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SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

KHARTOUM FALLS

And the Mahdi's Forces Take Full Possession of the City.

GORDON A PRISONER.

FATAL DISASTER TO THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE DESERT.

GLADSTONE MAY RESIGN.

Col. Wilson Compelled to Retreat—His Steamers Wrecked—Beleaguered on a Nile Island—Fears for Stewart—London Wild With Excitement.



MAJ.-GEN. C. G. GORDON.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—General Wolsley telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says that when Colonel Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river.

The Daily Telegraph, an official authority, confirms the report of the fall of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treachery, and that General Gordon is a prisoner.

The morning papers issue extra editions in which they continue to affirm the fall of Khartoum, but the war office declined for some time to state the character of the dispatches received from General Wolsley.

The city is overwhelmed with sorrow on account of the news from Khartoum. The good news of a week ago has been more than discounted by the tidings, and to-day is felt as one of the darkest in England's recent history.

The war office was at last compelled to issue the following:

Telegrams from General Wolsley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26. He says Colonel Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 28. He was greatly surprised to find that the enemy were in possession of that place.

He immediately started on his return down the river, and proceeded under heavy fire from the rebels.

When some miles below the Shubbla cataract Colonel Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they are secure.

A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp, near Metemneh. General Wolsley says he has no information regarding the fate of General Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that General Gordon may still be holding out in the citadel of the town.

Meanwhile the excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British Isles where the news is known, is rising to fever heat. Clubs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people eager to catch the last syllable of intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. Through Fleet street and the Strand it is impossible to make one's way, so crowded are these thoroughfares with throngs of curious and excited citizens. Most people take a gloomy view of the position of the British troops in the Sudan.

The jubilant gladness which characterized England in regard to Egypt, ever since the welcome news of Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metemneh was received, has given way to universal depression, and expressions of dismay and foreboding come from almost everybody. It is too early to estimate the influence of the news on the political situation.

The war office is besieged with an army of officers tendering their services for active duty in the Sudan. Numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country, asking for assignments to rescue the expedition, should the government decide to take such action.

DISASTER TO WOLSELEY

Fearful by Military Men Unless He Can be Speedily Reinforced.



GEN. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The capture of Khartoum has created grave fears, for the safety of General Stewart and his army. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti, the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Lord Wolsley and General Earle.

A cabinet council has been summoned to meet at once. Mr. Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news, and some people believe he will resign.

A dispatch from General Wolsley states that General Stewart is doing well. All the British wounded have been brought back to Gakdul Wells.

The Nation reports that the Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under General Gordon and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found the Mahdi's forces occupied both the town and Citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemies' guns were turned upon him in full force. He was therefore compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gubat without finding out whether Gordon was dead or alive.

The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created grave apprehension in regard to the whole Egyptian problem among the members of the cabinet, and Gladstone and Earl Granville started for London as soon as the news reached them.

Military authorities are of the opinion that General Gordon sent the greater part of his troops down the Nile to help Stewart's forces, and so depleted the garrison in the town and citadel of Khartoum that an attack by the enemy from Oudurdum was rendered much easier. The greatest activity prevails at the war department. Many officials remain on duty all night.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Gladstone's Resignation and the Fall of His Ministry Predicted.



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A decided sensation was created here to-day by the reported capture of Khartoum. The news spread throughout the city, and crowds began to gather in front of the war office, newspaper offices, and other news centres, to get the latest information. The report was subsequently confirmed by the announcement that a dispatch had been received at the war office from General Wolsley dated Korti. It states that a native courier from Metemneh had arrived at headquarters with the information from Colonel Mason that Colonel Wilson had returned from Khartoum, to which place he had been dispatched with a small force upon the steamer found at Metemneh upon its capture. He reported that Khartoum had been captured by the enemy and that Gordon had been made a prisoner of war. Colonel Wilson says that all along his retreat from the ill-fated city he was constantly harassed, and subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's guns.

Many shots struck the steamer without doing any serious damage. Everything went comparatively well until within a short distance of Metemneh, when the vessel ran ashore on one of the many islands and was totally wrecked. Colonel Wilson states that Khartoum fell on the 26th of January. He arrived in front of the city two days after its fall. He is impressed with the belief that the capture of the city was brought about by the treachery of some natives whom Gordon had pressed into the service.

Colonel Wilson with a light force, at last accounts, is still on the island on which he was wrecked and is awaiting a steamer to take him and his beleaguered force to Metemneh. "The courier reports," adds General Wolsley, "that the fall of Khartoum has caused general feeling of gloom throughout General Stewart's camp, and fears are freely expressed that unless reinforcements shall soon arrive, its fate in all probability will soon be sealed.

A steamer has gone to bring Colonel Wilson and party back to the British camp near Metemneh. General Wolsley says he has no information regarding the fate of General Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

The confirmation of the fall of Khartoum has caused the wildest excitement throughout the city, far exceeding in intensity that aroused by any of the startling events of the past few weeks. The government officials and sympathizers hope that this news will turn out to be greatly exaggerated, and express the belief that Gordon has not been driven from his citadel in the center of the city.

Gladstone, on learning of General Wolsley's dispatch, proceeded at once to his official residence in Downing street, and immediately issued a summons to the members of the cabinet, requesting their presence at once. Gladstone appeared to be greatly agitated. His action in calling a meeting of the cabinet is, it is believed, for the purpose of tendering his resignation.

The streets are thronged with people anxiously discussing the ominous intelligence. Grave fears are entertained that none of

Stewart's little band will ever recross the desert. Not since the passage of the Dardanelles by the British fleet during the Turco-Russian war has there been such excitement in the city. On every street corner groups of excited people discuss the news, speculating as to the result of this new disaster. The action of the ministry in the present emergency is eagerly awaited. Many predict that it will result in the fall of Gladstone's government.

EXPENSIVE PYROTECHNICS.

Gotham Illuminated by a Million Dollar Blaze.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A fire broke out shortly after midnight Wednesday in the five-story buildings from 108 to 114 Wooster street, occupied by Steinhardt Bros., liquor; M. Aunsbaum, straw goods; J. Reshower, fringes, and Scott & Brown, fancy goods. The fire was not got under control until nearly half the block had been destroyed. The stocks were all valuable, and as near as could be estimated the loss will reach nearly \$1,000,000. The fire started in the liquor store of Steinhardt Bros., and spread quickly among the inflammable stock. The police found it necessary to drive a number of German and French families out of the three-story tenements across the street, and one hundred and fifty half-naked men, women and children sought shelter where they could.

The fire from the oil, alcohol and chemicals, which made part of the fuel, made a furious blaze, and flames of many colors shot up for hundreds of feet, presenting a brilliant and beautiful spectacle, visible for many miles. At a quarter past 2 o'clock there was a general cry, and the firemen drove back the crowd as the north wall fell, crushing in the adjoining three-story building occupied by Gill & Geoghegan, steam fitters. A moment after the front wall fell, tearing down a long section of telegraph lines.

The fire spread through to Green street to the buildings occupied by J. S. Ellison and Goldman Bros., cloak manufacturers. In addition to the firms already mentioned the Goolyear Rubber Company lost \$50,000; Reshower, Smith & Co., cases, lost \$50,000; Ullman & Co., straw hats; A. Dalton, fringes, and a number of other firms sustain probably equally large losses.

The buildings in Wooster street were owned by Brunner & Moore, and were valued at \$50,000. The fire is supposed to have started in the sub-cellar.

SALEM'S MURDER MYSTERY.

The Wife of George K. Proctor Arrested for Killing Her Husband.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Proctor was arrested on the charge of murdering her husband, the grand jury having returned an indictment against her. The police claim to have a clear case. The circumstances of the crime are as follows:

George K. Proctor was found unconscious in the cellar of his house here by his wife on the morning of July 27, 1882. She called in assistance and Proctor was carried upstairs. He remained insensible until night, when he died. Medical Examiner Carleton made an examination and gave it as his opinion that Proctor died of paralysis of the brain. Dr. Kennedy, the family physician, expressed the same opinion. Those who prepared the body for burial noticed a slight scratch on the back of the head, from which a little blood flowed. It was supposed to have been caused by the fall.

Ugly rumors were started, however, and on the following Sunday afternoon, when the funeral was to take place, the body, instead of going to the grave, was carried to an undertaker's place, where a subsequent examination was made, which showed that the wound on the head was a bullet-hole. The question which then arose whether it was a case of murder or of suicide. Several physicians declared that it was impossible that the man could have shot himself, owing to the location of the bullet. Subsequently the police ascertained that a small Robin Hood revolver was found under the bulkhead in Proctor's cellar by a young nephew of Mrs. Proctor. He gave it to his aunt and she kept the matter a secret until the police got after her. She said she thought at first that the revolver was her husband's, but that afterwards she found his in the place it was usually kept. From that time to the present, two and a half years, the state and city police have been working to solve the mystery.

It has lately been learned that on the night previous to the tragedy Mrs. Proctor had some trouble with her husband because she went to ride at a late hour with a man he didn't know. Proctor's life was insured for \$2,000 in the Home Life of New York, which refused to pay the amount and a suit resulted in a compromise by which Mrs. Proctor got \$1,500.

Prisoners Take French Leave.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—While Jailer Folz, with a guard of deputy sheriffs, was putting twenty-two prisoners on the Chicago and Alton train for transportation to Joliet penitentiary, and while the guards were walking through the Union depot on their way to the train, with prisoners walking in line behind them, two of the latter, Frank Lewis, under ten-years' sentence for burglary, and Lewis Mitchell, sentenced to six years for horse stealing, stepped out of line and made their way out of the depot. The prisoners had shackles on their hands and feet, but succeeded in making their way over the Adams street bridge before their absence was noted. The police department was at once notified.

The Militia of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The secretary of war transmitted to congress a statement showing the number of militiamen, organized and unorganized, in the different states. The commissioned officers of the organized militia number 7,311, and the non-commissioned officers, privates, etc., number 83,979. The total number of unorganized militiamen (or men available for military duty) is 6,580,466. New York ranks first in its number of organized militiamen with 11,686 men, Pennsylvania second with 8,380, Florida third with 7,284, and Ohio fourth with 5,843. In Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Oregon there is no organized militia service.

A Popular Pastor.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—Plymouth Congregational church of this city, has extended a call to Rev. George R. Leavitt, Cambridge, Mass., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Charles Terry Collins.

AFTER INFORMATION.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND INVITES LEADING DEMOCRATS

Who Have any of the Commodity on Hand to Call on Him at the Victoria Hotel—Independents May Come Socially—What He Says of His Visit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—President-elect Cleveland arrived in this city Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. He had planned to leave Albany at 6 and reach New York at 10, but the train was late and he arrived an hour behind. There had been quite a crowd at the station, but when notice was posted that the train was late those in waiting fell away.

William Benedict Donhee, a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, was almost the only person awaiting him when the train came in.

When the president-elect alighted, Secretary Lamont walked beside him and the car porter trotted behind with a valise in each hand. There were no attendants and no political hangers on.

"There is nothing to be hidden in regard to my visit here," Mr. Cleveland said in response to an inquiry. "I came for information. Any one with that to give will be welcomed by me. I expect to meet the members of the national committee who have been invited to see me. I shall be glad also to see men prominent in party and business affairs from whatever sections. The idea of the trip is to widen my information on public needs. I shall receive no callers until Friday, but shall then and until Saturday, when I return to Albany, be accessible to those who may aid me in what I seek."

Mr. Donhee is a friend of Mr. Cleveland's from boyhood. They entered the Buffalo bar at about the same time, and have long been associated in the Jeffersonian club in that city. During the campaign he stamped the state for his friend. He has since visited him at Albany, where they talk of the purpose of this trip.

Mr. Donhee enlarged a little on Mr. Cleveland's reply. He said that if bankers, merchants or professional men wanted to submit views for Mr. Cleveland's consideration, this would give them the opportunity. He wanted to learn the special as well as general needs and opinions. To this end, also, he would gladly hear delegations of any kind having a legitimate errand, and if independent republicans or representatives of any other party division chose to call socially or to wage anything new, he would receive them. His desire was to be fully prepared for action on taking the presidency, and while the claims of party policy would be respected so far as they might commend themselves to his judgment, he meant to sink partisanship in matters involving general welfare. At the same time he proposed that the party leaders should be prepared by consultation with him in advance of his inauguration for what was to follow in his official capacity.

Ex-Senator Barnum, Senator Gorman and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, were the only members of the national committee in town. The rest will arrive immediately, except Mr. Torrey, the California member, who will be delayed. Thursday next will be national committee day, in that members of the committee will get reader access to Mr. Cleveland than any other visitors. Ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, has had an interview. Mr. Cleveland hopes to find time Friday to run out to G. Yancey for a chat with Mr. Tilden. Mr. Barnum and Senator Gorman will accompany him. The programme for the rest of the visit will be filled out according to convenience. Mr. Cleveland occupies five rooms on the second floor of the Victoria hotel.

The best the house could afford was handed over to the furnishers for these rooms. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Lamont were not impeded by a crowd at the hotel. The head porter had prepared himself to do the honors of escort at the Fifth avenue entrance, and to hoist the distinguished freight in the elevator with his own aristocratic hands. But Mr. Cleveland entered by the Twenty-seventh street door, walked smilingly through the common hall, and rounded off his democratic arrival by walking up stairs. Manager Hoyt, of the Victoria hotel, is an old acquaintance of Mr. Cleveland, but had not seen him for many years past, till a few days ago, when he quietly stepped up to Albany and invited Mr. Cleveland to be his guest. Then he let the matter rest, and thereby bagged his game, for the president-elect became disgusted at the irate importunities from several quarters, and decided to stay with his friends. They wore long faces at some of the other hotels over Mr. Cleveland's decision, notably at the Hoffman house. It is said there is a good deal of testiness, as the Victoria is said to be a republican house.

ELOPED WITH A FARM HAND.

An Erring Wife Sent Away With Her Husband's Blessing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—A somewhat new thing in the elopement line is reported from Darlington, Montgomery county. On last Wednesday a fellow from Virginia, known as Major Tomlinson, left with the wife of Harvey Shauver, a prosperous young farmer, living five miles north of that place. Mr. Shauver and wife were thought to be living happily, with three beautiful little children. Mr. Shauver's suspicions were aroused by one of the little fellows telling him that the major, who was a farm hand, "kissed ma and ma kissed major." Mr. Shauver took his wife to task for such action. She did not deny it, and also stated that she would kiss him when she pleased. Mr. Shauver chastised her for her conduct, and paid the major off, telling him that he would give him until Wednesday to leave. This seemed to raise the ire of Mrs. Shauver, and she quickly gave her husband to understand that she would go with the discharged man. Mr. Shauver prayed long and fervently that such thoughts should not be entertained by his wife, but his prayers would not soften or change her heart. Mr. Shauver gave her all her belongings, and the baby, a beautiful boy two years old; he helped her into the sleigh, tucked the wrap close around her, and, with tears almost streaming from his eyes, kissed her and the child good-bye, telling her that he hoped and prayed she would be satisfied with her ill-judged undertaking.