Wichita Eagle.

VOLUME 1. WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1884. NUMBER 55

THE VALLEY CITIES.

Notes From the Growing Towns of the Great Southwest.

CLEARWATER.

The recent fine rains have very much encouraged the farmers in regard to the future of the corn crop. The outlook was was never better.

Our young friend Fred Jacobs, of the firm of the Jacobs Bros., who are so popular here, started this morning for Kansas City to join the "Williams' Little Dutchess Combination," as one of the orchestra. They expect to spend the winter on the Pacific coast.

The farmers should feel thankful that they have Uncle Joe Hammers to buy their hogs, as they can always depend upon getting the honest market price whether they have opposition or not. So wait for him, he ships several car loads per week.

Our five lumber yards have been having quite a pic nic. The Patterson Company sold out to Mr. Eddy, of Wichita.

The McQuillan yard sold to the Badger Co., and the Thompson & Walkup Lumber Co. sold to the Chicago and Badger Co's. So now our lumber interests are held by these very wealthy companies, who claim that they will furnish lumber at Wichita prices. If they do the citizens will be satisfied—we shall see.

Our new, elegant hotel will be completed in less than two months, when strangers will have a comfortable place to stop.

We have no boom, yet people are building dwellings all the time and lots are being sold for residences every day.

Our grain buyers are paying 28 cents for corn, and considerable is coming in and being shipped east.

Mr. Tilinghast, our young banker, is getting his fine safe into position to-day, and will be ready soon for business. Success to the enterprise.

Your old and respectable firm—Magill & Bliss—are nearly ready to open their new and commodious store, which is 50 feet front and 80 feet in length. This room, with their ample and complete stock of goods, would do justice and compare favorably with the best in Wichita.

The tariff plank is already proving insufficient for the great weight of Cleveland. We don't know where Butler and Kelly will go, but we would advise them to make a flank movement, whirl into line with an obligue step, and form a hollow square on a platform large enough and grand enough and strong enough for this great nation and its 52,000,000 of people, and which will be commanded by Blaine and Logan for the next four years. Our tariff plank has been used for forty years all through our country's greatest prosperity, and was constructed by such architets as Clay and Webster and many others of our nation's greatest and best men. Let us use and review it as our country's greatest blessing ana boon. ALPHA.

AROUND THE LAKES.

DULUTH, MINN., July 17, 1884.

DEAR EAGLE.—We arrived here last Monday morning coming from Chicago by the steamer City of Duluth. While in Chicago we met Healy, Smith and White, and others from Wichita hard at work making a ticket with which the Democracy could win. As usual as they reported 100 degrees in the shade at Wichita, we were more willing than ever to turn our faces toward the north. We have found the north pole and can hardly realize that it is midsummer—fingers and toes are cold as I write, overcoats, winter wraps and red noses are all the go while summer clothes are below par. Mercury indicates fifty-six degrees this morning.

Nixon Elliott and wife; hurrah for Nixon! its never too late to do good, joined us at Chicago, made the trip with us and are stopping here for a while.

Our first stop after leaving Chicago was at a place where Ford said, as he looked out of his stateroom window, they are loading lots of boxes of beer. I told him to call the place Milwaukee, the city of beer and cream-colored brick. Our boat stopped here several hours and we had a fine opportunity to run about the city and visit points of interest. The next day we reached the Strait s of Mackinaw, visited the fort which is beautifully situated on a commanding portion on the bluff overlooking the water in every direction. Here we saw block houses with their sides pierced for musketry, built in 1780. They are square, built of hewn logs placed upon a heavy stone foundation and they are in a good state of preservation. The old mission house is two hundred years old. The hotel known as the Astor house was formerly a warehouse used by Astor when engaged in the fur trade in this section of the country. The troops stationed here have until within a very short time, been on duty in New Mexico, and find the change a pleasant one, at least for the summer.

We also visited the mines of old Fort Holmes on the island. We had a jolly lot of passengers on board, all kinds, ages and sizes. All bent on having the best possible time and seeing the sights. We had fine weather most of the time and the cool, bracing air from the water was most enjoyable. On leaving Milwaukee in the afternoon we had a good breeze and swell enough to give the boat a fair rocking. Not enough to make one sea sick, of course not. However the passengers one after another appeared to become more quiet and thoughtful for some reason and would steal away and disappear. Why is it, Marsh, that when a fellow feels a little pale that he cannot be permitted to go quietly to his state room from the deck without everybody laughing at him and bidding him good bye? But it is not sea sickness. Oh no! just a little dizzy from the rocking of the boat and feels better if he can lie down awhile, but I noticed the orders for supper as they came in that night were many of them for one cracker. So it went—the thoughtful Miss who came on board with a good stock of lemons; the jolly school marm with an abundant supply of Rev. Hewitt's will power and the brave man that drank a pitcher of beer at Milwaukee as a preventative, were all tucked away in their little beds to be seen later on the voyage. No one died, however, all being on hand the next day as happy as ever. But I find here two copies of the EAGLE and various letters that need my attention, so good bye for the present. L.

WELL, WE RECKON.

Dr. Hugh Smith, the proprietor of the Boscobel breeding farm, possesses all the social qualities and the generosity of a genuine Kentucky gentleman of the old school, which he is. He wouldn't know how to do things by halves. When he brings in a sample of the product of his great farm it is a wholesale sample. If he should take a notion to treat a Republican editor to a dish of butter we would naturally expect to see him driving in a fancy bred short horn cow, and, likes as not, a bull thrown in; for he has lots of them and of the purest blood in America, but we digress. His farm has all kinds of of fruit growing as well as fine blood cattle, and yesterday he brought us a couple of his blackberries of which he has an acre and a half. The sample was a half bushel full of the ripest and most luscious berries that ever went anywhere, at least that ever found their way into this office. Thank you, Dr. Hugh Smith.

LOGAN'S LETTER.

AN ABLE REVIEW OF THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

The Protection of American Labor Demanded.

THE BENEFITS OF CLOSER INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

An Appeal for Equal Civil Rights for the Colored People of the South.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The following is Senator Logan's letter of acceptance of the nomination for the vice presidency:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, '84.

DEAR SIR—Having received from you on the 24th of June, the official notification of my nomination by the national Republican convention as the Republican candidate for vice-president of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities, and, if elected, shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. The honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party in a manner so flattering will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform. Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention, prohibits upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR.

The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of labor, to the end that active and intellegent labor as well as capital may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity," meet my hearty approval. If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communication to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several states and territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber land and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our governments, and especially to at economic systems and those of other tempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities and our aspirations. In all successful government it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both. The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own national life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old Democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under that system, can be remembered by every man now in middle life. Although in the great number of reforms instituted by the Republican party sufficient credit has not been awarded to that of protection, its benefits have nevertheless been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its antiquated Democratic opponents make unwilling confession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear. The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it.

The political and social systems of some of our trade-competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and, in the great expense of all the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health-producing food which, with wholesome mental and social recreation, can alone make existance happy and desirable. Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits, or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantial reduction in pay, there can be no compensating advantages to the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses, with the exception of articles not produced in the United States, and easy of being specially provided for—as coffee and tea—are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by a lowering in duties. Therefore while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European laborer our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably; he would be shorn of the proper opportunities of self-improvement, and his value as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of government, would be lessened and the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer; in turn the interests of capital and the well-being of orderly citizens in general would be menaced, while one evil would re-act upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of a good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all classes of people—the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, alike. Such a prosperity is a preventative of crime, a security of capital and the very best guarantee of general peace and happiness. The obvious policy of our government is to protect both capital and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people.

The national convention, in view of the dangers menacing the wool interest of the United states, deemed it wise to adopt a separate resolution on the subject of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended.

No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American laborers, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not in competition with our own—thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms. Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the Republican party.

The writer then proceeds to discuss the monetary system and declares that the convertibiliiy of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

Speaking upon inter-state commerce, foreign commerce and foreign relations, he says: There is in the matter of inter-state commerce much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transpotation, that commerce may be free from vexatious restrictions and unjust charges. As to our foreign commerce the enormots growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken, through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods, to open markets which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our friends, the people of the Brazilian empire. The republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feelings, based upon similarity of institutions and government, common aspirations, and mutual hopes. The "great republic" as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their people with affectionate admiration and as the model for them to build upon; and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations, which will bind us together by the ties of friendly and mutual advantages. Politically, we should be bound to the republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with wise and conservative public policy. Above all we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunderstandings between ourselves and any of the members of the American republican family. The best method to promote uninterrupted peace between one and all would lie in the meeting of a general conference or congress, whereby an agreement to submit all inter-national differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration might be reached. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion.

FOREIGN POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The United States in every sense, excepting that of mere naval power, is one of the first nations of the world. As such its citizenship should be valuable, entitling its possessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it necessary that our government shall construct enormous fleets of approved iron clads, and maintain a commensurate body of seamen, in order to place ourselves on a war footing with the military and naval powers of Europe, though it seems absurd that we have not the effective means to repel a wanton invasion of our coast and give protection to our coast towns and cities against any power. The great moral force of our country is so universally recognized as to render an appeal to arms by us quite improbable.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The central idea of a republican form of government is the rule of the whole people, as opposed to the other forms, which rest upon a privileged class. In many of the southern states the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white people. The remaining portion of the latter are Democrats. In face of this incontestrible truth these states invariably return Democratic majorities. In other states of the south the colored people, although not a majority, form a very considerable body of the population, and with the white Republicans are numerically in excess of the Democrats; yet precisely the same political result obtains—the Democratic party invariably carrying the election. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "blind" or as a stroke of finesse. Careful and impartial investigations have shown these results to follow the systemmatic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, conjoined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections. So confirmed has the result become that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact that the Democratic party of the south relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for its success in national elections. This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately and in a manner comporting with the proper dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people in a double sense. First, it is in violation—open, direct and flagrant, of the primary principle upon which our government is supposed to rest. Second, it is in direct violation of the rights and interests of all states wherein are particularly centered the wealth and industries of the nation, and which pay an overwhelming portion of the national taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within, and the enormously greater population of those other states of the Union, are subjected every four years to the danger of a wholly fraudulent numerical strength. Under this system minorities actually attempt to direct the course of national affairs, and, though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect the president, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people north and south to the hazard of illegal subversion. The colored people of the south have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors. They have had but few of the advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the national government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure the absolute freedom of national elections everywhere, to the end that our congress may cease to contain members representing fictitious majorities of their people, thus misdirecting the popular will concerning national legislation, and especially to the end that in presidential contests the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling, lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of statesmen for a number of years past, and the record will show that toward its solution many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained by the Republican party since its accession to power. In the partizan warfare made upon the latter with the view of weakening it in the public confidence, a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the civil service, the party making the indiscriminate charges seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the Democratic organization that the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils" became a cardinal article in the Democratic creed. With the determination to elevate our governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence and morality, the Republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfection under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon its superficial consideration. The thinking earnest men of the Republican party have made no mere wordy demonstration upon this subject, but they have endeavored to quietly perform that which their opponents are constantly promising without performing. Under Republican rule the result has been that, without engrafting any of the objectionable features of the European system upon our own, there has been a steady and even rapid elevation of the civil service in all of its departments.

There are other subjects of importance which I would gladly touch upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying that while there should be the most rigid economy of governmental administration, there should be no self-defeating parsimony, either in our domestic or foreign service. Official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished. Our obligations to the defenders of our country should never be forgotten, and the liberal system of pensions provided by the Republican party should not be imperiled by adverse legislation. The law establishing a labor bureau through which the interest of labor can be placed in an organized condition I regard as salutary measure. The eight hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other. We should increase our navy to a degree enabling us to amply protect our coast lines, our commerce and to give us a force in foreign waters which shall be a respectable and proper representative of a country like our own. The public lands belong to the people and should not be alienated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to possess them, and, finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon, as our experience in its administration may from time to time suggest.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

To the Hon. John B. Henderson, chairman of the committee.

WILL BE REMOVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The police of Warsaw seized 50,000 rubles and numerous proclamations printed in the Russian and Polish languages intended for circulation throughout the empire in the event of the designs against the czar on his recent visit to Warsaw having been successful. Five terrorists were arrested at Moscow in whose possession were found large sums of money and dynamite bombs. Documents found in the latter shows that since the coronation of the czar Moscow has been the seat of the executive committee of the Nihilists. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Warsaw. The governor general and chief of police will be removed. Newspapers say that Russia and Germany propose the adoption of the international convention providing measures for the suppression of dynamiters.

SHOT.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Wm. Spies, son of the editor of Arbitar-Zeitung, a young man 20 years old attempted, with the aid of companions, to rescue a man whom police officer Tamill had under arrest. They assaulted the officer and he finally drew a revolver and fired, wounding Spies. The latter died this afternoon.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—A pamphlet is in course of preparation at the statistical bureau of the state department and will be ready for issue about two months hence, which will contain information of great interest and value to American manufacturers of agricultural machinery. A large number of requests for information which the department received from this class of manufacturers led Assistant Secretary of State Davis to prepare a circular to the consular officers of the United States instructing them to obtain and forward such information "as would enable American manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, steam, horse and hand power, to enter into competition with the manufacturers of other nations for the share in world's trade to which the superiority their manufactures entitles them."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The composition of the sub-committee of the house military committee which was directed by the house to visit and investigate the management of various soldiers' homes during the recess has been announced by the chairman, Gen. Rosencrans, and is as follows: Slocum, Murray, Steele and Cutcheon. The sub-committee will meet in Dayton, August first, and after concluding its labors they will proceed to Milwaukee.

Aaron Bradshaw, California, George Ewing, Pennsylvania, and Harrison L. Bance, Illinois, have been appointed members of the board of pension appeals created by the last congress.

GONE UP.

BOSTON, July 21.—Tucker, Hammond & Co., jobbers of small wares, assigned to Wm. E. Brown, treasurer of the Boston Water Power company. Liabilities $100,000; assets nominally the same.

THE FIRST MESSAGE.

BOSTON, July 21.—A dispatch says: The first message over the Bennett-Mackay cable was received here last night, and was for J. Mackay, from his children, Willie and Clarie in Paris.

GREELEY PARTY.

ST. JOHNS, July 21.—Collier, of the Greely relief expedition, the Lock Garvy, left this afternoon for New York She takes mail of expedition of Greeley survivors. Greely's strength is steadily increasing. He cotiques to be feted and banqueted by leading citizens of St. Johns, Frederick Connell, Long, Brainard and, Bedereck are progressing amazingly. "Alert" will be dispatched forty-eight hours in advance of the "Thetis" and "Bear" so as the squadron may reach New York simultaneously.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

THE HOSTS OF TEMPERANCE GATHERING AT PITTSBURG.

A Big Strike in New York to Make Nine Hours a Days, Work.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF THE UNION WORKINGMEN OF LONDON.

Other Interesting Telegrams From all Parts of the Country.

STRIKE FOR NINE HOURS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—About two thousand bricklayers, three thousand laborers and two hundred hod hoisting engineers and framers struck work this morning because their employers refused to grant their demands that nine hours shall constitute a day's labor instead of ten. The employers who denied the request say that they can get other men to take the places of the strikers and whether they can or not it will be but a few days when the men will be willing to return under the old terms. The bosses who granted nine hours think the others foolish, as they will have to yield in the end. As fast as the men struck they reported to the headquarters of their respective unions. About thirty-five employers allowed the men to go to work on their own terms. Hugh Mahone, who has charge of the erection of the new exchange, says the building trade is very lively. "I do not think the boss builders can afford to have their men go on a strike for any length of time without suffering great loss. Nearly all the large buildings will grant the demand. The strikers claim they can stand out longer than the employers and will hold out six months. It is reported that on many of the jobs the men were not out ten minutes before they were told to go to work again. A large number of bosses held out until noon and then yielded, thus leaving not over 2,000 men on the strike.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, July 21—First race—Fon-du-Lac first, Musk second, North Anna third. Musk led in the start with Fon-du-Lac and North Anna next in the order named. Mush led along back to the three-quarter post where Fon-du-Lac drew up and taking the the lead won easy by eight lengths; four between the second and third. Time, 1:43 1-2

Second race—Compensation, first; Lucky B, second; McClosky, third; Chanticleer, Referee, Emma and Burgomaster as placed. The favorites, Referee and Lucky B, made play from the start. Burgomaster, Compensation and chanticleer leading at the bend. Burgomaster then took up the running to the 1-4 and along the back stretch, Compensation and Referee next. The favorite held the lead to the turn where he quit. Compensation and Lucky B then drew out from the field, Compensation winning by four lengths; a length between second and third. Time, 2:16 1-4.

THE LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, July 21, 2:30 p. m.—The procession of trade unions and others who will take part in the demonstration in favor of the franchise bill at Hyde park is now forming on the Thames embsnkment. There is an immense attendance.

3:30 p. m.—Approaches from the Strand to the embankment are thronged with thousands of people from all parts of the country and cover the embankment between Charing Cross and Westminster. Scarlet banners indicate to the various trades unions where they should assemble. The great crowd manifest the utmost good humor and the best of order prevails. No attempt will be made to interfere with the procession. Radical political pamphlets find a brisk sale among the throng. The prince and princess of Wales will witness the procession from White Hall.

4 P. M.—At noon the organized trade unions assembled at Sloon Square, Padington Green, Euston Square, Islington Green, Clarkenwell Green, Finsburg Circus, the Obelisk Block, Friars and Grovenor Gardens, and proceeded to the embankment. The political delegates wore colors. The streets and bridges across the Thames were packed. Traffic greatly impeded.

Tombstone carried in the procession inscribed "To the memory of the House of Lords, 1884." Dense masses of spectators along the route interfered with the progress of the procession. It took a full hour and a half to clear the embankment. The end of the procession had not left the parliament when the head had enteredthe park. The president of the board of trade and other ministers viewed the procession. They were loudly cheered, and some of the bands in the procession played a Dead March in Saul. When the procession had arrived at the park, speeches were made and resolutions previously prepared was submitted and adopted. There was a heavy rain toward the close of the meeting.

The Duke Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Harlington, secretary of war, and Sir William Vernon Harcout, home secretary, viewed the procession as it passed the war office and were cheered. People of prominent note were at various places throughout the route and watched the procession. Lord Randolph Churchill and other well known Tories were at the windows of Carlton club rooms and were vigorously hissed at by the passing throug. The Marquis of Salisbury's residence and Arlington street were guarded by the police. A slight commotion was created there before the arrival of the procession by a man crying, "Down with the peers." Order was quickly restored, however, and no disturbance occurrred while the procession was passing.

THEY WANT WORK.

MARSEILLES, July 21—A crowd of socialists assembled before the mayor's office yesterday and demanded work. They endeavored to force an entry into the building, but were prevented by the police. There were seven arrests.

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

LOODON, July 21.—Advices from Tamatave state that the France claim a protectorate over that portion of Madagascar lying north of the sixteenth parallel of south latitude. They also claim an indemnity of 300,000 francs, and indemnity to compensate foreigners for losses during the war. France also proposes that the queen be styled the "Queen of Hova" only.

CHOLERA.

MARSEILLES, July 21.—There were twenty-six deaths from cholera last night, and nine between 9 o'clock and noon to-day.

TOULON, July 21.—The deaths last night numbered twenty-eight. A famine is threatened in this city. Provisions are scare and dear. There is much distress. The hotels are closing their kitchens. The provision warehouses are expected to close, owing to the lack of supplies. The cholera at Arles is becoming serious.

THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.—Arrangements are about completed for the national convention of the Prohibition and Home Protection party, which meets here Wednesday. Lafayette hall is being thoroughly overhauled and when the decorations are finished it will present an attractive appearance.

Not more than a dozen delegates have arrived, but within the next twenty-four hours it is expected all will be on the ground.

The Baltimore delegation will be the first to arrive. They will reach here this evening and be met at the depot by a band and committee. Later the Ohio and western delegations will arrive and to-morrow morning the New York and delegations from the eastern states will reach the city.

Gideon F. Stewart, Governor St. John and Dr. R. H. McDonald are the most prominent names spoken of for the presidential nomination. The latter is being urged quite strongly. It is said if nominated he will head the campaign fund with a subscription of one million dollars, and even if defeated for the nomination he will contribute liberally. Frank McDonald, a son, has arrived and is in charge of his father's canvass.

AN OLD MAN ASSASSINATED.

DANVILLE, Ky., July 21.—Preston Sexton, 68 years old, was shot last night near Junction City and fatally wounded. A party of four men are suspected of the shooting, but no cause is assigned for the shooting, as sexton was a quiet and peaceable.

MARYLAND DELEGATES.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The Maryland delegation of sixteen gentlemen, with Wm. Daniels, president of the State Temperance Alliance, left this morning to attend the national prohibition convention at Pittsburgh. The delegation comprises both Republicans and Democrats.

AN OFFICER SHOT.

GREENSBURG, Ky., July 21.—During a difficulty between Henry C. Lewis, a government ganger, and Sam and J. M. Montgomery, Lewis was shot twice and severely, if not fatally, wounded.

OFFICE OF DR. MCBURNIE,
No. 19 Main St.
Wichita, Kans. July 21, 1884.

EDITOR EAGLE, DEAR SIR:

I see in your Sunday's issue a proclamation from our President in regard to cholera. Would it not be well for you as the leading dispenser of public sentiment, to call the attention of our honorable mayor and city council to the condition of our streets and alleys and gutters and back yards, hog pens, etc., and have them put in a good and clean condition and kept so to prevent the introduction of that dreadful scourge, cholera, into our midst. It will certainly come, for the conditions are inviting, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that we are getting the germ here ready; for I have seen such before and have for years watched its progress in larger cities. As a sanitarian you have no doubt noticed recently the climatic changes and the sudden introduction of fruits and vegetables, and the waste from these are cast into our streets and alleys and the green scum which you will notice upon cesspools in and around our beautiful city are due to fungi or vegetable decay, which produces malaria in its worst form, such as cholera, flux, diarrhea, billious and typhoid fevers; and even now look and you will find a good many adults and children suffering with flux and diarrhea which is simply the forerunner of cholera. Now Mr. Editor, have we a preventation? I say, yes, viz.: Let the proper authorities take hold at once and let all good people look to their back yards, and gutters and cellars and vaults and alleys, and remove all vestiges of decayed animal and vegetable matter, and dry your cellars, and use plenty of lime or copperas water in all damp places where there has been decayed matter, and I can assure you that in case of an epidemic we can be able to confine it to our locality as an sepidemic.

Now, my dear sir, if I in these few lines of warning shall be the means of saving suffering in this community, I shall consider myself well paid for my time and labor. I am most respectfully,

W. S. MCBURNIE, M. D.

Formerly health officer of Louisville, Ky., and Springfield, Ill.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The Hess opera company occupied the opera house last night. The company was not led by Patti Roza, but so far as the rendition of pure English opera is concerned, we couldn't see that the company suffered much from her absence. It is not often that Wichita people are treated to such music as was rendered last night or as will be given in the Chimes of Normandy to-night. The latter opera is only equalled by Martha and the Bohemian Girl, and the house ought to be crowded to-night.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

DR ANNA R. TWITTY, M. D.,
Tenders her professional services to the citizens of Wichita. Electro-vapor baths a specialty. Office on Main street, second door from southwest corner of First street, up-stairs. 55-3m*

DR. W. S. MCBURNIE,
Formerly physician and surgeon to the Louisville City and Marine hospital, and late health officer of Springfield, Illinois, has located at No. 19 Main street, opposite the postoffice. Special attention paid to gynecology and electro-vapor, electro-sponge and galvanic baths. Office hours 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., and at night. d45-tf

TERRY & DUMONT,
Architects and Superintendents. Office in Roys' block, Wichita, Kansas. 2-tf

D. W. SMITH,
DENTIST. Eagle building, Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

HARRIS & HARRIS & FIREBAUGH,
Attorneys at Law, Commercial block, Wichita, Kansas.

J. M. BALDERSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wichita, Sedgwick county Kansas. Office in Centennial Block.

STANLEY & WALL,
Attorneys at Law, Wichita, Kansas. Office over Citizens' bank.

E. B. RENTZ,
Physician and Surgeon. Office over Fuller & Son's grocery.

W. F. WALKER,
Attorney at Law. Office over Kansas National bank

L. F. SHERWOOD,
Dentist. Office in Ferrell Building opposite postoffice, Main street, Wichita, Kansas. Teeth extracted without pain by nitrous oxide gas.

J. J. CRIST,
Architect and Superintendent. Office, Emil Werner's block, Douglas avenue, between Topeka avenue and Lawrence St., Wichita, Kan

J. D. HOUSTON, F. W. BENTLEY
HOUSTON & BENTLEY,
Attorneys at Law Office over Kansas National bank, Wichita, Kan.

STOVER & BACHTEL,
Contractors and builders, on First street, west of County building.

J. F. LAUCK,
Attorney at Law, Wichita, Kansas.

E. C. RUGGLES,
Attorney-at-law. Office over No. 32, Main street, Wichita, Kansas. 38-

O. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law—Room No. 3, U. S. Land office building, Wichita, Kansas.

J. C. HERRING,
Civil Engineer and Real Estate Agent. Temple block near Postoffice, Wichita, Kansas

DR. J. C. DEAN,
DENTIST. Rooms in Field building, Main street, opposite Harding & Fisher's. 12-51-

DR. W. L. DOYLE,
DENTIST. Office over Barnes & Son's drug store, Centennial block, Wichita. 41-

ROBISON BROS.,
91 MAIN ST.,
Are the live merchants of the State. Largest stock and lowest prices. Don't believe this, but compare quality and prices and you will always go to
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MAIN STREET.

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In short, do a first-class (no earthtone) business.

☞ Office over Harding & Fisher's bookstore, Main Street, Wichita, Kansas. 16-1m

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1870.

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In the organization of the First Arkansas Valley Bank, of Wichita, Kansas, we invoke neither directors, stockholders or branches, nor do we deal in pens, margins or outside issues. Our shares are strictly to the measure of its legitimate success.

For its prudent management we are individually responsible.

For the protection of every depositor is pledged the last dollar of our fortune.

Greeting with many thanks our numerous old friends, whose patronage, with our enhanced facilities, we shall be happy to increase, and kindly such of the general public as may desire to avail themselves thereof, and our judgment and convenience may see prudent to accept, we are respectfully yours,

W. C. WOODMAN & SON

JOHN DAVIDSON,
THE
Pioneer Lumber Man
—Of Sedgwick County.—

ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

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SHINGLES,
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—always on hand—

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Parties desiring sidewalk of Winfield flagging of all sizes will do well to call and get prices. Leave orders at W. F. Stone's office on Lawrence ave., south of Douglas ave. 6-6-tf

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WICHITA MARKETS.

Live Stock.

Shipping steers	[illegible]
Butchers' steers	[illegible]
Fat cows and heifers	[illegible]
Fat shipping hogs, best	[illegible]
Stock and feeding hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]

Produce.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Potatoes, per bu	20@25	40@75
Eggs	12½	15
Butter	10@12	12@15
Cheese	12	20
Chickens, per lb	4	5
Chickens, per dozen	2.00@2.50	each, 25
S. C. Hams	12½	10½
S. C. Rh. Bacon	12	15
Bacon sides	10½	12½
D. S. Sides	9½	12
Shoulders	6	10
Lard	9½	12½
Corn meal	1 00	1 25
Flour, high patent		3 50
Flour, patent		3 00
Flour, XXXX		2 75
Flour XXX		2 50
Chop feed		80@1 00
Bran		60
Shorts		90

Grain.

Milling wheat	[illegible]
Shipping wheat	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	17@
Corn, pure white	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1884.

MONEY—Easy at 1 ⅌ cent., closing offered at 1 ⅌ cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4½@7½ ⅌ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet. Bankers' bills, 84.85½; demand 84.89½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Firm.

U. S. 3-per-cents	100 @
U. S. 4½-per-cents	112½@
U. S. 4-per-cents	122½@

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

RAILWAY SECURITIES—Quiet.

Missouri Pacific 6's bonds	108½
Hannibal & St. Joseph bonds	102
Central Pacific stocks	80½
Chicago & Alton	140
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	115
Denver & Rio Grande	9
Hannibal & St. Joseph	36½
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred (asked)	48½
Missouri Pacific	97½
Northern Pacific	16
Northwestern	99½
New York Central	102½
Rock Island	110
Union Pacific	52½
Wabash	8
Western Union	80

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 21, 1884.

The Live-Stock Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; market steady for prime; weak and 10c lower for grassers. Native steers, averaging 1300 to 1400 lbs, sold at $5.50@5.75; 1200 to 1300 lbs, $4.50@5.00; stockers, $3.30@4.20; cows, $2.75@4.00; grass Texas steers, $3.20@4.10; cows, $2.75@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; market steady for light and 5c lower for heavy; light, $5.20@5.25; mixed and heavy, $5.00@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 210; market steady at $2.75@3.50 for fair to good natives.

St. Louis Grain and Produce.

ST. LOUIS, July