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ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

SUCCESS OF REACTIONARIES NOT A MENACE TO THE REPUBLIC.

The Much Muddled and Badly Mixed Eastern Question—Lord Salisbury's Reply to the Gladstone Manifesto. Policy Toward Ireland—Notes.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The result of the election has been a complete surprise to every one. The success of the reactionaries—that is, of the monarchists and Bonapartists combined—has surprised even the most optimistic predictions of their own party. This exact result cannot be told positively until after the second ballots, which will take place next Sunday week, but enough is already known to make it certain that an anti-Republican coalition will comprise about two hundred partisans, or more than one-third of the new chamber, which, in all, will be composed of 534 deputies.

In the last chamber the anti-Republicans had about ninety votes only. They were a minority that hardly counted—a minority, however, that now will make up one-third of the whole, which is by no means a quantity to be despised, and accordingly the Republican papers express serious alarm. They all admit the gravity of this new verdict of the nation, and earnestly abjure all Republicans of whatever shade to forget their own bickerings and differences and to march united to the balloting of October 18 in order that at any rate their losses may not be greater than they are already.

Last Sunday, in order to secure a candidate's election, it was necessary for him to obtain a majority of all the votes cast, which majority was also required to equal one-fourth of all the registered electors. These conditions not having been complied with in about two hundred cases the deficient result will not be certain for another twelve days, when the undecided seats will be allotted for. It is probable, however, that the ballot will elect chiefly Republicans, as they having had so many different tickets, while their adversaries had but one, was the reason why the polling was not decisive.

It is but reasonable to suppose that in most of those departments where a fresh balloting is necessary a combination of some kind of the conflicting Republican lists will secure their success. Still the fact remains none the less certain that the monarchist and Bonapartist parties have made an immense gain. Indeed, this is the first election since 1871 in which the gains are not on the Republican side.

The cause seems to have been a general discontent with the manner in which France has been governed during the last four years, with the policy of colonial adventures inaugurated by M. Ferry and with the extravagant financial management for which M. de Freycinet is chiefly responsible. Besides this, the wide spread agricultural depression has naturally contributed to make the peasants desire to vote for a change. While one has not to seek far for reasons for this astonishing change of sentiment in the country, the results that will arise from it are more difficult to forecast.

It is a significant fact that a kind of evolution seems to take place in the minds of the French people about every fifteen years, and after any particular regime has lasted that length of time the country begins to be ripe for and desires a change. The consulate and the first empire lasted fifteen years, the restoration exactly fifteen years more; then Louis Philippe had his turn for eighteen years. Napoleon III. held his throne during nineteen years. The third republic has now lasted fifteen years.

Can it be possible that the sentiment of France is changing and that it is really ceasing to be republican? Are last Sunday's elections but a beginning of the end? Such opinions were expressed freely. On the other hand many thoroughly conversant with French politics maintain that France is further off from monarchical restoration than ever. The danger, they maintain, would have been far greater had an overwhelming vote given the control of affairs to the Socialists, intransigent and ultra Radicals, who are so reckless and ignorant, and whose ideas are so utterly subversive of all principals of order and rational government, that after a few years of chaotic confusion the country would have gladly turned for relief to any one, whether king, emperor or dictator, who would promise deliverance from the unbearable tyranny of charlatans who profess those articles of faith lately enunciated in the platforms of the radical Socialists.

The Eastern Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The diplomatic attitude of Turkey is still the same. Military preparations are steadily proceeding while the porte awaits a response from the powers to the recent Turkish note. There is good reason to believe that a definite policy has been adopted. If all the powers unite to whitewash the Bulgarian proceedings and in recognizing the fait accompli, the porte will bow to the force of circumstances. If, on the other hand, all declare for the status quo before the uprising and recommend military action, Turkey will advance.

The mandatory powers, however, as it appears highly probable, may agree to disagree about the whole matter. In this case the porte will declare the Berlin treaty at an end and will reassert his ancient rights over both Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria; then he will strive his utmost to conquer those provinces.

The conference is sitting with closed doors, stuffed up keyholes and windows covered with blue, and the ambassadors are taking the most minute precautions to prevent the disclosure of their proceedings. But really there is nothing to conceal, and the conference must be regarded as a farce for the powers, with the exception of France and England. The conference is only intended to drive the Turks into action for the purpose of hastening the completion of the work left undone by the last war, enabling the "unholy alliance" of Russia, Germany and Austria to shirk responsibility for having set Southeastern Europe in a blaze.

Representatives of the last three powers mentioned demand the maintenance of the "status quo ante," but England, France and Italy, knowing that this is impossible, favor union of the provinces, with maintenance

of the sultan's sovereign rights. This much is known in spite of the precautions taken to preserve secrecy, as also that the result of the deliberations as yet has been only a demand for fresh instructions by the ambassadors from their respective governments.

The concentration of troops is going on steadily. A contract has been concluded with the Austrian Lloyd's to transport 40,000 men from Smyrna. An imperial irade mobilizing the entire Turkish army has been issued. A report was current that the excitement in Greece is firing Crete. A few battalions were sent from Crete recently as reinforcements from the Adrianople garrison. The governor of Crete now telegraphs to have them replaced.

As a proof of the double game that Russia is playing at the present time, notwithstanding her great indignation previously expressed, M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, recently received instructions to say nothing more about the deposition of Prince Alexander. It is said, too, that M. Nelidoff has raised a difficulty in the conference by insisting that the article in the treaty of Berlin giving Turkey the right to send troops to Eastern Roumelia be abrogated in case the union is accepted.

Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The premier's speech at Newport was better than a manifesto. It receives great attention, particularly as Lord Salisbury, the joint author of the Berlin treaty, takes elastic views as to its utility. He accepts the event in Roumelia, and now only seeks, in common with the powers, to limit the area of the disturbance. He embraces the opinion that people should locally govern themselves, provided that all men, according to their ability shall contribute to the rates for this purpose and not leave the lands and houses alone to bear the burden. He joins Mr. Gladstone in objecting to free instruction at the ratepayers' expense as being levelled at religious teaching. He would, however, give free teaching to the very poor. His program for Conservative legislation shows how the old party lines have shifted, for he favors cheapening the transfer of land. Indeed, he seems to accept nearly every principle upon which the Liberals are united, and which he knows cannot be longer resisted.

Turning to Ireland he ingeniously averred that boycotting began and became intensified under the crimes act of the Liberals, and he asks how could that which a crimes act originated be destroyed by a renovated crimes act. He affirms the supreme necessity of maintaining the imperial connection with Ireland, but emphatically rejects any shadowy schemes of federation. If there is any disposition on the part of his colleagues to conciliate Ireland by pecuniary boons he does not sanction it. He holds out no promises to the Irish party in connection with the reform of local self government which will go in any degree to satisfy or to serve the ends of Mr. Parnell. The extension of local self government to the elective system to Ireland must, as Lord Salisbury sees, march along with the development of the new system in England and Scotland.

While taking high ground against disestablishment, he would permit and encourage the sale of church lands and get rid of the ecclesiastical commission. Epigrammatically rendered the speech may be said to be one for peace abroad and progress—Tory progress—at home.

AVENGING MURDER.

Asa Parkinson the slayer of Jacob Endress, liable to be lynched.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 10.—Jacob Endress, who was stabbed by Asa Parkinson, while attempting to stop the latter from using foul language to Mrs. Endress and children, has died from the effects of the wound Parkinson came to this city from Cairo, Ill., a few months ago, and has frequently become involved in quarrels. He was ordered out of Mr. Endress' place of business several weeks ago, and did not return until the cutting took place.

This draws the noose tighter about Parkinson's neck, making a hanging very probable by a lawful sentence if Judge Lynch does not hasten the execution, which at this hour seems to be taking proper shape, as Endress was very popular, and the affair has aroused much indignation.

Rumors were rife that the prisoner would be taken from the jail by a mob. The situation has become so serious that it is stated Sheriff Schaum has increased his force of deputies, his supply of firearms and ammunition, and should the jail be attacked the invaders will meet with a warm reception. Parkinson treats the matter with indifference and does not appear to realize his perilous condition. A report has just been received that a large number of Endress' friends are gathering near the city limits.

KEPT HIS WORD.

Killed a Jealous Rival, "the Last Act of My Life."

ELLAVILLE, Ga., Oct. 10.—Charles Blackman, colored, the assassin of Capt. Tondoe, has been found guilty of murder and will be executed on the 2d of November.

Tondoe was a popular young business man, having good business prospects and scores of friends. Blackman considered himself quite a beau among his race and sought the affections of Mrs. Orney Black. He ascribed his failure of success to the interference of Mr. Tondoe, who had meetings with the woman himself.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night in the first week of September, while Mr. Tondoe was standing in his store he was shot dead from the outside. During the day preceding, Blackman had declared that "if Orney Black can't do me any good she can't do Stonewall Tondoe any for I am going to kill him if it is the last act of my life." This led to the pursuit and capture of Blackman. It was with difficulty he was saved from lynching.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 10.—In the sale of timber limits here, 1,190 square miles of valuable limits realized only \$247,000. They are situated on the Kippewa river, and are the best lumber districts of Eastern Canada.

The rear section of a freight train on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, collided with the first section near Burnsville, Ala. Conductor Graham, of the first section, was fatally injured, and Engineer John Graham and Fireman James Martin badly injured.

ELECTIONS AT HOME.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO MAY GO HOME TO VOTE.

Clerks Not to Take Active Part in Politics. Hayes' Order Still in Force—Mr. Hayden's Sensations Will Not Occur Soon Again—Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The question has been asked whether clerks in the departments will be allowed to go home to vote this fall. It is understood that the executive order issued by President Hayes in June, 1877, is still in force, and will govern the heads of departments in granting leaves of absence to all who may wish to visit their homes. That executive order declares that: "No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions either orally or through the press is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties."

Formerly Republican administrations not only granted election leaves, but did not deduct the time from the annual leave allowed. By the act of March 3, 1885, it was provided that all absence from the departments in excess of such leave of absence may be granted by the heads thereof, which shall not exceed thirty days in any one year, shall be without pay.

If a clerk has a few days of his annual leave to his credit he can use it in going home to vote or in whatever manner he pleases. If his leave is already out and he wishes to absent himself without pay such permission will be granted, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of his official duties. It is, however, apparent that very few clerks will ask for leave unless they have some days yet to their credit. The Hayes executive order was made applicable to every department of the civil service, and it was promulgated with the understanding that every officer of the general government should conform his conduct to its requirements. The civil service law has made that portion of the executive order concerning assessments for political purposes unnecessary, but the other portions above quoted has the same force to-day that the executive order issued by President Grant in 1872 still has forbidding federal officers to hold state or municipal offices. It is true that during the last two presidential campaigns the order was repeatedly violated by office holders, who did take an active part in national, state and county conventions, but it is said that it voices the views of President Cleveland, and, not having been rescinded, is once again practically in force.

Recently the president of the Young Democracy club of Chicago, who is superintendent of letter carriers, resigned the honor because it was shown to be in violation of this civil service order. Formerly all the state associations here in Washington were in reality political organizations, but had to be reorganized to conform to the order of President Hayes. Similar associations in other cities may make it necessary for President Cleveland to modify the order somewhat else the Iroquois club, of Chicago; Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, Irving Hall and other organizations who existence is for political ends will be, as they are now, numbering among their members federal officers who take an active part in their management. It is contended that the conduct of the previous Republican administration has, in effect, made the order of 1877 a dead letter, and, therefore, Democrats are not to be restrained by its prohibitions. It is, however, understood that the administration does not recognize this as a valid of canceling the order.

"The president may abrogate it," said a prominent official, "or he may change its provisions, but until it is done Democrats can hardly afford to plead the laches of Republicans in extension of their political deeds."

Joseph E. Hayden, the pension office clerk who has been dismissed for using insulting language in commenting on the civil service order of the president, has figured in other sensations here. The day before the inauguration of Mr. Hayes Mr. Hayden claimed to have overheard parties engaged in a plot to assassinate Mr. Hayes. He ran around considerably during the night telling certain leading Republicans what he claimed to have overheard. The result was that when Mr. Hayes was on his way to the capital to be inaugurated his carriage was guarded by a number of secret service and other detectives. The police officials regarded Hayden's alleged plot as nonsense, and so reported to Mr. Hayes. There were but very few who took any stock in it. Hayden made Mr. Hayes, however, believe there was something in it. He was rewarded for his wonderful information by receiving an appointment in the district attorney's office. He has figured in other sensations of a similar character.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Concubine Sued for Alienation of a Husband's Affections.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Judge Macomber, in the circuit court here, rendered a decision which is said by eminent lawyers to be the only one of the kind given in this country. The case was a suit brought against a notorious woman by the wife of a prominent citizen to recover \$10,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections.

The evidence was concluded, when the defendant's attorney moved for a non-suit on the ground that there is no statute giving authority for the maintenance of such an action. The question was novel, and counsel on both sides presented such authorities as they had been able to find, but none bearing directly upon the case. The judge in rendering the decision said:

"In view of the decisions upon this subject I feel perfectly at liberty to follow my own judgment in this case as an original question, and upon that I have not the least doubt that this action is maintainable. It is the failure of the husband to live with his wife and his failure to support her adequately, which may be said to be the direct result of the action of this defendant and there is an injury, a loss coupled with the direct

damage, the approximate cause of his affections by this woman, and I do not see why such an action can not be maintained by a woman as well as a similar action could be maintained by a husband.

"I know of no principle under the facts presented that would prevent the wife from maintaining the action and inasmuch as the decisions of this state allow me to follow my own judgment, I must deny the motion."

The decision attracted much interest in the legal profession and was the topic of conversation on the streets.

SUCH IS LIFE.

"I Have Wasted My Life and Don't Want to Live Any Longer."

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 10.—Clarence Clark, a former wealthy druggist of Bellefonte, committed suicide, and his wife took opium and died. Annie Johnson, twenty years ago, was the belle of Wilkesbarre, and her company was sought by all. She was young, pretty, accomplished, rich and vivacious, and her dark black eyes were particularly admired.

Clarence Clark was a successful young business man, and to him Annie gave her affections. For a time everything went well, and the young couple lived in elegant style. But Clarence began to drink and neglected his business. Annie followed in her husband's false steps, and having acquired the habit of eating opium, she lost all control of herself.

The friends of the couple deserted them and they took what remained of their fortune and went to Bellefonte, where for years they were known as terrible drunkards. They lived in an old shanty until their money was exhausted. The husband blew his brains out, and his wife buried him by selling a diamond ring which she had kept during all her troubles.

It has been a mystery how she lived but it is thought that relatives sent her money. After her husband's death she drank worse and she was found dead in her bed with a vial of opium in her hand. By her side was a note which read:

"I have wasted my life and don't want to live any longer."

She comes from one of the oldest and best families in northern Pennsylvania. It is supposed some of her relatives will bury her.

FOOLS ON THE CAMPUS.

Harvard Freshmen and "Sophs" Indulge in Alleged College "Honors."

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The first rush for a great many years occurred at Harvard college between the freshman and sophomore classes. The trouble started in the freshman class meeting, which was called for the purpose of electing class officers. A large number of upper class men were present and succeeded in making a great disturbance and voting for the various officers and doing what they could to break up the meeting.

The freshmen finally endeavored to put the sophomores out, and a couple of rushes ensued in the building. Settes were broken and chairs were overturned. After the officers had been elected the freshmen began to leave the room when they were met with a warm reception. For nearly an hour the two classes rushed back and forth across the yard, yelling and singing.

In the most of the ruses the sophomores seemed to have the advantage. A line of victorious '88 men was formed and marched around the yard, singing "Yale Men, Say." They were met on their return by the freshmen and again came the rush. This time for the sophomores.

Finally the crowd of six hundred or eight hundred students which had collected, dispersed to their rooms after chiding themselves, their classes, Harvard, and everybody else. A number of students were injured, one man somewhat seriously. Coats were torn off and several private wrestling matches were indulged in.

RED HOT POLITICS.

"It's a Lie!" Exclaimed Blair, and He Was smashed in the Jaw.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 10.—At Appomattox court house there was a political debate between Republican and Democratic speakers before a large crowd. Among the speakers were Frank S. Blair, Republican candidate for attorney general, and A. A. Phlegar, Democrat.

After the speaking Blair approached Phlegar, greeted him amiably and asked what he was doing there. "Oh," replied Phlegar pleasantly, "I came here to watch you and see whether honor will buy a breakfast yet." This nettled Blair who sharply retorted that he had never said, as the Democrats declare, that "honor would not buy a breakfast."

Blair's manners and words seemed to affront Phlegar, who asserted with emphasis that Blair had made the remark at Bland Court House. "It is a lie!" exclaimed Blair. Phlegar thereupon struck Blair, and several blows were passed before friends separated the men.

It is said by those present that Blair struck Phlegar in the face while the latter's arms were being held, and that Blair was knocked down for this by another man in the crowd. The affair is much discussed, and may lead to further trouble.

HOWLING SALVATIONISTS.

Released From Prison upon the Promise of Less Racket in Future.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The case of the members of the Salvation army who were sent to the Bridewell in August and released through an appeal of the case to a higher court, has been heard. They were accused of disturbing the peace by marching through the streets and making unseemly noises.

Judge Wallace, after admonishing the army to restrain their practice of attracting unruly crowds and to conduct their services so as to avoid the repetition of complaints that have been formulated against them, informed them that the counsel for the city was willing to dismiss the case against them and the judge so ordered. It is regarded as a great victory for the army.

Rafter's Kill Rafter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—While children were playing in a large deserted tenement building on Western Union street, the front wall fell in. A boy named Rafter was killed and one named Shea seriously injured. Rafter's father was recently killed by the falling of a building.