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SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

BARRIOS' AMBITION.

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT'S PREATURE MARCH TO FAME.

Mr. Bayard Defines His Policy and Commences Movements of Vessels to the Isthmus—The Revolution Suppressed—Capital Chatter.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A long letter has been sent by Secretary Bayard to Senator Miller, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, in response to a request to be furnished with such information as the state department may possess touching the attempt by Gen. Barrios, president of Guatemala, to seize upon territory and destroy the integrity of the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, and as to what steps have been taken by the department for the protection of the United States thereunder. Mr. Bayard states that the first intimation received in regard to this revolutionary movement was a telegram addressed to the president by Gen. Barrios, announcing that "for the purpose of bringing about a union of the states of Central America, and making them one republic," he had, "with the approval of the assembly, assumed the title of supreme military chief," and that the minister of foreign relations of Guatemala would soon come to Washington. "Late in the night of the same day," the secretary continued, "I received a telegram from Senor Castleton, the minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, stating that the decree under which Gen. Barrios assumed the military command of Central America was approved by the Guatemalan assembly on the previous evening; that Nicaragua was ready to repel at all costs this attempt at the absorption of the republic and that to avert war, Nicaragua requested the interference of the government of the United States.

The president has received a telegram from President Zaldívar, of San Salvador, informing him that the republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica were resolved to resist with energy the attempt of Gen. Barrios to enforce a Central American union; and in view of the reported dispatch of Guatemalan troops to attack San Salvador, urging that this government should check the impending conflict by a cablegram. I have had pleasure in informing Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, that this government will protest energetically against, and will use all its moral influence and lend its good offices to prevent the destruction of the autonomy of the Central American states, and to this end would be glad to have the cooperation of Mexico. Senor Batres, who, in addition to representing Guatemala and Honduras at the capital was also the accredited minister of San Salvador, has been deprived of this latter mission, because of his association with the movement of Gen. Barrios in Guatemala.

The secretary asserts that this government is "ready for any emergency requiring the protection of American interests. The swarms is supposed by this time to have reached Livingston, Guatemala. The Galena and Powhatan are now at Aspinwall, where they will await orders, as it is unlikely that their presence will be immediately required on the Atlantic coast of Central America, unless the government of Honduras should take the aggressive, and their presence at the Isthmus of Darien is deemed necessary in view of the formidable insurrection which now controls the seaports of Colombia, on the Caribbean, up to the state of Panama. The Tennessee (flagship), Alliance and Yantic are at New Orleans, within easy call. On the Pacific side the Wachusett, now en route to San Francisco, has been cabled to proceed to La Union, San Salvador, there to await orders. The Shenandoah, now on the Chilean or Peruvian coast, has been ordered to Panama to receive instructions. If necessary the Iroquois can also be summoned thither."

Mr. Bayard discusses the treaty rights of this country with those states, and concludes as follows: "In response to the invitation of your committee that I submit such suggestions in the premises as I desire to make, I can only express my conviction that while this government has an undoubted interest in the assimilation of the aims of the Central American states, so that they may act voluntarily and harmoniously together under republican forms toward the realization of national and continental ends, it must inflexibly refuse its countenance to any measure subversive of the free anatomy of any of the several states. The interest and duty of the United States in the affairs of the Central American states, and which so far as existing treaty obligations are concerned I have already related, must be manifested in accordance with the historical and consistent policy of this nation toward the states of the American system. Believing that the moral influence and good offices of the United States can be made a potential agency in the preservation of peace within the line of this policy, I am unable to suggest any action to the senate."

The secretary received the following dispatch from commander T. F. Kane, of Galena: "Revolution at Panama and Aspinwall. Troops and police withdrawn from here. Have landed marines and hauled ship alongside wharf to protect property. Request instructions."

Commander Beardslee, of the Powhatan, at the same time reported to the navy department from Colon that Cartagena was besieged and his stay indefinite. Secretary Whitney sent the following dispatch to Commander Mahan, of the Wachusett, at Panama: "President Barrios, of Guatemala, has proclaimed a union of the states of Central America and announced himself as commander-in-chief of the combined military forces of those states. The governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador have determined to resist this forcible attempt of President Barrios to become dictator of Central America, and as hostilities are likely to take place which will endanger the lives and property of the citizens of the United States, you will proceed with the vessel under your command to La Union and

La Libertad, San Salvador and such other points on the coast of Central America as you may deem advisable in order to protect American interests. Place yourself in communication with our minister to the Central American states and our consuls at the several ports and obtain all the information possible in relation to the existing condition of affairs. It is stated that attempts have been or will be made by emissaries of the government of Guatemala to interfere with the submarine cables of the Central and South American telegraph company. Protest against any attempt to cut the cables or interfere with the use, and in general use all proper measures to prevent injury to the property of American citizens. Take all proper precautions to protect the health of your officers and men, particularly from yellow fever and other diseases which would render it necessary for you to leave that coast, where your presence is now very necessary."

"Viva Mexico"—"Death to Barrios." CITY OF MEXICO, March 21.—On the entrance into this city of the thirtieth battalion from the state of Guanajuato, they were met and followed by enthusiastic thousands crying, "Viva Mexico," and "Death to Barrios." The battalion will proceed to the Guatemala frontier. It is reported that Gen. Megret, one of the heroes of the 5th of May, 1862, is recruiting Mexican officers, with a view of offering their services to the republics threatened by President Barrios.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—After reading the journal the chair laid before the senate a memorial from the legislature of Maine, advocating the adjustment of differences in the international laws by the high court of arbitration. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The resolution offered by Mr. Manderson authorizing the appointment of a committee of five senators to proceed to Alaska during the recess of congress and make certain investigations was then laid before the senate. Mr. Van Wyck inquired why the resolution was framed so that the committee on territories would have a selection of the committee. It was certainly a departure from the usual practice of appointing committees. He called upon the chairman of that committee for information on the subject. Mr. Harrison referred the senator to his colleague (Manderson), who introduced the resolution, for the information he desired.

Mr. Manderson desired the resolution referred to the committee on territories, but if the language of the resolution required a change that committee would probably make the necessary changes. The reply of his colleagues was not satisfactory and Mr. Van Wyck proceeded to speak on the resolution. He did not know how far this matter was to go. He did not know whether or not the mover of the resolution speculated upon the expense of this proposition. There had been provisions made for clerks of the committees; now it was proposed to go further and send a committee to Alaska, just this side of the north pole. He supposed this session would not be less expensive than the commission to Central and South America. He then reviewed the action of the commission in hiring a Pullman palace car to cross the continent, which cost \$35 per day and aggregated \$1,140. This proposed commission probably needed bay rum and Florida water to perfume the concern. "Why," continued the senator, "the expenses of Central and South American commissions up to January 1, amount to six thousand dollars, and an account for services in Central America has not yet been received. Of course, it will be enormous. Before leaving New Orleans the expenditures, including salaries, on account of this commission was about forty thousand dollars, and the president of the commission never left the country, but resigned and drew more than four thousand dollars out of the United States treasury. The commission through to California consisted of two men and a boy." [Laughter.]

He denounced most emphatically the practice of what is termed "wholesale robbery of the government," and said that he thought his party of colleagues should go slow on such extravagances. After a further debate on the subject a lively and somewhat exciting controversy took place, Mr. Vest taking the floor and resenting the remarks made by the senator from Nebraska (Van Wyck) reflecting upon the members of the Central American commission. He said the gentleman from Nebraska referred to the expenditures on account of this commission as "robbery." He would not stand by and hear such charges made against his friend, Thomas C. Reynolds, who was a very honorable gentleman, and if he traveled in a Pullman palace car it was because he considered it the proper way to travel as a representative of a dignified United States commission and would not submit to such remarks about his friends. The senator had referred to a "boy" on the commission. "The 'boy'" continued Mr. Vest, "is nearly fifty years of age and has edited a prominent republican journal in the west."

The debate ceased. A resolution by Mr. Harrison rescinding the order giving Mr. Van Wyck's committee power to investigate the Missouri river and employ a clerk during the recess was referred to that committee and the senate went into executive session.

A Precedent Established. WASHINGTON, March 21.—United States Circuit Judge Brewer in passing sentence upon Doolittle and Schaubach, the Washburn strikers arrested at Hannibal, established a precedent that will be of interest to the employers of railroads in the hands of receivers. He said the men should have sought redress by application to the court. If their grievances were real the court would order the receiver to see that it was remedied. In other words, if men in the employ of a corporation controlled by the United States court had their wages reduced by the managers of the corporation, the men could cite the manager to appear before the court and show cause for that action. If the court thought such action was unjust, an order would be issued prohibiting the change of the wages schedule.

No Choice Yet. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 21.—Two joint ballots for United States senator were taken. The first stood: Berry 42, Dunn 33, Newton 17, Falkback 10, others scattering.

CYRUS W. FIELD DENIED

ENGLISH COURTS REFUSE ACTION AGAINST THE HERALD.

Some Skirmishing on Soudan's Sands. Menacing Madhi Menaced by Mudir Dongola at Merawi—Bismarck's Birthday Behest—Foreign Notes.

LONDON, March 21.—The counsel representing Cyrus W. Field applied to the court of queen's bench for authority to serve the commons notice of action upon the London manager of the New York Herald. He stated that this rather unusual course was necessary owing to the fact that J. G. Bennett, proprietor, was frequently absent from London. The counsel averred that many copies of the Herald, containing the alleged libelous article had been circulated throughout England and that Mr. Field suffered by the reflections upon his character, and that this permission was sought from the honorable court so that a speedy opportunity might be obtained by Mr. Field to vindicate himself in the eyes of the English people. The judges upon consultation refused to grant the motion.

"Onward, March!" SUAKIM, March 21.—The British troops, under command of Gen. Graham, began another forward movement on Tamas early in the morning. The troops broke camp at daylight, and each man being supplied with only two days' rations and barely enough water to supply his wants. The men marched out with every thing in readiness for action. The men have six Gardner guns with them. The scouts report that the rebels are drawn up in large numbers on the hills behind Hassin, and a battle is imminent if they hold the ground until the troops come up.

A Battle. SUAKIM, March 21.—The rebels, as expected, made a stand at Hasheen hills and awaited the approach of the British. The troops marched steadily on, notwithstanding a desultory fire by the enemy, until well within range, when the whole British front fired a deadly volley into the enemy's ranks, mowing them down as though with a scythe. The rebels, however, bravely held the hills and hot fighting has been going on all afternoon. At last accounts the whole British force are engaged and the fire was being hotly returned by infantry whom the troops thus far have been unable to dislodge from the hills.

Pressing the Madhi. KORTI, March 21.—Dispatches received here state that Mudir Dongola, with his followers, has arrived at a point about ten miles above Merawi, and is preparing for an attack on the rebels at Hassaniyet. If successful in defeating the hostiles at that place, he intends to advance on Berber. The scouts report continued desertions from the madhi. He is now at Omdurman with only two tribes, eight hundred Egyptians and four guns.

Bismarck's Birthday. BERLIN, March 21.—The promoters of the birthday gift to Bismarck are in favor of buying the Schoenhause estate with the money subscribed by the chancellor's admirers, but a majority of the people who have contributed to the fund are opposed to the purchase, asserting that the chancellor is sufficiently provided with landed estates already, and do not wish the money invested in any project from which he will derive an income, claiming that his income is now more than sufficient for his immediate wants.

Suez Canal Free. PARIS, March 21.—A meeting of the delegates representing the powers will be held in this city on the 30th inst. for the purpose of drawing up and signing an act guaranteeing freedom to the Suez canal.

Fortifying the Frontier. LONDON, March 21.—The Persian papers state that the ameer of Afghanistan proposes that the whole of the northern Afghan frontier be fortified, and that the Afghan army be raised to fifty thousand.

More Duty. BERLIN, March 21.—The reichstag committee has fixed the duty on cotton goods at 120 marks per 100 kilos.

Parnell Subscribes. LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Parnell has subscribed ten pounds to the Stephens relief fund.

THE PAGE PATENT EXPIRES.

End of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Venerable Hugbear. NEW YORK, March 21.—The famous "Page patent," which the Western Union telegraph company has for so many years used to frighten off rivals, or failing in that, to involve them in litigation, has expired, aged seventeen years. Almost every contrivance in telegraphy brought forward since the war was promptly declared by the Western Union to be an infringement of its wonderful "Page patent." This patent originated in an act of congress for the purpose of giving to an American (Dr. Page, of Washington), the glory which had been claimed for a Frenchman (Ruhmkorff) of inventing the induction coil adapted to the application of electricity as a remedial agent. This act was passed under the plea that it interfered with no rights whatever, and that no primary considerations were involved. The son-in-law of the alleged inventor was a patent lawyer, and Dr. Page dying soon after the act was passed the heirs made an attempt to sell the patent to the Western Union company, upon the plea that it practically reissued the old Morse patent which had then expired. President Orton, of that company, publicly denounced such a claim as an outrage.

Nothing was done after this for three years, when a scheme was laid to have this patent reissued by the patent office, with the understanding that if successful the Western Union would buy it. Words, innocent upon their face, were introduced into this application for reissue, but immediately the application

was granted the claim was set up that it was a telegraph instrument, and so was in effect a reissue of the Morse patent for another seventeen years. The credit of concocting the paragraph in the application by which this was achieved is attributed to Mr. George Harding, the patent lawyer of Philadelphia, and Mr. George B. Prescott, then the electrician of the Western Union company.

Having secured control of the patent upon the payment of \$25,000 and a contract to give the heirs of Dr. Page one-half of whatever sums might be recovered in suits for infringements, the Western Union immediately began threatening all who were using the old Morse relay. Some of the leading railroads showing a disposition to enter the telegraph business, threats were made to enjoin them from using the instrument if they granted facilities to any other telegraph company to do business along their lines. Similar threats were made against existing telegraph companies, and combinations were formed for defense. Suits were brought against two weak companies—the Deseret, in Utah, being one of them—with the purpose of procuring ex parte decisions, to be used as a basis for injunctions. This trick, however, was discovered, and notwithstanding the "Page patent" was held as a red flag to frighten off competitors, the Western Union, up to the date of the organization of the American Union telegraph company, never failed to deliberately prosecute any claim for infringement to a decree. When Gould started the American Union company he and Gen. T. T. Eckert treated the claims that they were infringing the Page patent as preposterous, and while they made answer in court they ridiculed the notion of an injunction being granted. When, however, Gould had obtained control of the Western Union himself, he and General Eckert brought similar suits against the Mutual Union and the American Rapid Telegraph companies. These companies simply took the answer prepared by Gould and Eckert in the former suits and filed it as their own reply to the alleged infringement. Nothing has since been heard of the suit, and now the expiration of the patent consigns it to oblivion. The patent lawyers who have often earned fat fees from the Western Union monopoly by arguing the preposterous claim will mourn their loss. Requesat in pace.

MARTIAL LAW IN IOWA.

Bouncing an Auditor at the Point of a Bayonet.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 21.—Arms and uniforms were stored in the governor's room and Lieut. Kahne and eleven privates by order, assembled singly at the executive chamber. Here Gen. Alexander ordered the men to don their uniforms and get their muskets ready. Sheriff Painter meantime appeared at the auditor's office in the old capitol and arrested both Auditor Brown and his deputy, Stewart. After some disclosures, Sheriff Painter sent to his office for a blank bond. "They come," exclaimed the mail carrier to Brown, who, with Stewart and Painter, was in the hallway. Gen. Alexander and his men marched up, and Mr. Brown listened calmly to the executive order to vacate his office, and he declined to do as requested.

He had meantime ordered his clerks to lock the safe and protect the property and they had also locked the door. Gen. Alexander ordered his men to break open the door, which they did with the butts of their muskets. Brown was roughly handled. Sheriff Painter interfered and effected a temporary truce. Auditor Cattell now appeared and sought to enter, but the young sentinel sternly refused, although Cattell gave his name and official rank. Gen. Alexander gently lowered the man's bayonet and Cattell entered. His first act was to dismiss Brown's clerks and install new men, but the safe was locked and the seal was not to be seen. Brown and Stewart were then taken off by the sheriff and Gen. Alexander does garrison duty at the auditor's office.

Brown has warned Treasurer Twombly not to allow Cattell to touch the insurance fees in his vaults. He says he feels "serene" in the justice of his cause.

WOMAN'S HAND IN A CHUNK OF ICE.

What Was Found in a Cour D'Alene Shanty—Searching For a Murderer. DEADWOOD, Dak., March 21.—William Boyd came here several weeks ago from the deserted mining town of Cour d'Alene. While in a liquor store drinking with some friends he said that among the first to engage in the liquor trade at Cour d'Alene, when the great rush to the camp began, was one Jerome, a French dancing master. Jerome was a surly, disagreeable man, who made more enemies than friends, and whose only customers were the worst of the ruffians who infested the camp.

When the desertion of the Cour d'Alene mines began last summer Jerome's customers were among the first to leave the camp. A little later, after Jerome had gone too, Boyd and some of the other miners who had stayed in camp because they were too poor to get away, began searching the deserted shanties for something to eat or drink. Under the shanty in which Jerome had sold liquor was a cellar, in the middle of which was a pile of ice. Demolishing the ice in the hope of finding some whisky hidden in it, they shattered one chunk in the middle of which was a woman's hand. It had been chopped off with an axe, apparently. The cabin was carefully searched, but nothing else was found except a handful of yellow hair.

"And here the hair is now," said Boyd, taking it out of his belt. If Jerome and I ever meet it will be the end of one of us, unless he can tell what became of the woman whose hand and hair I found in his cellar."

Just as he finished speaking a stranger entered the liquor store and walked up to Boyd and asked him how he was doing. "Not so well since I found this," said Boyd, holding the hair in the stranger's face. And then he continued: "Jerome, I believe that you murdered that woman, and I now demand your arrest."

Jerome knocked Boyd down, ran out of doors and escaped in the darkness. A diligent search is being made for him.