGE.

The Yellow River Leaves Its Bed and Forms a Lake, Turning a Densly Populated Area Into a Watery Waste—The Terrible Suffering of the Survivors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The steamship City of Sydney has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing the details of a disaster occasioned by the Yellow river overflowing its banks in the province of Ho-Nan. It is described as one of the most appalling occurrences in loss of life and property recorded in recent times.

The river broke its banks on the evening of September 28, southwest of the City of Chin Choo, and not only completely inundated that city, but also ten other populous cities. The whole area is now a raging sea ten to thirty feet deep, where it was once a densely populated and rich plain.

The former bed of the Yellow river is now dry, and the present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago. The loss of life is incalculable, and the statement is made by missionaries that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving.

Thomas Paton, one of the American missionaries, writing from Ho-Nan province, under date of October 28, says:

"The newly gathered crops, houses and trees are all swept away, involving a fearful loss of life. The country was covered with a fine winter braid, which is gone, and implies complete destruction to next year's crop. 'Bread, bread!' is the cry of thousands, who are on the river bank. Benevolent people go in boats and throw bread among the masses here and there, but it is nothing compared with the requirements. The mass of people is still being increased by continual arrivals even more hungry than the last. There they sit, stunned, hungry and dejected, without a rag to wear or a morsel of food. Mud huts are being erected for them. What it will be in two months I can not conceive. The misery is increasing, owing to the bitter cold weather.

Yellow river has long been known as "China's Sorrow," and the present disaster has served to reassert its right to the terrible title. As yet details of the disaster are very meager. It has occurred in a district where but few foreigners are, and the reports furnished by the officials and published in the Pekin Gazette convey a very inadequate account of the extent of the loss of life and property, and the sufferings of the survivors.

The governor in Ho-Nan reports to the throne that "nearly all the people have been drowned in the district reached by the water, the survivors being those who escaped to the high ground or took refuge in trees, where they remained till they were rescued."

This gives but little impression as to what the extent of the disaster really is.

The Chinese Times states that in the province of Caihil, where disastrous inundations have also occurred, there are 270,000 people homeless, representing those whose lives were destroyed, and adds that the misery in that province is trifling compared with that caused by Hoang-Ho, or the Yellow river. The extent of ground swept over by the overwhelming flood given in English figures, is over seven thousand square miles, and land thus submerged formed a part of one of the richest and most densely populated plains of Northern China. The necessity for liberal aid may therefore be imagined. Already considerable sums have been contributed toward the relief of the sufferers. The emperor of China has given 2,000,000 taels, and the Chinese have started a subscription list in Shanghai, to which foreigners have liberally contributed.

Millions have been rendered homeless and entirely deprived of all chances of earning their livelihood, for their fields will either become permanent lakes or uninhabitable swamps. It is feared that the distress which will be felt during the coming winter will equal in intensity the famine of ten years ago, when charitable donations contributed from all parts of the world were utterly inadequate. It is stated that owing to the action taken by the Yellow river, it no longer flows toward the sea, but seems content in converting eastern Ho-Nan and northern Nganwhui into a lake. It may ultimately flow into the sea through the Kiangon, or it may even possibly join the Yangtze.

Hoang-Ho, the "Yellow River," so named from the color which the yellow clay along its banks gives to its waters, is one of the principal rivers of the Chinese empire. It rises in the Koko-Nor territory, in Thibet near latitude 34 degrees north, flows northeastward into Mongolia, re-enters China proper, and after abrupt bends southward and eastward, enters the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, after a total course estimated at 2,700 miles. On its banks are many cities of first and second rank, the principal being Lon-Choo and Kai-Fong, respectively the capitals of the provinces of Kan-Soo and Ho-Nan. Previous to 1853 it entered the Yellow sea by a mouth some hundreds of miles south of its present one. The stream is so turbulent and impetuous that it is scarcely adapted to Chinese navigation, and its frequent overflow is the cause of much destruction; hence the river has been called "China's Sorrow." Chic-Choo is in the province of Ho-Nan, eighty miles south of Kai-Fong.

INDIANA TALLY SHEET FORGERIES.

The Grand Jury Adjourn Without Taking Action Thereon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—The grand jury of the state criminal court was discharged yesterday, having finished its six months work. It was composed of five Democrats and one Greenbacker, and steadily refused during the whole time to so much as to call a witness in the tally sheet forgeries of last November, to which their attention was specially directed by Judge Irvin. His words in discharging the jury were probably the most remarkable ever spoken to a jury. He said:

"In discharging you, gentlemen of the jury, I am sorry to say I cannot do it with commendation. I called your attention to what is known as the tally sheet forgeries and instructed that you should use all means necessary to fasten the crime upon those who are guilty. These instructions you entirely ignored by refusing to go into an investigation of the case. Your silence in the case must be interpreted as sympathy with crime, when you were trusted by the state of Indiana to do all in your power to ferret out crime. For what good work you have done, I commend you, but for that you have refused to do, I cannot."

OUTRAGES OF A BANDIT.

Towns Plundered and Citizens Completely Terrorized by His Band.

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec. 17.—Notwithstanding large number of Federal troops and citizens in the field against the bandit, Bernal, and his band, the war cloud seems to grow, and he seems to get the upper hand of his pursuers at every turn. The people are now beginning to look upon the troops as being incapable of performing the task allotted them. The last information in regard to the campaign against them left the redoubtable bandit and his band hedged in the Tulare mountains by Federal forces and citizens. To-day news came that he and his raiders have effected their escape, and that Gen. Lojero has returned to Mazatlan, where he will direct the campaign by wire.

It seems that while the besieging party, which was commanded by Gen. Lojero, was contracting its lines, fell in with a few of Bernal's men, and a fight occurred in which several were wounded on both sides. Lojero, however, captured a man named Bicuri, one of Bernal's most desperate lieutenants, and succeeded in securing Bernardino Barraza, a young lady of Stalz, who had been carried off by the bandit. Miss Barraza was sent with an escort of soldiers to the home of her family. Bicuri, refusing to divulge the hiding place and arsenal of the bandit, was tied to a tree and shot.

After this occurrence Tharra and Meraz's parties gradually closed about the range, and on the fifth day came together without having seen a trace of the supposed hedged-in desperadoes. Trailers were sent out at once, and after two days' search discovered where a party of about twenty-five had left the mountains, and the inference is that it was Bernal's band, with the chief at its head.

A courier has just arrived at military headquarters at Boca Del Potrero bearing dispatches from the prefect of Otaez, which give the details of the capture of that town and the running off of Miss Barraza by Bernal. The prefect states that Tharra and Meraz's parties had not been in the mountains more than two days after the return of Miss Barraza, the liberated girl, when Bernal, at the head of a band of about twenty-five men, made a descent upon the town. They entered it on horseback from the direction of the Tulare range and commenced shooting as soon as they entered the suburbs. The terrified people took refuge in their houses, barricaded their doors and windows and awaited, trembling, the demands of Bernal.

After posting men about town so every street was under guard, Bernal proceeded to the prefecture and threatened to nail the prefect to the wall by his ears if he attempted any demonstration. From there he went to the home of Bernardino Barraza and forcibly made her mount a horse. He then commanded his men to sack the stores for provisions and ammunition, which was done. After holding the town for about four hours he rode off, taking with him Miss Barraza. He so thoroughly sacked the place that there were not guns and ammunition enough to supply a pursuing party. It is evident that Bernal has a stronghold in one of the spurs of the Sierra Madre mountains, and it is believed that when he left Otaez he went there, as several of his men had wounds of a serious nature.

The escape of his band from the Tulare is said to have been effected through the treachery of a party of a citizen force, who had a prior arrangement with Bernal to keep him in case of extreme difficulty. The scouting party that was sent to the Cinego to scour that vicinity are now at Chacala. They found three men who were thought to belong to Bernal's band, and they were summarily shot. A large armed force, divided into various scouting parties, are scouring the country for a radius of fifty miles from Boca Del Potrero, and the officers are confident that the bandit will be captured.

ALTERED NOTES.

Two-Dollar Silver Certificates Changed to Fives by Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The United States sub-treasury officials were alarmed this morning on discovering the appearance in large numbers of two-dollar silver certificates which had been altered to fives. They are more dangerous than if wholly counterfeited or printed from entire plates. There are several ways in which the alterations are made. The portrait of Gen. Hancock on the left hand upper corner in the original has a mustache, but no full beard. The mustache has been partly erased and a beard put on, which covers the whole chin and extends well up at the sides of the face. The hair on the head is rearranged and the expression of the eyes altered.

If Gen. Hancock himself were living he would hardly recognize his own face in the doctored portrait. Whom the counterfeiters intended to make the picture represent is a mystery, as no such caricature appeared upon the genuine five-dollar certificate. Another variety is less elaborate, but dangerous in its character. In this variety Gen. Hancock's face is tampered with, the mustache and hair on the crown being changed, but no attempt is made to adorn the general with a full beard.

These altered certificates are not valuless. They are still good for $2, and people can have them redeemed by bringing them here.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 17.—The total number of immigrants arriving in Canada from January 1 to November 30, was 138,162, compared with 399,492 for the same period last year. The total number of passengers to the United States from Canada for eleven months of 1887 reaches 65,621, as compared with 48,587 for the same period last year.

The Lamp Was Lighted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Marie Kather was burned to death last night. While attempting to refill an oil lamp, her dress caught fire and she fled through the streets in terror, until overcome by the heat. When assistance reached her, her clothing was burned off and her body burned black. She died in great agony.