Wichita Eagle.

VOLUME 1. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1884. NUMBER 26.

DR. H. H. YOST,

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

OPTICIAN,

(Formerly of Des Moines, Iowa.)

Respectfully announces to the people of Wichita and surrounding country that he has opened his office in the store of H. A. Benson's, first door north of postoffice, where all suffering from weakness and defective vision can have a thorough examination, made on strictly scientific principles, with all the late appliances known to modern science of optics, to ascertain and correct defective visions such as Myopia, Hypersensitopia, Presbyopia and Astigatism. All forms of light requiring various tinted glasses.

When the young man applied to Horace Greely for a position, the great journalist asked, "What do you know?" On presenting his diploma as a graduate, Greely says, "I don't care for that, it is good in its place, but what do you know. DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING PRACTICALLY?"

Now, Dr. H. H. Yost comes to the people of this city and county feeling confident that he thoroughly understands the practice of optics by reason of studying and gathering knowledge from the experience of our most scientific men of this country, also of Europe, during the past hundred years. More than all can answer the question asked by Greely, I know it practically.

Having traveled for years doing nothing else but examining defective eyes and correcting the vision of the same with artifical lenses, I say this, if there is another Optician on earth that has fitted more spectacles than I have, I would like to see him. I DON'T BELIEVE HE LIVES.

Furthermore, improvements in the construction of spectacles and eye-glasses has kept equal pace with other improvements of this wonderful age, and Dr. Yost wishes to say to the people that his Brazilian Pebble Lenses are constructed on strictly scientific principles, and any person, no matter what the cause of their defective vision may be, who will come to the office of Dr. Yost, have their eyes tested in a scientific manner and fitted with a pair of his Brazilian Pebble Lenses, made to his order and exclusively for his use, will go away happy and say truly, great are the devices of man.

Dr. Yost comes highly recommended by numerous eminent physicians throughout the State with flattering certificates, also statements without number from leading business men from all parts of the country. Space will not allow us to publish but a small, VERY SMALL part of them.

Please read carefully and then come and see for yourself. "Seeing is believing."

IOLA, KANSAS, May 25, 1884.

This is to certify that I have been using glasses purchased of Dr. H. H. Yost, and so far have given good satisfaction. I believe the doctor understands his business, and would cheerfully recommend him to the public. All of which is respectfully submitted.

DR. C. GILLIHAN.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 16, 1884.

Dr. H. H. Yost understands the principles of optics, and of fitting glasses to eyes requiring spherical or cylindrical lenses, thoroughly.

R. E. FRYER, M. D.

IOLA, KANSAS, May 19, 1881.

To whom it may concern:

Having used glasses for some thirty years, I can certify that the Brazilian pebble lenses are the best I ever used—such as Dr. H. H. Yost has on sale—and, furthermore, I can recommend him as one of the best opticians I know of, which can be certified to by quite a number of our citizens in Iola.

R. W. ACERS,
Proprietor Iola Mineral Well, Iola, Kansas.

IOLA, KANSAS, May 19, 1884.

This certifies that about one year ago I purchased two pairs of spectacles—one pair for my wife and one pair for myself—which have given entire satisfaction, from Dr. H. H. Yost, and I cheerfully recommend him to the public as an optician of the first-class.

C. H. BOULSON, M. D.

IOLA, KANSAS, May 19, 1884.

My wife purchased glasses of Dr. H. H. Yost, in Girard, Kansas, about eighteen months ago, which have proven entirely satisfactory, and I cheerfully recommend the Doctor as an optician.

WILLIS S. WEER,
Pastor Baptist Church.

IOLA, KANSAS, May 19, 1884.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I state that some time ago I had my vision corrected by the skillful hands of Dr. H. H. Yost, with a pair of his Brazilian pebble lenses, and now I consider that it is a duty I owe the public to say that they are all I could desire; and I would not take ten times what they cost and part with my spectacles.

J. K. BOYD,
Ex-Judge.

EUREKA, KANSAS.

I have known D. H. H. Yost, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, for the past thirty years, or since boyhood, and can cheerfully recommend him to the public or the people of Kansas as a skillful optician; and if there is a doctor in Kansas that can correct the vision, Dr. Yost can do it, to my own personal knowledge.

E. J. ADDISON.

IOLA, KANSAS, May 19, 1884.

Having experienced a good deal of difficulty in obtaining the proper lenses for my eyes, I finally purchased a pair of Dr. H. H. Yost, and they give entire satisfaction. I can cheerfully recommend him as an optician to any requiring aid. Respectfully,

DAVID WORST.

Oh, Yes! Oh, Yes!

HERE WE COME AGAIN!

Another man arises to testify what Dr. Yost has done for him. So give ear all ye men of understanding: a voice in your midst speaketh.

WICHITA, KANSAS, June 12th, 1884.

With pleasure I state to the public that some time ago, after being dreadfully bothered to get spectacles that I could use without fatiguing my eyes, I applied to Dr. Yost, and was fitted with a pair of his improved lenses. And, oh, what comfort I take in using them! No tiring of eyes; can read or write as long as I please; eyes perfectly cool and comfortable. I feel now that I can continue in my business, which is very hard on the eyesight (writing a good deal), and in old age have eyes worth many times what they would have been had I continued the empirical haphazard plan of buying any kind of glasses kept by the storekeepers. Should I ever need to buy glasses again, most assuredly I would buy of none other than a practical optician, such as I consider Dr. Yost to be in the full meaning of the term.

Yours respectfully,

A. T. OWEN.

MURDER!

B. L. BURRIS SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED

Last Night in His Office on Main Street,

A MAN AND WOMAN ARRESTED SHORTLY AFTERWARD

Supposed to be Implicated in the Shooting.

Last night at about 10:30 o'clock the people living in the vicinity of Bloomer Bros.' store, on Main street, were rudely startled from their slumbers by the sharp report of a pistol, and horrified at the accompanying cry of murder! In a few moments all those who were yet awake hastened in the direction of the shot, which was found to have issued from a small house, occupied as an office and bed room by B. L. Burris, and adjoining the restaurant of P. W. Haines, on Main street. The EAGLE representative was soon upon the scene and found much trouble in elbowing his way through the excited crowd which had collected, to the place of the tragedy, where he found Mr. Burris lying upon his back on the floor in a pool of his own blood, life extinct. The facts of the tragedy, so near as they could be gathered last night, are these:

Mr. B. L. Burris has been a contractor on the Wichita & Western road for something over a year, having his headquarters in this city. He occupied a small house on Main street, two doors north of Bloomer Brothers' store. The first room he used as an office, the second as a bed-room, the third as a storage room and the shed to the extreme rear was unoccupied. Last night he had been seated at his desk in the front room engaged in writing letters, as was evidenced by a number lying around on the table, part of them enclosed in envelopes and sealed. Owing to the heat of the evening all of the doors of the house were thrown wide open. About 10:30 o'clock Mr. Burris went into the restaurant next door, which is owned by Peter W. Haines, bought a cigar of Mrs. Haines, and dropped some casual remark about the heat, and him (Burris) feeling very tired. He lighted his cigar and went out, and in a minute afterward the sharp report of a pistol was heard coming from the direction of the rear of his house. Mr. Haines caught up a lamp and hastened in through the front door to see what was the matter. At the door he was met by A. H. Bandy and J. D. Beennings, who happened to be only a few rods from the house when they were startled by the pistol shot, and turned to investigate its source. The three men entered the house together. They passed through the first and second rooms but in the third, half sitting and half lying against an old trunk back of the door, they found Mr. Burris gasping for breath, and before they had time to utter a word he breathed his last and his head fell over limp and lifeless. Upon taking him into the middle room and making examination it was found that the leaden messenger of death had entered his right cheek just below the eye, had taken an upward course, crashed through his brain and out at the upper back part of his head and buried itself in the wall back of where he stood before falling. His face was all singed and covered with powder, showing that the deadly weapon had been discharged very close to his face. A search of the premises was at once made, but revealed nothing. It is supposed, and not without good grounds, that whoever the murderer was he was hid in the rear shed (his object either robbery or murder) and when Mr. Burris returned from buying his cigar and was about to seat himself to again resume his writing, he was attracted to the rear part of the house by some noise made by his slayer, and was thus brought into close contact with him.

Where he stood when shot is in straight range with the rear door to both the back room and shed, and the party that did the shooting evidently beat a hasty retreat by the back way, as no person was seen about the premises by those first upon the scene.

In a few moments hundreds had collected about the house, but no one was able to throw any light upon the affair. In the absence from the city of Coroner Nugent, 'Squire Hobbs was summoned as was also Sheriff Fisher, but owing to the lateness of the hour an inquest was postponed until this morning, when a jury will be summoned and an investigation commenced, the remains having been placed in the hands of an undertaker for embalment.

Mr. Burris was a widower, about forty-five years of age, and has a married daughter living in New Mexico. A telegram was dispatched to her last night as well as to other friends, some of whom will probably be here as soon as possible.

Mr. Burris was a man well and generally liked, and as yet no satisfactory theory as to the object of the murder has been advanced unless it be that some one had been watching an opportunity to rob him, and while he was in the restaurant made the attempt. Being foiled by his immediate return, and probably caught in the act, they fired the fatal shot in order to secure their escape. The coroner's inquest to-day will probably throw some light upon the affair, and we hope will lead to a speedy capture and punishment of the dastard who thus suddenly and without warning robbed a man of his life.

LATER:—2:30 a. m.—Since the above was put in type two arrests have been made and the prisoners lodged in jail to await the developments of the case. Richard Bradly, while walking up street with a woman of the town by the name of "Cyclone," was taken in charge by Marshal Cairns. It seems that for some time had blood had existed between Bradley and Burris, growing out of some trouble over a woman. Bradley, it is charged, has repeatedly threatened the life of Burris, and yesterday afternoon he borrowed a revolver, stating at the time that he intended to kill Burris with it. After the shooting Bradley's actions ware such as to arouse suspicion, and he was closely shadowed, and his every action noted by the officers. His arrest occurred at about 12 o'clock. Sometime later "Cyclone," who was walking with him when arrested, served a like fate and is now behind the grates. For some months she has been running a bawdy house in the east part of town. Suspicion seems to point very strongly to Bradley as the guilty man, but it is not our province to try the parties so we will merely say all these facts will probably be brought out at the coroner's inquest to-day.

GASOLINE'S WORK.

It Causes a Fire at Minneapolis, Kansas, in Which a Young Man is Terribly Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—Last evening about 4 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded and it was soon discovered that the Bates building was on fire. The flames were issuing from the basement under McConnell & Welch's hardware store. The basement is occupied by a tin shop. The fire originated by the filling of a gasoline stove with gasoline from the can while one was in the stove. Will Welch, who was doing the filling, was enveloped in flames. In taking the burning can from the shop into the street, the door casing was set on fire, but the large number of people that gathered almost immediately had the fire put out. Welch was burned badly on the left arm up to the elbow, on the right arm and neck and face. He performed a heroic deed, but he suffers terribly. He will recover without any perceptible scar. This is second time fire has broken out in this town and in the same block and from the use of gasoline.

BUTLER'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, June 17.—In response to the formal announcement of his nomination for the presidency by the Greenback national convention, Gen. Butler addressed a letter to the members of the committee under date of Lowell, June 12, and after expressing grateful acknowledgment for the honor conferred, he continues as follows:

The great questions you present are higher and grander than any mere political treasure. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the very existence of the republic and the establishment of a democratic government hung trembling upon the issue of the greatest civil war the world ever knew or may ever know, by wisdom born of imperious necessity a financial system, springing from patriotic impulse to save the nation's life and rescue the hope of free institutions for all men from going down forever in darkness and death, was devised by great and good men. That day, to whose care Republican government to be administered for the people and by the people had been confided, that system of finance for free people in its infancy said the life of a nation perishing without it, and broke the chains which enslaved four millions of men, it gave the country, while was war was raging, a prosperity never known before; it enabled the people to assess upon themselves and pay taxes to an extent before unknown to any country; it made it possible for the government to repay three-fold all it received in loans from any creditor or gave to him security more profitable and stable than ever issued by any power in the world. This was done by legal tender currency. While questions as to its stability were variously raised, and many wise men still doubt whether legal tender currency, not resting on the intrinsic value of the material in which it is coined, was within the competency of the legislative branch of the government. That question has been decided affirmatively by the highest tribunal under the constitution. One purpose of your organization was to sustain this money as the currency of the people. This system being thus established its friends may as well let us go on with equally important unsettled measures for public welfare; we may turn from this as the country has turned from the settled question of war and slavery. But alas, a party convention by a rehash of exploded resolutions, formulated into the platform, threatens to revive controversies which will unsettle the business of the people with apparently but the single object to extend a system of purely paper currency issued by corporations established by the government. Indeed but for private gain to corporations, which currency itself is to be valuable only because it is made redeemable in the very greenback which this agitation seeks to repudiate and destroy. Such a currency Andrew Jackson, sustained by the democracy of more than a generation ago, had crushed out as one of the grevious errors of the administration which had crept into the government for the aggrandizement of a few to the destruction of the people. As a Democrat, taught in a Jackson school in my early years, with my judgment matured by subsequent observation, I am constrained in view of this attempt to undo what Jackson had so well done, to say to you, gentlemen, there seems a necessity for a further continuance of your organization in the renewed exigency and in this I am with you, and if there were but two of us, we ought to stand together against this great wrong. I thank you for your suggestion that in other matters toward which your organization turns the interest of labor, the preservation of the lands of the people for the people, the control of the agencies created by the government to be used for the good of the people, to regulate and control a system of inter-state commerce which shall control and cheapen transportation of persons, freight and intelligence, and to protect all in their just rights and confine all to their true duties to the end that there may be in this country equality of rights, equality of burdens, equality of privileges and equality of power of all persons under the laws has been the rule of my life.

Respectfully your friend and servant

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—The supreme court announced a decision today in the Scott tax law case. In that of King & Copelear judgment was affirmed; in that of Bateman & Whiteleck judgment was reversed. This declares the second section of the law pertaining to a first lien on the premises unconstitutional and leaves the rest of the law valid and operative as heretofore. The question of the constitutionality of the whole law is held not to be raised in these cases and the court stops with the record. The liquor dealers will therefore be required to pay the June collection of tax under the law, leaving the matter open for a further test before the semi-annual payment in December.

FT. SCOTT'S GAS MINE.

FT. SCOTT, Kan., June 17.—A drenching rain of several hours duration fell here to-day. This will insure a good yield of wheat and oats in this section. The prospects for a corn crop are good, but a little backward.

The Ft. Scott prospecting company was organized here to-night with C. W. Goodlander as president and E. F. Ware secretary. The capital stock has all been taken and Messrs. Richey, Smith & Co. will at once commence the sinking of a well, and the company proposes to go at least 1,000 feet, or find something worth stopping for before that depth. The object is to find a deposit of natural gas which, it is believed, underlies the city, but a sharp lookout will be kept for coal veins, oil, etc.

CLYMER SUICIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 17.—It is now made known that Heister Clymer took a dose of morphine the evening before his death, influenced by financial reverses while in the iron business. He died in terrible agony. Strong efforts have been made to keep the matter quiet, but the coroner was notified this afternoon and the body will yet be raised and an inquest held. His wife is lying low from the shock and it is a question whether she will recover.

BUNKER HILL DAY.

BOSTON, June 17.—Bunker Hill Day was celebrated heartily, especially in the Charleston district. Business was suspended.

Cleveland Leader, (Rep.): There is nothing in the past life or public utterances of James G. Blaine to show that he is not in complete harmony with his party on the subject of civil-service reform.

POLITICAL POINTS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

John Kelly Threatens to Bolt the Ticket.

BLAINE AND LOGAN AT SENATOR HALE'S HOME.

Hanback Prophesies that Conkling will Stump for Blaine.

SARATOGA CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Four hundred and fifty members of the county Democracy started for Saratoga this morning; also 500 Tammany hall delegates. John Kelly said he expected a quiet, peaceable time; Tammany Hall always supported the nominee of the national convention and always would. One hundred Irving Hall delegates also left on the same train.

The Tammany delegates and county Democrats have arrived.

Purcell, of Rochester, will contest against Raines, the Cleveland delegate.

The county Democrats met this evening and decided to claim from the state committee a full representation from New York county.

John Kelly declared positively to an Associated Press reporter to-night that if the convention upholds the apportionment of delegates from New York, the Tammany hall Democrats will not enter the convention, but will take the first train for home.

The Democratic state committee met in the United States hotel tonight, with Daniel Manning in the chair. A resolution of the Tammany hall committee on organization was read, claiming representation in the convention equal to that of any other Democratic organization from New York. In the course of a long debate William C. Whitney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the last state convetion in apportioning representation for New York be adopted in making up the preliminary roll. This resolution was finally carried. The representation was: County Democracy, 38; Tammany, 24, and Irving hall, 10. One of John Kelly's most trusted friends avers that Kelly has declared his intention to have Tammany bolt the convention, owing to the action of the state committee to-night. In the apportioning of representatives for the three Democratic bodies from New York City, Sanderson, editor of Kelly's New York paper, declares the rumor untrue.

HALE'S RECEPTION TO BLAINE.

ELLSWORTH, Maine, June 17.—To-night a crowd of people gathered at Hancock hall, filling it to overflowing. The reception committee accompanied by a band of music preceded Blaine, Logan and Hale from the residence of the latter to the hall, where a grand reception was held, hundreds shaking hands with the illustrious visitors. At 9 o'clock the populace went to the residence of Senator Hale, where Blaine and Logan were received with cheers. Hale, after brief remarks, presented J. G. Blaine, who said he had many causes for great gratitude to the people of Maine for the many years of their friendship, support and confidence, but he never was so profoundly touched as he had been by the manner in which he had recently been received by all classes, and he might say all parties in the state of Maine, for he had to recognize besides the friendship of his own political associates the courtesy and kindness manifested by those who had in the past been opposed to him politically. Whatever may be the issue of the pending campaign, of which it would indeed be unbecoming in him to speak, he could say that by the people of Maine he has on this supreme crisis in his public career been already sustained in a manner that gives him the most intense satisfaction. Continuing, he said: As a final response to my thanks for your most generous attention, I will present to you the gallant hero from Illinois. [Loud cheers.]

Gen. Logan said: "Ladies and gentlemen: I am very much gratified indeed to meet so many of the citizens of this beautiful city to-night. I have also been very much pleased in passing through your proud state to find the kindly feeling that exists in reference to your fellow citizen and neighbor Mr. Blaine. [Applause and cheers] Of the convention recently held in Chicago, no one doubts that it gave expression to the voice of the people in announcing in unmistakable terms that the citizen of your state is their choice for the highest office in their gift. (Applause.) My fellow citizens, the people of this country want a man that will not only support and sustain their constitution, but will faithfully and conscientiously execute the laws in all parts of the land. (Applause and cheers.) Believing that the American people want a man of the character I have described, I may now say that such a man has been found in the person of James G. Blaine. (Loud cheers.) Fellow citizens, when the Ides of November shall come the people of this great republic will give notice to the world that they have made him president of the United States. [Great applause]. I do not hesitate to say that I feel honored in being associated with this, your honored citizen, on a ticket for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people. [Great applause].

THE BOSTON KICKERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Independent Republican committee, appointed at Boston to confer with the New York Independents, arrived this morning. They will hold a private meeting this afternoon to arrange preliminaries for a general conference this evening.

A conference of Independent Republicans was held to-night at the residence of J. W. Harper, on Madison avenue. The Boston delegation left town immediately after the adjournment of the conference. George William Curtis presided. Carl Schurz presented a series of resolutions, all of which, with the exception of one, are taken bodily from those adopted by the conference in Boston. To a New York Tribune reporter Schurz said there were quantities of Republicans and Independents throughout the state who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to express their anti-Blaine sentiments by joining any movement that promises concerted action.

Moonfield Storey, of Boston, said: "We are united to rebuke corrupt men and corrupt methods in politics. When not vital to the question at issue we propose to vote generally for the republicans. We are willing to join the Democrats in putting such a man as Cleveland (Applause.) or Bayard (Applause.) in the presidential chair. Our first duty is to induce the Democrats to put up a good man; and second, to help them elect him."

Stewart Wood, of Philadelphia, knew of not a single Independent there who had declared for Blaine.

Geo. P. Sawyer, of Buffalo, said a committee of the strongest men in that city was ready to come out for the movement.

Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, said he spoke for a constituency which was sure to give 50,000 majority for any Democratic candidate, and that this was not a party movement.

RICE COUNTY FOR MARTIN.

LYONS, June 17.—The Republican convention of Rice county met to-day and elected as delegates to the state convention J. G. Eckles, J. H. Smith, Clark Conkling and A. G. Wolfe. They are all strong for Jno. A. Martin for governor.

In the senatorial convention of the Thirty-sixth district eleven delegates were elected for Jno. W. White of Rice county.

The resolutions, which were adopted with rousing cheers, approve the wisdom of the national convention in nominating Blaine and Logan, oppose the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment; recommend John A. Martin for governor and instruct the delegates to use all honorable means to secure his nomination. Also instruct the delegates for S. Millard, of Rice county, for secretary of state, and present the name of J. W. White, of Rice county, for state senator from the Thirty-sixth senatorial district, and instruct the delegates to use all proper means to secure his nomination.

After a rousing speech from Hon. J. W. White, the convention adjourned.

Wheat harvest will begin here next week and the prospects are good for an average of forty bushels to the acre throughout the county.

Ground was broken to-day for a $15,000 hotel, three stories high.

HANBACK'S PROPHECY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Representative Hanback, of Kansas, in conversation to-day, said that before the campaign was closed ex-Senator Conkling would be found on the stump for Blaine, and that after the election Collector Robertson and other officials in New York would be removed and Arthur men placed in their stead, who would hold under Blaine's administration if he is elected; that the New York legislature would return Senator Conkling to the senate, and that the breach in the Republican party will be finally healed.

GREAT INDIGNATION AT LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 16.—The greatest of indignation exists here among politicians generally at the course of ex-Governor J. P. St. John for his course in bolting the national Republican ticket. Charges that his move is but a bid for the indorsement of the Pittsburg prohibition convention as its nominee are rife. Strong as he yet is, politically, with the prohibitionists in this state, it is very evident that in this he will not be followed.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The Picayune's Baton-Rouge special says: The Democratic state committee assembled to-day, Henry W. Ogden presiding. He pledged the state for any nomination or any platform that may be uttered by the Chicago convention and after appointing committees a recess was taken.

THE BLAINE TRAIN.

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 17.—On the arrival of the special train with Blaine, Logan and Hale on board the citizens turned out en masse. A delegation of Colby students were present with the citizens. The surrounding towns were largely represented and much enthusiasm was shown.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—The Democratic convention for the Thirteenth congressional district met in this city to-day. Hon. Wm. Springer was renominated for congress by acclamation. This is Springer's sixth nomination.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 17.—The state convention of the Prohibitory party will meet here to-morrow, and probably nominate a complete state ticket and elect delegates to the national convention.

MAINE DEMOCRATS.

BANGOR, June 17.—The Democratic state convention met this morning with A. Levensder as temporary chairman. In the opening address the names of Tilden and Cleveland were enthusiastically received.

VERY LOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 17.—Bishop Simpson is very low this morning and is growing weaker.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 17.—The Francaise says that France will not consent to a reduction of the interest on the Egyption debt. The Debats says: "No political concessions by England will induce France to renounce the right to insure respect for the contract which was concluded with a moral guarantee of the powers."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Gazette, a Bismarck organ, says the attempt to make Dutch succession a European question will fail, as the constitution of the Netherlands defines the succession and excludes foreign interference.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 17.—The Bennett-Mackay Cable company has opened an office in the royal exchange. The Faraday will sail next week to lay the shore end of the first cable. It is expected this cable will be in operation by the end of July.

ASSASSINATED.

GREENSBURG, Ky., June 17.—C. C. Morris, a prominent citizen, was assassinated yesterday. He left his home in the country on horseback on his way to town. Shortly afterward firing was heard, and a neighbor found the body lying in the road pierced by six bullets. His pockets were turned wrong side out, but it is not supposed that robbery was the cause of the deed, which is shrouded in mystery.

DEATH OF GEN. McCANDLESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 17.—Gen. Wm. McCandless died this morning. He has been in poor health for years and was troubled from a wound received during the war. General McCandless was born in 1834. After the war he was nominated by the Democratic party for secretary of internal affairs and elected after a spirited contest.

LYNCHING IN OHIO.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., June 17.—Jas. Clifford, who was confined in jail for the murder of Richard Hickey, was taken out last night and lynched by a body of men who succeeded in drugging the jailor and securing the key to the jail.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., June 17.—The Fourth of July will be celebrated with military and civil display, immense fireworks and a grand military ball in the evening.

The harvest of our best wheat crop will commence next week. All kinds of crops are in excellent condition.

NATIONAL NOTES.

INGALLS SCORES BROWN OF GEORGIA.

The English Investigation Commenced.

BUTLER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Other Items of Interest From Various Sources.

INGALLS AND BROWN.

Joe Brown, of Georgia, Interpolates and Ingalls Immolates.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Ingalls rose to a question of privilege. He read from the debate of last Friday on the bill relating to the claim of the state of Georgia for money spent for the common defense in 1777. He objected to certain words, which, he said, had been inserted in the handwriting of Brown in the official representatives' manuscript of the debate, and which, Ingalls claimed, had not been spoken of in the senate. He said he was always willing to submit to the fortunes of debate, whether of victory or of defeat, but wasn't secure against the Parthian arrows of flying foes, who see fit to discharge them from some ambush in a printing house.

The words objected to were, "His monopoly of which I have no right to infringe," referring to what Brown had called "one of Ingall's characteristic speeches," and the words "he will not state," referring to one of the legal points arising in the discussion.

This mode of warfare, Mr. Ingalls' continued, was eminently safe to the one who waged it; it was not so satisfactory to the victim. Mr. Ingalls inquired whether the senator from Georgia (Brown) was satisied that he used the language quoted. Mr. Brown replied that it was his recollection that he used it. Ingalls asked him whether he didn't after the debate was over, and the report prepared for the printer, deliberately interpolate it in the report of the proceedings, thereby falsifying the records of the senate? [Sensation.]

The chair said the senator was out of order. If he had any accusations to make he should make them in a different way.

Beck—[Sotto voce]—I wouldn't answer that.

Ingalls—Language that was not uttered in debate and susceptible of offensive interpretation.

Brown—I decline to make a reply to that.

Ingalls—I supposed he would.

The Chair—The senator from Kansas is out of order.

Brown addressed the chair.

Ingalls—I have the floor I believe.

The chair agreed that Ingalls had the floor, but in the opinion of the chair the senator's remark imputed improper conduct to another senator. If there be no objections, the chair added, the senator will proceed in order.

Ingalls said the mode of attack referred to required about the same amount of courage that was exhibited by a thug, who waited until his enemy was asleep and then stabbed him. He moved that the language to which he had called attention be expunged from the official record of the debate.

Gorman objected to the present consideration of the matter, and it went over until to-morrow.

Brown said that he had intended to say something in reply, but as the matter was to go over, he supposed he would be heard to-morrow. He did not wish it to go unchallenged. He didn't intend that any inference of his acquiescence should be drawn from the fact that the matter was going over.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In the senate to-day, on motion of Sherman—Ingall's motion to expunge the words complained of was laid on the table.

THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The special committee appointed to investigate the charges against Hon. Wm. H. English of lobbying on the house floor in the interest of his son in the contested election case of English vs. Peelle began the examination of witnesses to-day.

Representative Weller, of Iowa, was called.

After you had voted to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table the day that English was seated, did Representative Pusey, of Iowa, request you to go to the Democratic side of the house? asked Representative Millard.

Weller said Pusey came to him, inquired about his health and he told him he was first rate, and was going to the depot to meet his wife, and daughter. Pusey asked him to stay and vote on the English-Peele case.

Millard—You evade the question. Did Pusey ask you to go to the other side of the house?

I don't remember.

Did you go with him?

I don't remember

Had you seen English (the father) previous to the balloting?

I was introduced to him on the floor of the house by some one. I asked if he was related to the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency four years ago, and he said he was the identical man. English never made an offer or any suggestion that I should receive money.

There is no charge of that kind against you.

Next day, after the vote was taken, when I had made a personal explanation on the floor of the house, Wilson, of Iowa, said he was sorry I had made the explanation. He said Bayne, when he referred the day before in his speech to some one having left the hall, did not mean me.

W. H. English will be examined tomorrow.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Teller has modified the government experts' report on the Union Pacific company, and the officials of the road now declare themselves better satisfied. The point of difference is understood to be that the experts failed to place among the assets certain amounts due the company. The counsel for the railroad, it is said, convinced the secretary that these sums are clearly assets, hence the modification. The report as modified will be considerably more favorable to the road than the original draft.

KANSAS SETTLERS TO BE REIMBURSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The house committee on public lands directed a favorable report on the bill appropriating $250,000 to reimburse persons who settled upon or purchased lands within the grant to the Northern Kansas railroad company, and to whom patents for such lands were granted, but against whose right to the land decisions were rendered by the United States court on account of the priority of the land grant to the railroad company. The bill provides that the reimbursement shall be at the rate of $3.50 per acre.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WICHITA MARKETS.

Live Stock.

Shipping steers	$3 00@4 00
Butchers' steers	3 25@3 60
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	2 50@3 50

Produce.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Potatoes, per bu	1 00	1 25
Potatoes, new, per peck		50
Eggs	12½	15
Butter	10@12	12@15
Cheese	17	20
Chickens, per lb	6	8
Chickens, per dozen	2.50	each, 30
S. C. Hams	3¾	16¾
S. C. Bk. Bacon	12	15
Bacon sides	10¾	12½
D. S. Sides	9¾	12
Shoulders	8	10
Lard	9¾	12½
Corn meal	1 00	1 20
Flour, high patent		3 50
Flour, patent		2 65@2 90
Flour, XXXX		2 30@2 75
Flour XXX		2 00
Chop feed		80@1 00
Bran		60
Shorts		90

Grain.

Milling wheat	55@60
Shipping wheat	50@53
Corn	35@
Oats	27@
Corn, pure white	40@

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1884.

MONEY—Easy at 1@2 ⅌ cent; closing offers at 2@1 ⅌ cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady. Bankers' bills, $4.85; demand, $4.87¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Firm.

U. S. 3-per-cents	100½@
U. S. 4½-per-cents	111½@
U. S. 4-per-cents	120½@

STATE SECURITIES—Active.

RAILWAY BONDS—Irregular, but in the main lower.

Missouri Pacific 6's bonds	105
Hannibal & St. Joseph bonds	108
Central Pacific stocks	41
Chicago & Alton	136
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	113
Denver & Rio Grande	9½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	38¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred (asked)	88½
Missouri Pacific	89
Northern Pacific	19½
Northwestern	95¾
New York Central	103¾
Rock Island	109¾
Union Pacific	50½
Wabash	5¾
Western Union	61

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, June 17, 1884.

The *Live-Stock Indicator* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 816; market fair for offerings of good quality. Native steers averaging 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $5.00@5.40; averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs., $4.90@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.25@4.90; cows, fair to good, $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,737; market weak and 10c lower; lots averaging 175 to 213 lbs. sold at $4.65@5.10; bulk at $4.80@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 633; market nominally unchanged.

St. Louis Grain and Produce.

ST. LOUIS, June 17, 1884.

FLOUR—Market unchanged.

WHEAT—Market fairly active and higher, but closed below top prices. No. 2 red, $1.00@1.06 cash; $1.04 bid for June; 93⅝@91⅝c, closing at 94@94⅛c, July; 91⅝@92⅛c, closing at 91⅝c bid, August; 92⅛c September; 93⅞c October. No. 3 red, 86c bid.

CORN—Market dull and easy; 51⅞@52⅛c cash; 52c bid June; 52⅛@52c July; 44½c year.

OATS—Market very slow; 31⅞@32c cash; 31c bid June; 30½c bid July.

RYE—Market firmer; 58@60c bid.

BARLEY—No market.

LEAD—Market dull at 3.40.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Market lower at 11½c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal lower.

HAY—Higher; timothy, 12.00@19.00.

BRAN—Steady; 62c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.00.

WHISKEY—Steady at $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Market very slow; only a small jobbing trade.

PORK—Job lots at $16.75.

BEEF MEATS—Long clear, $8.50; short ribs, $8.65; short clear, $8.50.

BACON—Long clear, $9.20@9.40; short ribs, $9.37½@9.50; short clear, $9.62½@9.75.

LARD—Held at $8.10 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 46,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 57,000 bushels; oats, 4,000; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

WHEAT—Market higher; $1.00 June; 94⅛c July; 92c August.

CORN—Market dull and firm; 52⅛c June; 52⅛c bid July; 52⅞c bid August.

OATS—Nominal.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 17, 1884.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 500; corn-fed scarce and firm; grass-fed slow and weak; quotes, $5.30@5.75; good to choice shipping, $5.00@5.50; common to medium, $3.25@5.00; grass-fed natives, $4.50@5.50; grass-fed Texans, $3.25@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 350; shipments, 250; good steady; poor dull and neglected; common to medium, $2.25@3.25; choice to extra, $3.50@4.50; Texans, $2.00@4.00.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1884.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—In fair demand but unsettled; averaged higher, but under report of slight decrease in visible supply receded ⅛c, closing ⅛@⅜c over yesterday. June, 86⅛@87⅛c, closing at 87⅛c; closy, 87⅛@88⅛c, closing at 88⅛c; August, 89⅛@90⅛c, closing at 90c; September, 88⅛@89c. No. 2 spring, 87@87⅛c.

CORN—Market quiet and a shade better, closing about ⅛c over yesterday. Cash, 54⅛@55c, closing at 55⅛c; June, 54⅛@55c, closing at 55c; July, 55⅛@56c, closing at 56; August, 56⅛@57c, closing at 56⅞@57c; September, 56⅞@57⅛c, closing at 57⅛c.

OATS—Market quiet and steady. Cash, 32⅛c; June, 32⅛@32⅜c, closing at 32⅛c; July, 32⅛@32⅜c, closing at 32⅛@32⅛c; August, 28⅛@28⅜c, closing at 28⅛c; September, 27⅛c.

RYE—Firmer at 65c.

BARLEY—Dull at 62@66c.

FLAXSEED—Lower at $1.03.

PORK—Market dull, almost nominal. July, $16.60@