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THE STRIFE FOR POWER

Meetings, Organizations, Speeches and Parades.

Democratic Work in New York City—Blaine's Reception at Indianapolis—Remarks of Thurman and Bayard—Civil Service—Kelly.

New York, Oct. 23.—The County Democracy, the Irving Hall Democracy, carried yesterday the agreement made by the organizations which are uniting against Tammany. They endorsed Wm. R. Grace, the citizen's nominee for Mayor, and nominated Edward V. Leow for Comptroller, Randolph B. Martine for District Attorney, Adolph L. Sanger for President of the Board of Aldermen, Dr. Louis W. Schultz for Coroner, and Henry Wilder Allen, Edward Patterson and Alfred Wagstaff for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

The County Democracy's Convention met in Chickering Hall in the afternoon. Dock Commissioner Voorhis made the report of the Conference Committee that they had conferred with the Irving Hall, the Independents, the German Democratic, and the Citizens' Committees. He then named the candidates agreed upon. The names of Grace and B. Martine were loudly cheered.

The Irving Hall Convention met in the evening. Colonel Murphy reported from the conference the ticket nominated by the County Democracy. The report was adopted and the nominees named were endorsed.

Martine, Sanger, Allen and Patterson are members of the County Democracy. Leow and Schultz have not been active in politics. The nomination of Mr. Grace puts two Democratic candidates in the field for Mayor, his opponent being Tammany's candidate, Alderman Hugh Grant, who is better known on account of his being the only Alderman to oppose giving away Broadway to a street railway company than for any other public acts.

Mr. Grace is a wealthy merchant, who has served as Mayor before. The Times says that he has always been active in reform, both as Mayor and a citizen.

The Republican County Convention met to-morrow night. The gentlemen most prominently named for Mayor are Lew M. Bates and John McClave. Mr. Bates is a prominent dry goods merchant who has not heretofore mixed in politics.

Blaine at Indianapolis, INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—A reception extended to Mr. Blaine here today was the largest perhaps he has had in the West. He delivered an address at Military Park, listened to by perhaps near 100,000 people, 5,000 of whom had come from Ohio—Belmontaine, Dayton and Xenia—uniformed. The following is his speech:

"I feel that such a magnificent reception as I have had in the Capital of Indiana should not be spoiled by a speech, but that I should be content to give you, as I do, my profound and heartfelt thanks. [Cries of speech.] In no State of the Union, and in no city of the Union, could such a reception have been more grateful to me. We stand on the eve of an important national election, and an election in whose decision Indiana will pronounce her potential voice. She is looked to by our opponents, as she has been in former years, as an ally to the solid South, and as against her sister States of the North, for since the election in West Virginia, the Democratic party count upon a solid vote in the South. But I may be permitted to express the opinion that no more unpatriotic thing can be done; no more unpatriotic thing can be imagined than for Northern men to urge the Southern States to a continued solidification of the memories of the rebellion. [Applause.] It has been the aim and desire of the Republican party not only to develop the material interests of the South, and to make them forget and the nation to forget that we had ever been foes, but also to make them feel that we are common citizens living under a common Union and Government. But our opponents meet us with an entirely different course of action, and they invoke, instead of the memories of the Union, the prejudices of the rebellion in their aid, and they ask that New York and Indiana shall join the unholy alliance and turn the Government over to the South. I don't believe it can be done. I don't believe Indiana will do that under its present leadership any more than it would have it under the leadership of Oliver P. Morton. [Cheers and applause.] The triumph of that element in this country means the triumph of free trade; it means the destruction of a protective tariff; it means the breaking down of the great industrial system of our country which has enriched the United States so marvelously in the last twenty-three years, and which has enriched your State in her equal degree with the other States. Indiana has grown into a great commonwealth, great in her population, great in her enterprises, great in her results. Not even known beyond her borders as a manufacturing State when the Republican party came into power in 1850, she now turns out in a single year \$150,000,000 worth of manufactured products, and therefore with these increased dependences, as it has been heretofore a protective tariff is now of the highest interest to every citizen. The State that combines manufacturing and agriculture, attains the ideal of prosperity, and as I have said before to-day, I can remember, myself—and I am not an old man—in my native State of Pennsylvania, when Governor Clymer was laughed at for saying that the day would come when Pennsylvania would not be able to supply breadstuffs and provisions to the miners in her mountains and the manufacturers in her towns. Yet that day has come and gone, and Pennsylvania—the first wheat State as late as 1850—depends for a large proportion of her grain stuff upon the granaries of the West. If Indiana shall largely develop manufacturing enterprises until she can consume her own agricultural products, she will attain to ideal prosperity, and she can do that only under a protective tariff. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the issue is in your hands. You are free men; you have a free ballot, but in the South we have half a million of people who have not a free ballot. The South to-day has thirty-seven electors based upon the vote of the colored man, yet the colored man in the South—half a million in number—can not elect a single Presidential elector, and deprived of that power, the power of the white man in the South, politically, is greatly increased over the power of the white man in Indiana or in Maine. Now, for the time being, we will not argue the question of negro suffrage, but I submit as a fair proposition to every man in the land that if the South gets thirty-seven electors by reason of her colored vote the negro himself ought to be allowed to cast a ballot. [Applause.] The issue is in your hands. Indiana, as I said at the beginning, will speak a potential voice, and from the great, popular demonstration I have wit-

nessed since I crossed the borders of your State, I know, I feel, I am sure, that upon the ground of patriotism and upon the ground of enlightened self-interest Indiana may be relied upon to maintain a protective tariff, and as an instrumentality thereto, a Republican ballot." [Applause and cheers.]

The procession which was to have occurred at night was interfered with by a rain storm, and in consequence numbered not over 7,000, though great preparations had been made. While here Mr. Blaine was the guest of Senator Harrison.

Hon. Allen G. Thurman.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 23.—Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, addressed a large political meeting at Brooklyn Rink, last night, and in course of his remarks said:

"There are some pieces of music I never get tired of hearing, but the Republican's old song of destruction to business interests of the country in the event of the election of the Democratic candidate, is a song as an article of hearing; and I believe you all are. Mr. Blaine began the old song. He commenced in Maine, brought the refrain to Ohio, and its echo to West Virginia and the chorus of the song was that the Democratic success would hurt American labor. But Mr. Blaine is governed by localities. Now he is in Indiana. There he has dropped the tariff and taken up the bloody shirt. Mr. Blaine and his condottieri are protectors of American labor, are they? Just take your daily paper and you will be almost sure to see a notice of the suspension of this or that corporation, until its employees agree to submit to a reduction of 15 or 20 per cent in their wages. This is what they call the protection of American labor. To sum it up this tariff talk is Republican dust kept in stock to throw in Democratic eyes."

Senator Bayard.

New York, Oct. 23.—Among the speakers at the Tammany Hall ratification of Cleveland and Hendricks was Senator Bayard. Speaking of Tammany, the Senator said:

"Tammany Hall was not a petty or a mercenary organization; it was too great to be controlled by any one man or any set of men. Political parties were mere agencies and candidates were mere agents, and when elected, became servants of the people. What do we see? After twenty-five years of unbroken Republican rule, enrichment of certain classes by legislative action."

"The Empire State is taken as the battle ground on which must be decided the great contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles and popular government as against Republican corruption. Reform is declared necessary in every part of the administration. Not a department and bureau of the public service has escaped. Reform is also declared necessary in laws relating to the tariff to the end that American industry may be protected and the workingman secured in the full benefit of his labor, and only such an amount of revenue should be raised as is needed to defray the actual expenses of the Government. The existing hard times are attributed to the ruinous policy of the Republican party during six successive administrations. The people demand a change of government, and they are looking to the Democratic party for guidance and support. The various nominees of the Chicago Convention and Tammany Hall are finally eulogized and endorsed and commended to all who desire good government."

Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The President having referred to the acting Secretary of the Interior the complaint made by the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, that Colonel Dudley, the Commissioner of Pensions, had issued an order that Ohio and Indiana pension cases be taken up and adjudicated out of their regular order, with a view to influencing the votes of veterans, acting Commissioner of Pensions O. P. G. Clark has prepared a statement in which he says:

"During the absence of the Commissioner of Pensions, no precedents of action has been given in pension cases to those residing either in Ohio or Indiana. * * * Nor have I received from Colonel Dudley either before his departure from the city or during his absence any orders or instructions relating to this subject."

The Acting Commissioner submits figures showing the per cent. of army invalid pensions on the roll and the number of claims allowed from June 1 to October 15, 1883 and 1884. From these it appears that in Ohio during the five and a half months in 1883 1,132 cases were allowed, while during the same period of 1884 the number of cases allowed in that State numbered but 900.

In Indiana, during the five and a half months in 1883, 1,165 cases were allowed, against 1,288 during the same period in 1884.

Kelly's Reply to Beecher.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—At the Tammany Hall meeting last night Mr. Kelly said: "Our friend, Mr. Beecher, has given expression to the sentiment that 'there are men in this city and State ready to stab the nominees in the back.' This organization will, in a kindly spirit, forgive the good master. But when he speaks of this organization it would be well to call his attention to the fact that there were 100,000 men parading in the streets of this city last night that were in sympathy with this organization, and that they will go up to the polls on the 4th of November next and cast their votes for Grover Cleveland."

Democratic Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Democratic Congressional Committee have practically closed their part of the campaign work. Their last wagon-load of documents was sent off last night. During the campaign they have sent out about 2,000,000 documents—all but Mr. Post's speech upon frauds in the departments being part of the Congressional Record. But few tariff speeches were sent out.

Republican Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Republican Campaign Committee here have closed up the documentary part of their work except that State associations still come to their rooms to send off some documents they have on hand, and this will probably not last more than a day longer.

Rigney, \$50,000 and His Girl Gone.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 23.—Some days ago, Frank Rigney, of Rigney & Haverly, wholesale liquor dealers, left for Mexico with \$50,000 obtained by wholesale forgeries. The Merchants' Bank notified many gentlemen, well-known in this city, that it holds notes alleged to be signed by them, given by Frank Rigney. A young girl deemed the handsomest in Winnipeg is believed to be with Rigney.

MAN AND WOMAN MOBBED

One Aged Seventy Years and the Other Aged Sixty.

The Terrible Deed of a Mulatto Fiend—Respectable Man Arrested for Murder—Charles McLane Lynched for Arson.

ROME, Ga., Oct. 23.—On the 8th of October Mrs. Mary H. Davis was found murdered in Alpine. Her uncle, J. R. Dorsey, a man of wealth, and Jane Ward, a woman of bad repute, with whom he had taken up, were arrested on suspicion. For safe keeping they were placed in the jail at Centre, Alabama. Great excitement and many other names were mixed in the scandal. Last night a body of armed men rode into Centre, took the couple out of jail, and driving half a mile away, drove the buggy in which they sat under a tree. Ropes were put around the necks of the man and woman and then attached to two limbs. The buggy was then driven from under them and they were left hanging in the air. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

The murder was one of the most atrocious ever committed in that section. On the night of the 5th of October, Dorsey and the woman were seen in the neighborhood of Mrs. Davis' house, skulking in the woods. They had a gun with them. About 9 p. m. Mrs. Davis was called to the door and almost instantly a gun flashed in the darkness and she fell a corpse across her own threshold. C. C. Jones, a wealthy farmer of that locality, was at Mrs. Davis' house, and when he heard the report he ran to the door, and as he appeared another flash was seen and his body was perforated. He died the next day. In a few moments Mr. Davis came upon the scene and the frightful sight met his gaze. The whole neighborhood was aroused and the country scoured. His uncle, Dorsey, a man seventy years old, was heard making threatening remarks and the woman who was nearly sixty, were arrested. The evidence against them accumulated and it developed that he killed his niece through mistake for his nephew. The excitement was so high that the couple were conveyed to Centre for safety, but the popular indignation broke forth again and they were taken from jail last night.

A Mulatto Fiend.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 23.—Last evening Mary Mays, a beautiful octogenarian, was shot and stabbed to death by her husband, Bud Rhodes, a mulatto. Rhodes, attracted by her beauty, married the woman last April. Mary soon tired of his companionship, and when Rhodes, in August, dangerously knifed a supposed admirer and fled the city, she welcomed his flight as a gratified relief. Returning last night Rhodes sought Mary at a residence where she was employed, and calling her out, shot her in the head. Jumping upon her body, he drew a bowie knife and was cutting her head off when Mary's mistress appeared. Rhodes snapped a pistol in her face and fled. If captured by other than officers, Rhodes will be burned at the stake.

Lynched for Arson.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 23.—Monday night, while a posse under the instructions of the Chief of Police were conveying Charles McLane from this city to the Bellevue jail, they were overpowered when six miles from the city by armed and masked men, who took the prisoner and hanged him to a tree. McLane was suspected of having fired the gin house on the Foster plantation.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARRIAGE

Will Occur Some Time During January Next.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The marriage of the President with Miss Frelinghuysen has been arranged and will take place at Washington during January. Miss Tillie is the eldest child of Secretary Frelinghuysen and is about thirty-nine years old. She is a tall and slender blonde, with clear cut features, and a shapely low forehead, brown hair, gray eyes, and a somewhat pallid face, and although not what is called a handsome woman, has a stately and commanding presence. She is of very polished manners, exceedingly vivacious, an excellent conversationalist, and has rendered herself very popular in all circles at Washington. She has great tact and savoir faire. She is also noted for her charities. Her youngest sister is Mrs. John Davis, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State.

President Arthur is fifty-four years old and has been a widower for the past five years. His first wife was Miss Ellen Herndon, the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. His family consists of two children, Allan, aged twenty-one, now a student at Princeton, and bright-faced Nellie, aged thirteen, whose name has become a household word throughout the land.

B. & O. TROUBLES.

Answer to Its Injunction Filed—The Injunction Dissolved.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has filed an answer to the bill under which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company obtained an injunction restraining the former from interfering with the running of the Baltimore & Ohio cars over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. The answer denies that under the agreement between the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore and Baltimore & Ohio, a thirty days' notice was necessary to terminate it. It further states that on May 13 last, a thirty days' notice was served on the Baltimore & Ohio, although the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore was under no obligations to give it, and that at the expiration of those thirty days, all arrangements or agreements ceased to exist, and that Baltimore & Ohio cars since that time have been permitted to run over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road at the pleasure of the Pennsylvania Company. The answer further shows that the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore have not refused to carry the passengers and express brought over the Baltimore & Ohio, but only declined to carry them in Baltimore & Ohio cars, and denies any discrimination in favor of Adams Express Company. It also says that the passenger traffic from the Baltimore & Ohio is light and unremunerative, and that the Baltimore

& Ohio has not in good faith carried out its agreement under which their cars were hauled over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore. The answer also makes other denials and defenses of a similar character. Upon filing the answer the Pennsylvania Railroad Company entered an appeal to the Court of Appeals and gave an appeal indemnity bond for \$250,000. This appeal and bond dissolves the injunction.

THE FIRE RECORD.

INCENDIARISM.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Three incendiary fires were started in close succession here and destroyed the Courier building, the postoffice and several stores. The loss is \$25,000. Citizens have been sworn in as special police and are patrolling the village.

FIRE IN A SHIP'S HOLD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Fire this morning was discovered in the cotton in the hold of the steamship Amerique, of the French Line, which was announced to sail for Havre to-day. Firemen were summoned, but it was almost impossible to get at the flames. They poured a dozen streams of water through the broken windows into the hatch compartment in which the cotton was stored, but failed to reach the burning cotton. The hatch covers were not removed because the compartment is filled with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise. At Chief Shay's request the commander of the steamer sent for a gang of stoveboilers to remove the merchandise and assist the firemen to reach that portion of the compartment in which the fire is. After several hours' work the fire was subdued. The agent said it was impossible to estimate the loss at present, as the fire was confined to the cotton.

Charged with Illegal Voting.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 23.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of John H. McGowan, a postal clerk on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, running from Pittsburg to Crestline, and living at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. The complaint charges that McGowan illegally voted here Tuesday, October 14, being a resident of Pennsylvania. McGowan, who lived here until two years ago when he went into the Government employ, says he has never voted elsewhere, and was advised by the postoffice officials that he had a right to vote in this city.

Courthouse Still at Large.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 23.—Everything is reported quiet at Fort Worth and the Rangers and civil officers have been instructed to keep McIntyre, an accomplice of Courtright, in close custody and the State will see that he is delivered to the authorities of New Mexico even if the militia have to be ordered out. Courtright, who was an officer in the Union Army under General John A. Logan, is still at large, but the officers have hopes of his capture. The Rangers, who permitted his escape, will be dismissed from the service.

Express Safe Robbed.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 23.—Adams Express office was entered last night by burglars who rifled the safe of \$11,000 of coupon bonds and \$1,000 in bank bills. Both packages belonged to the Woonsocket Institution for Savings. The coupons and bonds were to have been forwarded to the First National Bank of New York and the bills to Maverick Bank, Boston. The wrappers which contained the bonds and bills were found on the floor.

Methodist Missionary Work.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The Ninth Annual Conference of the Foreign Missionary Society met this morning with President Isaac Everett of Cincinnati in the chair. The report of the Board of Managers reviewing the work the past year was read. Five new missions have been established and seven missionaries placed in the field. The total number of converts made during the nine years is 1,511. The treasurer's report shows \$33,540 received and \$35,549 disbursed.

Arrested for Murder.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Oct. 23.—Silas Jefferson, for a couple of years here known as an honest and most respectable man, started about a week ago for Tennessee to look after a legacy left him by relatives. Word arrived yesterday of his arrest in Memphis for the alleged murder of one Jerry Gable, in Bolivar County, Mississippi, some three years ago, officers having been on the search for him ever since. It is said that he admits the charge but will clear himself on the plea of self-defense.

Poisonous Candy.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 23.—Yesterday the authorities stopped the sale of the "Little Mechanic Candy," made in Buffalo. The candy is attached to a little copper hatchet, and a thick deposit of verdigris was found upon a specimen. The late wholesale poisoning of school children is attributed to its use, and the animal down whose throat the tainted candy was forced is not expected to live.

The Captive Cannibal.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Since Captain Dudley and Mate Stephenson, of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, were held for trial for killing and eating the cabin-boy, Parker, an effort has been made to raise a fund for their defense. The effort, however, has been a failure, the total amount raised being only \$11.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Steubenville (O.) Bottle Works have assigned.

Chlorodyne, Ontario, a village of twenty structures, destroyed by fire.

The Crescent Label Company, St. Louis, has assigned to C. C. Howard. Liabilities \$50,000.

The National Wholesale Drug Association is holding its tenth annual meeting at St. Louis.

At the Newmarket (England) meeting the race for the Dewhurst plate was won by Sterling, Cora second.

H. L. BRIDE, a New York dealer in butter is under arrest on the charge of selling oleomargarine for butter. He is only one of a thousand.

A FOUR rounds contest with gloves at Germania Hall, New York, between Charles Mitchell, English champion, and Jack Burke, Queensbury rules, was declared a draw.

At Easton, Connecticut, State Agent Thrall of the S. P. C. A. killed four cattle belonging to Uriah Loomis that were hobbling on three legs, the right four leg of each being off at the knee, caused by wearing a rope to keep them from jumping.