Wichita Eagle.

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GORDON GUILTY.

DOINGS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Grand Jury Discharged and Court Adjourned Sine Die.

MEETING OF THE CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS CLUB LAST NIGHT.

Other Interesting Items of News Gathered by Our Reporter.

THE U. S. COURT BUDGET.

After some additional evidence had been given and a discussion had taken place in the U. S. court on Saturday, as to whether the spot where the affray had occurred between Gordon and Doyle, was within the the jurisdiction of this court, and a map with the location properly marked upon it had been submitted as evidence, the defense stated that it had no witnesses, as they had at the beginning of the trial set forth. That all they had to offer in the prisoner's defense was his affidavit, which had already been submitted, as to what other witnesses whom they had desired to have in attendance at this trial but were unable to secure, would swear to, were they here.

The case was then given to the attorneys for their summing-up speeches. The prosecution limited his opening address to a few words, simply reading the indictment against the prisoner then stated that Mr. Polly, one of the men whom the defense had stated that they had endeavored to procure as a witness in their behalf, was not present at the scene of the shooting and had been gone from there for two or three days before it occurred, as testified to by all the witnesses, that the case was a clear one and needed no argument from him to convince the jury of the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. Houston, for the defense, consumed forty-five minutes in putting his construction, as it appeared to him from the evidence, upon the case, by saying that it is the one, in a party, who is being twitted and made the butt of a joke who gets angry; that these were the circumstances on that morning of the 15th of August, 1883, when on the Kiowa creek these six or seven men were sitting at breakfast and had "codded" James Doyle until they had gotten him angry, and when George Gordon rode up and added his jest to his already angry mode, that Doyle had used such language and acted in such a manner as to cause Gordon to pitch the soft punky stick at him; that Doyle had then jumped up in a threatening manner, and had advanced on Gordon, and as he, Doyle, had a reputation for being a fighting man, and a powerful fellow physically, and Gordon feeling that he could not cope with him with nature's weapons, and fearing him, and believing that he was advancing on him to seriously injure him, had warned him to stand off or he would protect himself with his revolver, and that Doyle still pressing forward he had in self defense fired upon him.

Doyle then started toward the wagon, not to put away his plate and cup, or to place the wagon for protection between himself and Gordon, as these witnesses of Doyle and he himself had sworn, but that he might secure a revolver which he knew was there on a part of the wagon; Gordon, also, knew this and that was why he followed him, when Doyle hurried towards the place where the pistol lay.

Frank Thomas had sworn that Gordon was retreating after they had reached the wagon, and was followed by Doyle, and it was evident to the mind of the defense that when Doyle had reached the front wheel of the wagon and had said, "I do not wish to harm you, George, let it drop at this, I only wanted to get a drink of water,"—from a bucket a few feet away, to the right and towards Gordon, that he simply meant to throw him off his guard, until he could, while pretending to go for water, secure the revolver which Gordon knew to be loaded and lying upon the wagon brake, within a very short distance of where Doyle stood—he being at the front wheel, and believing that should Doyle take another step, that he would secure the pistol and shoot him, he thereupon orded him "not to take another step or he (Gordan) would shoot," and that Doyle while speaking about a drink, etc., moved slowly forward toward the pistol, and that then, when the defendant fell and believed that he must either shoot, or be shot, he had pulled the trigger in self defence.

The attorney further said: That the testimony of the witnesses had conflicted as to the revolver, which Doyle swore, Frank Thomas wore in his belt, when the shooting took place. Thomas, had testified, that he did not wear it at that time but, had taken it off and laid it on the wagon-brake. While King swore that he had put it there.

He also spoke of the fact of Gordon being a cowboy, saying that this should not have any weight against him; that though these men might be rough and uncouth, that they had no opportunities, while in the pursuit of their daily occupations, to be anything else. That they were to be pitied, not despised. And, that the laws of our country are such as to entitle him to as fair a trial as the president of our country would have under like conditions. Circumstances shape the course of our lives, as the molten lead is shaped by the bullet mould; and then, after presenting evidence, to show that the place of the shooting is not within the jurisdiction of this court he gave way to Col. Hallowell, who made the concluding speech, by saying that there were two points in this case to be decided. One, as to the guilt of the prisoner, and the other, as to the location of the spot where this shooting took place.

Gordon had ordered Doyle to leave camp; he had arrogated to himself the position of dictator, or boss of the camp, without authority; and though a big, barly man, he was such a coward that he would not meet Doyle on equal terms and measure muscle with him like a man, but meant to drive him from the camp at the muzzle of his pistol, and his victim unarmed, defenseless and wholly at his mercy.

The defence in their affidavit, had set forth that the pistol was on the single-trees of the wagon, while the witnesses had all testified that it lay upon the brake. He thought it would ruffle anybody, even Mr. Houston, to be placed as Doyle was when he said he wanted to get a drink; and even if it was an excuse that he might get away in the direction of the water bucket, and thus make his escape and save his life, it was only natural and right for him to do so.

Doyle was not a bully, or a tigtting man, but peaceable and well liked by his companions. The weight of evidence showed that Doyle had but just risen to his feet, and was not advancing upon Gordon, when he fired the first shot. That it was absurd, and a thing never heard of until it was concocted in the mammoth brain of Mr. Houston, of an unarmed man advancing upon and causing to retreat another who was armed with a pistol and had it loaded and cocked, and who had commanded him; not to take a step or he would kill him.

The evidence would show, that the argument for the defence was as they would like to make it appear, and not as it actually happened. That Gordon was a fiend who when asked by Doyle if he would give him no more show than a dog, and stood there defenceless and asking him "to let it drop at this," answered that he would kill him, and did deliberately take aim and attempt to shoot him through the heart, and but that the pistol was somewhat rusty and hard to pull he would have accomplished his design, but owing to this fact the muzzle was elevated a little and the ball struck above the heart and passed entirely through the body. He felt sure that the jury would carefully weigh all the evidence and do justice to all.

As to the location of the place of the shooting, the jury had heard the evidence, and seen located on the map, and this, also, he submitted to their judgment and honor.

Judge Foster, in his charge to the jury, said, after reading the indictment, that the function of innocence is thrown around the defendant until he is proven guilty, that he should have the benefit of every reasonable doubt—not every doubt, but every reasonable doubt. Then describing a doubt of this nature, he admonished them to weigh well all the evidence, to ascertain the truth and render a verdict that would always leave in their minds a satisfaction of their having done full justice to both prosecutor and defendant.

The jurisdiction of this court extends over the section of the country bounded on the north by the Canadian river and east of the 100th meridian, and not upon the reservations of the Creek and Seminole Indians.

This shooting affray took place very near to the western line of this judicial district, or, possibly, outside of it. The exact location of an imaginary line is something that is difficult to locate and, therefore, we must rely upon general report, or on what is generally looked upon and considered as the line by those who live adjacent or near it. Otherwise, we would have to employ a surveyor, which is not required by law. You are not expected to think or guess, but to employ the map and the evidence and decide to the best of your judgment and convictions.

The offense charged, is assault with intent to kill, and the defendant has set up the plea of self-defense. The law says that if the act was done in self defense, it would be a justification and an excuse. The law allows that if a person be attacked and his life is in danger, that the attacked is allowed to protect himself even to the taking of the life of the one making the attack. But the law is so careful of life, that it does not justify this except as a last resort. And this is the law of self-defense. And in order to excuse, it must be shown that in order to repel the attack of an assilant this was resorted to when all other outlets were closed.

If you find that the defendant fired two shots in self defense, you must find him innocent. If you find that they were fired as charged in the indictment and not in self-defense, then you must find him guilty.

The jury then at 11 o'clock retired, and after being out thirty minutes they returned and reported that they had agreed upon a verdict, which was that the prisoner, George G....., was guilty.

The witnesses were discharged and the jury retired, while Mr. Houston made a motion for a new trial. When at this juncture the grand jury came into court and after filing indictments retired. When the clerk was instructed to discharge the petit jury for the term, but with the understanding that if any cases should be ready for trial, particularly those against whom indictments have been, or shall be returned by the grand jury, and shall be ready for trial next week; that a special venire for the petit jury shall be issued in such cases.

Court then adjourned until next week, the exact time to be determined by the judge.

COURT NOTES.

In the EAGLE's court report of Friday, it was made to say, in the Gordon-Doyle case, that Frank Thomas testified, that after Gordon had thrown the stick at Doyle, the latter stabbed toward Gordon, which was a very grievous error, and changed the entire appearance of the case, as it made it appear that Doyle was making the attack with a weapon with which he meant to stab Gordon, while it should have read, started, toward Gordon. What a great change two little letters can make.

Col. Hallowell said, while presenting his case to the jury, and justifying Jas. Doyle for making an excuse to get a drink when Gordon had the "drop" on him, that he had looked down the barrel of a six shooter and the muzzle looked as big as a stove pipe, and that he would have taken refuge behind a pillow to shield himself for a moment.

The court reporter was hauled over the coals on Saturday morning by one of the jurors in the Gordon-Doyle case because he had said that on Friday one of the jurors on that case, had, while Doyle was reciting the story of the shooting gone to sleep. Now we disliked to speak of it, but thought it was but right, when the fact is considered that this was an important case—the man on the witness stand had been shot through the body, the man on trial for doing the shooting was, if proven guilty as indicted, to be sent to the penitentiary for a term of years. The jurors are paid for the duties which they perform and when so much is at stake they should not go to sleep, which the reporter is positive one of them did do, and there are other witnesses to his knowledge of the same. No one was named and shall not be; those whom the shoe does not fit need not wear it. The gentleman who did do so was not the sleeper and no accusation has been made against him. The reporter speaks of facts and does not make false accusations willfully but repeats what he then said with the exception that his report was made to read, that the sleeper sat within five feet of the man who did the shooting, which should have read, a few feet, etc.

Deputy U. S. Clerk Shearman, is a pleasant and accomodating gentleman.

Marshall W. B. Williams takes special pains to give all the news and identify the notables of the court.

Jas. Doyle, the man who was shot through the body, by Gordon, was in the court room to-day. He heard a part of attorney Houston's attack upon his character, when he seemed unable to stand it and left, to return when Col. Hallowell was speaking, heard him through the judge's charge, and was present when Gordon, who had come so near taking his life, was found guilty. He is a man of good address, and appears intelligent and a gentleman.

Mr. Louderdale, a mild, respectful man, Col. Hallowell says is one of the best witnesses he ever saw upon the stand. When asked if it wasn't queer that Doyle should ask for a drink when a pistol was leveled upon him, he replied that it was rather queer all around there about that time.

Chief Marshal Sharrett has on his books an Indian with seven syllables in his name —Wah-shah-she-wah-shon-ton-tsa. What a pretty name for a pet poodle.

Mr. King, the witness whom Attorney Houston referred to as aged, though small and near sighted, would like to box Houston four rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, with cast iron gloves.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS CLUB.

A large and enthusiastic numbar of our young Democratic citizens were present last night at the Young Men's Cleveland and Hendricks club. The meeting was called at a late hour, with H. G. Toler in the chair.

Upon motion, a white hat with a white band was chosen as the campaign hat.

The chairman then stated that he was glad to have the opportunity of introducing to our young Democrats Judge L. Grider, of Wellington, whose father raised the first volunteer company in the state of Kentucky in the past struggle.

Judge Grider, upon taking the platform, was sorry that his physical condition would not permit him to address the meeting as he would wish, but that he would not allow an invitation to address the young Democrats of a sister city to go by without accepting. He was pleased to notice that a couple of ladies were present, as their presence lent a moral tone to the meeting, and he considered the lady who remained at home and trained and disciplined the rising generation were elevated to a greater altitude than Grover Cleveland would be at the coming election. He then drew the attention of the meeting to the tariff question in a lengthy and eloquent speech.

He thought that in the present campaign the record of the Democrats during the late war should be forgotten; he assured them that no one loved the institutions of the country more than he, and he was sure he was but a representative of his party.

Judge Campbell was loudly called for; he responded in a neat speech expressing his pleasure at the enthusiastic manner in which the young men were entering into the contest.

G. C. Cowart was next called for and replied in his usual happy style.

Messrs. Arbuckle and Dale followed with a song.

Upon motion the meeting was adjourned till next Monday evening.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Rev. Dr. Phillips, pastor of the Methodist church, will preach this morning and evening at the rink. Sunday school at 2:30.

Rev. Chas Blake, of Parke college, Mo., will preach morning and evening at the Presbyterian church. Other services as usual.

Reformed church services, conducted by Rev. I. G. Brown, pastor, at Russell hall at 11 o'clock a. m. All are welcome.

Rev. W. F. Harper will preach as usual morning and evening at the Baptiist chuch. Morning text John 12 : 20 and 21. Sunday school at 2:30.

There will be no services at the Episcopal church to-day.

Rev. J. W. Turner will preach as usual at the A. M. E. church on north Water street.

The usual services at the Catholic church conducted by the Rev. G. M. Kelly.

John Goodyear is laying the foundation on the rear of his lots, on the corner of Douglas and Emporia avenues, for a two-story brick building twenty-five by sixty feet. It faces to the east and will be divided into three store rooms below.

There were no cases before the police judge yesterday.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—H. H. Allen is in the city.

—Joseph Fuhrman spent yesterday in the city.

—Col. Hartzell is expected home on Tuesday.

—Hon. F. M. Dofflemyer spent yesterday in the city.

—W. T. Rockman from Elsworth is in the city.

—Sam Kirkwood was up to Valley Center yesterday.

—Ernest Abbott came in from Clearwater last night.

—B. F. Goddard left yesterday for Leavenworth.

—Mr. Dewing was in from Sunnydale yesterday.

—Wm. Black, of Garden Plains, was on the streets yesterday.

—Mr. R. G. Fish, of California, is paying this valley a visit.

—Lew Abbott is rejoicing in the possession of one of those hybrid hats.

—Dr. Turner will leave this morning for St. Louis. He will return soon.

—T. W. Coverdale has returned from his trip to St. Louis and Chicago.

—Arthur Carpenter and wife came down from Valley Center yesterday.

—W. W. Belle, of Pratt county, is registered at the Douglas Avenue hotel.

—J. A. Mentch and wife, of El Dorado, are stopping at the Douglas Avenue.

—Henry Scarth, one of Waco township's most prominent men was up yesterday.

—Miss Gertie McElya entertained a large number of her young friends on Friday evening.

—John McClellan, of Attica, is enjoying a visit from his father and mother of Illinois.

—W. H. Cotter and two sons from Edwardsville, Ill., are stopping at the Valley house.

—J. A. Nelson, county commissioner, was in the city yesterday to attend the special session.

Mr. F. Coleman came in from Goddard yesterday. He says he has a thousand bushels of peaches.

—J. L. Mounts and wife leave on Monday for Topeka. They expect to travel and make and sell cameo paintings.

—Judge Walker went out to Cheney last night to spend Sunday with his family who are visiting there.

E. J. Young and Ph. Neuman, of Leonidas, Mich., and Geo. W. Barnes and son with R. Williams, from West Salem, Ohio, all farmers, are stopping at the Valley house, and will buy farms in this county.

Mr. W. W. Ross, of Los Angelos, California, spent Friday with his brother in this city. Both gentlemen have lived for years on the Pacific coast, but this was the first time they had met for twenty-one years.

—C. A. Gates has returned from a trip to Anthony. Like every other person who has an opportunity for observation he reports the best of crops of all kinds all the way, now ready to be gathered.

—J. R. Turner and Geo. McFarland have returned from Larned where they sold about fifty ponies. They have been gone nearly a month. Mr. McFarland says that while attempting to make some arrests the other day the marshall of Nickerson was pretty roughly handled but the guilty parties escaped their fines.

WHY NOT A DAY IN THE WOODS?

"The groves were God's first temples." They are still his best tembles, we often think. Our churches with their pertentious portals, sensuous music, tinsel and show, while appealing directly to the worshipper's ear and eye, speak only of man's pride, his ambition and the frailty of his work. Not so the groves. Dear reader, ours, do the trees ever talk to you? They do to us. Their lifting limbs and bowing tops, all foliage burthened, in deep solemn symphonies tell our soul of a mighty master's hand and love. How, too, the lightly stirring winds breathe of sweet, strange and incomprehensible things. Their rustling leaves, in ten thousand soft cadences, whisper mysteriously of the glories and harmonies inexpressable of the far-off beyond. Anon, in presence of an approaching storm, in what flowing measures do the old woods sigh and murmur in dread of the dark winter to come and its death; and how the leaves, quivering and glistening beneath the bright stars of the eternal canopy above, swell forth a living hymn that sings only of immortality. Have you never heard nor felt, then go to the woods, and, forgetting the world and forgetting yourself, listen, and you may hear sounds that are an echo of "That Voice," which cried in the wilderness to the strange forerunner who in the waters of the Jordan baptised unto repentance. The groves were God's first temple.

"His fiat laid the corner stone
And heaved the pillars one by one"

and, there his voice can be heard by such of his children as know how to listen. A camp meeting will be in progress to-day at Hays' grove and during the week, and over next Sabbath. It is a beautiful place and a pleasant drive there. There is something strange in the spirit of these grove meetings. You may not be able to hear a word the preacher says or catch a syllable of the hymns that are sung, but there is a spell about them, an influence that is not felt beneath the vaulted roof. The worship of the grove seems sanctified with a nearness and directness, with a simplicity and a truthfulness which no church or cathedral affords however grand or however solemnly dedicated. It is the spirit and the voices of which we spoke above, a spirit that has come down through the ages from our primative parents, from the worshippers on the Mount, from the "Druids of eld" and from that faith which "saw God in the clouds and heard him in the winds."

LAND SLIDES.

The following are the real estate transfers recorded in the office of the register of deeds since our last issue:

N. A. English to J. H. Todd and H. H. Hynes, strip next east of the Santa Fe railroad	$ 50
J. T. Carpenter to Wm. L. Simmons, tract in 36-25-1 w	250
F. M. Nichols to Ben Weed, tract in 16-27-1 e	350
F. M. Long to B. H. Ward, lots 68 and 69 Baltimore ave El Paso	425
F. R. Stone to W. S. Morris, lots 17, 19, 21 and 23 Topeka ave Stone's add	825
G. L. Munn to E. D. Munn, lots 50 and 52, Gorin ave Tracy and Byers' add to Clearwater	120
Wm. R. Adams to E. L. Munn, 48, Gorin ave Tracey & Byers' add. to Clearwater	60
S. S. Falkenstein to Geo. P. Glaze, 47 acres in 9-27-1 e	4625
El Paso Town Co. to F. J. Hough, 97 and 99, Georgia ave	47 50
Ben Kelsh to N. E. Osborn, tract in West Wichita	800
J. S. Campbell to N. E. Osborn, nw qr 21-28-3-w	2000
Wm. Ross to H. S. Stix, 133 Ross ave Tracy & Byers' add. to Clearwater	250

Mr. A. J. Slinger, who recently came here from Indiana, has bought an interest in the candy factory on north Main street owned by Mr. C. G. Chamberlain. The new firm will enlarge the building at once and in a short time add some new machinery and will furnish employment for several hands this winter. They have already made arrangements with the wholesale grocer company to handle their candies, and are negotiating with another company to have them introduced by traveling salesmen.

An interesting case will come up in Judge Hobbs' court to-morrow, in which Julia Rice, of Topeka, is plaintiff, and John Smyth, of this county is defendant. Mrs. Rice lost a horse two or three years ago and heard nothing from it until recently it was seen in Mr. Smyth's field. The animal was replevined and suit brought against Mr. Smyth. It seems, however, that he had bought the horse from someone who claim-it was sold him in Missouri. It promises some fun for those interested.

The High school building will not be ready for occupancy before Wednesday. This includes the seventh and eighth grades and the High school.

The stock auction at Harry Hill's stables yesterday attracted as large a crowd as a small fire.

A plate glass front was put in the grocery of Magill & Bliss yesterday.

TRAMPS ARRESTED.

Policemen Dan Parks and H. C. Braser arrested thirteen tramps this morning between 12 and 3 o'clock. They commenced at the south limits, followed the railroad up, and made a thorough search with the above result. The tramps were found in box cars and in the upper elevator. Mr. Geyer had been "held up" in the evening just north of the union freight depot, but some one came to his rescue before he was held up or injured.

SUMNER COUNTY BOURBONS.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Sept. 5.—The Democrats and Greenbackers of Sumner county each held their county conventions in this city to-day, and put full tickets in the field. The Democrats nominated J. T. Herrick for county attorney, W. T. McBride for probate judge, Will Hendricks for clerk of the district court, D. W. Johnson for representative of the Ninety-first district, J. H. Davis for representative of the Ninety-second district, S. S. Mountz for county superintendent, and E. R. Stover for commissioner of the First district. The Greenbackers nominated M. Dimm for county attorney, E. R. Jones for probate judge, J. W. Orr for clerk of the district court, Cary Smith for superintendent, Dr. J. H. Franklin for representative of the Ninety-first district, and Wm. Johnson for representative of the Ninety-second district.

HENDRICKS AND BUTLER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—In an interview this afternoon Governor Hendricks was asked "What do you think will be the result of the Butler canvass?"

"That is a very difficult question to answer. Mr. Butler is undoubtedly a very dangerous man before an audience, and he will attract large audiences and were the election to occur to-day I should be inclined to concede him a considerable vote; but the weakening process is moving on steadily. The people don't like to throw their votes away. The certainty that his election is impossible under any and every circumstance will deter many of his admirers from voting for him, and it is also impossible for him to effect as perfect an organization as that possessed by either of the old parties. But Mr. Butler is a remarkable man. Those who know him best admit he is a very good one."

"If the Chicago convention had placed your name at the head of the ticket, don't you think that you could have had his support?" asked the reporter.

"I know it," said Mr. Hendricks warmly, "I know it."

GENERAL NEWS.

HENDRICKS AGAIN TAKES THE REPUBLICANS TO TASK.

Funeral Services of the Late Senator Anthony at Providence Yesterday.

ANOTHER MOVE IN THE CASE OF J. G. BLAINE AGAINST THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

How Private Henry, of the Greely Party, Met His Death in the Polar Regions.

THE HOOSIER CAMPAIGN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept., 6.—Ex-Governor Hendricks addressed 8,000 people at Muncie to-day. In the course of his speech he said: "It is now twenty-five years that the Republican party has controlled the administrative and executive affairs of this country; and it is of first importance that you and I should consider the question whether that is not as long as one party ought to continue in absolute control. I do not choose to include in that the period of the war. I ask your attention only for the last nineteen years."

The speaker then proceeded to consider the magnitude of the affairs of government as instanced in the collections and expenditures of the government last year—six hundred and sixty-three millions of dollars, all handled by men of one political party. He thought it time for a change, that the records might be opened and show whether it is well or ill with the country. The long-continted power of one party naturally drew the rogues to that side, and they would push honest men back. He did not wish good men turned out of office, but he asked that the offices be filled by honest men, who would give the people information in regard to affairs. The Republicans had seemed to exclude every man that did not agree with them politically. Mr. Calkins, the Republican candidate for governor, had boasted that the national treasury contains $400,000,000 under the Republican regime. The speaker continued that the fortunate condition of the country is not in the wealth of an overflowing treasury, gathered from the people. If taxes were reduced, and a portion of this vast wealth released from the treasury, enterprise would be stimulated and employment given to employees. Four years ago the Republicans argued that we had better let well enough alone; that wheat was one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel and labor well paid, and the people listened to that argument. How is it now that business failures last week were eight per cent more numerous than for the preceeding week, and wheat is fifty cents lower than when the Republican candidate was elected four years ago who made James G. Blaine secretary of state? They do not say to you now, "let well enough alone." It is not well enough; it is bad enough. When men are out of employment there is a fault somewhere. Look at the present situation. The stimulant of labor, of enterprise, of life, of activity is dead. It is locked up in the nation's treasury, and the Democrats say, Change the policy; reduce taxation, and make it easier upon the people.

He thought the affairs of their party were in a rather bad way when the Republicans reckoned upon the Irish vote, as they do now; and he predicted, further, that they would be disappointed when November came around. In closing the speaker said: "I think I can say to you this afternoon that our cause will be successful this year. We have candidate for president that has borne himself with distinguished credit and honor in high offices which he had heretofore filled. He has borne himself with credit in the city which promoted him to the chief magistracy of the city; he has borne himself with great credit as chief magistrate of the greatest state in the union, and a substantial objection has not yet been made against his administration. He is to-day supported by the ablest men of the Republican party. The Independents of New York, of Connecticut, of Masachusetts, and of Indiana say he is worthy of their support. With such support, in addition to the earnest zeal of the Democrats in favor of his election, I can entertain no doubt of the result.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR ANTHONY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—The funeral of Secretary Anthony was solemnized at the First Congregational church at noon to-day, and was the occasion of a gathering of representative men of the nation and of the state such as was never qualed in this city. Quiet prevailed in the central part of the city, many of the larget business houses being closed during the hours of the funeral. Emblems of sorrow were displayed from many shops in various parts. The arrangements were under the charge of the sergeant-at-arms. The doors of the church were thrown open to the public directly after 11 o'clock and shortly after Governor Bourne, accompanied by his staff, ex-governors state officials and a long procession of past and present members of the legislature, filed into the main entrance, followed by the judges, federal officers, circuit judges and a long delegation from various local bodies. The remains of the lamented senator were slowly borne from his late residence.

President Arthur entered a side door accompanied by Senator Edmunds and other distinguished people. The massive pulpit front was tastefully and appropriately draped with crape, whileon she communion table rested a beautiful cross of tea roses and pinks, to which was attached a symbolical doral anchor. There were other magnificent floral offerings. The remains were met at the entrance by the officiating clergyman, Rev. Thos. R. Slicer, pastor of the church, Rev. Augustus Woodbury, and Chaplain Huntley, of the United States senate, who preceded them down the aisle, reciting the services for the dead, while the solemn and expressive strains of the "Dead March in Saul" floated over the hushed assembly. After the casket had been deposited in the chancel, Rev. Mr. Woodbury delivered the funeral oration, after which a hymn was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Slicer. A very long cortage fofowed the remains to Swan Point cemetery, where they were interred.

THE BLAINE LIBEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Another step was taken in the federal court to-day in the Blaine-Sentinel matter by the filing of the following: The defendants move the court for a rule against the plaintiff herein to answer the interrogatories under oath as received and filed with the answer of defendants, and that the court shall make such rule returnable at such time as may be deemed by the court to be reasonable for such action, as by the statute provided and required. Argument could not be heard upon the motion to-day, and inasmuch as Judge Woods goes to Fort Wayne on Monday to hold court, the matter will probably not be ruled upon for several days. The plaintiff's counsel have not refused to answer the interrogatories.

HOW HENRY WAS SHOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6.—Julius R. Fredericks, who was a sergeant in the Greely polar expedition, is in the city. He denies the story that there were two factions in the Greely party, and says the men of the expedition were united and harmonious. There may have been cannibalism, but of this he has no personal knowledge. He gives the following account of the shooting of Henry: Henry had been warned several times about stealing food, but he repeated the offense and finally Greely issued an order for his execution. Three guns were loaded, two with ball and one with blank cartridges. Fredericks, Long and Brainerd were detailed to carry the order into effect. They took the guns and found Henry 150 yards away in the act of stealing sealskins. The three men approached to within twenty yards and the ranking man called out, "Henry, we are now compelled to carry out orders." The men fired and Henry fell dead.

JACKSON COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

HOLTON, Kan., Sept. 2.—The Democrats opened their campaign in this county to-day by one of the largest political meetings ever held in the county. The crowd was variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Gov. Glick in an hour's speech, confined entirely to state matters. The governor was followed by Hon. Thomas Fenlon in a half hour's speech. Close attention was given to the speakers. At two o'clock, just previous to the speaking, a Cleveland and Hendrick's pole 100 feet high was raised. To-night Col. Tom Moonlight is addressing a large audience at the court house. The crowd was composed of delegations from different parts of the county.

Hon. Sidney Hayden, of this city, was nominated for the state senate by the Democratic convention which met at Onaga on the fourth instant.

FOLGER'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coon, to-day issued the following order to the officers of customs and assistant treasurers of the United States and all other officers of the treasury department:

"Notice is hereby given that the funeral of Hon. Chas. J. Folger, late secretary of the treasury, will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 9, at Geneva, N. Y. All buildings and offices under your control will be closed at that hour on the day mentioned. It being impracticable to reach the treasury offices throughout the country on account of the number of officials, the announcement is made through the Associated Press.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the officers of the treasury department to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased secretary, through Comptroller Lawrence to-day reported the following:

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury, the government has lost one of the most industrious, able and faithful of its high officers, who, during his administration, conducted the business of the department with eminent ability, fidelity and signal success.

Resolved, That in his death the country has lost one of its most useful servants and citizens.

Resolved, That we who are officially connected with the treasury department will greatly cherish the memory of our late chief, not only for his great worth as an officer, but for his uniform and marked kindness and courtesy, evincing his generous nature and his many eminent and good qualities of head and heart.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be inserted in the records of the treasury department, and an engrossed copy thereof forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Secretary Chandler and Postmaster General Gresham will attend the funeral of the late Secretary Folger. Acting Secretary Coon has designated the following officials from the treasury department to be present at the funeral: H. C. Johnson, Wm. Lawrence, A. W. Wyman, Chas. Beardsley, D. E. Alexander, Gen. James A. Dumont, M. E. Bell, Dr. John B. Hamilton, Henry Neal, Capt. S. M. Burnell, R. M. Reynolds, H. B. James, James Delano and C. S. Trevill. Acting Secretary Coon will be unable to attend, as his duties as head of the department cannot be delegated.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The village trustees to-day adopted resolutions of regret at the death, and condolence with the family, of Secretary Folger. Public buildings and business places will be draped in mourning for ten days. A committee was appointed to receive and provide quarters for the distinguished persons attending the funeral. It is understood that President Arthur and his cabinet, the state judges of the court of appeals, and possibly Governor Cleveland, will be present.

PARSONS PICKUPS.

PARSONS, Kans., Sept. 6.—The Labette county Republican convention at Oswego to-day made the following nominations: State senator, C. P. Kimball, of Parsons; probate judge, Maj. S. I. Coulter, of Parsons; clerk of the district court, E. B. Baldwin, of Howard township; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. L. Baker, of Oswego. A ratification meeting was held on the street this evening. Speeches were made by C. P. Kimball, T. C. Cory and Hon. W. L. Simons, and the meeting closed by a street parade of the Blaine and Logan club, over one hundred strong with torches, under charge of Capt. Kniffin. The ticket is a strong one and the best of feeling exists.

ST. JOHN.

OLATHE, Kan., Sept. 6.—Governor St. John returned home to-day for the first time since his nomination by the Prohibition party for the presidency. An effort was made by some to tender him a reception on the part of the city irrespective of politics, but its management was confined almost exclusively to his personal followers. The ex-governor was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens and a band of music, and from thence taken to the public square, where an address of welcome was madd by Mr. Pickering, and responded to by Mr. St. John, both speeches being very brief. The number of people present at the ceremonies would not exceed four hundred, including women and children. The ex-governor is addressing quite a large audience of his old neighbors at the opera house to-night.

TAMMANY HALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Tammany ball leaders of the various districts held a conference with John Kelly in Tammany hall this evening. Among those present were Register Reilly, Coroner Martin, General Spinola, Commissioner Croker, Ex-County Gumbleton, Police Justices Duffy, Gordan, and Will, Senator Plunkett and Aldermen Kirk and Grant, Col. E. T. Wood and John G. Slevins. Every assembly district was represented. John Kelly, in opening the meeting said he was desirous of learning the feelings of those present, and the feeling of the voters about the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Each district was heard in turn. While a majority of the gentlemen present stated that Cleveland was the favorite in their respective districts, they spoke without enthusiasm. Several declared that their people were for Butler. No formal action was taken, but it was tacitly decided that the committee on organization, which meets Monday night, shall prepare an address and a series of resolutions which shall be submitted to the general committee Friday for discussion. Positive action will not be taken until the general committee meets. The meeting of the committee on organization will be private. It is stated that Tammany has decided to run a straight county ticket.

A BACK DOWN.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—Mayor Talbott this evening returned with his veto the ordinance extending for thirty years the street railway franchises to the Corrigan Consolidated company. The veto was sustained by a vote of nine to three, the supporters of the ordinance having generally weakened under the influence of strong public sentiment.

Mr. Corrigan presented a proposition at the meeting of the council to-night asking that body to reconsider the passage of the ordinance and place it on a second reading, and then to refer it to a committee for consideration and amendment. As member of the committee he suggested the names of several citizens prominent in the opposition to the ordinance. Alderman Patterson objected to the consideration of the proposition. The objection was sustained and a vote taken on the veto, which was sustained as above stated.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The treasury department received a letter to-day from Dr. Hill, United States health officer in London, asserting that the importation of rags into this country from England is fraught with great danger. The small pox, he says, and has for sometime been prevalent in London, where quantities of rags are collected and shipped to America and large quantities of continental rags are forwarded to London for shipment to American ports. These rags undergo no process of disinfection previous to exportation, and are very likely agents to convey the infection of cholera or smallpox, if collected in infected localities. Twenty-three bales of rags were recently shipped to New York by the Lydian Monarch, upon the representation that they had not been collected in any infected district. But investigation showed that they had come from Dunkirk, France, where the cholera had just broken out.

Signal service reports light frosts indicated for Sunday morning in Dakota, western Nebraska and northern Minnesota. There are no indications of a very cold wave in Manitoba.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

ST. JOE, Mo., Sept. 6.—A special to the Gazette from Savannah gives the particulars of the arrest of Oliver Bateman for the double murder and outrage near Flag Springs, on August 31. Up to this morning Newton Bateman was suspected, and Oliver was staying at home pretending to be sick. Some time this morning Oliver Bateman's shirt was found to be covered with blood, and a comparison of the impressions of a boot heel with Oliver Bateman's boot seemed to leave no doubt about his guilt. He is in jail at Savannah. Rumors and threats of lynching are loud and thick, though nothing has been done up to 12 o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WICHITA MARKETS.

Live Stock.

Shipping steers	$4 50@5 00
Butchers' steers	3 00@4 50
Fat cows and heifers	3 50@4 00
Fat shipping hogs, best	5 35@5 55
Stock and feeding hogs	4 00@4 40
Sheep	2 50@3 50

Produce.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Potatoes, per bu	40@50	60
Eggs	12½	16
Butter	25	30
Cheese	17	20
Chickens, per lb	6	8
Chickens, per dozen	2.00@2.50	each, 25
S. C. Hams	15	17
S. C. Rk. Bacon	14	16
Bacon sides	11	13
D. S. Sides	10	11
Shoulders	8	10
Lard	9½	12½
Corn meal	1 00	1 20
Flour, high patent		3 25
Flour, patent		2 75
Flour, XXXX		2 10
Flour XXX		1 25
Chop feed		80@1 00
Bran		50
Shorts		60

Grain.

Milling wheat	55@57
Shipping wheat	35@50
Corn	20@
Oats	15@17
Corn, pure white	31@

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1884.

MONEY—Lending at 3@4 ⅌ cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5½@6½ ⅌ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady. Bankers' bills, $4.83; demand $4.85.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Quiet.

U. S. 3-per-cents	100½@
U. S. 4½-per-cents	111½@
U. S. 4-per-cents	120 @

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

RAILWAY SECURITIES—Irregular.

Missouri Pacific 6's bonds	102½
Hannibal & St Joseph bonds	108
Central Pacific stocks	41½
Chicago & Alton	133
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	122½
Denver & Rio Grande	12½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	38½
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred (asked)	86½
Missouri Pacific	92
Northern Pacific	21½
Northwestern	99½
New York Central	112
Rock Island	116
Union Pacific	49½
Wabash	5½
Western Union	65½

Kansas City Grain and Produce.

KANSAS CITY, September 6, 1884.

WHEAT—Receipts, 58,000 bushels; shipments, 58,000 bushels; in store, 244,000 bushels. Market again weak; October ½c lower; others nominal;