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MUCH MOOTED MATTER

MORE TESTIMONY AS TO THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch Has no Recollection of the Johnson-Grant Plot - Mr. Depew's Statement - Senator Arkell - Washington - National.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A pleasant moonlight drive of fourteen miles, by the Soldiers' home and the Riggs farm, brought the correspondent to the country residence of ex-Secretary McCulloch in Prince George county, Maryland. Mr. McCulloch was not only a member of President Johnson's cabinet till the end of that administration, but he became secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln in March, 1865, just before the war ended. From one who had such intimate and confidential relations with President Johnson it was hoped that definite information might be gained about the allegations in Mr. Depew's story.

Mr. McCulloch received his visitor very pleasantly and invited him to a seat in his library. He said that he saw Mr. Depew's letter, but not having time to carefully read it he had put the paper aside until he could give the matter serious consideration. He did not know in fact what was alleged; not living so far from the city, he only received his mail every other day. The letter and the publication were then carefully read, and the first remark Mr. McCulloch made after hearing the details, was: "This is all new to me. I never heard anything of the kind before. It is a complete surprise and challenges my credulity without argument."

When told that Colonel Moore had kept notes of different events of prominence of said he was glad to hear it, for his relation to President Johnson were of the most confidential character, and from the president he could learn what had happened at meetings of the cabinet, the proceedings of which were always regarded as executive secrets. Mr. McCulloch spoke about the reconstruction policy which had given Mr. Johnson so much concern, and believing that the southern states were said in the Union, he was naturally anxious that they should have representation in congress as soon as possible. He began to look upon some of the leading members of both houses of congress as the real disunionists, and criticized their determination to prevent the states having representation on account of attempted secession.

"That is what we all understood his speech of August, 1866, to mean when he referred to congress as 'just hanging upon the verge of the government,'" said Mr. McCulloch. "But I do not see how I can discuss this question. It is nineteen years and over since the event is alleged to have happened, and I have not the slightest recollection of it in any form. I never kept any memoranda of what occurred at cabinet meetings. My time was so much occupied with the duties of secretary of the treasury that I did not have much time to devote even to sessions of the cabinet, but always attended them and remained only so long as the business of my own department required it."

"In regard to the allegations made by Mr. Depew I can only say that they are entirely new to me. My relations with President Johnson were probably as intimate and confidential as those of any member of the cabinet. I never heard a suggestion from him that could be construed as otherwise than loyal and patriotic. I cannot say that the alleged interview with Gen. Grant was not place, for that is said to have been a personal interview; but what makes me doubt the correctness of the statement is that the personal relations between President Johnson and Gen. Grant were of the most friendly character up to the time at which Gen. Grant, as acting secretary of war, yielded his chair to Secretary Stanton, and that was a year or more after these occurrences are reported to have taken place. As I said before, it is not possible for me to deny the correctness of Mr. Depew's narrative, because it may have happened just as he alleges. Gen. Grant said it did. I can only repeat that it is the first time I ever heard of it, and a proposition involving so much I really think would have been spoken of and talked about abundantly a secret these nineteen years."

Mr. McCulloch regretted that he had not memoranda from which to speak positively, but others had and he did not doubt but what the charge would be utterly disproved.

Further Contributions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Another contribution to the controversy raised by Mr. Depew's statement regarding Gen. Grant and President Johnson is published in the shape of an interview with Edward Seward, who was an assistant secretary of state under Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Seward, when shown the Depew letter said:

"While I cannot connect Mr. Depew truthfully states any conversation with Gen. Grant it seems to me like one of the many misapprehensions of President Johnson whom I found in four years of official and personal intercourse to be a loyal, patriotic, very determined and resource man. The fact that he was determined and even obstinate in his opinions aroused the opposition of others who were equally determined and equally patriotic but who looked at the complex problem of reconstruction from a different standpoint. I never doubted that both parties were sincerely desirous to restore the states to their original and harmonious way, but it took years of debate and controversy to find out what that way was and how to accomplish it."

"Mr. Johnson firmly believed that he was carrying out Mr. Lincoln's policy; his opponents believed that they were carrying out what would have been Mr. Lincoln's policy and that Mr. Johnson was thwarting them. I had the most implicit belief in Johnson's loyalty, and have never seen any reason to change that belief."

Still another statement brought out by the Depew letter, is that of Senator Arkell, who said to a reporter at Canajoharie, that in the latter part of his illness, Gen. Grant became much interested in a book called "The Downfall of the Republic," a satirical work which was put into his hands, as many others were, in the hope of amusing him, and enabling him for a moment to forget his sufferings. In conversing with his physician about the book, Gen. Grant remarked:

"I have been called a commander of the army, to conclude the suppression of one rebellion, and have been personally the means of preventing a subsequent evil war, menacing and dangerous, yet of which little is known."

Senator Arkell adds that Grant's physician in repeating the remark attributed to him to possible mental wanderings from physical weakness. The gentleman to whom he repeated it, however, a formerly eminent Wall street financier, replied that he remembered what Gen. Grant referred to. A rumor reached the street that some potent disturbance was brewing in Washington. Government securities dropped suddenly from some unknown cause. Subsequently it was learned that the trouble originated in the fact that Bob Johnson, President Johnson's private secretary, had copied and sold portion of the draft of an intended proclamation, in which President Johnson proposed to declare congress adjourned and demand a full representation from the southern states as requisite in any congress that he would recognize as constitutional. This Senator Arkell thinks was the scheme which Grant defeated.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 26.—The following telegraphic correspondence which has been going between Judge Vincent and the Washington officials has been made public.

"SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 20. To the Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

"Can I have your permission to start for Washington Wednesday afternoon. Please answer immediately. WM. A. VINCENT."

"WASHINGTON, October 20. To the Hon. Wm. A. Vincent, Santa Fe:

"I have no permission to give, as your suspension by the president is absolute. Your successor will be appointed within a day or two."

"A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General."

"SANTA FE, Oct. 21. To Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.:

"Attorney Vincent's telegram informs me my suspension is absolute, and I earnestly protest against such summary action without even a hearing, whereby my character is ruined forever, and appeal to your sense of manhood and justice for a hearing in order to show that I have been an upright judge. I can reach Washington in four days and reiterate any charges against me. Will you not suspend further action until my arrival? Business cannot suffer as there are no courts for ten weeks. Please answer."

"W. A. VINCENT."

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. To the Hon. Wm. A. Vincent, Santa Fe:

"The respect of the attorney general was approved of me, and the same will be adhered to, because upon the conceded facts we are convinced that a change is demanded."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"SANTA FE, N. M., October 21. To Grover Cleveland, President, Washington, D. C.:

"The full facts are not before you. I have sent them to the attorney general by mail to-day. I am not fighting for the office, but my good name. Please read my statement on its arrival."

"WILLIAM A. VINCENT."

The President's Democracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Sun prints the following extract from Democratic headquarters in this city:

"President Cleveland, it is said, has been seriously annoyed by the flings of the mug-wump organs against his Democracy and their charges that he would not give over Democratic details in New York to prevent possibility of any further misrepresentation by Gen. Lamont to New York to assure the state Democratic leaders and carry his contribution to the cause. The contribution is \$1,000."

"The contribution from the president, Secretary Manning and Whitney have contributed \$1,000 each, and Assistant Secretary Fairchild and Col. Lamont \$500 each."

FATHER AND SON.

An Affecting Scene in an Attorney's Office. Tears and Embraces.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—Another touching public interview occurred in the office of circuit attorney between Mr. Samuel N. Brooks, of England, and the prisoner who has heretofore gone by the name of Maxwell. The scene was a sad one. The old schoolmaster was seated at a table with his head resting upon his hands. As his son entered the old man arose and took a step forward. The prisoner's face paled, but otherwise he exhibited no emotion. For a moment they gazed into each other's eyes with a look of intense sorrow. Almost mechanically their hands clasped and in another moment they were in each other's arms.

The father in vain tried to hide the tears which fell from his eyes; the son, too, wept bitterly. For a moment they stood thus, then the old man drew back and gazed at his son intently. The younger man whispered something unheard by all save the father and then led his father to a seat and the two were left alone under the care of an officer.

Convicted Mormons.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Oct. 26.—The conviction of William C. Garrison in the United States court here of the crime of unlawful combination is likely to give the more prominent Mormons a new idea of the Edmunds law. Garrison was formerly a Mormon, but took a second wife against the orders of his bishop and was turned out of the church. His conviction has created a profound impression among those Mormons who have been taught to believe that the Edmunds law had no purpose except to punish them. It is likely to shake their faith in the teachings of the Mormon leaders. A jury, after being out all night, convicted Basop Porter of unlawful combination. He has not been sentenced as yet.

Brady and Cardiff.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 26.—James Brady, of Buffalo, and Patsy Cardiff fought a four round set-to in the Olympic theatre, this city. Both men were in good condition, and the exhibition was good. Brady was represented as Parson Davies' unknown. He and Cardiff had never met before. Brady surprised Cardiff, forced the fighting to the end, and got the best of it. Cardiff fouled him in his characteristic style, catching him by the feet and falling on him. Brady won a host of friends by his fine showing and a match with small gloves between him and Cardiff is hinted at. Both are good men and they are evenly enough matched, to make a first-class fight.

GLUCKSBURG-BOURBON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ROYAL WEDDING AT EU.

A Very Large Assemblage of Royalty and How Some of Them Were Dressed. Political England - Deeds Most Foul - The Congo - War - News.

EU, Oct. 26.—It is many years since any matrimonial event has excited such interest in France as the marriage of Prince Waldemar of Denmark and the Princess Marie d'Orleans, which was celebrated in the private chapel of the Chateau d'Eu, close to the historic spot where William the Conqueror wedded Matilda of Flanders. The queen of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, the Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud; the Duchess of Cumberland, the Grand Duke Alexis, representing the emperor and empress of Russia; all the ambassadors to Paris, and the whole Orleans family, with a few intimate friends, slept in the chateau.

The town of Eu has for days past been en fête and gayly decorated in honor of the bride and bridegroom and of the eminent visitors. The chapel in which the ceremony took place is a small but beautiful building, adorned with exquisite stained glass and a picture of Mary Stuart bidding farewell to France. It barely has room for forty people. Yet, despite this, the scene as the bride was led down the aisle, dressed in white satin, with a long train, a pearl embroidered bodice and a veil of Chantilly lace, was most imposing.

The costumes of most of the guests were unostentatious. The Duchesse de Chartres, the bride's mother, wore a white corded silk embroidered in gold with fleurs de lys. The Comtesse de Paris wore a plain, short crimson velvet skirt and a train without trimming.

The Princes of Wales wore a red velvet dress. The queen of Denmark a violet velvet. The Duchess of Cumberland looks charming in a lilac robe studded with immense diamonds. The bridegroom was in a naval uniform. The other princes wore evening dress. The bride carried a bouquet of orange blossoms in her hand, the gift of the Rouen cavalry officers.

The service was simple and short. The Catholic part of the ceremony was performed by Mgr. de Hulst. The bride and bridegroom then proceeded to a salon facing the altar, where a Danish minister briefly blessed them. A general move was then made to two banquetting chambers, where breakfast had been made. The princes and princesses, thirty-nine in number, sat down in the library and the less distinguished guests, including the Republican authorities of Eu, assembled in a splendid gallery on the ground floor. The health of the happy couple was proposed by the Prince of Wales.

The ladies present wore ribbons and sashes of the French and Danish colors intermingled. Most of the princes wore Danish and French decorations. At 7 o'clock Prince Waldemar and the great granddaughter of Louis Philippe—once a school teacher in Philadelphia—were whirled away in a special train southward to Chantilly, where they will spend the first part of their honeymoon.

The Princess Marie Amelie Francoise Helene d'Orleans was born at Ham House, England, on January 15, 1865. She is the daughter of the Duc de Chartres, great granddaughter of the late Louis Philippe (king of France from 1830 to 1848) and niece of the Comte de Paris, who is generally accepted as the head of the house of Bourbon by the French Monarchist party. The Princess Marie is said to be a first-rate equestrienne and a good artist, especially in water colors. Without being exactly pretty, her face is pleasing and possesses the beauty du diable. Her father gives her a handsome dowry.

Prince Waldemar, the youngest child of Christian IX, king of Denmark, was born October 27, 1858. He is connected by marriage with most of the royal families of Europe. His elder brother married the Princess Royal of Sweden and Norway. His second brother is king of Greece. His sisters are the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia, and the Duchess of Cumberland, whose husband is the claimant to the throne of Hanover. Prince Waldemar is a first lieutenant in the Danish royal navy.

English Politics.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The English Farmers' alliance has adopted a resolution setting forth that to avert the ruin of the present, reduce the rents of farms, and the government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents because of improvements made by tenants.

Professor Tynial has written a letter in which he says: "England has been governed by a clever but irresolute group of men who advanced by impulse and retreated as if frightened at their own audacity."

Resident magistrates from various parts of Ireland conferred at Dublin with Sir William Hart-Dyke, the chief secretary for Ireland, and Lord Assourne, the lord chancellor, for the purpose of giving them information in regard to the state of Ireland for the guidance of the cabinet at its meeting.

Lord Richard Grosvenor delivered a speech after paying a visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. He said that Mr. Gladstone was quite ready to go to Midlothian to appeal to the electors.

News From the Congo.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—Lieut. Coquilhat has just returned after a three years' stay in the Bangala country of the Upper Congo, and he flatly contradicts the reported massacres of Europeans there. He gives an optimistic account of the African International association's progress and declares that cannibalism in the Congo is dying out and that the natives are friendly. A special surveying party is at work tracing the route of a future railway. The European colony is soon to be swelled by the arrival of the first two lady settlers—namely, Lady de Winton, the wife of Sir Francis de Winton, the administrator general, and Mme. Parmenter, wife of Major Parmenter, chief of the Sivi station.

Attempted Murder.

CATLARO, Oct. 26.—A native of Albania made an attempt to shoot the Montenegrin minister of war with a revolver. The at-

tempt was unsuccessful. When arrested the man coolly avowed that he was a member of a conspiracy formed against the frontier delimitation commission. He regretted that his shot had failed to take effect. The prisoner was summarily executed.

Damnable Deeds.

TANGIER, Oct. 26.—The cruelties practiced by the authorities of Morocco are attracting the serious attention of all the foreign representatives, and an appeal to their respective governments will probably be made for foreign interference, in order to stop the horrible atrocities, which are almost daily perpetrated on alleged criminals for some imaginary offense trumped up by spies for the purpose of retaining their positions. Recently one of the officials of this city caused a poor woman who was about to become a mother to be flogged in the presence of her husband and aged father. The woman's arms were tied together, drawn over her head, and then the ropes were fastened to a stake to hold her in that position. The lashes were laid on so heavily that blood flowed freely from the unfortunate creature's back. After the flogging the woman was taken to the house of an English lady, where she is now being kindly cared for. The foreign residents are greatly shocked at such cruelties, and have signed a petition for a protectorate.

COLUMBUS CHOW-CHOW.

The Election Returns in Franklin County, Ohio, Continue Sensational.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—A sensation was created by statements made by Clerk Joyce and Deputy Beck. Beck states that Prosecuting Attorney Montgomery, one of the candidates elected by the forged sheet, called at the clerk's office and desired to obtain the poll book for the Thirteenth ward, for the purpose of allowing his counsel to examine it. Mr. Montgomery was informed that the precinct was under dispute and that no one could have the book until after it had been examined by the canvassing board.

Afterward Montgomery overhauled Joyce, and wanted to get the book. Joyce asked Montgomery what for. The prosecutor said he and his attorney wished to examine them. Montgomery was excited and almost vehement in his demands for the papers. Mr. Montgomery stated that he would make a statement. This he has not yet done.

Cincinnati Returns.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26.—The argument in the injunction case before Judge Buchwalter relating to the issuance of certificates to Democratic candidates for senator in Hamilton county continued throughout the day. Thomas McDougal finished his argument in support of the injunction and was followed by the Hon. John F. Follett, who spoke in favor of dissolving it. The court took the matter under advisement and may not announce a decision until Monday, when substantially the same questions will come up before the circuit court. Clerk Dalton was, by agreement, permitted to send the official vote on the constitutional amendment to Columbus.

Want to Reduce.

SHARON, Pa., Oct. 26.—Messrs. F. W. Hazzard and L. M. Ormsby, proprietors of several large coal mines in this county, have notified all their employees, that in order to keep their works in operation, and to be able to compete with eastern operations, a reduction of 10 per cent. in the price for mining certain kinds of coal is an absolute necessity. It is certain that the men will not accept the terms and it is very possible that serious troubles will result.

With Laudanum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The police were notified of the sudden death of a guest at the hotel Brunswick, who had registered as "George Mann, Brooklyn." An empty bottle found on his person, showed that he had committed suicide, and from papers found in his pockets he was identified as William Meezer. The laudanum bottle was labeled "Fishing, Long Island."

"The Black Hazzard."

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Judge Dyer, of the United States circuit court, issued orders of arrest for John McCull, Manager Dunlap, Dewolf Hopper and George C. Boniface, jr., of McCull Opera Company, in action for damages brought by Sidney Rosenfeld, who claims to hold the copyright of the opera "Black Hazzard."

Murderous Degree.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26.—A bloody murderer put an end to a wedding feast at Frost Mill. The health of the newly married couple was drunk so frequently that Edward Hardin, the groom, drew his revolver and began shooting right and left, instantly killing Tom Stone and mortally wounding Alpheus Fulmer.

Triple Strange.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Judge Hawes overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the Italian murderers, Gilardo, Sylvester, and Azzaro, and sentenced them to be hung Saturday, November 14. All three of the doomed men appeared unmanned by the sentence, but made no demonstration.

Wants Riel Examined.

QUEBEC, Oct. 26.—F. X. Lemier, Riel's counsel, has forwarded a petition to the governor general demanding the appointment of a medical commission to examine his client's mental condition, and has gone to Ottawa in support of his application.

Sentenced for Life.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—Wm. R. Jackson, who murdered Richard Parr, near the village of Danvers, February 29, 1885, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and an hour later was on board the train en route for Joliet prison.

Killed by a Panther.

BEDFORD, Pa., Oct. 26.—Joseph Smith, aged thirteen years, living among the mountains in the southern end of this county, was killed by a panther. His body was almost devoured by the beast.

Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—There were 177 failures in the United States and Canada reported to Dun & Co., of the mercantile agency, during the week, against 166 last week and 207 the week before.