

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## SYRUP OF FIGS



### ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

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## "HELLO!"

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## GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

Secrecy Removed from the President's Message

### ON THE BEHRING SEA AFFAIR.

Full Text of the Correspondence in Which England is Given to Understand That the Seals in Behring Sea Will Be Protected at All Hazards.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following is the full text of the late correspondence between the United States and Great Britain respecting the Behring sea controversy, the senate in secret session yesterday afternoon, having removed the injunction of secrecy from the correspondence transmitted to that body the day before:

TO THE SENATE—I herewith transmit, in connection with senate executive document No. 55, Fifty-second congress, first session, copies of further correspondence between this government and the government of her Britannic majesty concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of the Behring sea, and concerning also the preservation of the seal industry, and habitually resorting to the said sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur seal, or in habitually resorting to the said waters.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 23, 1892.

Sir Julian Pauncelote to Mr. Blaine.

This note should have accompanied the message of the president to the senate of March 9, 1892, but having been mislaid it failed to be communicated to that body. It is a reply to Mr. Blaine's note of Feb. 12, 1892, which appears on page 86 of the senate executive documents.

Sir Julian Pauncelote to Mr. Wharton.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1892.

SIR—On receipt of your note of the 8th inst. I immediately telegraphed to the Marquis of Salisbury the substance of its contents in accordance with the request which you expressed on behalf of the president, and I now have the honor to inform you that I have this day received a reply from his lordship by telegram to the following effect: Lord Salisbury points out that the information in the possession of her majesty's government does not lead them to believe that another year's suspension of sealing is necessary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds.

His lordship, however, proceeds to observe that beyond this question it is considered by your government that they have a right to be protected from the loss which they may incur from free sealing being permitted this year, in the event of their claim to Behring sea being upheld by the arbitrators. He states that her majesty's government does not dispute that after the ratification of the convention there will be some foundation for this contention; but he adds that the prohibition of all sealing as a remedy has this defect, that the British sealers excluded from Behring sea would have an undoubted ground of complaint if the British claim should be upheld by the arbitrators.

Moreover there is no security that the arbitration will be concluded before the sealing season of 1893. Thus an arbitration between Great Britain, the United States and Portugal, which has already occupied four years, is still pending. Serious damage would be caused to the industry by a suspension of sealing for a long period.

In view of all the above considerations it appears to her majesty's government that it would be more equitable to provide that sealing in Behring sea shall continue on the condition that the owner of every sealing vessel shall give security for satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge.

I shall be glad to learn that the above suggestions meet with the concurrence of your government. I have the honor, etc., JULIAN PAUNCELOTE.

Mr. Wharton to Sir Julian Pauncelote.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1892.

SIR—I am directed by the president to say that your note dated the 19th inst., and delivered on the 20th inst., (Sunday) has had his immediate attention in view of what he deems to be the extreme urgency and gravity of the matter under discussion. The urgency grows out of the fact that much further protraction of this discussion will make any modus that may be agreed upon ineffectual to protect the interests of the United States, and will give to the Canadian sealers practical immunity by reason of the impossibility of communicating to them the agreed restrictions. It is known to this government that the sealers have hastened their departure to escape notice of a possible modus, and that every day almost adds to the fleet, that must now be overhauled at sea. Already forty-seven Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds, as against thirty-one at the same date last year, and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels will if not stopped and turned back at the passes, go into the Behring sea and pursue to the very shores of our islands the slaughter of the mother seals seeking the accustomed rockeries to be delivered of their young. This is a crime against nature. This government expects to show, if the arbitration proceeds, that female seals constitute the larger per cent. of the catch of the pelagic sealers.

That in view of this serious and confident contention of this government his lordship should assume that another year's suspension of such sealing is not necessary, "to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds," and should insist that pending an arbitration it shall go on, precisely as if no arbitration had been agreed upon, is as surprising as it is disappointing. If her majesty's government so little respects the claims and contentions

of this government as to be unwilling to forbear for a single season to disregard them, the president can not understand why Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give to those claims the dignity and standing which a reference to a high court of arbitration implies. From the moment arbitration was agreed upon, neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other.

It must be assumed that the sincere purpose of the two governments was to promote peace and good will, but if, pending the arbitration, either deals with the subject of it solely upon the basis of its own contention and in utter disregard of the claims of the other, this friendly end is not only not attained, but a new sense of injury and injustice is added, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions. For it must not be forgotten that if her majesty's government proceeds during this sealing season upon the basis of its contention as to the rights of the Canadian sealers, no choice is left to this government but to proceed upon the basis of its confident contention that pelagic sealing in the Behring sea is an infraction of its jurisdiction and property rights. His lordship will hardly fail to see this.

Herein, in the opinion of the president, consists the gravity of the present situation, and he is not willing to be found in any degree responsible for the results that may follow the insistence by either government during this season upon the extreme rights claimed by it. In his opinion it would discredit the eyes of the world if the two great governments involved in the paltry profits of a single season should be allowed to thwart or even to disturb the honorable and friendly adjustment of their differences which is so nearly concluded, but if his lordship shall adhere to his refusal to unite with us in prompt and effective measures to stop pelagic sealing and shall insist upon free sealing for British subjects, the question, as it affects this government, is no longer one of pecuniary loss or gain, but one of honor and self-respect.

This government, notwithstanding the fact that its right to take seals upon the Pribyloff islands is undisputed and wholly uninvolved in the arbitration, has proposed to take no profit from the island catch, but to limit the taking of seals to the necessities of the natives of those islands, and it can not consent that, with indemnity or without, the contested rights of British subjects to catch seals in the Behring sea shall be exercised pending the arbitration. The president finds it difficult to believe that Lord Salisbury is serious in proposing that this government shall take separate bonds from the owners of about one hundred Canadian sealing vessels to indemnify it for the injury they may severally inflict upon our jurisdiction or property, and must decline to discuss a suggestion which only his respect for Lord Salisbury and his belief that his lordship has a due appreciation of the gravity of this discussion enable him to treat with seriousness.

We should doubtless have to pursue and capture upon the sea many of the owners of those vessels to secure the bonds suggested, and as the condition is to be that the obligors shall pay "any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge" while the treaty gives the arbitrators no power to adjudge any damages, the transaction would be without risk to the obligors and of no value to us. This government can not consent to have what it believes to be its rights destroyed or impaired pending their determination by an agreed tribunal, however adequate the security offered.

The reference in my last note to the inconsistency of her majesty's government in denying responsibility for the acts of the Canadian sealers was not intended to suggest a willingness on our part under any circumstances to see our property converted into a claim for damages, and particularly as such a claim can not now be heard or determined by the arbitrators without a reformation of the treaty, for his lordship must remember that while he now offers what he mistakenly calls "security for satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge," he has already carried his point in the treaty that the arbitrators shall have no jurisdiction to award any damages.

### PRACTICED POLYGAMY.

How Mormons of Approved Standing Get More Than One Wife.

SALT LAKE, March 25.—An examination has been going on here for over a week to establish the rightful successor of the Mormon church at Nauvoo and the legal ownership of Temple block at Independence, Mo. Many witnesses testified to practicing polygamy at Nauvoo and the legal ownership of Temple block at Independence, and that Joseph Smith was a polygamist there. One of Smith's plural wives testified to their marriage there.

Elder John Bates Noble Thursday swore that the brethren were "playing for women and got 'em;" that the principal was taught privately. When asked about the law he said: "Elders Wheelock and Richards testified in regard to the celestial wife system, and that he was not a polygamist, which is an entirely different thing, being in fact the very opposite; for polygamy allows women to have more than one husband; celestial marriage forbids this, but allows more than one wife to men of approved standing in the church."

Blind Man Arrested for Burglary. MITCHELL, Ind., March 25.—Baso Brothers' saloon was broken into here Tuesday night and a quantity of cigars and whisky stolen. Frank Tow, an entirely blind man, told a friend in the presence of a boy, that he had stolen some cigars, and he has been arrested since.

May Work Again for the State. BELLAIRE, O., March 25.—Ebenzer Coss and William McKnight, released from the pen not long ago, robbed a gypsy camp of goods amounting to \$100, and are now in jail at Martin's Ferry.

## RESULTS IN A TIE.

A Vote Taken on the Silver Bill.

### A MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE.

Filibustering Prolongs the Session Until After Midnight, Until Finally the House Adjourns Without Taking Final Action, Which Virtually Kills the Bill for the Time Being.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The last legislative day on the silver debate opened with crowded galleries and a full attendance of members of the house. The greatest diligence has been exerted by the leaders of both sides for the past three days to secure the presence of every member who is not absent from the city, and when the hour of final vortex arrived, so well had they succeeded in their efforts, that only the gentlemen who had been granted leave by the house were absent.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the period of general debate was extended three hours by the announcement of Mr. Bland that he would postpone the motion for the previous question until 5 o'clock in order to give opportunity for greater debate.

Short speeches were made by nearly every member in the house that had not previously spoken on the subject, but no new points of especial interest were made.

Mr. Butler, Democrat, of Iowa, closed the debate in a one-minute speech, in which he stated that he was in favor of the measure. He was cut off sharp at 5 o'clock by the speaker's gavel.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, then demanded the previous question, and pending this Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to lay the bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The vote was seen to be very close, and the excitement grew minute to minute, and the call was proceeded with under great difficulties. It was almost impossible to hear responses and the recapitulation, a former order but seldom resorted to, gave but little satisfaction. It afforded time, however, to learn the exact status of the case, which was that without the vote of the speaker the motion to lay the bill on the table had prevailed by one majority.

Messrs. Enloe, of Tennessee, and Herbert, of Alabama, who would have voted "no" asked to be recorded, but as they could not answer "yes" to the speaker's query, "Was the gentleman in the hall and failed to hear his name called?" their request was not entertained.

Mr. Bland asked to have his vote changed from "no" to "aye" in order to be able to move a reconsideration, but withdrew his request upon hearing the speaker say: "The clerk will call my name." "No" and then, amid a silence as marked as had been the immediate previous disorder and racket "the vote on the motion to lay the bill on the table is yeas 148, nays 148, so the motion fails."

When quiet had been partly restored Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, moved that the house adjourn.

Mr. Bland asked, in case the motion prevailed, if the bill would lose its place on the calendar until the committee on rules brought in another order for its consideration.

The speaker—It would on the motion of Mr. Bland be declared that the "noes" of the majority. A division being called for, it resulted: Ayes, 120; noes, 146, and the yeas and nays were demanded, and another roll call begun.

The motion to adjourn failed by a vote of ayes, 99; noes, 193.

After the speaker had announced that the house refused to adjourn Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to lay the silver bill on the table.

Mr. Bland promptly moved to lay the motion on the table, on which motion Mr. Johnson called for the yeas and nays. A roll call was ordered.

The vote on Mr. Bland's motion to lay on the table Mr. Johnson's motion to reconsider, resulted: Yeas, 145; nays, 149.

The speaker then stated the pending motion to be that of Mr. Johnson, to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to lay the vote on the table, and a roll call was entered upon amid confusion. The motion was lost—148 to 148.

Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, asked for recapitulation of the vote. This, the speaker said, was not proper, as the request came too late. Messrs. O'Neill of Massachusetts, Tracy of New York, Cockran of New York, Fitch of New York, and several other members, rose to questions of privilege, but the noise and confusion was so great that it was not possible to hear anything. The house was a perfect pandemonium. Hisses greeted the decision and statements of the speaker and the space in front of the speaker's table was crowded with members jostling and pushing each other. The speaker called on the sergeant-at-arms to preserve order.

Order being restored the speaker stated there was no provision in the rules for recapitulation of the vote, and that the present occupant never refused a request for recapitulation when made in time. Had any gentleman reason to believe that his vote was incorrect, he (the chair) would gladly have entertained the request.

Mr. Fitch, of New York, called the attention of the chair to the fact that a recapitulation had been ordered before in the evening's session, and he thought it proper to have a recapitulation now.

Mr. Cockran rose to a parliamentary inquiry, and asked if there was any power in the house by which a vote might be challenged when announced

before members had an opportunity to demand a recapitulation.

The speaker said this was not a parliamentary question.

Mr. Cockran inquired if it was in order to appeal from the decision of the chair.

The speaker said it was. An appeal was made, and Mr. Bland moved to lay the motion on the table. The house was now in confusion, and remained so for some time until finally quiet was restored and a vote taken on the appeal, which resulted yeas 150, nays 146, and the motion previously declared by the speaker as lost was declared carried. The applause and joy of the anti-silver men was unbounded, and order was not restored for some time.

The motion of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to lay on the table was the next

motion in order, and yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was announced: Yeas 145, nays 148, and the house refused to lay the bill on the table.

The speaker stated that the original motion of Mr. Bland, ordering the previous question was then in order.

A motion by Mr. Fitch to adjourn was defeated—yeas 80 nays 202, but was immediately followed by a motion from Mr. Tracy, of New York, to take a recess until 10:30 which motion Mr. Warner, of New York, moved to amend by making the hour 11 p. m. and on this amendment he asked the yeas and nays. These were at first refused on a rising vote, but were accorded by 57 to 181, when the tellers were demanded. Another call was thereupon entered upon, which resulted yeas, 23, nays 106, most of anti-silver men refraining from voting with the hope of breaking a quorum.

This effort being unsuccessful, another roll call was ordered on the motion to adjourn made by Mr. Tracy, of New York.

The motion to adjourn being voted down, Mr. Bland moved a recess to 11 o'clock, and this motion was antagonized by Mr. Tracy by an amendment changing the hour. The usual filibustering processes were gone through again.

It became manifest that the anti-silver men for the time being had control of the parliamentary situation, and that their tactics of putting up one man to make a parliamentary motion to adjourn or take a recess, and another man to move an amendment to that motion, and on that amendment to ask the yeas and nays, was likely to prolong the session indefinitely.

Mr. Tracy's amendment being voted down by 185 to 15 was immediately followed by another filibustering motion to reconsider, which was put amid much laughter caused by Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, shouting: "I denounce that as a dilatory motion," an evident shot at Speaker Reed's rules.

On Mr. Tracy's motion only 158 (not a quorum) voted and Mr. Bland moved a call of the house, which was ordered.

The result of the call showed 371 members (a quorum) present, and when this had been announced Mr. Bland stated that on account of the late hour and because of the absence of so many members, it was plain that no fair vote could be taken, and he moved that the house adjourn. Accordingly the house at 12:35 adjourned until noon.

### A TREMENDOUS STEAL.

Investigation Shows That Allegheny City is Out Over \$350,000.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—H. H. Gillford, chairman of the auditing committee of the Allegheny councils, Wednesday night reported the result of the investigation of the accounts of the city officials. The report says the accounts of the mayor's office, market clerk, superintendent of water works and health office have been audited, and a deficiency discovered of \$350,197.30.

In many instances it was not possible to find any account books whatever, and in a few cases the auditors were able to find clues which enabled them to trace items which should have been included in the regular account books, and in almost every instance it was found that the city had been defrauded. The chairman places the responsibility on the city controller for not keeping a closer watch on the other officials, and characterizes the disclosures a shameful record of dishonesty, inefficiency and disregard of duty.

The investigations so far have resulted in the imprisonment of Mayor Wyman and Market Clerk Hastings for embezzlement.

### KANSAS CHARLEY'S DOOM.

The Governor Will Not Interfere to Save a Boy.

CHEYENNE, WY., March 25.—Governor Barber declines to interfere in the case of Charles Miller, the boy of sixteen, sentenced to be hanged on April 22. The executive has reached the conclusion that the people of Wyoming wish the execution to take place.

In September, 1890, Miller shot and killed two young tramps whom he met on a cattle car of a freight train near here. The bodies were robbed of \$60. It developed that the victims were well-connected lads of St. Joseph, out west on a lark. Miller has taken pride in his crime and calls himself "Kansas Charley." Twice last year he was in jail breaks and enjoyed liberty a couple of days. In one outing his partner was frozen to death and Miller narrowly escaped the same fate.

MARION, Ind., March 25.—The county commissioners have granted the petition of a majority of the taxpayers of Harrisburg, across the Mississinewa river from Jonesboro, to change its name to Gas City. The Seiberling syndicate, which has given Elwood its phenomenal growth, promises to give the place a population of 3,000 in as many years. A modern bridge will be built across the river connecting Gas City and Jonesboro, and the electric street railway from Marion will be extended to the new town.