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A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

It has been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Allegheny Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here.

Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Lovansville, Ohio; Captain C. M. Holcomb, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Ralpe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and jugs by GUN, SIMMONS, Proprietors, m28d&wti

GOULD INTERVIEWED.

What He Thinks on the Tariff and Other Matters.

His Graphic Picture of the Deporable Condition of Cuba, and of the Flourishing Condition of the South.

New York, March 28.—Mr. Jay Gould, who with his family has been for the past month cruising in Southern waters in his yacht Atalanta, arrived here yesterday. He was seen last evening at his home and said: "Matters in Cuba are simply deplorable. That country is taxed to the verge of ruin. The planters are all failing and there is no confidence among the mercantile classes. Unless the Spanish Government does something for the relief of the people absolute ruin is impending. There is quite a large party there in favor of annexation to the United States."

"What do you think of the condition of the Southern States?" "They have vastly improved in all respects, particularly the State of Florida. Florida is full of Northern men, and Northern capital and enterprise are working out astonishing results. Why, when we were there Ferdinandina was so full that you could not get even a cot at the hotels, and through the State there are numbers of Northern men. The orange product of the State is assuming very large proportions, and also the timber product. There is very fine lumber in the State and the extension of the railroad system enables the merchants to get to the seaports for shipment to the North."

"Is the railroad system to be rapidly extended?" "Very rapidly. Mr. Plant has a system of roads from Charleston, South Carolina, to the Southern part of Florida, and Colonel Hedding has a system of lines extending to the West and connecting with the Louisville and Nashville. What is needed, I think, all along the Southern coast, even as far as Galveston, is Government aid, as far as it can be extended, to deepen the harbors. Their commerce is large and increasing, but the harbors are shallow. I think that the United States Government could wisely spend some of its surplus in this direction."

"How as to the manufacture throughout the South?" "They are increasing beyond all precedent. Cotton manufactures are being established in all directions and in Florida manufactures of furniture, &c., are numerous."

"How as to the crops?" "So far as I could learn, there will be an increased acreage for all descriptions of product. If the floods have injured they have also helped. The overflow has irrigated the land on the banks of the rivers, and the results of the floods will be, I think, an increased crop rather than a diminished one."

"How did your yacht behave, Mr. Gould, since her alteration?" "She is much improved, and I think as near perfection as possible."

"Shall you go abroad in her this summer?" "I think so, but have not quite made up my mind."

"To what do you attribute the recent and present depression?" "Well, there are several causes that might be alleged. Excessive over trading in the past and consequent reaction is one cause, but in my opinion, the main cause is the agitation of the tariff question. As long as that is in progress, everything is uncertain, and men's minds are unsettled."

"What would be the effect should the free traders secure the legislation they desire?" "It would be disastrous. There would have to be an entire reorganization of the labor problem. The price of labor would have to come down to a level with that of other countries. Very many manufacturing establishments would be obliged to suspend; only the strongest could survive. This would throw large numbers of laboring men out of employment who would be obliged to seek employment in agriculture, and this would cause wages in the country to come down. Absolute free trade, of course, is an impossibility. That is admitted by all."

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate. The Blair Educational Bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Hamilton spoke in favor of the bill and at the same time expressed regret to be in opposition to his colleague (Butler) on a measure which he thought was of vital consequence to the best interests of their common country. Mr. Pugh, also supported the bill in a prepared speech.

Mr. Vest commented at length on the statistics which the Senator from New Hampshire had cited in his argument for the passage of the bill. St. Louis had been credited by Mr. Blair with a school population of 106,000. Of this number 59,000 were enrolled; 36,000 is the average attendance, and 59,000 were growing up as howling savages. "If," exclaimed Mr. Vest, "that showing is correct, sign-posts should be put up at St. Louis warning the stranger against entering into the city. But the only illustration of the adage that misery loves company is found in the city of Chicago. [Laughter.] The principal city of Illinois is given over to a condition worse than that of any ancient cities, where corruption and vice ran extreme. According to the figures of the Senator from New Hampshire, fifty-seven per cent. of the children of Chicago never attend school. I can understand now the remark of one of the District Commissioners, who came from that city, that he was afraid to go to a depot after 9 o'clock at night without carrying a pistol. [Laughter.] But when we come to Cincinnati, then the appalling darkness which overwhelms St. Louis and Chicago becomes in comparison like the noonday sun. The Senator declares that more than 40,000 children in Cincinnati are growing up in ignorance as dense as that in the jungles of Africa." Mr. Vest went on to show that

Mr. Blair had made erroneous calculations and had counted as children of the school age infants "muling and puking in their nurse's arms." If there was anything of which Missouri was justly proud, it was her common school system, and he undertook to say that the common school system of Boston, which claimed to be the center of literary culture and advanced civilization, was not superior, or even equal to that of St. Louis. Mr. Vest then addressed himself to the constitutional objections to the bill, which, he continued, were in themselves, strong enough to warrant its rejection by the Senate.

Mr. Blair, in reply, admitted that he had made miscalculations in the heat of the debate, but contended that the figures of the census bore him out substantially in his line of argument.

Mr. Harrison submitted an amendment limiting the appropriation to \$50,000,000 a year for five years, to be used only in States having an illiteracy of ten per cent. and upwards.

Mr. Blair intimated that the friends of the measure would try and press to a vote on Monday at the latest. At 4:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

After some unimportant business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bonded Whisky Bill, general debate closing at 1:15 by order of the House. Mr. Randall said this was a measure of more importance than anything before the present Congress. There were others watching the action of the House than those directly affected by its action. The course of legislation has been crowded out. Men of small capital are opposed to the bill because the tendency was to perpetuate a system of internal taxation which he abhorred, and, with Thomas Jefferson, regretted it had not been prohibited by the Constitution.

Blackburn took the floor for the closing hour, and said this was a business proposition admitting neither sentiment nor sympathy. As such it should be so considered by the House. He regretted that this idea had not more fully prevailed during the discussion of the bill. In reply to Dana's remarks of the day before, that but three members of the Ways and Means Committee favored the bill, he said the Chairman reported by direction of the Committee with the statement that it was not a unanimous report. He insisted that the bill was just and proper; that it took no money from the Treasury, and was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He said it was not clear that the tax upon production of whisky was constitutional. It was only upon the assumption that Congress had the power to levy a tax. Manufacturers of whisky could export and store it abroad for a charge varying but a trifle from the proposed four and a half per cent. for two years. So it was merely a business question whether the money will go into the Treasury or into foreign warehouses. Dealers are backed by banking capital and unlimited credit and could export and store whisky, while the poorer men will be subjected to forced sales and extortionate taxation. He was glad to find with a search warrant that there was one monopoly of which Mr. Randall was not the champion. The explanation was, probably, that he had not located his section, and that he wanted a monopoly of monopoly. In reply to argument that the money to pay the tax to carry whisky was to be had from banks, he said no banker would be such an ass as to loan money while there was a standing threat to repeal the tax and take away the security. He incidentally referred to the fact that this was the anniversary of the passage by the House of the original extension resolution of 1878. He would have it as originally passed without limitation, the tax only paid when withdrawn for consumption. He stated his willingness to accept an amendment requiring interest, four and one-half per cent. in advance, although he denounced the internal revenue system.

Brumm said that if the profession that whisky would be taken out in two years was sincere, why not amend the bill so as to require one-eighth to be taken out each quarter?

The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Blount moved to strike out the enacting clause. Motion agreed to; 186 to 81. The Committee then rose and reported its action to the House.

Politically the vote was divided as follows: For the bill—Democrats, 71; Republicans, 12. Against it—Democrats, 96; Republicans, 89. The vote by States for the bill were, Ohio, 10; New York, 8; Kentucky, 8; Illinois, 8; Indiana, 8; California, 5; Michigan, 4; Missouri, 4; Mississippi, 3; Louisiana, 3; Wisconsin, 3; South Carolina, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Tennessee, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2; Arkansas, Alabama, Iowa, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado and Maryland, one each.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—While workmen were engaged in tearing down a high brick building, on the corner of Central avenue and Pearl street, it suddenly fell with a terrible crash burying six men in the ruins. One man, when the dust cleared away, was discovered on the top of a swaying wall forty feet from the ground. He was taken down by a hook and ladder company, completely unharmed by fright. Six men were buried in the ruins, all of whom were either killed or seriously injured. The disaster was caused by the carelessness of the contractor.

A Crime-Hidden City.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Mayor made a transfer of police Captains, and tonight all the gambling houses closed. Crime in Division Three is reported as too revolting to print, but the police say their complaints are pigeon-holed in the upper courts. The Governor will be asked to apply a remedy here.

Went Back On His Workman.

BOSTON, O., March 29.—Wm. B. Godding, of Cincinnati, and, as Union molders turn it, a scab, was arrested by Marshal Munshower and J. A. McDaniel for carrying concealed weapons. He was tried before the Mayor and bound over to the Court in default of \$200, Witman, of the foundry, refusing to go on his bond. Godding claims that Witman furnished the revolver for him.

FEAR OF MOB VIOLENCE.

Intense Excitement Prevailing In Cincinnati.

An Indignation Meeting to Consider The Berner Verdict and the Prevalence of Crime—Fears of General Lynching.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The intensity of the excitement over the outrageous Berner verdict, and the fact that the feeling, instead of cooling, is increasing in bitterness, caused decided alarm. It was rumored on the streets that the jail officials had quietly run Berner to Columbus, but this produced no particular effect, as the indignation seems not so much leveled at him personally as at the whole gang of murderers and at the jurors who returned the infamous verdict.

A mass meeting is called to be held in Music Hall, and there are grave fears as to the result. An immense throng is certain to be present, and, if inflammatory speeches are made, as most likely will be the case, there is no telling where the thing will stop. It is an undeniable fact that the feeling in favor of mobbing the jail and hanging every murderer in it, is shared by a class of citizens ordinarily of the most law-abiding and peaceable character. The indignation among the Germans, especially, is exceedingly intense. Satirical cartoons of the criminal lawyers, the jury, and Berner are hawked about the streets, and in various parts of the German quarter effigies of the murderer have been hanged to telegraph poles. The effect of all this has been to raise the popular anger to a pitch that is to the last degree dangerous. Should another murder occur in the present state of public excitement there is hardly any question that it would precipitate one of the most terrible lynchings riots on record.

On Friday morning cabalistic figures were found chalked on fences, building fronts and sidewalks in nearly all parts of the city. These consisted of the figures "3-28-75." However harmless the real meaning of this may be, so great is the general uneasiness, that many alarming interpretations of it are current rumors of the street.

The Berner jurors have been most bitterly persecuted. All who were working for wages have lost their employment, and are boycotted at every other establishment in the city. Several have narrowly escaped being mobbed, and none dare show themselves where there is liability of recognition.

Lost in a Snow Storm.

SILVER CREEK, Col., March 29.—A terrible snow storm raged here all last night and to-day, and there is no sign of its breaking. The snow is two feet deep on the level, and the roads are almost impassable. This is the heaviest storm of the winter in this country. Robert Cummings, a resident of Titusville, a neighboring town, came into Silver Creek yesterday, drew a small amount of money from the bank, and started to walk home through the storm. There is every reason to believe that he lost his way and was frozen to death. Having been exhausted in trying to force his way through the storm he lay down to rest and never awoke. The money was found on his person.

Trailing a Firebug.

CALIF., March 29.—Chief Meyers, of this city, the last several days has been in hot pursuit of a man named Wilson, who, with two others, attempted the destruction of Columbus, Ky., by fire. Wilson was admitted to bail and jumped his bondsman. One hundred dollars reward was offered for his capture, and a short time ago Chief Meyers got track of him, visiting several places just too late. This morning he caught the fugitive at Du Quyen, and delivered him up to the Sheriff from Columbus, who was here in waiting. The trail of Wilson was well covered since his mysterious disappearance, and his capture is regarded as a good piece of detective work. Meyers will receive the reward.

Turning the Tables.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 29.—It has been the custom of the city authorities for some time to collect monthly fines of five or \$5 from the prostitutes of the city instead of having them arrested and brought before the Police Court. This afternoon about a dozen of them appeared before the Grand Jury and entered complaints against the City Council and City Collector for taking illegal fines. The Deputy Collector was arrested, but the cases of the Aldermen have not yet proceeded that far. The women promise to make it lively for the City Council.

A Train Robber's Escape.

CALIF., March 29.—Among those who escaped during the City Jail delivery here a few days ago was one Ben Simms, who was judged for shooting into McNulty's show-window last week. He has since become known as a criminal of some considerable magnitude. He is known in Texas as Slippery Simms, and is a noted and much wanted train robber, who broke jail at Jonesboro some time ago, where he was held for train robbing. A reward was offered for him, but it was not known at the time of his arrest.

Died in a Police Station.

NEW YORK, March 29.—George Hendrix, the alleged destroyer of the Andre monument in the spring of 1882, was locked up in a Brooklyn police station Monday, on a charge of intoxication. He was afterward removed to the hospital and died to-day. An autopsy showed that his skull was fractured. How the injury was received is not known. Hendrix was a member of a society of Communists.

A Nice Young Man.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Thomas Wilson, adopted son of the late Harry T. Wilson, of Wheaton, Ill., was committed to jail in that city yesterday on a charge of criminally assaulting his foster mother who is about sixty years old.

BELGIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

Yankees Accused of Stirring Up Trouble.

LONDON, March 29.—The strike of the Belgian glass-workers continues, and after paralyzing the glass industry of Belgium bids fair to extend all over Europe. The strikers demand an alteration of the methods of work and a reduction of time without a reduction of wages. The employers refuse both demands, alleging that the revival of the glass-making industry in the United States and the great prosperity and competition of the American trade make it impossible to carry on the business in Belgium upon any other basis than that in vogue before the strike. It is rumored that American capital is backing up the strikers. A congress of Belgian, British, French and American glass-workers, has been called to meet in June, at Charleroi, Belgium, for the purpose of forming an International Confederation for the regulation of the prices of labor in the glass industry. Belgian manufacturers openly assert a suspicion that this congress has been projected and is being worked by "Yankees," for the purpose of delaying a settlement of the troubles now ruining the European glass trade, until the Americans have secured a permanent control of the business.

MISS TERRY'S PET DOG.

Why the Actress Gave Up Her Rooms In a Brooklyn Hotel.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Henry Irving and Miss Terry are playing in Brooklyn this week. Mr. Irving and the rest of the company, except Miss Terry, engaged rooms in this city; but Miss Terry wishing to be near the theater, went to the Pierpont House, Brooklyn, on Montague street, an aristocratic quarter.

On Monday night, after the performance, she went to the hotel, taking with her a pet black and white dog, which has attended her during her trip to this country. The hotel clerk informed her that the dog would be cared for by a porter, but Miss Terry insisted that she would take it to her room. A telegram was sent to the hotel proprietor, then stopping at Fort Monroe, asking whether this exception to the rule should be made in her favor, and he promptly responded that the dog could not be allowed up stairs.

Miss Terry on Tuesday morning gave up the three rooms which she had engaged for a week and joined the rest of the company in the city, where her dog is allowed to be in room-mate without question.

Warning on Vice.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 29.—The Grand Jury has temporarily adjourned, and has created a sensation. They have returned over 200 indictments, including the most prominent county and municipal officers. Sheriff McCall, Recorder Callaghan, Attorney Newton, Mayor French, Constable Baden, Marshal Sharden, and Justice Adams are among the number. Two indictments are found against Sharden. The animus is a strong desire to close the Vaudeville Variety Theater, where Ben Thompson met his death, and the officers, it would appear, are thus prodded for not closing up the place. It is also an organized attack on all gamblers and houses of ill-fame, and there is a manifest intention to strictly enforce the Sunday law. There is some excitement and a great deal of talk on the streets.

The News Monopoly Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Western Union-Associated Press-Henry Watterson scheme to create a monopoly of news is not meeting with flattering success, and the prevailing opinion is that it will die peacefully in committee. The Denver opinion, conducted by Mr. Rothaker, formerly of the Denver Tribune, says: "It might have been a good idea for the Associated Press to get some news before it began to annoy Congress with a bill to copyright news. The Association is the poorest pretense in the country. Even the mails are ahead of it." This is but a sample of the comments that come from all parts of the country on the absurd scheme.

Five Days from the City of Mexico.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The first through party from the City of Mexico over the recently completed Mexican Central Railway arrived here from Kansas City this morning in a special train over the Burlington Road. The party is made up jointly of Americans who had been visiting the Mexican capital, thirty students, who left for Notre Dame University in Indiana this morning, and a few Mexican merchants. The main body of travelers continued their journey eastward by forenoon trains, and the remainder of the contingent will stay for a time in this city. The run from the City of Mexico was made in five days.

An Old Well Mystery.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—There is considerable excitement in the oil trade over a new well at DuBois, Clearfield County. The derrick and apparatus to the well are tightly boarded up, and none except the workmen are allowed within the inclosure, while even the employes have been obliged to take an oath of secrecy. Several scouts from the Bradford region have been in the vicinity during the past few days, but when an attempt was made to examine the workings of the alleged mystery they were quietly yet firmly denied admission.

Western Union Defeated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 29.—The attempt of the Western Union to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company taking possession of the lines recently purchased by the latter from the National Telegraph Company failed. Judge Wallace rendered a decision in favor of the defendant. The decision enables the Baltimore and Ohio to secure through communication to Chicago by the West Shore and Nickel Plate routes.

Drowned Herself.

FRANKLIN, Ind., March 29.—This morning about eight o'clock the body of Mrs. Balfour, an old lady over seventy years of age, was found in the cistern. She is the mother-in-law of George Cutsging, one of our County Commissioners, living east of this place. Being in feeble mind she had jumped into the cistern and was drowned.