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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT. This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. It is an infallible remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Trade no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A. D. MITCHELL, Manufacturer of PURE HOME-MADE CONFECTIONERY. Fresh every day. All kinds of Cream Candies made to order and sent in one and two pound boxes. Fruits of all kinds. MRS. J. B. PADDOCK, Fashionable Dress Maker! Dresses cut and made in the latest styles at reasonable prices. Second street, next door to Bank of Maysville. G. BROWNING, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence south-east corner of Third and Sutton streets. Will give special attention to diseases peculiar to females. FRANK R. HAUCHE, House, Sign and ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. Shop a few doors above Yancey & Alexander's livery stable, second street. LANE & WORRICK, Contractors, ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS. Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton. BIERBOWER & CO., Manufacturers of and Dealers in Stoves, Mantels, Grates. Tinware, Stoneware, Woodware, &c. Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, and Stove Repairs a specialty. No. 39, Market Street, Tudor's old stand, Maysville, Ky. T. J. CURLEY, Sanitary Plumber, GAS AND STEAM FITTER. Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe, Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURLEY, Second street, above Market, opposite Omar Dodson's, Maysville, Ky.

LAWLESS INDIAN BUCKS

Committing Wholesale Depredations on Cattle Men.

They Have All the Vices, but Few of the Virtues of Civilization—President Arthur's Singular Delay Respecting the Labor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A spirit of lawlessness has taken possession of the young bucks of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. There is very little talk, but a good deal of uneasiness is felt about it among officials of the Interior Department. The tribes are classed as "wild." They have progressed far enough toward civilization to have acquired most of the vices without any of the virtues of that advanced state. Thus far the depredations have been of such a character that the Department people are puzzled to know just what to do. A case such as happened awhile ago can be dealt with. On regular days the heads of families come in and the agent apportions to those who present themselves the beaves intended for the whole tribe. One of these troublesome bucks applied for his meat several days after the distribution.

"BEEF OR BLOOD." The agent fell back on the rule and told him his share had already been given out. There was a leveled Winchester and a hurried surrender of a beef steer, and then, as soon as the agent could get out of the temporary embarrassment, he sent soldiers after the bad Indian and made the proper show of authority. Such an instance as this, however, is rare. The cattlemen are generally the sufferers. There are on the reservation 1,000 of these bucks, who are better armed and equipped than any like number of men in the country. Scores of them are seen by the agent on delivery days, but as they want meat they go out and shoot down beaves from the herds at pasture on those millions of acres which have been leased. One cattle company has already suffered losses in this way to an extent of over \$100,000. The attitude of the Department on these Cheyenne and Arapahoe leases is that of non-interference. A thorough policing of the reservation with troops would check the trouble, but this would be so clearly in the interest of the cattlemen who hold the leases that the Secretary cannot see the way clear to do it. The cattlemen are already looked upon with envy as enjoying great privileges and advantages under their cheap leases, and they do not feel that it is wise for them to make any outcry over the course of the Indians, although these leases are cutting in heavily on the profits of the business. It seems as if the Indians must realize the peculiar relations between the Government and cattlemen, for they are, as a rule, very careful to pick out the latter to prey upon.

A BOLD OUTRAGE. It has not been long since a party of them stopped a ranch-wagon train going down with supplies, and, under the pretense that they wanted meat, they killed nine head of oxen. Some choice portions were taken from the carcasses, and they were then left where they fell. The worst feature of this instance was that the leader of the band was one of the educated Indians from the school at Carlisle. The bucks are careful not to hurt persons, but they keep the cattle men in a state of mind which prompts frequent gifts of tobacco, firearms, and, it is feared, fire-water. These presents are very much like forced levies. Mr. Dyer, the agent of the tribes, who fears that this spirit may carry the Indians much beyond their lawless acts of the present, has been here consulting with the Secretary, but the latter does not feel that the time has yet come for resorting to vigorous measures with the marauders. In the examination of the witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate Committee there will come a pretty complete uncovering of the trials the cattle men are experiencing with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

THE LABOR BUREAU. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—A Senator not much given to wit says of President Arthur, as illustrating his course with respect to the new Labor Bureau and some other matters: "He never seems to doubt until he has made up his mind." The President was supposed to have made up his mind long ago as to the new Commissioner of Labor, yet January will have arrived and a bureau authorized by Congress in June to be created has not yet been organized, owing wholly to the neglect or refusal of the President to make the necessary appointments. Whatever may be the merit of the various applicants for this position, there is no single matter which has caused greater indignation among Congressmen than the President's extraordinary delay in organizing this bureau. A prominent Senator, who has taken a deep interest in the bureau, says that he has been waited upon by a committee of laboring men since the election, and informed that several hundred of them voted against the Republican ticket because they considered that the President insulted labor organizations in declining to organize a bureau in which they as a class took such deep interest. "There probably has seldom been so great a contest for a minor office as for this one. The competition has extended even to the Cabinet itself. Secretary Frelinghuysen has had a candidate, and it is reported even that the struggle for the office was so keen that once in the Cabinet the President was obliged to state that he had not interfered in the selection of these minor appointments in the departments during his administration, and that he should not begin with Mr. Teller, yet the commission which was made out for Mr. Teller's man has been withheld. The President seems to have wavered in his choice between the selection of one of a class whom he at heart and privately has characterized as almost Communists, and the other class who border somewhat upon the doctrinaires.

Scattering Brains. STEVENSON, Ala., Dec. 29.—Henry Bunn, a merchant, discharged the contents of an old army musket, loaded with buckshot, through the head of a customer named John Bailey, scattering his brains over the ceiling. The affair occurred in the former's store. Bunn claims it was an accident, although he had previous trouble with Bailey.

BAD MANAGEMENT

At the New Orleans Exposition—Spanish Bull Fights.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Some disappointment is felt at the unfinished condition of the Exposition. Many of the exhibitors have gone home for the holidays, and the work on both buildings and grounds has progressed but slowly during the last week, so that the show is not as good as was anticipated. There has not been a single picture hung in the Art Hall, though the pictures are here; there is as much confusion in the Main and Government Buildings as there was ten days ago. Exhibits are still coming in or waiting to be unloaded. The Mexican buildings are still unfinished. Nothing but an armful of crazy quilts is yet to be seen in the women's department. The colored people's exhibit is not yet open for inspection, and altogether there is a reprehensible delay in getting the Exposition completed and in good running order. The management have in many things broken faith with the press and the public, and the fact that there is plenty to see at the Exposition should not shelter them from the censure they deserve.

As an evidence of mismanagement, take the trouble that has just arisen regarding a right of way. Magazine street runs, or used to run to the Exposition grounds, and directly through that section of the main building now used as the machinery extension. The Exposition management, when they began work, fenced in the grounds and closed the street, having previously in-acted the Magazine Street Car Company to take a new and circuitous route. Now citizens begin holding mass meetings regarding their right of passage through the grounds. The management gives permission for the use of the road through the main building for wagons only on special permit, and at certain hours of the day. The citizens are dissatisfied with this concession and a committee waits on the Mayor, who orders the road opened to the public. It is absurd to suppose that an exposition can be run with a street not only through its grounds, but through its main building, and the management is in a quandary. Director-General Burke has managed to temporarily fix things with the Mayor, and a sort of compromise has been patched up which leaves the Exposition at the mercy of a municipal power no better than the average.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago has been invited to preach at the exposition Sunday. The weather is cold and unpleasant; a drizzling rain has been falling most of the day, with the thermometer ranging 40° to 45°.

An important piece of news just learned is that arrangements are being perfected for having a series of grand bull fights here during the coming season. As some opposition is feared, the matter has been kept very secret. The tournament will be exactly similar to those held in Havana and Mexico. The Mexican visitors here are at the bottom of the affair, and are understood to have proposed and agreed to bring their most celebrated matadors of the Plaza de Toros to assist at the performances. The fights will, of course, take place Sundays, and are expected to form a great attraction during the exposition season.

SENSIBLE WOMAN.

How a Wife Got a Bug From Her Husband's Ear.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—James Knowles was awakened last night with a terrible pain in his ear. Almost crazed, he woke up his wife and told her something had crawled into his ear and was eating its way through his head. Mrs. Knowles lighted a lamp and fished for the foreign occupant of her husband's ear with a hairpin and a knitting-needle. She was unable to draw it out. Mr. Knowles then dressed himself to go to the doctor's. Then his wife happened to think that certain insects were generally fascinated by a light, and she had her husband wait until she tried an experiment. She held the lamp close to his ear. "If it's a snapping bug," she said, "or a miller it will see the light and come out to it."

In less than a minute Mrs. Knowles saw the head of a formidable looking bug thrust out of her husband's ear. The head was quickly followed by a body half an inch long. The bug crept out and Mrs. Knowles knocked it on the floor. A stream of blood followed the exit of the bug from Mr. Knowles's ear. Mrs. Knowles stepped on the bug and killed it. It was one of those big snapping bugs that have their heads hung on hinges at the middle of the back, and work them up and down like pile drivers when on duty. Thanks to his wife's knowledge of insect habits Mr. Knowles was rescued from the bug in time to prevent serious consequences.

Girl Assaulted by Footpads.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 29.—Last night Mary Canney, a young Irish girl but a few months in this country, appeared at the door of her uncle's house with two gashes in her throat, cut in the shape of a cross, severing the wind pipe and just missing the jugular vein. Medical aid was hastily summoned and the girl's wounds were dressed. She tells a strange story. "I was going up Linden avenue," she said, "when I noticed two young men walking behind me. They followed me some distance, finally caught up with me and attempted to force a conversation. One of them said: 'You have some money. Give it to us.' They then caught hold of me, and while one of them held his hand over my mouth the other pulled a ring off my finger. I felt something sharp pass across my throat, and begged them not to kill me. At that they both left and walked rapidly away. I knew I had been hurt, and hurried here. I could not cry out, my throat hurt so." The girl tells her story in a straightforward manner. The police have been unable to discover the young men, or any trace of them.

Village Almost Destroyed.

CLARKSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 29.—Fire was discovered yesterday in the frame store occupied by an auctioneer, which communicated with adjoining buildings and before it could be controlled, resulted in the loss of fifteen business houses, all frame structures. W. A. Shaw loses \$2,000; L. J. Patton, dry goods and groceries, \$12,000; W. H. Calfee \$1,500; L. H. Goldberg, drugs, \$5,000; Antensen & Giddings, \$1,400; S. P. Allison, hardware, \$6,000; Mrs. Murray, \$2,000; Sam Stainley, dry goods, \$10,000. Other minor losses make the aggregate loss \$56,000. Insurance about one half.

SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Thousands of People Killed in the Towns of Andalusia.

The Half of Some Towns Totally Destroyed—Forty Towns and Villages Badly Damaged—News Slow Coming In—Recovering the Dead.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Details of the disastrous earthquake throughout Spain are arriving slowly, and being gradually published by orders of the Government. As the accounts are received they increase the number of fatalities and damages incurred by the shock. The excitement in this city is intense as the latest reports from Andalusia gives harrowing details of deaths and suffering in that portion of Spain. No less than forty towns and villages in Andalusia were shaken and badly damaged.

The town of Velez Malaga, having a population of about 15,000, was half destroyed, and many of the inhabitants were killed. The work of recovering the bodies proceeds slowly on account of the scare produced by slight shocks, which occurred at intervals yesterday.

The village of Albuquerque, near Granada, was half demolished. Two hundred persons were killed by the first shock, which caused a number of buildings to fall in before the occupants had time to escape.

Arenas Del Rey was nearly totally destroyed. The number killed is as yet unknown, but forty bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Deforranja was completely wrecked. But few of the villages escaped unhurt. Already the bodies of twelve men have been recovered from the ruins.

The town of Conillas was also destroyed. The number of persons killed is as yet unknown, but it is supposed to be large. Several bodies have been taken from the ruins.

The town of Estepona suffered severely. Dispatches from there mention the fact that a handsome church and the municipal and other buildings were destroyed, but say the number of deaths cannot be ascertained. It is feared it will be large. Many persons are missing. Eight bodies have been recovered.

The telegraph service was continually interrupted Thursday on account of the renewed slight shocks. Dispatches from different towns state that rescuing parties are very timid and that each slight shock yesterday caused them to desert their work and seek the open places; hence the work of recovering the bodies proceeds slowly.

People all over Andalusia are terribly alarmed. They are afraid to return to the houses left standing, preferring to camp in fields and open squares.

TWO THOUSAND WORKMEN THROWN OUT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Eston Steel Works at Middlesborough have been forced to shut down on account of the continued bad state of trade. Two thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

Interesting Facts from the Illinois State Board of Health.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The third revised Official Register of Physicians and Midwives in practice in this State is issued to-day by the State Board of Health, in a volume of 324 pages. It contains the medical practice and the State Board of Health acts; a section on practitioners and the mode of procedure under the medical-practice act; an official register of physicians, resident and non-resident; a list of revoked certificates; the neurological record of the year in the profession; a directory of the medical societies in the State; an official register of midwives, and an addenda bringing the record up to December 1, inst. The register gives the names, postoffice addresses and other data necessary for the purposes of identification of 5,585 physicians to whom certificates have been issued by the Board of Health, under the act approved May 29, 1877, and who comprise the majority of those engaged in the medical practice in the State. To this number are to be added 300 practitioners, who are exempt from the provisions of the act by reason of having practiced ten years in the State prior to July 1, 1877; so that the whole number of practitioners in the State at the close of this year is 5,885. Of the 5,585 certified practitioners, there are 3,780 who hold certificates from the Board, based upon satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or license from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing; 102 others are practicing under the certificate of the Board, issued after satisfactory examination; and the remaining 703 are non-graduates, who have taken out certificates based on years of practice, although not required so to do by law. A number of the 4,780 are also exempt by reason of length of practice before the passage of the act, but have obtained certificates from the Board for the purpose of establishing their professional status.

In the first register, published in June, 1880, there were the names of 5,979 physicians, and in the second, published in December, 1881, 5,967, so that those engaged in medical practice during the last four years shows a slight absolute reduction, notwithstanding the increase of population. There has been a gain of 498 graduates and licentiates of medical institutions, these now forming 80 per cent. of the total number, as against 70 per cent. in 1880. The number of licentiates upon examination of the State Board has diminished nearly one-half, chiefly through attendance upon lectures and obtaining diplomas. During the seven years of its existence up to the first of the present month, the board has issued 8,061 certificates to physicians. Diplomas or licenses have been presented by those now in practice in the State from 138 medical colleges and licensing bodies in the United States, from ten in Canada, fourteen in Great Britain thirty-four in Europe, and

one each in Africa and South America, making a total of 198. Since the close of the session of 1883, at which time the minimum requirements took effect, the diplomas of twenty-one colleges, in eight different States have been accepted only after an examination of those presenting them in the different branches or subjects of the schedule omitted by the respective colleges.

THE DEMAND FOR WOOL.

Continued Activity in Boston—The Turning Point Reached.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—The active demand noticed for some weeks past still continues, and the business of the week has again been large, amounting to 2,720,300 pounds of all kinds. Manufacturers appear to be purchasing with considerable confidence at present current rates, and it is evident that we have seen the turning-point in the wool market. In some instances an advance has been obtained, but prices generally are no higher, although current rates are now firmly sustained, and the tendency is to higher prices for desirable fleeces. The belief is also very general that with the advent of the new year an improvement in business will be realized, but this improvement is likely to be slow and gradual. The demand for washed fleeces has been fair and prices are well sustained. The stock on hand is held with considerable firmness, and some desirable lots could not be bought except at an advance on present prices. There has been rather more doing in combing and delaine, the sales of the week amounting to 131,000 pounds, of which 24,600 pounds fine Ohio delaine sold at 36 cents, 53,300 pounds fine Ohio delaine 35 to 36 cents, 13,100 pounds No. 1 combing at 35 cents, 20,000 pounds fine Michigan delaine at 32 cents, and 20,000 pounds three-eighths blood combing at 26 cents per pound. In course combing nothing of any consequence has been done, as the demand continues to run on the finer grades. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces the business continues quite large and prices are unchanged. The transactions have been 906,300 pounds for the week, and largely Texas, Territory and Western fleeces, the fine and fine medium grades being most in demand.

BOLD BODY-SNATCHERS.

Canadian Medical Students Employ a Clever Ruse to Capture a Corpse.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 29.—One of the boldest cases of body-snatching that have been recorded for some time past has just taken place at Wilton, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway sixteen miles west of Kingston. The day after the remains of John Chatterton had been placed in the vault two young men went to the man in charge of the vault, and representing themselves as relatives of the deceased said they had received information that the medical students at the Kingston University had planned to steal the body and they wanted to get it away for burial elsewhere. One of the young men, with tears in his eyes, depicted the anxiety of the relatives of the deceased and the determination of the ghoulish students, who would resort to any means, even gunpowder or dynamite, to get possession of the coveted subject. At length the caretaker allowed his scruples to be overcome by his sympathies, and made an appointment to give the casket into the possession of the friends after dark. At the appointed hour the two young men returned with four other friends, and the body was handed over to them. The young men, it was afterward discovered, were the medical students whom they had cautioned the tender-hearted caretaker against and had adopted this clever ruse to secure the body. Chatterton had died of a very peculiar disease which had puzzled the physicians, and consequently was a good subject for the dissecting-table. No trace of the body has been found.

Fatal Brawl.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 29.—On Christmas Day Harry Holland and Captain Tiff Moore, a former marshal of this city, had been drinking in Middlebrook's bar-room, when a dispute arose. Policeman Cox entered and took Holland outside. Captain Moore followed and asked: "Who is that?" "You know who it is," replied Holland. "And you have been told often enough not to speak to me."

Captain Moore replied with an epithet, and Holland struck him. Holland drew a pistol, but Cox stepped in and took him away.

An hour later Moore returned, and found Holland talking with a man named Bishop. Moore said to Holland, "You are the man who struck me," and raised his pistol. Holland raised his and both fired. Moore fired once, Holland three or four times, and Bishop once. Captain Moore died soon afterward. Holland crossed the river and has not been arrested. He was struck on the arm. Holland is a son of Colonel Lan Holland, who fell in a similar brawl some years ago. Moore has lived here all his life.

Car-Shops Burned.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 29.—About 8 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in a barn used as a warehouse by Wm. Degnon, a furniture dealer and for stables. Three horses were burned and some unfinished furniture considerably damaged. At 9:30 o'clock, while the Fire Department was still at work on the first fire, the Santa Fe Railroad shop's whistles announced the breaking out of another blaze, which proved to be in a car-shed, where several coaches were housed. Seven cars and coaches were burned, including a pay-car, which had just been refurbished, two Horton reclining chair cars, one mail car and three way cars. The President's and Director's car had been pulled out of the shed only a few hours before to go on a trip. The losses cannot be definitely estimated. Degnon's is probably \$1,000 and the Santa Fe roads between \$5,000 and \$50,000. The sheds were along distance from the shops, which were not endangered. One fireman had a finger torn off by the upsetting of an engine.

Providential Escape from Death.

ATHENS, Tex., Dec. 29.—Thursday night Rev. J. M. Brooks, of the Presbyterian church, got out of bed with a sick child, and had moved only a few feet away when some one discharged a double-barreled shotgun through the window into the bed, tearing the bed clothes to pieces and riddling the head-board. Both Mr. Brooks and the child would have been killed had they remained in the bed a moment longer. The fact that no light was burning in the room is all that deceived the assassin in his aim. There is no clue