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THE VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE POSSIBLE ACTION AGAINST PARNELL FOR TREASON.

Yates' Libel Suits—"All the Perfumes of Arabia Could Not Sweeten Dublin Castle"—Furore Over Wales' Visit. General Foreign News.

LONDON, March 19.—The approaching visit of the prince and princess of Wales to Ireland has caused the most serious differences in the ranks of the Dublin nationalists which have confronted their leaders since the party was formed. The apology of the lord mayor was the first wedge driven into the solid body of Parnell's followers' corporation. Since that unexpected shock schism has been growing. Mr. Mayne, M.P., when putting a resolution at a recent private meeting of nationalist members of the corporation, declared that the prince royal and his mother were nothing more than puppets in the matter, and that the addressed moved would really be to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer.

He warned every man in the corporation of Dublin who should take a course other than that Ireland demanded and expected from him that he would lose his seat in the corporation and be simply annihilated at the polls. Meanwhile the vast majority of wealthy and responsible citizens, who are greatly amused at the efforts of the nationalists, are quietly and thoroughly preparing a reception, all the better for the absence of the lord mayor and corporation.

Edward Guinness and the younger brother of Lord Ardilaun, both brewers, lead the citizens' committee. Mr. Guinness' position as high sheriff strengthens his hands and enables him to assume the leadership of "loyal citizens" with great dignity and power. Acting with Mr. Guinness is a committee of 150 citizens of all creeds and politics. The requisition on which the committee has been appointed was signed by thousands of names in a few days. Few anticipate that even the sulky attitude of the nationalist leaders will prevent the great mass of the people who usually follow them from turning out to witness the brilliant pageants, reviews and ceremonies.

Treasonable Document.

LONDON, March 19.—Mr. Parnell, it appears, is to be attacked from an entirely new quarter. The manifesto read by Mr. Clancy at the meeting of the nationalist section of the Dublin municipal council has been submitted to the solicitors for the crown. The manifesto was an expression of the attitude proper to be observed by the national league toward the Prince of Wales during his coming visit to Ireland. It advised nationalists to maintain an attitude of reserve, to make no hostile demonstrations and no expressions of welcome, and declared that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland was inopportune while an unspeakably indecent coterie remained in possession of Dublin Castle. When Mr. Clancy read the manifesto he announced it was from Mr. Parnell and in Mr. Sexton's handwriting. John Dillon denied the authenticity of the document. Mr. Parnell admitted that Mr. Clancy's statement was correct, and explained that the document was prepared for Mr. Clancy's personal direction and use, and not for publication at the time as a manifesto. The national league issued a manifesto embodying the sentiments contained in the document read by Mr. Clancy and of which the latter was apparently the draft. The whole matter has been placed before the crown solicitors, and these lawyers have rendered in opinion that the manifesto is a treasonable document. It is believed that the government will base the opinion of the solicitors, and such action is awaited with interest.

Yates' Libel Suits.

LONDON, March 19.—In the case of George Grant against Edmund Yates for libel, in which the plaintiff sues for \$5,000 damages because the defendant's paper, the World, alleged that Grant absconded after having exhausted his partner's bank balance in speculations carried on without his knowledge, a verdict was rendered in favor of Mr. Yates.

LONDON, March 19.—Another action for libel was brought against Mr. Edmund Yates. This time it is Mr. Legge, editor of the Whitehall Review, who is the aggrieved party. He bases his action upon a squib in the World, which said that Leg was a very appropriate name for the editor of the Whitehall Review, characterized this publication as a "fishmonger's organ," and intimated that Mr. Legge had become its editor "because he was acquainted with things fishy."

Addresses to the Prince—Spencer.

DUBLIN, March 19.—The corporation of Dublin rejected the motion to present an address to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit here on April 8. During the debate on the proposed address Mr. Timothy Daniel Sullivan, home rule member of parliament for Westmeath county, described the proposed visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales as an attempt to politically whitewash Dublin castle. "All the perfumes of Arabia," cried out Mr. Sullivan, "could not sweeten Dublin castle." This exclamation was received with cheers. The municipal councils of Kingstown and Dalkey voted to present addresses of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their arrival.

Mr. Gladstone has recommended Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the queen as deserving to have conferred upon him some signal mark of royal appreciation for the conspicuous ability he has displayed in the management of her majesty's affairs in Ireland.

Two Hundred Killed.

BENTON, March 19.—A terrible disaster occurred in the mining village of Camp Hansen, near Searabrooken, by which it is believed fully two hundred miners lost their lives. An explosion occurred in one of the large mines. The miners had hardly begun the day's work when the fire-damp became ignited and exploded, causing a heavy mass around the shaft and entrance to the mine. Over two hundred men are known to be in the mine at the time, and all efforts to reach

them thus far have been unsuccessful. It is feared all have been either crushed to death or asphyxiated. The scenes in and around the mine are heartrending. The wives, mothers and children of the imprisoned men are flocking around the entrance, sobbing hysterically and imploring God to help them and spare the lives of their dear ones entombed below.

Foreign Notes.

No confirmation of the fall of Kassala has yet been received.

The ambassadors of all the powers concerned signed the Egyptian financial agreement.

Three thousand operatives in the alpaca and worsted mills at Saitaira, Yorisshire, struck against a ten per cent. reduction in their wages.

The town hall, six mills, and several other buildings at Hull burned. One policeman was killed and a number of other persons injured by the burning oil.

The Earl of Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of lords, in answer to questions, stated that the admiralty had freely given advice and assistance to Australia for the formation of a colonial navy.

The international postal congress of Lisbon has resolved to maintain the provisions of the Paris convention, and decided to admit reply postal cards. England and the British colonies will henceforth have five votes in the postal union. The next congress will be held at Vienna in 1890.

BELLIGERENT BOOMERS.

Steps Taken to Cross General Hatch's Dead Line.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., March 1.—If the result of the next cabinet meeting at Washington on the Oklahoma question is unfavorable to the colonists, it is more than probable that Capt. Couch will make an attempt to march his men into the territory. Major Benton has located a "dead line," beyond which point Gen. Hatch has decreed no boomer must go, and if Couch does move, the instant his men get beyond that line trouble will commence.

Whether the troops will fire on the settlers remains to be seen. Gen. Hatch says they will, and the boomers believe they will not. Gen. Hatch's plan to arrest the entire colony will be attempted first, and then circumstances must dictate as to what will follow. The colonists are very mad about the articles sent out from Washington that they have disbanded, and Gen. Hatch says he sent no such dispatch to Gen. Sheridan as the press credits him with. He did telegraph Gen. Sheridan that since President Cleveland's proclamation several colonies at other points had voted not to come to Arkansas City, but would await developments at their homes.

GRANT'S IMPATIENCE.

Anxious to Meet His Daughter Before He Dies.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Gen. Grant had more sleep last night than he has enjoyed in the last three days. He awoke refreshed but still very feeble. Shortly after midnight the general was sleeping, but was restless and all the sleep he got would probably not aggregate four hours, but that amount proved a great restorer. The disease has not yet brought any severe pain. If it were located anywhere else, physicians could battle it to a much better advantage. The trouble, however, is the obstruction of his swallowing food and the danger of rejecting it after he has succeeded in getting it beyond the dangerous part. The general is almost impatient in his expectation of the arrival of his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris. It is expected she will arrive very soon. Dr. Douglass still expresses the opinion that there is no danger of a sudden termination of the general's illness.

The Result of a Marriage.

CHICAGO, March 18.—In 1877 Roland J. Reeves, at that time a government civil engineer, was married to Miss Anna Toof at New Haven, Conn. His business kept him from home a great deal and they did not live happily. Last August he left his wife with her father in New Haven and took their six-year-old daughter, Mary, to Old Orchard Beach. While there, he says, the child was kidnapped by the mother and her father. He followed them to New Haven, but was refused admittance to the house, with the aid of confederates he succeeded in abducting the child, and in November came west with her after vainly imploring his wife to follow. She had him arrested instead and instituted proceedings to obtain possession of the child. After two weeks' contention in the circuit court a compromise was effected by which the mother is to retain the child eight and the father four months of each year, the process to be repeated until Mary is ten years of age. Every effort on the part of the husband towards reconciliation failed, and Mrs. Reeves left with the child for New Haven where she has entered suit for divorce.

Cut Down from Death.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—A dispatch from East Greenwich tells a strange story of attempted suicide and recovery from hanging. The wife of David C. Potter found him hanging by the neck apparently dead. His body was cut down and carried to his bed where he remained unconscious for three hours. A doctor was summoned although there was apparently little hope. Every effort was made to restore consciousness. During the afternoon Potter had several convulsions and at six o'clock he opened his eyes and seemed to recognize those around him, but was unable to speak, but afterwards he was able to converse about himself and his strange attempt. He says the thought to take his life was caused by a momentary impulse and was not premeditated.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Seven years ago James Blackburn arrived here from Canada. He soon ingratiated himself with business men and was employed by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railroad as paymaster. In 1880 the company built a saw mill at Noorie and Blackburn was put in charge. Two years later statements were demanded, but they were unsatisfactory. The mill was finally shut down and an examination of the books showed a deficiency of \$2,000. Blackburn had been in the habit of skimming lumber to Chicago and selling on his own account. He was arrested and turned over \$15,000 after which he left for northern Michigan.

DECAPITATED HEADS.

WATCHING TO SEE IF THEIR TIME OF SERVICE IS ENDED.

Commissioners Tichenor and Spaulding Playing Havoc With Useless Material. Cleaning Up the Departments. Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—All is quiet at the custom house, but still an air of expectancy and uneasiness pervades the dingy old building. The absorbing topic among the employes is business. The question most frequently asked is, "Whose head will next come off?" The suspense was temporarily relieved when the morning's mail was found to contain no ominous-looking envelope commanding further dismissals. Still the employes would breathe more freely if they knew positively just what the commission of investigation, under the supervision of Col. Tichenor, is doing. The colonel and Commissioner Spaulding sat in their quarters wading through hundreds of documents which only a custom-house employe is supposed to comprehend. A commodious table, laden with portentous envelopes bearing the seals of the United States and foreign nations and held together by little shreds of scarlet rubber stretched out before them. "If you don't believe we have our hands full, just look at that," exclaimed Col. Tichenor, as he pointed to the thousand and one papers with which the table and floor were littered. "There is a good three months' work before us."

"What particular line of investigation are you following to-day?" "We are endeavoring to get at the bottom of the drawback system and the undervaluation abuse. The drawback bureau certainly needs a thorough overhauling. I can not say that as yet any intentional fraud has been discovered here. But when one finds that, in invoices of sugar alone, drawbacks have amounted to \$50,000 in a single day, it appears to me that there is need for close scrutiny. The drawback system certainly needs revision, and such regulations should be instituted as will leave officials less discretion. It is a most laborious task and a necessarily tedious one."

"How about the special agent's office?" "Great abuses have existed there, as you are aware. When we began the investigation, with particular reference to the cases of Capt. Brackett and Mr. Qualker, we had little idea that the abuses were so flagrant. Legally, the special agent has no administrative power whatever. He is supposed, however, to watch things and report abuses and irregularities to the collector and secretary of the treasury. I find no authority which would warrant Capt. Brackett or Mr. Qualker in assuming the powers they did. They committed flagrant mistakes, to say the least in overlooking the papers of importers. In accordance with our recommendations, machinery will no doubt be lost, but the efficiency of the office will, I feel confident, be greatly enhanced."

"Do you propose to conduct a public hearing in relation to abuses existing in the various offices?" "Yes. In a few days we propose to take public testimony concerning the management of the different custom-house departments, but with particular reference to the large office. Our work has hitherto been similar to that of a detective. Hereafter it will be judicial."

"Will there be further removals to-day?" "No. There will be, I think, possibly within the next week. Where and who, I am not at liberty to say."

Collector Robertson expressed himself in favor of reform in the drawback bureau. He believed that no drawback should be allowed to any person, except the importer himself, or his regularly appointed attorney. He has requested the treasury department to enforce this rule. The collector, during the day, received a letter from Secretary Manning directing immediate inquiry into the large office abuses. It reads as follows: "The representations and complaints growing out of the treatment of passengers and their baggage arriving by water at the port of New York require the immediate attention of this department. In order that I may be fully and officially informed of all the facts and circumstances you are directed in association with the naval officer and surveyor of the port to make immediate inquiry into the alleged evils of the existing system in the management of the large office, and into the remedies of those evils if they shall be found to exist, and make report to me in writing."

The commissioners now investigating the custom house frauds have recommended to the treasury department that government officers and other persons shall not be permitted to exchange foreign money for immigrants. It is further recommended that one person only should be allowed to establish an exchange office in the large office. Collector Robertson was notified some time ago to order the abolishment of an indiscriminate exchange business. He referred the matter to Surveyor Benedict, with instructions to report to the secretary of the treasury. The collector complied with the order of the treasury department, and both he and the surveyor claim that the custom does not now exist. Secretary Manning has refused to grant the exclusive privilege of exchange to any one person, claiming that such a privilege might be abused, and that to confer it might be regarded as the granting of a monopoly.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The chair laid before the senate the resolution by Mr. Miller, of New York, authorizing the committee of agriculture and forestry to set during the recess of congress to consider the best means of preserving the forest of the public domain, and to employ a clerk at a regular per diem to be paid from the contingent fund of the senate. Mr. Cockrell protested against the practice of the senate incurring so much expense for special committees during the recess, and unless it is stopped, he said, the majority will find they are making an extravagant expenditure from the contingent fund for this purpose. While the majority of the senate had

the power to do this, he wished to put on record his protest against it.

Mr. Miller (N. Y.) explained that the only expenditure contemplated was for a regular per diem clerk, six hours per day.

A debate followed on the subject of the senate clerkship, during which it was intimated by Mr. Van Wyck that only the committees' asking to sit during the recess, and to employ a clerk were those not entitled under the rules to an annual clerk. The resolution was finally adopted. The senate then proceeded to consideration of executive business.

More Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Assistant Secretary Frieled touched the capitol with the following list of presidential nominations: Milton J. Durham, Kentucky, to be first comptroller of the treasury; Wm. George Nevada, superintendent of the mint at Carson, Nev.; Joseph R. Ryan, Nevada, colonel of the mint at Carson, Nev.; Davis T. Baker, Jr., Rhode Island, attorney of the United States district court at Rhode Island; Benj. Hill, Jr., Georgia, attorney for the United States for the northern district of Georgia; Malcolm Hay, Pennsylvania, to be first assistant postmaster general; Martin V. Montgomery, Michigan, to be commissioner of patents.

National Gossip.

Manning and Endicott won't sell the "one boss" shays of their departments. Fred Mussey describes Ben LeFevre as a "portentous physical ponderosity."

President Cleveland will appoint territorial governors from territorial residents. The Payne-McLean unpleasantness will be in the nature of a vindication to ex-Senator Pendleton.

Rumored alienation of President Cleveland and Vice President Hendricks on the matter of federal removals.

Washington politicians are discussing the prices asked and paid in the senatorial coal oil inquiry at Columbus a year ago.

Secretary Whitney of the navy, has employed a professional accountant, who is expected to unearth the frauds committed under his predecessor.

Chris Buckley, the blind saloon-keeper, who holds the democracy of California in the hollow of his hand has come to Washington to see that his state is not neglected.

Hendricks and Voorhees threaten to combine the Indiana democracy in condemnation of the administration, unless the official decapitation begins at once. McDonald's mission to Washington is believed to be the acceptance of the administration leadership as against Hendricks and Voorhees.

LISTED TO DIE.

Band of Citizens Was Organized for Wholesale Murder.

DALLAS, Tex., March 19.—The Herald received this dispatch from Wichita Falls: "Three citizens have been killed here since January 1. They were W. R. Morrison, Ellis Jones, and Heck Garson. After the killing of Morrison this notice was found on the court house door: 'No one wanted to investigate this case. The man who does will go to —. No law wanted in this case.' [Signed.] 'CITIZEN.'"

Since that time rangers and others have been trying to discover the murderers. The result is that twenty-three citizens are now under arrest. The state expects to prove that there was a regular organization for killing certain persons. The following documents are exact copies of originals furnished by one of the witnesses who has turned state's evidence, and who belonged to the organization: "We, the members of this committee, lend ourselves to fill all bad men whose names may be given by any of our members without some cause can be given, and then it shall be left to the majority. We furthermore pledge ourselves to assist any of our brother members in all undertakings even to the extent of our lives. Any of the members who give any of our transactions away by sign or action we bind ourselves to take his life."

"Signed—T. P. Wilson, A. T. Rogg, John Davidson, G. T. Douglas, C. G. Forbes, R. D. Rector, E. B. Kinsey, C. G. Kinsey, J. Johnson, S. Dunham, J. A. Creng, B. W. Edgell, Joseph Schmidt, John Bland, Jim Lugham, Tom Gibson, Newton Gibson, Joan Steagald, J. F. Moody, Paul Halife, W. H. Terry, James Bland Slayton, W. H. Ney."

The following is a list of the men whom the band condemned to death: C. M. Byrnes, G. Mills, Dr. Johnson, Judge Doan, Tom Clay, R. C. Spencer, H. L. Rays, Bob Saumen, Hollis Jones (killed), Ray Morrison (killed), Heck Garrison (killed). All of the persons whose names appear to the oath have been arrested except one. Among the number arrested are the sheriff of Wilbarger county and seven of his deputies, and the editor and proprietor of the Vernon Guard newspaper.

The National Craze.

NEW YORK, March 19.—It has been settled that Madison Square Garden will be turned into a skating rink. A lease was signed by the New Haven railroad company and Mr. William Wood, by the terms of which Mr. Wood's will control the garden for five years. The rental is \$50,000 a year.

Instantly Killed.

DANVILLE, Ill. March 19.—Wm. Evans, an insane man, was being taken from West York to Marshall. He broke away from his guards while on the train, ran out on the platform and leaped head first between the cars. He was instantly killed. Mr. Evans was a well-to-do farmer.

One Woman Shoots Another.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19.—Miss Ada Brown was shot in the side with a revolver and seriously wounded by Miss Fannie Bender. George McCleary, brother of the clerk of the city council, was paying attention to both, and jealousy is alleged as the cause of the shooting.

A Case Similar to Gen. Grant's.

CANADAHAR, March 19.—Martin Van Buren of Fort Plain is afflicted with a cancer of the mouth, similar to that of Gen. Grant's, caused by excessive smoking. His condition is critical.

Civil Service.

CAMDEN, Me., March 19.—Postmaster W. B. Rich resigned, giving as his reason that the office should be filled by some one in accord with the administration.