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A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanona Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Raabe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and jugs by GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor, A. Berdean, Ohio.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

GORDON STILL LIVES

IS THE REPORT OF THE LATEST MESSENGER FROM KORTI.

A Graphic Description of the Battle of El Kerbekan—The Death of General Earle and Lieutenant Colonel Eyre—A Desperate Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A special dispatch to the Standard from Kortí states that a messenger just arrived from the Upper Nile denies that Khartoum has been captured by the mahdi. The messenger says he left Khartoum February 3, or six days after Col. Wilson. At that time, although there was great disorder, Gordon was still alive, and in possession of at least a quarter of the city. The officials at the war office have received no dispatches from Wokeley which tend to confirm the above story, and it is not believed by them.

Conservative papers charge the government with suppressing Gen. Gordon's diary and letters, in which Gordon stated that he sent Col. Stewart away from Khartoum in order to save his (Stewart's) life, intending himself to meet death at Khartoum, as he knew no help could reach there in time to rescue him.

When parliament assembles the production of dispatches to the government in regard to the Sudan campaign will be demanded.

A London syndicate has made an offer to the government to construct a railway from Suakin to Berber, building blockhouses at intervals to guard the line, if guaranteed four and a half per cent income on the capital invested.

The Times still clings to the hope that Gen. Gordon is alive.

It is estimated that Osman Digna has twelve thousand men at Tanní.

HOW GENERAL EARLE DIED.

A Full and Detailed Report of the Battle of El Kerbekan.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The following additional particulars are given by the Standard correspondent of Gen. Earle's battle: "After the British forces had succeeded in completely surrounding the enemy's position, Gen. Earle commanded the Black Watch regiment to carry the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet. The regiment responded gallantly to this command. The pipers struck up, and with inspiring cheers the men moved forward with a steadiness and valor which the enemy were unable to withstand, and which called forth expressions of admiration from the lips of Gen. Earle. From loopholes in the enemy's works rifle bullets shot continuously, but the Black Watch kept bravely advancing. They scaled the difficult rocks which lay in their path and drove the rebels from their shelter at the point of the bayonet. Unhappily Gen. Earle fell at this point, as he was gallantly leading his troops to victory. In the meantime the cavalry pushed beyond this scene of conflict and captured the enemy's camp, three miles to the rear of their entrenched position. This maneuver was accomplished before the Black Watch had succeeded in carrying the main position.

While the main attack was being delivered two companies of the South Staffordshire regiment were directed to seize a high rocky hill which Arab riflemen were stoutly defending. The British sprang boldly to the charge but the enemy clung desperately to their position, and disputed the ground inch by inch. But the men of Staffordshire were not to be denied, and they finally drove the enemy from the hill. This brought the battle of El Kerbekan to a close. From first to last it was gallantly contested. The rebels consisted of Arabs of the Monassir and Robat tribes. With them were numbers of dervises from Berber.

It is impossible to judge of the number of the enemy, owing to their extended position and the rocky nature of the ground. The corpses of the rebels who were slain lie in heaps upon the ridges from which they were driven by the British charge. The leader of the foe, who was from Berber, and several Emirs were among the killed. The number of fugitives who escaped from the field of battle was very small. Half a battalion of the Black Watch regiment will remain in occupation of the enemy's position. The wounded have been brought into camp, and everything possible for their comfort has been done. The main body of forces will advance some miles further up the river. The guns spiked by Gen. Stewart when he was forced to abandon the steamer Abbas were found buried at Birtí.

Lord Wolsey telegraphs from Kortí as follows: "Gen. Brackenbury, who took command of the forces advancing up the Nile when Gen. Earle fell, has sent from Dukka Island, about seventy miles above Merawi, the following report of the recent engagement: 'The attack was well planned and gallantly executed. Our expectation is that the effect of the battle will be to open the way to Berber without further fighting. The rebels held a high ridge of razor-backed hills, with some advanced kopkies in front, close to the river.

"Six companies of the Black Watch regiment and six companies of the South Staffordshire regiment marched around the high ridge of the hills, entirely turning the enemy's position, which was attacked from the rear. The number of the enemy was not great, but their position was extremely strong and difficult of access, and they fought with the most determined bravery. The Black Watch advanced over rocks and broken ground upon the kopkies. They answered the fire of the enemy in the coolest manner possible, and after they had thereby driven off the enemy's charge they stormed the position under heavy fire. Gen. Earle was among the foremost in this attack, and, to the deep sorrow of every officer and man in the force, he was killed just as the summit of the first koppie was reached. At the same time the six companies of the Staffordshire regiment went to the attack of a high ridge, the way to which lay over the most difficult ground possible. In this attack their gallant commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Eyre was killed. Meanwhile, the ninetieth hussars

and captured the enemy's camp and our success was complete. Ten of the enemy's standards fell into our hands. The enemy's losses were great, and their dead lie thick among the rocks and in the open space where they tried to rush through our advancing force when they found themselves surrounded. Scarcely any of the enemy can have escaped. Besides Gen. Earle, who was killed by a bullet fired from a small hut, and Lieut. Col. Eyre, the British slain numbered Lieut. Col. Coveney and nine men of the rank and file. Four officers and forty-two men were wounded; these have been brought to Dukka Island. I shall continue the advance by the river at daylight, February 11, and shall endeavor to carry out my instructions to Gen. Earle, with which I am fully acquainted."

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

The Apostle of Prohibition on the Future of His Party.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—Ex. Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas, spent several hours in this city on his way south. He is under medium height, and built compactly; dresses in plain cloth of black, his entire make-up being just a shade old-fashioned. Hair and stringy mustache iron gray, face full of wrinkles, showing more of wear than age, and he has evidently lost of reserve vitality, for his small gray eyes twinkle and snap as he converses, though his manner is easy and reserved—more that of the soldier than the politician. He said:



JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

"I am on my way south to lecture; shall talk prohibition. Our cause has gained 100 per cent. of votes since election, judging from all I can hear and see of the action of men who have heretofore voted with one or the other of the old parties and now express a desire for the success of a third party. I believe that if it had not been for the prohibition party Cleveland's vote in New York would have been much greater than it was. I do not credit the prohibition party with Blaine's defeat. The third party movement is like the abolition movement—it gets the good men from all parties; but the abolition party never jumped from 10,000 to 150,000 votes in four years. I rely for the success of our party upon the growing moral sentiment of the American people; they are the grandest people in the world to espouse a good cause after they have been brought to recognize its value, and what is right in this country is going to win."

"What do you regard as the most important national problem, next to the liquor question?"

"Respect for and enforcement of our Sunday laws."

"What about the labor question?"

"Well, the American people pay \$1,500,000,000 for liquor, and prohibition would do more than any other one thing to adjust the questions which arise between labor and capital, for this vast sum would then be devoted not only to the industrious, but to the peace and prosperity of the home."

FIENDISH DEED.

A Frozen Tramp Kills His Kind Hosts With a Skill.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 16.—A tramp named Nelson applied for lodging at Andrew Shreffler's residence in Rockville township, saying that his feet were frozen. He was given a bed, and yesterday, while Mr. Shreffler was at work, the tramp asked Mrs. Shreffler for something to put on his feet. Mrs. Shreffler gave him some kerosene oil, but Nelson did not like it, and, taking an iron skillet from the stove, broke it over her head. Then he took a flat-iron and struck her again on the head, producing several terrible wounds.

The woman's skull was fractured, and she died this morning. Nelson was brought to this city and lodged in jail. The feeling against the murderer is very strong, and fears are entertained that he will be lynched.

A Missing Silver Pig.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Superintendent Snowden of the mint has said that he could not account for the theft of a seventy pound bar of silver from the mint. Cohen, the Maiden Lane jeweler, received it from Samuel Simpson, of 316 South street, this city. Mr. Simpson could not be seen, but at his place inquires were told that he had received the silver from Peter Daley, a saloon keeper. A warrant was issued for Daley's arrest, but he had disappeared.

Vagaries of the Mind.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—A gentleman, who arrived from Kingston, states that the story of a body having been identified in the vault in that city as that of a man named Harry Roberts, alias Bernard, who was wanted in New Orleans for murdering a negro, is a hoax. Cluthe, the man who claims to have identified the body as that of Roberts, now states that he read the story he gave to the press in a German newspaper.

Director-General Burke's Movements.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Director-General Burke, of the exposition, has left for Baton Rouge to look after the duties of his office as state treasurer. He will then visit Washington, to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. Meantime the exposition management, refusing to accept the resignation of Major Burke as director-general, met and designated Sam. H. Buck as director-general pro tem.

INTERESTING INDIAN.

COLONEL BOUDINOT, THE RED MAN WHO WANTS AN OFFICE.

Cheaper Newspaper Postage—The Value of General Grant's Presents—A Novel Ticker Introduced—Telephone Communications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Among the candidates for office that begin to come to the surface—and there are plenty of them—is Col. Boudinot, the Cherokee Indian, who is announced as a candidate for Indian Commissioner. Boudinot is a well-known character at the capital. His strong, compact figure, long flowing hair, halting gait and bronzed face are familiar to every one accustomed to the scenes of the winter season here. Every season he is here before the beginning of the session, and seldom leaves until the gavel has fallen and the session at an end. He is recognized as a persistent and valued friend to his race—not to the Cherokees alone, but to the Indian race generally.

"He is the best posted man in the country on Indian affairs," said a gentleman who had known him intimately for a long time. "He has made the subject a careful and close study all his life. No man could be found with such fitness for the place as he possesses."

Boudinot is really an interesting character. He is much superior in point of ability and intelligence to any of the Indians, tame or wild, that we are accustomed to seeing. He is thoroughly educated, a careful reader of history and current literature, a good conversationalist and a ready and forcible writer. He was at one time, before being sent here in the interest of his nation, the editor of a daily paper in Arkansas, being the only Indian, so far as is known, to occupy such position for at least any considerable time. He was an officer in the confederate army in the late war, and won a reputation as a fighter.

He was a member of the democratic state committee of Arkansas, and at one time its chairman, and has now the endorsement of the members of the house and senate from that state for the position. Boudinot, as his name indicates, has French blood in his veins. His father was of French stock, his mother a Cherokee. Boudinot pere, a half century or more ago, went from New England to North Carolina, and there fell in love with a Cherokee maiden and married her. He took her to New England and educated her, and there were born to them sundry children, of which the present candidate for Indian commissioner is one.

After some years in New England they drifted to the Cherokee nation, removing to the Indian territory with them, and in the tribal difficulties which followed Boudinot lost his life. His son, however, proved worthy of his sire and of the mother, and has been a busy worker for the good of his race since. In his personal appearance he attracts especial attention by reason of his very long, very black hair, now somewhat streaked with gray which falls from beneath the slouch hat, over his shoulders. His dark face is smoothly shaven, except as the mustache which is sooty and black. His dress does not differ from that worn by the thousands, who gather at the capital daily, and in conversation you seldom hear better language than his.

The report of Mr. Morey, of the house committee on postoffices and post roads, on the advisability of reducing the postage on newspaper matter one-half, is attracting a good deal of favorable attention. He shows that the change would not reduce the revenues of the postoffice department at all, because the department under the present rates and arrangements only gets the "long haul" of the newspapers, while those which are to go a short distance and on which the profit would be made are sent by express. By the proposed change the department could handle all the newspaper matter, he thinks, and so the receipts be rather increased than decreased.

The newspapers have not, he argues, been able to increase their prices since the act was passed requiring advance payment of postage and the result is that the postage now comes out of the publishers, being thus in the nature of a tax paid by publishers for the privilege of continuing their business. He adds an interesting paragraph, to the effect that in Canada all newspaper matter is carried free of charge in the mails, upon the theory that the dissemination of information ought to be as nearly free as the government can make it. The postage paid on second class matter in the last year was nearly \$2,000,000.

The list of presents which Gen. and Mrs. Grant propose to turn over to the government is a curious one. It contains presents and addresses and testimonials of regard from nearly every nation on the globe. These are especially numerous as relates to England, China and Japan. There are large numbers of addresses from the people of various cities of England and Ireland, and some very valuable presents from China and Japan. Among the latter is a collection of Japanese coins, the only complete set, except one, which is in the Japanese treasury. When it is stated that some of the pieces in the collection cost a thousand dollars each, it is easy to see something of its value. There is a pair of bronze vases presented by the citizens of Yokohama, and a pair of gold cigar cases presented by kings of Siam.

The telephone company here has attached a new and valuable feature to the telephone system. It is what is called the Oran telephone, and is connected with the observatory chronometer in such a manner that it ticks out the hour and minute on the wires constantly. To learn the exact time by the observatory clock you need only to take down the telephone and listen. Every minute is struck, just as the fire bells strike a number. For instance, 9:35 is struck by nine ticks, then three and then five, followed by a buzz which indicates the exact minute. It is a very ingenious arrangement, and gives great satisfaction.

The telephone in Washington puts you in speaking distance of a good many illustrious people. All the departments, of course, have them, from one to fifty in a department, most of them having sub-exchange systems of their own, so that the heads may communicate with subordinates in another part of the building at will. Then all the cabinet officers have telephones at their homes, where they are thus accessible at all hours. There is also a telephonic connection with the

white house, and it often occurs that the president communicates thus with his cabinet officers at their homes or desks on matters of importance. At the house and senate end of the capitol there are telephones, and it is no uncommon thing to see some member shouting an order through it to his driver to "bring up the carriage at once, with the new harness and bay horses." There are also telegraph offices at house and senate ends, connecting directly with the departments, and when a member wants any information from a department he has but to write his message and he is sure of an answer in a very brief space of time.

THE BELT IS BROKEN.

The Band That Binds a Man and Wife Will be Unbuckled.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Society circles here are agitated over a domestic scandal involving families of wealth and prominence in this city, Washington and New Orleans. The lady involved is Mrs. Mary Alice Belt, whose relations with Congressman Acklen, of Louisiana, created a flutter in Washington a few years ago. Mrs. Belt, who is a handsome blonde, about thirty-five years of age, is the widow of Mr. Godfrey, who was United States Consul General at Mexico during Pierce's administration. After the Acklen episode, Mrs. Godfrey figured very little in society in Washington. Her marriage in October last revived her memory in the minds of many who had almost forgotten her.

Her second husband, from whom she is now separated, is Eugene N. Belt, a wealthy import dealer of Baltimore. The pair were married in Morristown, N. J., and on their arrival in this city gave a grand reception, to which 1,500 invitations were issued. Mr. Belt is sixty years of age. He lived very happily for several weeks with his wife when a ripple was created in club circles about the attentions of two prominent society young men to Mrs. Belt. Mr. Belt appeared to be ignorant of these stories but at length somebody sent him a paper containing the story of the Acklen scandal which he had never heard of up to that time. Mr. Belt refused to believe the story about his wife and the matter was dropped.

A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Belt went to New Orleans, where, it is said, that Mrs. Belt met ex-Congressman Acklen. Mr. Belt was annoyed at this circumstance, and the sequel was that Mr. Belt suddenly started for Baltimore, leaving Mrs. Belt behind him. He consulted a lawyer, and instructed him to begin divorce proceedings at once. Mrs. Belt returned north, and went to the home of her sister in New York. Family friends have endeavored to bring about a compromise, but Mr. Belt is unrelenting.

AN INSANE GIRL.

"I Have Been Ordained by God to Kill You Both."

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Regina Nehmer has for two years been a member of the family of the Rev. Leo Koenig, pastor of the Fifteenth Street German Lutheran church. She is only seventeen years of age and has suddenly become a raving maniac. Mr. Koenig and his wife were awakened by a terrific banging at their door. Suddenly the door opened and Regina burst into the room. Her hair hung down her back and her eyes glared. She rushed to the bed clinched the minister by the throat and shrieked: "I have been ordained by God to kill you both."

Mrs. Koenig screamed and springing from the bed rushed to the room. The struggle between Mr. Koenig and the girl was a violent one, but he finally broke away from her grasp and dashed into the hallway, closing and locking the door behind him. A policeman soon arrived and the girl was locked up. Failure to hear from her friends over in Germany has unsettled the girl's mind.

Transfer of Queen Maud.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Robert Bonner, in speaking of his intention of bringing Maud S. east, said: "Bair has secured a lease of Belmont park, near Philadelphia, and will give up Chester park, at Cincinnati, where he has lived several years. I shall let him take Maud S. to Belmont park as soon as the weather will permit. It would never do to bring her east while we are having such severe weather. I expect great things of Maud S. the coming season. The more I think of her last performance at Lexington, the more I am pleased to regard it. Look at the unfavorable conditions—a long journey, a change of climate, an unfavorable season of the year, and a slow track, on which no horse has ever been able to make good time—2:17 1/2, which was made by Maud S. in her four-year-old form, being the fastest ever made there until then, and yet she made the mile in 2:00 1/4."

A Lascivious Lover's Death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—William J. White, of Dover Plains, Dutchess county, who has an estimable wife and two children, has for a year or more been intimate with Mary Vincent, Samuel Proper, who is about twenty-three years old, has also been intimate with the girl lately, much to the annoyance of White. White visited the house of Mary and found Proper there. He ordered Proper to leave, but the latter declined to go. Proper remained until nightfall and when the girl started for the village store he accompanied her. On the way they met White, who was evidently waiting for Proper. White drew a pistol and shot Proper through the body in the presence of the girl. Proper lived but a few hours. White has been arrested.

Mahone's Escape.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Butler Mahone son of Senator Mahone, while intoxicated, fired several shots in the vicinity of Welcker's hotel. When an officer attempted to pacify him he turned and fired at him when he was seized by four men. Assistance was telephoned for, but when the police arrived it was found that Mahone had been spirited off by his friends. Later he was arrested, taken to the police court, where he deposited \$50 as collateral for his appearance. Senator Mahone and his son have been requested to vacate their rooms at Welcker's hotel on account of the young man's actions.

Railway Reading.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Commissioner Fink says the story which has been published regarding his proposed connection with the Missouri Pacific railway system is entirely without foundation.