

Everything Goes!

We mean by the above that the price of Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps GOES DOWN 50 per cent. at the KENTUCKY CLOTHING HOUSE

For the Next Ten Days!

Remember it makes no difference at what Price other Houses sell Goods, We will sell them for Less. We invite you to call and learn Prices. Respectfully,

VICROY & LEE,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, 31 Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day effected a partnership for the manufacture of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS and LIGHT PLEASURE VEHICLES of all kinds, in this city, and, in order to meet the growing demand of an already established trade, we will keep constantly on hand a line of our own work, unexcelled by any either in price or quality. We will also aim to carry a cheaper grade of goods for those desiring same. We propose to run our business on a broad gauge. Content with small margins, we intend to batter down the wall of high prices with our engine of quick sales, and we challenge comparison with any. Mr. JOHN PORTER will continue with our firm and will give his personal attention to our UNDERTAKING business. Salesroom: No. 18 Sutton Street.

MYALL & SHACKLEFORD, West Side Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky.

GREAT Slaughter SALE

BOOTS and SHOES

BEGINS AT RANSON'S TO-DAY. OUR ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO RECEIVING FALL GOODS, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE WILL OFFER UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS. CALL EARLY AND SECURE BEST BARGAINS.

F. B. RANSON.

PAINT STORE

—is a fine stock of—

WALL PAPER,

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the Paint Line.

ALBASTINE is the best Coating for walls and ceilings; it will not rub off, and is cheaper and better than kalsomine or Whitewash. Anyone can put it on.

ALBERT GREENWOOD, No. 2 Zwickert's Block.

FRANK S. MAUCKE,

House, Sign and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Shop a few doors above Yancoy & Alexander's livery stable, second street.

JACOB LINS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

ICE CREAM and SODA WATER a specialty. Fresh Bread and Cakes, Parties and Weddings furnished on short notice. No. 23 Second street, Maysville.

Established 1855.

EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL,

No. 2 E. Second St., Opp. Opera House.

Smith's Kidney Tonic--TRY IT.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

APPROPRIATION NOT SUFFICIENT FOR COINING SILVER.

Another Method Brought to Light Which Will Give the Blind Dollar a Choking. Captain Howgate Offers to Return. Washington--National Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Manning has now before him a question of great interest to the advocates of silver coinage as well as to the opponents of the silver dollar. Mr. Fox, the Erie superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, where most of the standard dollars are coined, finds that the regular appropriation for this mint is being rapidly reduced and mainly in coining silver. Under previous administrations the expense of coining the silver dollar has been paid out of an indefinite appropriation. In this practice to be continued during the remainder of the present fiscal year? If so, then there is no need of hastening the regular appropriation for the coining of gold and subsidiary coin. If it is not, and if the mandatory provision of the coinage act of February 24, 1875, is to be observed, it will only be two or three months before the definite appropriation will be exhausted and further coining of the blind dollar will cease at the Philadelphia and other mints until the deficiency is made good by Congress.

If the question presented by Superintendent Fox to Secretary Manning was suggested to Mr. Fox by treasury officials, as it is said to have been, it would seem to imply that the secretary of the treasury has thus far determined to wrestle with the silver problem and make an issue which the silver men in congress cannot avoid, at the very beginning of the next session, even if they would. The position taken by the secretary and his advisers is stated to be as follows: "The coinage act became a law February 28, 1875, since which time congress has never increased the definite appropriation for the mints, notwithstanding the following provision of the law: "And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and caused the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

"A sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision" may be held to refer to the purchase of bullion only, the amount of which might vary from month to month according to the order of the secretary, and hence the word "provision" may refer solely to the purchase of bullion. The limitation of the purchase to the lowest amount named has been discretionary with the secretary of the treasury. The coinage has not exceeded the lowest amount required from month to month since the passage of the act. The cost of the additional coinage has been definitely known from year to year, yet no recognition of this additional expense to the mint has been shown by congress in any appropriation act, but in an opinion by a former first controller the language of the provision requiring the purchase of bullion has been construed to require also its coinage, as from an indefinite appropriation. The house of representatives, also by resolution, has said that sufficient authority is given in the act of 1875 to expend whatever is necessary to fulfill all the requirements of that act. Is the secretary of the treasury warranted in continuing the construction followed by his predecessors?

That is the question involved in the inquiry made by Superintendent Fox, and the answer to which is now being considered by the administration, for the matter is too important to be decided, as most questions are, by the head of a department.

The silver men say that the reasons why no definite sum has ever been named for the coinage, is that the law is indefinite as to the amount that may be coined, and that it is wholly a matter of discretion with the secretary. As the appropriation is indefinite, except that it shall not exceed \$48,000,000 annually, so the cost of coining the bullion is left indefinite because congress has no means of knowing what may be the discretion exercised under the privilege given in the act.

It is understood, however, that the treasury officials, who have been considering this question, still adhere to the opinion that the indefinite appropriation applies only to the purchase of bullion; that this is the only new provision, while the mints are established government works, the duties of which are specific, and the money to carry them on is and always has been a definite appropriation annually made, and the amount necessary to coin silver bullion into standard dollars is not a separate item, but belongs to the usual provision made for salaries, wages and contingent expenses. As to the opinion of the comptroller and the resolution of the house, both may be referred to as advisory, but not binding. Congress has not interpreted or amended the act and a reasonable doubt exists as to how the present appropriation for the support of the mints shall be used. If the question is before the secretary, as it is said to be, not as a novel point raised by the superintendent of the mint in Philadelphia, but as ground for limiting coinage proportionately between gold standard dollars and subsidiary coins, then there will be an immediate reduction in the amount of silver bullion coined into dollars to keep the expenses of mints within the existing appropriation.

The amount expended the last fiscal year drawn from the treasury as an indefinite appropriation for the coining of the silver dollar was \$180,000, of which the Philadelphia mint received \$44,423; San Francisco, \$4,649; Carson mint, \$17,308, and New Orleans, \$29,674. In the event that the administration should decide that in its judgment the secretary of the treasury is not authorized under the terms of the act of 1875 to draw upon the treasury for funds to coin silver dollars, the end of such coinage would be practically reached at least for a time, for a deficiency appropriation continuing such coinage would be voted by President Cleveland, and passing such a bill over his veto in the next congress is improbable. There would then remain the appropriation bill for the mints for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1886, which might be increased so as to provide for the coining of the \$2,000,000 a month. In the meantime \$14,000,000 worth of silver bullion would be on hand, which would have to be disposed of in some manner, and that is said to be the wedge which the silver men in favor of continuing the

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"Such a competition could only tend to promote a kindly and brotherly disposition between two people who feel alike that they have a right to claim dominion over the sea. Along hundreds and thousands of miles of American coast there are men as truly 'born to be sailors' as any that ever went out of Scotland, or the Thames, or the fishing bays of Cornwall. In both countries it is common pride of educated men to be known as accomplished yachtsmen. "The outcome of the contest cannot be considered as absolutely conclusive with regard to the comparative sailing capacities of the Puritan and the Genesta. The Puritan, it seems likely, profited not only by the accidents of the day, but had the advantage of her own wrong in the injury inflicted on the Genesta by the foul of an earlier day, which compelled the English vessel to reef under conditions affecting her unfavorably as to speed. These things, however, are among the chances of war, and they must be accepted with good humor by the losing side, though they may fairly temper the exaltation of the winning one."

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DOMINICK MEANS FIGHT

HE PUTS UP MONEY TO BATTLE WITH SULLIVAN AND RYAN.

The Pittsburg Boy Challenges the Champion to Meet Him With Bare Knuckles, and Agrees to Knock Out Ryan in Six Rounds--Fight Talk.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Since the great glove battle between Sullivan and McCaffrey, near Cincinnati, on August 20, the aspirants for the title championship have sought to belittle the Pittsburg boy. They have declared him a "duffer," a "foot-racer" and everything but a fighter. Sullivan, too, has made the same assertions, forgetting in belittling the powers of the Pittsburg man he is admitting that his own powers are not of a very great order. The fact is that McCaffrey gave Sullivan a harder fight than he ever had before and has proved himself better than any man who has met the champion. Until the last two or three days McCaffrey has not noticed the remarks made by others, but now he says he would fight Paddy Ryan in case Sullivan could not do so. That Ryan is said to say that McCaffrey could not whip one side of him and was beneath his notice.

While at the Brighton Beach races a reporter met Ryan. The ex-champion looked in fine condition and said he never felt better in his life. He spoke somewhat bitterly against McCaffrey.

"I don't want to fight Tom, Dick and Harry," said Ryan; "I want to meet Sullivan. McCaffrey is good enough in his class, but he is not in our class. I know the big fellow, as they call him, will not come near me. He purposely put the match off so as to make the minstrel people responsible for his non-appearance. He did not want to appear afraid of me. I did not want to get one chance at him and then get out of this fighting business."

In several reported interviews Ryan is made to say that McCaffrey could not knock him out if he held his hands in his pockets. A special dispatch from Cleveland reported Sullivan as saying he would "get even with that duffer and his gang." All the reports were read by McCaffrey, who was in Philadelphia, and he telegraphed Billy O'Brien, his backer, that he would not stand any more talk. O'Brien telegraphed, "Come over at once and put money to fight Sullivan and Ryan."

McCaffrey came to this city, held a consultation with O'Brien, and in the evening both called at The World office, and after stating the nature of their business made a deposit of \$250 with P. J. Donohue as a forfeit to make a match with John L. Sullivan. The match which McCaffrey proposes to arrange with Ryan is that it shall be with one ounce gloves, the same as McCaffrey and Sullivan used; that it shall be according to Queensberry rules and of six rounds. He also wishes to have the battle at Chester park, near Cincinnati. In case Ryan should cover the deposit McCaffrey stipulates that a second deposit of \$750 shall be made within two weeks, and that the stakes shall be \$1,000 a side.

As to the match with Sullivan, McCaffrey says it must be for the championship of the world and fought, as all championship battles have been, with bare knuckles, on turf, in a twenty-four-foot ring, according to prize ring rules; that the deposit of \$500 is to make the match for \$2,500 a side. He agreed to meet Sullivan or his representative at the World office at any time to arrange the details of the match. He wishes the second deposit to be made on October 1.

McCaffrey said: "I was about to settle down to business, but wish to show the people that the men who talk most are not the best fighters. I will fight Ryan first, to break in my hands for Sullivan, should the latter agree to meet me in the ring. I will refrain from asserting that either Ryan or Sullivan is a 'duffer,' but I leave a money deposit to show that while they blow about me I put money and show I mean business. All I have got to say is that my money is good. It is all my own, and if they can whip me they can earn just as much as the match is for. I wish them to put up or shut up. I see that Sullivan asserts that I fouled him in our fight at Chester park. The facts are that while I did not foul him, he did foul me. He struck me several blows after time was called in the third and fourth rounds when I was going to my corner. I was obliged to face him and fight back, as I did not believe that if he struck me while my hands were down and I was in my corner that the referee would award me the battle. You can also say that, all reports to the contrary, Sullivan did not hit me a clean blow on long range and did not knock me down, but pushed and here we down by pressing his full weight upon me. I stand ready now or at any time to fight him to a finish according to ring rules."

"Yes," said Billy O'Brien, I am satisfied that Sullivan can't whip him with a club in several rounds with one-ounce gloves, which are worse than bare knuckles. Besides, he had the referee on his side. Why, the referee told us at Toledo that he knew McCaffrey wanted to fight to a finish, and he would have declared him the winner when Sullivan refused to go on had he seen the articles of agreement. Why, there was a man named Whipple there who persuaded Tate to give his decision in favor of Sullivan after Tate had agreed to hold it until he saw the original articles of agreement."

Riel's Hesitation. WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Regina says that Riel has been repented pending the decision of the privy council of Great Britain. Governor Dewdney is authority for the statement that Riel will be repented, but an Ottawa dispatch to government circles here says formal action has not been taken yet. The belief is general that there will be a reprieve. Riel is taking things coolly. He appears to have no idea that he will hang, and he is defiant and unrepentant. He marches about with the air of some great man. He thinks that he cannot hang. The rope may be placed around his neck, but he thinks before the awful moment arrives a divine interposition will surely save him. His biography cannot be finished before next Friday. He is constantly praying for a miraculous turn of events, which he will doubtless find in a reprieve.

Female Highwaymen. DODDVILLE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Mary L. Simpson, aged 14, of Webster City, Iowa, was arrested here and placed in jail charged with stealing a team of horses belonging to a livery stable at Darlington, Wis. It is said she was trying to sell the team when arrested.

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Two Nations of Sailors in Friendly Rivalry for Dominion Over the Sea--Hopes of Hibernians--Mr. Farnell in Command--Mr. Walte--Foreign.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—All of the papers appear with long descriptions of the race between the Puritan and the Genesta. The prevailing opinion is that the light breeze, though unfavorable to both vessels, told more against the Genesta than against her rival, and that the length of time occupied by the race shows that it does not offer a conclusive test of the sailing capacity of either. The Daily News in its leader on the race, after referring to the Chesapeake victory of the America in 1851, says: "Our yachtsmen ought not to have remained so long content to leave without a serious struggle the honors of the sea to their American rivals."

"Such a competition could only tend to promote a kindly and brotherly disposition between two people who feel alike that they have a right to claim dominion over the sea. Along hundreds and thousands of miles of American coast there are men as truly 'born to be sailors' as any that ever went out of Scotland, or the Thames, or the fishing bays of Cornwall. In both countries it is common pride of educated men to be known as accomplished yachtsmen. "The outcome of the contest cannot be considered as absolutely conclusive with regard to the comparative sailing capacities of the Puritan and the Genesta. The Puritan, it seems likely, profited not only by the accidents of the day, but had the advantage of her own wrong in the injury inflicted on the Genesta by the foul of an earlier day, which compelled the English vessel to reef under conditions affecting her unfavorably as to speed. These things, however, are among the chances of war, and they must be accepted with good humor by the losing side, though they may fairly temper the exaltation of the winning one."

All the sporting papers have special articles on the Puritan and the Genesta's race. Sporting Life says: "It is not altogether satisfactory to be beaten, even by the most friendly rival, on Britons' favorite element—the sea. It was always supposed that a light wind was favorable to the Puritan, and such being the case, to be beaten by more than sixteen miles, in a race occupying more than six hours, does not deprive us of all hope that at their next meeting, which will be over a course of twenty miles to windward or leeward and return, if there should be a good whole sail breeze, the Genesta may turn the tables on her victor. Still, whether she win or lose the race, this we may confidently say, that Sir Richard Sutton, by his manly and sportsmanlike conduct, cannot fail in winning the friendly sympathy and esteem of all American rivals."

Irishmen's Enthusiasm.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—Twenty-four local fairs are being held in different parts of Ireland, and at each of these the voters, filled with the cheerful outlook, are combining business, pleasure and politics. They are alternating their amusements with the formation of political combinations and discussing the crops and the elections in the same breath. The Nationalists held sixty-two meetings throughout the country, and Sunday, it has been decided, is to be the campaign day for the next two months. Not even in Daniel O'Connell's time was such an amount of Irish enthusiasm known. Nor has such a general arousing of nationalist feeling in every part of the country except Connaught exhibited itself within the memory of man. While this general enthusiasm is frightening large numbers of the moderate Home Rule voters, it is annihilating the new class. "Down with evictors and rack-renters" is the popular cry at all of these gatherings. The most notable of the meetings was the one held at Glasgarriff, county Cork, where Mr. Healy finished with his unexpected triumph in London, spoke. In the course of his speech he said: "Although the race in this island is small far away beyond the Atlantic ocean, there are now twenty millions of the dependants of our race planning for the good of Ireland."

Island Park Races.