The Eagle.

VOLUME 1. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1884. NUMBER 8.

REPLY TO "N. L.'S" TEMPERANCE SERMON.

KINGMAN, May 26, 1884.

A very common way to find fault with those who attempt to accomplish some needed reform, is to ask why other evils are not attacked. "N. L." does not seem to realize that the best plan is to do one thing at a time. The evils spoken of by him are admitted and deplored by all good people, be they prohibitionists or otherwise, and no doubt the purification system will be extended to the other departments of evil as soon as the prime factor of all, the whisky evil, under investigation, is attended to. "N. L." says "any medical man will agree with me that ignorance of the laws of the body is the most stupendious evil with which the race have to deal." Exactly what the temperance people are teaching and preaching. Why, they have had studies relating to the laws of hygiene and the effect of alcohol upon the human system, to be introduced in the public schools of Kansas and other states. No teacher in these states can obtain a first-grade certificate unless qualified in this most important branch. They are instructing the youth of our land as to the debasing and pernicious effects of alcohol and tobacco, at which "Berna" was so horror-stricken the other day in Wichita. When through the efforts of the temperance workers the masses of ignorant humanity are brought to know that intemperance causes prostitution and gambling, that no closer partnership exists than that between whisky and murder, there will be fewer friends of the liquor traffic to howl down minor evils in order to draw the attention of the public away from whiskey, the final cause of the others. "N. L." is surely not conversant with statistics. He says: "religious bigotry is a greater evil than intemperance." and in the same breath goes on to deplore the non-sacred relations of the marriage tie, the two prevalent fashion of heads of families curtailing the number of their children as they they would a grocery bill, and the wide spread corruption of the young of the present day, forgetting that it is the lack of "religious bigotry" and the spread of "Ingersollism" and infidelity that gives vitality and strength to the practices already named.

Take away from a people the hope or fear of a future state, and they will certainly degenerate. "N. L." look the records of the criminal courts and they will show you that nine-tenths of all the crime of the country is caused by intemperance; the coroner's docket proves that ninety per cent of the suicides are attributed to the same agency. In the startling words of Rev. Chas. Fowler, who has gathered this information from statistics, we tolerate a traffic in poison "that murders sixty thousand men annually, dooms to an inheritances of rags and shame two million of children, hangs a mill stone around the necks of three million of women and casts them into the social sea, sends two hundred thousand paupers to the poor houses, over two hundred thousand criminals to the gallows and the prisons, bequeaths two hundred thousand orphans to public charity, horrifies the year with five hundred and fifty suicides, seven hundred murders, and commits to the demon of lunacy twelve thousand human beings;" and to this may be added that it takes from the public comfort the enormous sum of $2,607,491,866 annually and spends it in crime. Yes "N. L." we will attend to the other evils you speak of if they exist after the liquor traffic is done away with. Let us hear from you again, but bring facts and figures to prove your statements. "Arithmetic will not lie." Respectfully,

MRS. M. E. LEASE.

CLEARWATER CRUMBS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

A few feathers from this new town may add something to the looks if not to the interest of the Daily EAGLE'S plumage.

Clearwater as known in the recorder's office dates back to about April 1, 1884 Since that time the following business houses have been built, and some of them are in running order:

A. Luckens, groceries; H. G. Toler, groceries; F. Henrian, groceries and sundres; Mr. Elliott, bakery and confectionery; M. Adams, bakery and restaurant; Jake Cooper, livery and feed stable; W. Dustan, livery and feed stable; B. L. Bear, drugs; D. R. B. Greenlee, drugs; Rops & Daughter, real estate; A. H. Prator, real estate; W. W. Jennings, barber; E. E. Caines, barber; W. T. McPhees, hardware; Geo Walkup, blacksmith; Misses Wise & Porter, millinery; Mrs. Buntz, millinery and dressmaking; Jim Dinnet, contractor and builder; Tom Newton, contractor and builder; W. Downing, contractor and builder; Heny & Clark, contractors and builders; C. Allison, plasterer, and there are many other persons whose names I have not learned. Of the old business firms of the town J. M. Way with a large, general stock stands at the head. G. W. Munn, a nice, complete stock of hardware. A. H. Wood, harness and saddlery, does a fine business, while the Hammens, as the successors of E. N. Byers, are doing an extensive business with their livery and feed stables and yards. G.

The Wichita Gun Club will have a practice shoot at Riverside Park next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The public is invited.

Henry Gleers is embellishing his house with a coat of fresh paint.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to James W. Tyree, of Winfield, and Sally B. Fleshman of Rockford township.

Several prairie schooners loaded with emigrants, passed through this city yesterday. Three of them were headed for Pratt county.

The foundation is laid for Fred Snitzler's new building, which is to be erected on Market street, north of Bitting Bros.' store.

The infant child of Henry Barrows, who lives east of the passenger depot, died yesterday of whooping cough, and will be buried this afternoon.

At a special meeting of the G. A. R. last evening the following gentlemen were mustered: H. W. Lewis, Geo. W. Larimer, T. L. Story and Jacob Rife. The programme for decoration day was completed which is about the same as that published in the EAGLE a few days ago.

We are sorry to learn of the death of W. B. Drunen, of West Wichita, who died yesterday afternoon of neuralgia of the bowels. Mr. D. was in his 30th year, and was taken sick last Saturday. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence, and the remains will be taken to the Ten Mile Post for interment. Mr. D.'s mother, who lives in Nebraska, has been telegraphed for and is expected to arrive here this morning.

Ladies who will contibute flowers for the decoration of the soldiers' graves are requested to send them to the G. A. R. post headquarters early Friday morning. It is hoped and believed that the patriotic ladies of this city will promptly respond to this invitation, and that a sufficient supply of flowers will be collected so that the last resting place of each fallen soldier will be remembered and a flower mark the place where he sleeps.

There are four trains from the east reaching this city daily which carry express matter. The two mentioned in Saturday morning's issue run on the Santa Fe and carry Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. Those carrying Adams express matter reach here at 6 and 6:30 o'clock p. m., one on the St. Louis & San Francisco road and the other over the Ft. Scott & Wichita.

Mr. G. B. Keflinger, an experienced superintendent, representing the well known firm of J. B. McElpatrick & Son's, architects, of New York city, arrived in Wichita Monday, and is interviewing our business men in relation to a new opera house. The firm which Mr K. represents makes a specialty of theatrical work, having built some of the best theaters in the United States, and if our business men feel like taking hold of a project of this kind, they may find it to their best interest to consult with Mr. Keflinger.

ONLY A STRAW.

The delegates at the Republican state convention, held in Topeka April 29th, to elect four delegates to the national convention, being called upon to give expression as to their choice for president, voted as follows—Blaine, 202; Logan, 40; Edmunds, 17; Sherman, 6; Grant, 2; Arthur, 6; Conkling, 1; Washburn, 1; no choice, 1. Since then the wind seems to have changed a little and is now blowing a pretty stiff breeze into Arthur's sails.

AT THE RINK.

The production of "Miralda, or the Yankee in Cuba," by the Wichita dramatic company last evening at the rink, is well spoken of by those who were present. The audience was not large, but were appreciative and well pleased, as the frequent applause fully attested. Miss Chambers assumed the role of *Miralda*, and carried her part well, and to the entire satisfaction of those present. The other parts were cleverly taken and on the whole the entertainment was very interesting and amusing. By special request the play will be presented this evening, when it is hoped a larger audience will be in attendance.

A CLASS SOCIABLE.

The A class of the Baptist Sabbath School held a delightful social last evening, at the house of W. G. Hobbs, on Topeka avenue. Members of the class, with a few invited friends, were most cordially entertained by Mrs. H., and all enjoyed themselves. Plays of many different kinds, and refreshments were interspersed with sociability and music. Among those present were, Renetta Ross, Gertie McElya, Dollie Fletcher, Addie Sternberg, Lula Lee, Lela Neff, Susie Richards, Lula Smith, Minnie Franks, Amelie Franks, Lettie McNaghten, Malinda Ross, Lena Richards, Fannie Lewis, Miss Leach, Claud Neff, Robert Glenn, F. M Scott, W. E. Fulton, H. S. Shober, F. K. Fulton, Grant Heller, Clint Heller, W. E. McNaghten, A. McKinley, E. Massey, Chas. Ross, R. Miller, James Hobbs, Geo. Lewis, Harry West, Mr. Williams and several others, among them Rev. W. F. Harper, pastor, and members of the church.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Boston, May 27.—The 21st annual meeting of the American Congregational Association met here to-day. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year to be $23,389. Balance on hand, $233.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

THE PITH OF THE DISPATCHES

Received By Wire From All Over This Broad Land Of Ours.

The large barn on the farm of Geo. Foster, a heavy stock raiser, three miles east of Coffeyville was entirely destroyed by fire night before last. Four men were sleeping in the barn at the time, who barely escaped with their lives, one man losing $144 in money. Mr. Foster estimates his loss at $2,000.

At Galena, Kansas, night before last, a man named Levi Strohl committed suicide by taking strychnia; cause unknown. The following note was found in his room:

Galena, May 26.—If I should not get well please write to J. H. Brown, insurance agent, Wyandotte, Kansas. Three of my daughters' pictures are in my coat pocket.

[Signed], LEVI STROHL.

A dispatch from Atchison yesterday, says that the Golden Cross Division, K. of P., the winner of the first prize at Wichita, gave an exhibition drill last evening, and were afterwards banquetted by admiring citizens.

A Topeka dispatch says, the state officers have returned from New York and the following receipt given shows the amount of money turned over to the First National bank, the new fiscal agent:

NEW YORK, May 21, 1884.

Received of Samuel T. Howe, treasurer of the state of Kansas, the sum of one hundred and one thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars ($101,196), the same being the amount transferred through said treasurer from Messrs. Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, ex-fiscal agents of the state of Kansas, to us as the newly appointed fiscal agents for said state; the said amount to be placed to the credit of the state of Kansas and various counties, townships, cities and other municipalities in said state, as hereafter indicated by said treasurer.

[In duplicate.] E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

A special to the Kansas City Journal says the air of Topeka was musky yesterday, as the delegates to the Democratic convention, which meets in that city rolled in. Preparations have been commenced, and the hosts will gather for their annual phantom party, which will elect delegates to the Chicago convention (Democratic). Governor Glick will be selected chairman of the delegation. Gen. Blair's positive declination of a place on the delegation makes it uncertain who will be selected at large. There is a feeling of ill-humor in the party, owing to the certainty of Republican victory, and in this state the Democrats are loth to let go the good they have been feasting on.

THE NEW SANTA FE OFFICES.

Topeka, Kas., May 27.—The offices of the Santa Fe being so greatly scattered over all parts of the city, the board of directors last year decided on the erection of a new building for office purposes, the result of which decision is the finest structure of the kind in the west. A fine site opposite the State House square was selected and work commenced in July, 1883. The work was rapidly pushed until winter and continued on until the present time and to-day the offices are being occupied. The structure is 64x184 feet, four stories high, and basement. The base rises four feet above the street, being surrounded by a stone work of broken ashlar. The basement is of cut stone with water table being one-half above the surrounding grounds. The walls are of St. Louis pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings and cornice. A remarkable as well as pleasing feature is the great number of windows, all heavy French plate glass. The building is fire proof, or as nearly as art can make it. It is heated by steam throughout and has double elevators run by steam running from basement to roof. There is a series of large vaults, while in other portions on each floor are smaller vaults, all fire proof. The inside trimmings are hard wood, oiled and polished, both light and dark woods being used. The main corridors are wide and light, all doors opening to them having sand blast glasses in them. The ventilation and sanitary conveniences on each floor are perfect and stand pipes with openings in every department gives an unlimited supply of water.

THE MISSING MISS HAZARD.

Cincinnati, May 26.—A dispatch was received at a late hour last night from Superintendent of the police, Walling, of New York, saying a body answering the description of Miss Arabella Hazard was found drowned at Hastings, N. Y., yesterday. Miss Hazard formerly lived at Hobbs' Ferry, N. Y., near Hastings. Friends left for the east last night to take charge of the body in case its identity is established.

The friends of Miss Arabella Hazard feel almost cartain that the body found at hastings N. Y., is hers. Information received this evening gives a detailed description of her apparel, jewelry, etc., and leaves little doubt as to her identity. A friend has gone east to make full identification.

IDENTIFIED.

Hastings-on-the-Hudson, May 26.—The body of the woman found drowned Saturday, has been identified as that of Miss Arabella Hozard, reported missing from Cincinnati.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.—The attendance on the Greenback national convention, which meets here to-morrow, is unexpectedly large. There are now about 500 delegates in the city, and the managers expect 200 more. The convention meets to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and all indications point to the nomination of Ex-Governor Butler for president. There is a good deal of opposition to Butler, led by Solon Chase, of Maine, and Geo. O. Jones of New York; but there is no probability that it will develop enough strength to defeat the Massachusetts man. An attempt was made to work up a boom for Jesse Harper, of Illinois; but the movement appears to have little strength. Gen. West, of Mississippi appears to be the unanimous choice for Vice-President.

REFUSE TO PUT UP.

Dublin, May 27.—The Limerick corporation has again decided by a large majority not to pay the government the £2,000 demanded on account of extra police. The members of the corporation say they would rather go to jail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MCKINLEY'S SEAT GIVEN TO WALLACE BY A VOTE OF 158 TO 108.

THE SENATE PASSED THE DAY IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE UTAH BILL.

Reports by the Senate Committee on the Southern Outrages.

DELEGATES FROM THE PEACE UNION CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

SENATE.

Washington, 27.—The Utah bill was taken up. Senator Brown said the Edmunds bill was a shameful violation of the constitution. He contrasted what he termed polygamy in New England and polygamy in Utah. The picture he drew, he said, was drawn more in sorrow than in anger. There had been over 27,000 divorces granted in New England within the last twenty years, destroying 27,000 families and turning loose 54,000 persons to marry again. All were illegal except those who were divorced for adultery or fornication. Assuming that one-third of them had been divorced for adultery, it would leave 36,000 persons divorced and married again who were practicing polygamy in New England, while in Utah, the commissioners, acting under the Edmunds bill, after having reached Utah with the test oath, could find but 12,000 men and women who would not swear they had never in their lives been guilty of polygamy. Prostitution was practiced in New England to an alarming extent, and feticide to the extent that, if continued, would, in less than a century, depopulate New England of its Puritan stock. In a nation of Mormons this was impossible. Not so in a nation of libertines. In Massachusetts within the last twenty years, the population had increased 44 per cent. and marriages 62 per cent., while divorces increased 147 per cent. It behooves christians and patriots to ponder the consequence that must follow from such a state of society. The churches denounce polygamy and demand its suppression; and churches were right, but how could they wink at illegal divorce, how, without censure, see their ministers officiating for a petty fee, at adulterous marriages? If ministers and churches did their whole duty, public sentiment would soon sweep from our statute books, and immoralize divorce laws. Brown claimed no right to lecture either christian churches or their ministers; but as a citizen and senator, he felt it his duty to express his conviction. It was absurd to assert that the Mormons were in rebellion. No people could be in rebellion who did not resist the laws by force. The Mormons held themselves, at all times, ready to respond to legal process, and a people so conducting themselves could not be in rebellion in any legal sense. Brown turned some sarcastic periods on what he termed the interference of New England in other people's business, as in the affairs of the southern states. People did not object so much to the practice in Utah, as in the name by which they were called. The Utah commissioners in prescribing the test oath for voters, were careful to exclude only those who cohabited with more than one woman "in the marriage relations." The gentile who had one wife and one or more mistresses, could take the oath without difficulty. There was an immense amount of hypocrasy in the whole thing. Brown was ready to sanction all constitutional legislation which could be devised for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and of illegal divorce, prostitution and feticide in New England and elsewhere; but he was not willing to violate the oath he had taken to support the constitution to gratify New England, or to suppress any section or denomination, however unpopular it might be.

Hoar said he had heard enough of Senator Brown's speech to comprehend its character, but not its motive. It did not seem possible that any senator had taken so much pains as his speech indicated for mere speech-making—malicious and malignant—against the people of New England. Senator Hoar could only infer that Mormonism was more in accord with the senator's convictions than opposed to them. The senator from Georgia, Brown, had made a speech, the logical inference of which was that polygamy was better than lawful marriage—one husband to one wife. Each country and each section of each country may have vices. Whatever there was in New England that was a reproach to her, Hoar said, was carefully written down by New England historians. There were sections of country in which that course was not pursued. If he (Hoar) cared to follow the style of argument followed by the senator from Georgia, (Brown) he could say something without even reference to statistics, which would be sufficiently disagreeable. With a desire to credit that portion of the country from which that senator came with as much propriety as he could, Senator Hoar thought that the presence of a large number of mulattoes remained to be accounted for in some way, but he would not enter upon this argument. This was a bill having specific purpose applicable to Utah.

Motion to adjourn was made, to which Senator Hoar objected, and a vote being taken resulted: 27 yeas to 27 nays. Motion failed.

A motion was immediately made to go into executive session, resulting in another tie vote. Yeas 27, nays 27.

Senator Hoar then said he would not insist on keeping the senate, but expressed the hope that to-morrow there would be a long sitting in order to press the bill through. Adjourned.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

London, May 27.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Gladstone again declared that the Egyptian conference would be limited to the discussion of the finacial situation. He promises to lay before parliament, before the conference meets, whatever result may be arrived at in a parliamentary interchange of views between England and France. No agreement, he said, will be concluded with France without reference so other powers.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

Washington, May 27.—The committee finds no evidence that the negroes fired a shot until after the whites fired a general volley, and that very few had weapons of any kind. The negroes were of all ages and of both sexes, gathered, unquestionably from curiosity. The whites, on the contrary, were generally armed and the fire bell was rung, but it was not for a fire; on the contrary it was a secret signal for the white military company. The whites came rapidly from all directions and arms were distributed to those who had none, from shops and stores. The report concludes: The object of the democrats in these efforts to raise a race issue, to alarm the blacks and excite the whites was two fold; first, to intimidate the colored voters in localities where they were strong, as in Danville; second, but chiefly, to produce such frenzy and feeling in the State as would induce the white electors to join with their own race and escape contumely and reproach to which they would otherwise be subjected for fraternizing politically with negroes. It was made to appear that the blacks were the offenders, when, in truth, white democrats were a mob in possession of the town, and no negro dared to make his appearance on the streets. The occurrence was one which caused rejoicing instead of regret among the democrats.

The recommendations made in the Copiah report that the basis of representation shall be reduced when the right to vote is prevented or abridged in any State is adopted as a part of this report.

The minority report on the Copiah investigation dissents entirely from the statement and conclusions contained in the report of the majority, and presents their own views of affairs formed from the testimony of reputable and crecible witnesses examined by the committee. They express the opinion that the investigation was originated and conducted for the purpose of aiding the republicans in the approaching presidential canvass by reviewing stories outside of which was so effectually used in former political campaigns, and perhaps to furnish an excuse if necesaary for rejecting the vote of Mississippi in electoral colleges, and thereby defeating, as was done in '76, the clearly expressed will of the people in the choice of President. They refer to Eliza Pinkston's story, and ask who believes it to-day, and asserts that this and other such tales having lost their paternity, the Danville and Copiah investigations were conceived and broght forth. They say the majority report evidently ignored and purposely disregards the sworn testimony of the most intelligent, trustworthy and reliable citizens of Copiah county, and gave full credence and belief to the statements of persons; some of whom were shown to be destitute of character for veracity, and others apparently too ignorant to understand and regard the obligation of the oaths taken by them.

The report says the people of Copiah county are law abiding, and that the number of crimes and violations of the law committed by white people in that county are less in number and less aggressive in character than in some portions of New England and other northern states that boast of their educational advantages and superior civilization. They analyze the testimony before the committee to show that crimes investigated were not political crimes. With regard to killing Matthews, the minority quote from testimony to show that it resulted from a personal quarrel between Matthews and Wheeler about politics, and that Wheeler was acquitted on the plea of self defense. Of Matthews, they say he carried arms upon his person, and was ever eager for the fray. He was just such a person as would likely come into collision with others sooner or later that would end seriously, if not fatally. In regard to the investigation proposed by the majority at the next election in Mississippi, the minority say it is thought to disfranchise the people of the state of Mississippi in the coming presidential election made with a view to disfranchise the citizens of that state from casting its electoral vote contrary to party power, and that a more flagrant attempt to bulldoze the entire state by threatening to disfranchise its people and destroy its authority cannot be found in the annals of constitutional government. In conclusion the minority say the duty of the undersigned is perhaps discharged by exposing the animus of the recommendation; but they feel justified in saying: They little understand the spirit or temper of the American people, who suppose they will submit again to the defeat of their will in the choice of President, as was the case in '77. Neither an electorial commission nor armed soldiers around the capital, will prevent the installation in presidential office of the man elected to the position by the votes of his countrymen. The reproach brought upon our system of government by the occurrences which placed in chief executive office of the government a man who had been defeated at the polls, is too keenly felt by the people of this country to justify the belief that they will tolerate, for a moment, the suggestion of their representation, and the minority can but express their surprise at the temerity that volunteers, however covertly, to avow the purpose so destructive to the hopes and homes of the country. Report is signed by Vance, Saulsbury, Pugh and Jones.

THEY VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, May 27.—Thirty delegates from the Universal Peace Union called upon the president to-day. The president of the Union made a short address stating the object of the visit was to testify their approbation of the presidents administration, and particularly his course in reference to the Congo River and Panama Canal. The president in reply, expressed appreciation of their kind remarks, and his sympathy with their cause. He added that it was nearly a settled fact that this country is to remain at peace with other nations.

A BOY MURDERER.

Topeka, May 27.—The news of a murder on Big Muddy creek, two miles from Meridian, committed yesterday afternoon, reached here this evening. Two boys, named Winner and Beeler, 14 years of age, engaged in a quarrel. Beeler shot Winner through the breast, from the effects of which he died in a very short time. Beeler was arrested and taken to jail.

HOUSE.

In the Wallace-McKinley contest case E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, spoke in support of the claims of the contestee, and Cook advocated the cause of the contestant.

Mr. Hurd admitted that under the laws of Ohio the sitting member was not entitled to his seat and yet he believed McKinley had been elected. He based his opinion upon the fact that a number of illegal votes were cast for the democratic candidates.

Follet ridiculed the testimony upon which his colleague based such an opinion.

Mills believed that according to the law and the facts in the case McKinley had been fairly elected, and, believing that, he would be less than a man if he allowed party clamor to lead him to vote against his own convictions.

McKinley, the contestee, made a ten-minute speech in his own behalf. He invoked no technicality and declared he did not want a seat which cou'd be retained only by invoking them. But he asserted that, conceding every technicality he would still have an unquestioned majority of the votes cast in the 18th Ohio district. Hepburn made a close and thorough investigation of the evidence in the case and a review of the facts and law alleged on each side From this analysis and review he deducts the conclusion that McKinley was fairly and honestly elected.

Turner of Georgia, closed the debate.

The house proceeded to vote upon the minority resolution declaring McKinley entitled to the seat and it was lost. Yeas, 108; nays, 158.

The following democrats voted with the republicans in the affirmative: Blackburn, Dorsheimer, Hurd, Mills, Potter, Robertson and Thompson. White, of Kentucky, voted with the democrats.

The majority resolution seating Wallace was adopted without division and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of office. Adjourned.

THEY WILL VOTE THE PITTSBURG TICKET.

Washington, May 27.—The worthy grand lodge of Good Templars convened to-day for the thirteenth annual session with 400 delegates in attendance representing Canada, Prince Edwards Islands and every state in the union. The R. W. G. T., G. R. B. Kolsenton, of Sacremento, presided and read his annual report which states the evidence of progress in the direction of legislative prohibition the past year has been marked and encouraging. The report declares that unless one or both of the great political parties declare unequivocally for temperance that the temperance people will support the prohibition candidate to be nominated by their convention to be held at Pittsburg, July 23. The report of the grand secretary shows the organization to be in a most flourishing condition in every respect.

TITLED PENSIONERS.

London, May 27.—Apropos of the commuting of the duke of Marlborough and William Penn pensions, Charles Bradlaugh writes a severe letter to the Treasury. He urges that Marlborough betrayed England with four hundred thousand pounds of public moneys and accepted bribes from bread contractors who were thus permitted to supply the army with such poor food that many soldiers were sickened by it and died. He submits, likewise, that when the independence of America was recognized the Penns were compensated for their claims by the payment of £230,000 given them in yearly installments, and £150,000 with interest. The Penn pension when originally granted, he argues, was, therefore, a fraud on the Nation. Moreover, the present recipient of this pension is a direct blood heir of Wm. Penn.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

Washington, May 26.—The department of state having been informed that the Chinese government proposed to enter a silk loom in operation to exhibit at the New Orleans exposition, the question arose whether the Chinese restrictions act did not prohibit the landing of operatives on the ground that they were operatives. The question was referred to the treasury department and Secretary Folger to-day informed the secretary of state that the Chinese operatives could be admitted without molestation, with the understanding that they will not remain longer than necessary to display the exhibit.

SHARON'S STORY.

San Francisco, May 27.—Ex-Senator Wm. Sharon testified to-day for the first time in the suit brought against him by Miss Hill for divorce and alimony. He denied ever having received $7,500 from plaintiff for investment. The word "wife" in letters produced addressed by him to her was a forgery. He never signed the alleged marriage contract; the document was a forgery; he never knew of its existence until he saw it in court; never proposed marriage in any form to plaintiff. Sharon then recounted the circumstance of his first meeting with Miss Hill. She called on him to ask his advice about investment in certain stocks. She called several times subsequently, and as on one occasion plaintiff did not resent some familiarities that passed between them, he offered her $250 a month to live with him. She replied that was not enough when he increased the offer to $500, which was silently accepted. From that time he continued to pay plaintiff that amount monthly.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Chicago, Ill., May 27.—The first of the May musical festival performances occurred to-night in the immense hall which subsequently will serve for the gathering of the two great national conventions. The sale of tickets for the opening performance was the largest for any like entertainment ever given in the city, and the great amphitheatre was completely filled. For the purpose of the festival all the decorations such as flags, festoons, banners and garlands had to be disposed of within a wide aren of space covering 61,000 square feet, and looks in consequence rather barren. The wood work in the hall is stained a sombre Indian red. The floor is 175 by 350 feet and is divided into two amphitheatres, with seven aisles and two galleries. The amphitheatres are northwest of the hall and contains a stage for chorus and orchestra, one thousand seats for the former and three hundred for the latter. Apart from these are seats for nine hundred people, which is about the measurment of the audience present at the opening performance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WICHITA MARKETS.

Live Stock.

Shipping steers	$3 00@3 50
Butchers' steers	3 25@5 00
Fat cows and heifers	3 25@4 00
Fat shipping hogs, best	4 00@4 50
Stock and feeding hogs	4 00@4 40
Sheep	3 00@3 50

Produce.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Potatoes, per bu	60 to 80	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, new, per peck		75
Eggs	12	12½@15
Butter	12 to 18	18 to 20
Cheese	17	20
Lard	10	15
Chickens, per lb	6	8
Chickens, per dozen	3 50	each, 35
Bacon	10	15
Shoulders	10½@	12½
Hams	14	16
Corn meal	1 00	1 20
Flour, high patent		3 50
Flour, patent		2 65@2 90
Flour, XXXX		2 45@2 65
Flour XXX		2 00
Chop feed		80@1 00
Bran		80
Sherts		90

Grain.

Milling wheat	90@91
Shipping wheat	70@75
Corn	31@32
Oats	28@30

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1884

MONEY—Loaned at 2@3 per cent.; closing offers at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' bills firmer at $4.85¾; demand, $4.88¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Steady.

U. S. 3-per-cents	100½@
U. S. 4½-per-cents	112½@
U. S. 4-per-cents	120½@

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

RAILWAY BONDS—Irregular.

Missouri Pacific 6's bonds	105½
Hannibal & St. Joseph bonds	109
Central Pacific stocks	42½
Chicago & Alton	129½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	113¾
Denver & Rio Grande	16¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	36¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred (asked)	88¾
Missouri Pacific	73¾
Northern Pacific	24
Northwestern	99¾
New York Central	109½
Rock Island	119
Union Pacific	41¾
Wabash	6¾
Western Union	78¾

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, May 27, 1884.

The *Live-Stock Indicator* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,927; market steady. Native steers, 1,023 to 1,386 lbs, $5.55@6.11½; stockers, feeders and cows unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,680; market weak, slow and 10@15c lower; lots averaging 198 to 309 lbs, sold at $5.00@5.25; bulk at $5.05@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 364; market quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis Grain and Produce.

ST. LOUIS, May 27, 1884.

FLOUR—Market unchanged.

WHEAT—Market opened a fraction lower and closed a fraction better than yesterday. No. 2 red, $1.11¾@1.11¾ cash; 1.11¾ May; $1.08¾@1.09 June; 95½@96c July; 92½@93c August; 91½@92½c year, closing at outside prices. No. 3 red, $1.00 bid.

CORN—Market slow and irregular 51¾@52½c cash; 51¾@51¾c May; 51¾@51¾ June; 52½@52½c July; 53½@53½c August; 44½c year.

OATS—Market dull; 32¾c cash; 32¾ bid for May and June; 26¾@26¾ year.

RYE—Market slow; 62c asked.

BARLEY—Dull at 60@63c.

LEAD—Market dull; sales of small lots at $4.50.

BUTTER—Weak; dairy, 12@16c; creamery 18@20c.

EGGS—Market steady at 10½c.

FLAXSEED—Slow at $1.60.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Quiet; 70c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.65.

WHISKEY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Firm but very slow; only a small jobbing trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, none; bushels; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; rye, 1,000; barley, 1,000.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, May 27, 1884

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 300; market steady and firm; exports, $6.50@6.75; good to choice shipping, $6.00@6.40; common to medium, $5.40@6.00; corn-fed Texans, $5.25@5.75; grass-fed Texans, $4.25@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,600; market lower and slow; inferior to fair clipped, $3.00@3.50; medium to good, $3.75@4.25; choice to extra, $4.50@5.00; Texans, $3.00@4.50.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1884

As compared with one week ago, the visible-supply statement shows that wheat decreased 1,500,000 bushels; corn decreased 1,080,000 bushels; oats increased 105,000 bushels; rye decreased 305,000 bushels, and barley decreased 167,000 bushels.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—In good demand; unsettled; market opened firmer, soon fell, rallied 2¼c, closing 1¼c over yesterday afternoon board prices. May, 86¾@88¾c, closing at 88¾; June, 87¼@89¼c, closing at 88¾c; July, 89¾@91¾c, closing at 91½c; August, 89¼@92¼c, closing at 92@92¼c. No. 2 spring, 87¾@88¾c.

CORN—In better demand. Market opened steady, closing at ¾c over yesterdays closing prices. Cash, 54¼@55c, closing at 54¾@55c; May, 54¼@55¾c, closing at 55¾c; June, 54¾@55¾c, closin at 55½; July, 56¾@57¾c, closing at 57¼c; Au, 58@58½c, closing at 56½c.

OATS—Market active and firm; cash, 31¾c; June, 31¾@32c, closing at 32c; July, 31¾@32¼c, closing at 32¼c; August, 28¼@28c.

RYE—In good demand at 61c.

BARLEY—Dull at 67c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at 1.69.

PORK—In fair demand, and 50@75c higher. Cash, $18.50@19.00; May, $18.60@19.10, closing at $19.05@18.10; June, $18.65@19.10, closing at $18.65@19.10; July, $18.60@19.10, closing at $19.00@19.10; August, $18.60; year, $15.00.

LARD—Fair demand, 5@7½c higer. Cash, $8.15@8.17½; June, $8.15@8.12, closing at $8.17½@8.20; July, $8.20@8.40, closing at $8.37½@8.40; August, $8.42½@8.50, closing at $8.40@8.50.

BULK MEATS—Market steady. Shoulders, $6.15; short ribs, $8.30; clear sides, $8.55.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 9,500 bushels; corn, 115,000 bushels; oats, 264,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 88,000 bushels; corn, 354,000 bushels; oats, 224,000 bushels; rye, 20,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

WHEAT—Market active and lower, 88½c June; 91½c July; 91½c August.

CORN—Market easier; 55½c June; 57½c July; 58½c August.

OATS—Irregular. 32½c June; 32½c July.

PORK—Market very strong. $19.30 June and July and $19.25 August.

LARD—Steady. $8.20 June; $8.37½ July; $8.47½ August.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1884

The Drover's Journal reports:

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000; shipments, 5,000; market steady and unchanged; rough packing, $5.10@5.45; packing and shipping, $5.45@5.80; light bacon grades, $5.60@5.65; skips, $4.00@5.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 2,400; market generally steady; exports, $6.50@6.80; good to choice shipping, $6.10@6.40; common to medium, $5.40@6.00; grass-fed Texans, $4.25@5.75; corn-fed Texans, $5.00@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; market steady; inferior to fair, $2.00@4.00; medium to good, $4.00@5.00; choice to extra, $5.00@5.50.

GRANT'S STATEMENT.

New York, May 27.—Ex-Senator Conkling, counsel for Gen. Grant said to-day: "The only statement that is to be made on the part of Gen. Grant, will be published this morning in all of the papers of this city, and also, through the agency of the associated press, in other parts of the United States. In that statement the letters allude to, in the reported interviews with Fisk were given in full, and I see no reason for any further statement on the part of Gen. Grant."

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