Stolen Kiss Serenity

Wichita Daily Eagle.

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FRISCO MAGNATES

INSPECT THE WICHITA & WESTERN.

That Branch to be Operated as a Seperate Line by the Santa Fe and Frisco Jointly

Their Headquarters Will Be In the City of Wichita.

The Commissioners to Condemn the Site for the New Depot and the General Offices To-day.

The following officials of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad arrived in the city yesterday by special train: C. W. Rodgers, general manager; G. W. Cale, general freight agent; F. D. Russel, general western freight and passenger agent, and J. R. Wentworth, superintendant of the Kansas lines. After remaining here a short time they went on a tour of inspection over the Wichita and Western, returning about 2 p. m. They did not stop here on their return, but left immediately for the east.

We have it from pretty good authority that the question of operating the W. and W. as a separate line, by the Santa Fe and Frisco companies jointly, with headquarters in this city, as outlined by the EAGLE about a month ago, is now definitely settled, and that no time will be lost in carrying out the details of the arrangement. The county commissioners will convene here to-day, in accordance with the last adjournment, to condemn the site for the new union depot and the general offices of the W. and W. Mr. C. B. Kilmer, right of way agent of the Santa Fe, is in the city in connection with the foregoing arrangements, and will be at the commissioners' meeting to-day.

This arrangement will benefit our city in many respects.

In the first place it will necessitate the erection of a building for the general offices and next a round house will be necessary—the erection of the buildings will give employment to a large number of laborers and artizans, all of whom will be paid here and here they will spend their surplus cash. Again, the necessary staff officers, mechanics and laborers that will be required under this arrangement will add greatly to our population, as well as the trade of our city, involving as it must the payment of several thousand monthly by the companies to their employes at this point.

We have not the authority of the officials to make this statement, but the above information has been received from a source which warrants us in giving it publication.

TO THE LADIES.

To the ladies of surrounding towns and cities of southern Kansas, the EAGLE would say a word for their own interests; and what we say is not in the interest of any merchant of this city, and not in the nature of an advertisement. In talking with a lady the other day about taste and culture who, on account of her husband's connection with the railroad interests of the state, resides for the most part of her time in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison or Leavenworth, she said: "On two different occasions this fall I visited Wichita. On a shopping expedition with one or two lady friends, and after a most careful and conscientious examination made of the stocks of goods carried in Wichita, we concluded that Wichita was the place to buy. Four or five of your mercantile establishments not only carry the same quality of goods, just as fine, just as stylish; in fact, the exact patterns and qualities carried in Chicago and Kansas City, but they sell cheaper. I and my friends account for it only on the grounds of lower rents, less expenses and closer competition. Two of us purchased goods for combination suits and left our measures, and in ten days the completed dresses sent us gave us better satisfaction in every way than the two suits just previously selected and made at Bullene, Moores & Emery's at Kansas City. In fact, the goods, in styles, prices and qualities, of Wichita, speak for themselves to any lady who is in the habit of visiting the larger cities as often as I do, and I had the pleasure of telling some ladies so the other day in a certain town not thirty miles from Wichita, which ladies had been both going themselves and sending their orders to Kansas City."

We will only add that the lady who thus talked has no interest, direct or indirect, in Wichita or her merchants, but a lady of fashion and thoroughly posted.

DOUCE THE GLIM.

The announcement having been well advertised that a public exhibition of the practical efficiency of the "Harden hand grenade fire extinguisher" would be made on the street last evening at five o'clock, a large crowd gathered at that hour to see the success or failure of the new aparatus that had been so highly recommended as a fire extinguisher and saver of property.

Near the corner of Douglas avenue and Main street a frame, somewhat resembling a wagon bed standing on end had been erected. It was made of dry pine and was quite inflamable.

On the inside of this and on the bottom was placed a large bunch of dry shavings. Running through and above this were cross pieces of dry pine sticks, while over all this, and covering the entire inside of the arrangement, was a coat of tar. This is, as everybody knows, very inflammable. To add to all this, a gallon of coal oil was thrown on, and when ready for the torch it was certain to go like a genuine inferno.

Before these arrangements were complete the fire bell had called together the hose company, and their coming up the street on a run had the effect to gather a very large crowd of curiosity seekers, besides all were more or less interested in the test.

Mr. Thos. B. Mapp, the general agent, mounted a box and made a short speech, setting forth what was claimed for the invention and what he proposed to do, and then when all was ready he applied the match and instantly a furious flame shot heavenward, crackling and sizzing as only tar and oil can.

Now was to come the test and when the fire got under first-class headway and had caught to the wood, thus making it the more difficult to extinguish, he armed himself with a couple of the grenades—which are sealed bottles filled with some kind of a preparation that when escaping in the fire forms a gas that at once smothers the fire—advanced to within a few paces of the fire and hurled one of them against the frame with force enouth to break the bottle and allow the contents to escape.

As soon as this was done the furious flames at once collapsed and were almost extinguished. The operator now stepped forward and broke another grenade and the raging fire of a moment before was entirely obliterated. The effect was marvelous and a loud cheer went up for the success of a truly great invention and for the safety that every one felt could be secured to their property and homes by simply having a stock of these wonderful grenades.

WILL IT BE WICHITA?

A trio of gentlemen from Spiceland, Indiana, who are prospecting in the state have just arrived in the city. The party is composed of R. F. Porch, Milton Taylor and C. F. Ratliff. Mr. Porch is the senior partner of a firm who have for years manufactured the "Cyclone" washing machine, and is in the state selecting points for distributing places for his goods. When these places are decided upon he ships the material, already prepared at his factory at home, and they are put together at these branch places. He has thus far selected but one place in this state—Lawrence—but wishing at least another, he is visiting other places and comparing notes, and for this purpose is in our city. An effort should be made to secure this industry, as the machine is said to be a very popular one, and this firm turns out annually a very large number.

Mr. Taylor is the general agent for this machine and will establish himself here at once and make this a central point from which to canvas and deliver these articles, whether they are made here or not.

Mr. Ratliff is a young business man of ability and character, who will doubtless be connected in some way with the enterprise. These people all belong to the good, old quaker stock, who are looked upon as the best of citizens everywhere, and they are most heartily welcome to our city. It is to be hoped that the Queen City of the Southwest may prove attractive enough and will offer inducements sufficient to have this firm locate one of their branch factories here.

THANKSGIVING CROW.

Mr. Robert F. Lawrence, the representative elect to the legislature from the west side district and whose home is in within sight of this city, brought into our office Saturday night specimen varieties of apples raised by him the past season, viz: the Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Ben Davis, Geniton, Wine, Willow Twig, Jonathan and the Winesap. Mr. L. said he had seen that the boys proposed to furnish us with crow for Thanksgiving and he had sent a barrel full of these varieties to our home. We have no doubt that our crow will be fully as palatable as the roosters that some of the Democrats imagine that they are going to eat. The Jonathan apple is, we think, the most brilliantly colored apple we ever saw. Mr. L., says that the tree was a perfect sight before the fruit was picked, attracting many. The Wine is almost as brilliant as the brother Jonathan. The Northern Spy and the Ben Davis were the largest. Mr. Lawrence will please accept our thanks for his gift. Such apples would make even M. R. Moser's eyes stick out.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Re-elected.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—Hon. Joseph F. Brown was to-day re-elected as United States senator, with only two votes against him.

Settled.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—The trouble in the Branford lock works has been amicably settled. The men will return to work to-morrow.

Mills Closed.

SHARON, Pa., Nov. 18.—The mills of the Sharon Iron Company, employing five hundred men, closed down yesterday on account of a lack of orders.

Hendricks Will Attend.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—Gov. Hendricks will start east this evening to attend the Democratic jollification meeting at Brooklyn Thursday evening.

Re-opened.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—The Elba Iron Works, which have been idle for some time, have re-opened operations, a single turn to-day giving employment to hundreds of men.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Nov. 18.—Complete official returns from the counties of Nevada show the following majorities: Blaine, 1,661; Woodburn, Republican, for congress, 858; Hawley, Republican, for supreme judge, 990.

Done Nothing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in having Congress take favorable action on the Hennepin canal project was held here to-day, and owing to the number of absentees nothing important was accomplished.

Killed.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—This morning the Mount Glive incline car, containing nine passengers, while midway on the track, struck John Darragh, a workman, fatally injuring him and derailing the car. The passengers were all more or less bruised, but none seriously hurt.

Their Work Over.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The committee on contested election returns discharged all the inspectors in waiting at 12:20 p. m., and its labors were at an end, except the formal canvass of the corrected returns before the full board, to meet at 1 p. m. None but trifling corrections were made by the committee.

Railroad Racket.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—The passenger rate to Bloomington, Ill., to-day is $2.15, being a reduction of $10. The rate to Dwight, Ill., is $1.70; Springfield and Jacksonville, $2.75. The cut made by the Burlington was met by the Alton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Ticket brokers state that rates to Chicago are the same as yesterday, but it is expected that the West Shore will reduce to $9 in the morning.

Albany Items.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The callers on President-elect Cleveland to-day were very numerous. To-morrow afternoon the president will attend the wedding of Daniel Manning and Miss Fryer.

The state board of canvassers will meet to-morrow. Official returns have been received from fifty of the sixty counties. The board will probably adjourn at once to-morrow until Thursday, when it is expected all the returns will be in.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, Nov. 18.—The result of the state election in October, in this state, will not officially be made known until the legislature meets in January. Gov. Jackson authorizes the statement that the majority for Wilson, Democrat, for governor, will not vary materially from 4,978, unless the vote in Fayette county, where a contest is pending, should be thrown out, when the majority will be 5,143. The plurality for Cleveland over Blaine at the presidential election, with three counties to hear from, is estimated at 4,500.

More Time Asked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—When the four suits brought by David Stewart against Col. S. P. Huntington, involving a large amount of money, was called for trial to-day before Judge Beach in the supreme court, an affidavit was read from ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, counsel for the defendant, setting forth that he had been employed as counsel by the Democratic party to watch their interests at the canvass of the presidential vote, and that therefore he was unable to appear in the suit, and asking for a postponement until such time as he could be present. Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the plaintiff, argued against the postponement, and said there was no doubt now who was elected president.

BLAINE TALKS.

HE ADDRESSES A GATHERING AT HIS HOME.

He Reviews the Past and Makes a Prediction for the Future.

Horrible Outrage Perpetrated By Roughs In Jersey City.

The Proceedings of the Gen. Swaim Court Martial at Washington.

The Tanners and Cattlemens' Convention Still In Session at St. Louis.

Great Democratic Jollification and Rally Over Cleveland's Election at Richmond, Va.

The Mill Between Sullivan and Greenfield at Madison Square Garden.

Blaine's Speech.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18.—A large number of devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him this evening as an expression of personal good will and admiration of his conduct in the national campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshalship of Col. Frank Nice. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, esq., of the Kennebec bar. Mr. Blaine responded as follows, his speech being continually interrupted by applause:

"Friends and neighbors—The national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one I am sure of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public oppportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the state, have come back in this campaign to the old-fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem would equal that of the people among whom I have lived thirty years and to whom I am attached by all the ties that enoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine, indeed along with Maine, my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparaleled majority of more than 80,000 votes, a popular endorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherit from my ancestors and which I shall transmit to my children. But I do not limit my thanks to the state of my residence and to the state of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealons friends in New England, who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary vocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyality to so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed, a change of a little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the north as solid as the south. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from all personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own firesides and interests.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future as extraordinary. The northern states, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than four hundred thousand, almost half a million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid south and were the decisive elements which gave to that section the control of the national government. Speaking now, not as a defeated candidate but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the south is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality; equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power. That equality which says to every citizen, your vote is just as good and potential as that of any other citizen, cannot be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the south has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens and has transfered it by violence to others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the south on account of the colored population and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those states where they have a majority of more than one hundred thousand they were deprived of free suffrage and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven states that comprised the rebel confederacy had by the census of 1880, 7,500,000 of white population and 5,800,000 colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder whenever thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the south to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the north. To illustrate just how it works to destroy all fair elections, let me present to you five statte in the late confederacy, and five loyal states of the north, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. The states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored population. In the north the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the neighborhood of forty-eight electoral votes, and they have a white population of 6,000,000, or just double the five southern states which I have named. These northern states have practically no colored population, it is therefore evident that the white men in those southern states by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the northern states. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the north. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that, if the presidential electors are assigned to the south by reason of the negro population, that the population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a southern white man in the gulf states is entitled to double the political power of a white man in the northern lake states. It is to affirm that a confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that a union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the southern white man in the government of the union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the northern white man as odiously as never a Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the north. With the southern Democracy triumphant in their states and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree, wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash to perhaps thirty-five cents a day. If averaged over the entire south the white laborer in the north will soon feel the distinctive effect upon his own wages. The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the south must be raised to a just recompence of the laborer, or wages in the north ruinously lowered, and the party has steadily worked for the former results. The reverse influence will now be set in motion and the reverse condition of affairs produced which, years ago, Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the north, will prove hostile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous deduction of wages.

A mere difference in the color of the stain will not suffice to maintain an entirely different stand of wages in contagious and adjacent states, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield the involuntary, so completely have the colored men in the south been already deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional legal rights as citizens of the United States, that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their reenslavement and are affrighted, because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the north realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentious fact that the Democratic senators who come from the states of the late confederacy all, and I mean all, without a single exception, all personally participated in the rebellion against the national government.

It is a still more significant fact that, in those states no man who was loyal to the union, no matter how strong a Democrat he be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the sections in which friendship for the union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification should be called now to rule over the union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and elevates to practical command of the American government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times.

I have spoken of the south as placed by the election in possession of the government, and I mean all that my words imply. The south furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democrats, as unchallenged and unrestrained as they had the same position for thirty years before the war.

Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic. There cannot be a minority of white men in the south ruling a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self respect, pride, protection of person and safety for the country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit their inequality from the pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth rock, and from liberty loving patriots who came to the Delaware with Wm. Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood; it demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the inequality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will at least establish the equality of white men under the national government, and will give to the northern man, who fought to preserve the union, as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the southern man who fought to destroy the union.

The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes of candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat; without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the presidency. Towards him personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official cares may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes on it from the hour of its birth."

At the conclusion of Blaine's speech, he invited the large crowd into his house, and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held, the hundreds of people passing through the rooms. The greetings were especially friendly and cordial.

Horrible Outrage.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Nov. 18.—A horrible outrage by Jersey City hoodlums came to light this morning. Bridget Lynch, aged forty, who resides with her aged husband in a dilapidated shanty on the meadows near the Hackensack river, was awakened Sunday night by a loud rapping at the door. Mrs. Lynch from a window recognized Felix Woods, aged 18; Anton Dickerson, aged 19; Michael Nash, aged 18—all three being known to her as desperate characters—and she refused to open the door, as they demanded. She called her husband who came forward with an ax handle, just as the door gave way. The old man was speedily overpowered and brutally beaten. In the meantime his wife ran for assistance, but the ruffians pursued and overtook her. Disregarding her appeals for mercy, they dragged her into some bushes and repeatedly outraged her. They only departed after threatening man and wife with death if they reported the facts to the police. The injured pair kept silent until the husband told the tale to an acquaintance who reported it to police. The guilty trio have been captured and identified.

Transposed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Cook county canvassing board to-day discovered that the figures for the state senator in the second precinct of the Eighth ward had been reversed. Those belonging to Brand, Democrat, having been credited to Lemar, Republican, and vice versa. This elects Brand, by ten majority, and gives the Democrats the legislature on joint ballot. The legislature is to choose a United States senator to succeed Gen. Logan.

General Swaim's Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Nov. 18.—The Swaim court martial began its session to-day with a formal reading of the charges and specifications upon which General Swaim is to be tried. There was some little difficulty following the reading of the charges, about the examination. Mr. Parker, one of the witnesses, was out of the regular order, and the Judge Advocate and Mr. Grosvenor had quite a tilt on the admission of Parker's testimony. Parker was finally allowed to testify and identified the due bill which plays such a conspicuous part in this case.

Parker's testimony was much the same as before the court of inquiry, when he testified that Morrow had his pay accounts cashed by Bateman, that it was afterwards discovered they were duplicates and that Bateman and Swaim had a general conversation concerning these pay accounts and something was said about a claim of Swaim's against Morrow, but his recollection concerning the point was indistinct. There was some talk at this interview that if Marrow was court-martialed they would all lose their money, but he could not say it was Swaim who made the suggestion. This closed Parker's examination, and General Swaim was called upon to plead to the first charge, when his counsel arose and entered a demurrer to the first specification, this charge of attempted fraud on Bateman & Co., and argued it at length. The judge advocate asked the court to overrule the demurrer. General Grosvenor followed in its support. The room was then cleared while the court considered the demurrer. It was opened before the hour set for adjournment and General Schofield announced that the motion on the demurrer remained under consideration, and the court adjourned.

Cattle Men's Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The second days session of the national convention of cattlemen began in this city this morning. Chairman Rainwater announced that the citizens executive committee of St. Louis has invited the delegates to a grand promenade concert this evening at the merchants exchange, and Hon. John Finn was appointed sergeant-at-arms. A formal announcement was then made of the members of the committee on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions, consisting of one delegate from each association represented in the convention and from each state and territory, numbering in all over one hundred to each committee. The convention then took a recess to 3 p. m., to allow the committees time to do their work.

On the reassembling of the convention at 3 p. m., Mr. Harris, of Montana, announced that the committee on credentials was not ready to report. Mr. Swellan, of New Mexico, made a similar announcement for the committee on permanent organization, whereupon the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Tanners' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The tanners' convention met again to-day and received a report from the committee appointed yesterday to prepare a memorial to the cattlemen's convention. The report recommends that the branding of cattle be done on the head, neck or hip, and not in the promiscuous manner now in vogue, which so greatly diminishes the value of the hide. The memorial will be presented to the cattlemen's convention as soon as that body organizes permanently. Aside from the appointment of the classification of hides, the convention did no other business. It is understood, however, that they will organize a national association of tanners before they adjourn.

Richmond Rejoices.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—The great jubilee celebration of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks began at sunrise, when the city was awakened by the booming of artillery. A salute of 219 guns was fired at one o'clock. For an hour the air was filled with the din of shrieking steam whistles, blowing off, tin horns and the ringing of bells. The business houses and the residences on the principal streets were generally decorated. The streets are filled with thousands of strangers. There will be a grand parade to-night and the business is suspended for the day. Many stores are closed.

The procession occupied an hour and a half in passing a given point. The principal streets were ablaze with fireworks, while many houses were illmunated. From 8,000 to 10,000 persons were present. A special feature of the procession was the presence in line of colored Democrats from Charlotte county, Va., numbering 120 men, and a number of colored men of this city and Lynchburg.

A Sparring Match.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Instead of the ten thousand who have heretofore attended the Sullivan series not more than two thousand were in the Madison Square garden to-night when Greenfield, the English pugilist, and Sullivan met for four three minute rounds under Marquis of Queensberry rules. The men were not permitted to continue their friendly set to for any considerable time, however, for Capt. Williams was of the opinion they were engaged in a fight and stopped them in the second round, and arested them and took them to the station house.

The finishing round was about as follows: Both men came up on a springy gait, Greenfield sparred and danced for the opening, found it, and let go his right, which found Sullivan's face. The latter began to look wicked, but while he was picking out his place to wreck the Briton in a friendly way, the latter tapped him on the forehead with his right. He was stung and rushed Greenfield to the ropes and some quick fighting followed. Greenfield again clinched and was warned by the referee to stop such tactics. The mob was on its feet and Sullivan again went for his antagonist. He slapped the Englishman's face to the hue of poppy and made him glare wildly. Another clinch, another warning, and more shouting. The men sprang at each other again and four arms played to and fro like the cross threads of a silk loom. Greenfield's head was banged out from Sullivan, which clipped the skin from Greenfield's forehead near the right temple. Blood was on Sullivan's gloves and Capt. Williams stepped up between the two men and stopped the fight. Time of round two minutes. As Sullivan and Greenfield were again advancing from their respective corners, the Captain stepped between them and arrested them; at the same time pulling the glove from Greenfield's right hand. The master of ceremonies declared the match in Sullivan's favor. Sullivan and Greenfield were subsequently released on bail.

Fire Record.

MIFFLINTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—A fire broke out in Patterson, Junita county, yesterday morning. Eight houses occupied by eleven families were destroyed. The burned buildings comprised the post office and stores of G. W. Wilson, W. W. Copeland, Joseph Pennell, J. B. Todd, Samuel Stranger and Wm. Hamlin. The loss aggregates $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

GIRARD, KAN., Nov. 18.—A fire broke out in the dry goods house of Harvey Brown last night, and when discovered was beyond control. The building and stock were entirely destroyed. The loss on the building, an old frame, is not over $500; loss on the stock about $8,000, insured for $6,000. The fine brick building lately completed by Wasser & Riddle for the Girard Press was damaged to the extent of $1,000; loss covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 18.—Tazewell Court House, a flourishing village in the county of the same name, was recently devastated by numerous incendiary fires. News reached here to-day of another large fire, which, beside destroying valuable property, burned a negro girl to death.

Beautiful Snow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—A slight snow fell this afternoon, but soon melted on the wet ground.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Advices from Afghanistan states that the British Afghanistan frontier commission had arrived at Shulinhaton, an important town on Right Band river, and hastened toward Herat. They found the Russian picquet camp across the river from the city close to a bridge. Strong protests were at once lodged with the Russian commander against the presence of the picquets. The Russian commissioner noted the protest. Before January it is supposed that the Russians will have pushed on to Pukitatun in order to obtain the advantage of actual possession in coming negotiations. The Afghans consider that Pukitatun belongs to the Ameer, and are greatly excited at the presence of the Russian contestants.

Both houses of parliament had a meeting this noon at the Carlton club to consider a compromise offered by the government last night with reference to the franchise bill. After some discussion the conservatives decided to accept the proposals of the government. They will agree to pass the franchise bill provided the government immediately produces a redistribution bill which is satisfactory to both parties.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—T. H. Bignell, of this city, who left in June last in command of the transport edition to Lake Mistassine, has returned. He gives a few particulars taken en route. The party, with great difficulty, reached the provinces of the northern boundary on Height of Land. They then crossed into Rupert's land, and at a distance of 360 miles from Lake St. John they reached the southwestern extreme of the great Lake Mistassine. He states that the general form of the lake, as far as known, is southwest to northeast, stretching to Foam Bay and Height of Land in the southwest to an unknown distance, toward East Main and Labrador. The waters swarm with fish of all kinds, and fur-bearing animals abound. The climate is agreeable and suitable to agricultural purposes. It is stated that the Hudson Bay company have had their agency there for upwards of a hundred years, but have kept it secret that a lake of such dimensions ever existed. It is supposed to be as large as Lake Superior.

CAIRO, Nov. 18.—Advices from Dongola state that the rebel troops returned in great force to Amsterdam twenty days ago. This place is only a short distance from Khartoum on the west side of the White Nile. Gordon sent two steamers to shell them out, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The rebels returned the fire on the steamers vigorously with Krupp cannon, and with such effect that the paddle of one of the steamers was somewhat disabled. Thereupon both returned to Khartoum.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The subject of discussion at the Congo conference to-day was freedom of trade and navigation of the Congo river. Emperor William invited the delegates of the conference to dine at the palace Saturday.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Le Paris holds that England is responsible for the death of Herbin the French minister at Khartoum, who was massacred at the same time as Col. Stewart and Powers. It asks what indemnity England proposes to give Herbin's family.

Thirty-six deaths from cholera in Paris yesterday, all but eleven occurred in the hospitals. In the twelve hours ending at noon to-day, there were twenty deaths, fifteen in the hospitals and five outside.

The tariff committee of the chamber of deputies, by vote of six to five, has approved the principle of increasing the import duties on corn and flour. It resolved, however, to confer with the government regarding the amount of the increase.

A French transport will sail for New York in May next, with the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

Lebay, director of the Havas agency, challenged Laissy, for an article reflecting upon him. The duel was fought with swords. Laissy was wounded in the right wrist.

From midnight to 6 o'clock this evening there were eleven deaths from cholera in the city and nineteen deaths in the hospitals. At Oran four deaths were reported to-day. No deaths at Nantes to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—At the conference of land owners and farmers in London to-day, called by the farmers' alliance, a series of resolutions were adopted, the most important of which were to the effect that a substantial reduction of rent was essential to meet the present agricultural depression, and enable tenants to properly cultivate their land; that it was necessary to encourage the enterprize by giving complete security for money expended by the tenants on improvements, and by abolishing distress; that courts of arbitration should be established in all counties to settle the disputes between the landlords and tenants. Fowler, Barclay and Borlaz, members of parliament, took part in the conference.

The World says: The election of Cleveland involves the withdrawal of Minister Lowell. W. H. Hurlbert will probably be his successor.

In the house of lords to-day the franchise bill passed the second reading without division. On Thursday the Marquis of Salisbury will move to postpone the committee stages of the bill for a fortnight.

Forty-three persons engaged in the recent anti-Jewish riots were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Wm. S. Cane, advanced liberal, has been appointed lord of the admiralty, vice Sir Thomas Brassey, M. P.

Detachments of marines are ordered to reinforce the British squadron in the Chinese waters.

It is expected the negotiations of the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the French ambassador to England and the Chinese ambassador will shortly lead to a settlement of the Franco-Chinese dispute.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18.—The official count gives Cleveland 92,973, Blaine 59,444, Butler 762, St. John 610.

Wind Market.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The indications for the Missouri valley are fair weather, slowly rising temperature; wind generally south to west.

Convicts Escaped.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—The Journal's Jefferson City special says: Chas. Smith, convict from Greene county, and one Taylor, from St. Louis, serving short terms for larceny, escaped from the penitentiary this morning by scaling the wall and are still at large.

Released.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—Joel M. Vararsdealen, a former member of the bar, who took a conspicuous part in the Whitaker will conspiracy, died in the eastern penitentiary from a stroke of paralysis. He was sentenced in 1880, with his law partner, William Dickinson, to ten years imprisonment for forging the will of Robt. Whitaker, who left an estate valued at $800,000.

Inspectors in Session.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—Nine inspectors of western Pennsylvania are in session here for the purpose of framing a bill to be presented to the legislature, which they hope will prevent or lessen the chances of the recurrence of such mine disasters as have visited the Connellsville region within the last year. The bill will provide for the education and thorough examination, prior to appointment, of pit bosses and others in charge of the ventilation of the mines, exclusion from the mines of ignorant miners, and free instruction to men engaged in coal mining in this state in a school to be established for that purpose.

Murderous Indians.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 18.—A News special from Big Springs says: A band of Chiracbua Indians yesterday raided a ranch in Presidio county, murdered Mr. and Mrs. Petty and carried off their three children into captivity. The band was composed of about fifty Indians, who are terrorizing the country, destroying property as they pass through. A scouting party under Lieut. Eggleston has left Camppers, in Presidio county, in pursuit of the Indians. Later information from the interior states the children were also murdered, but this is not confirmed.

A mining engineer, named Cobard, on an encampment near the Petty ranch, is missing.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Hiram Bodine, of Ohio, a clerk in the sixth auditor's office, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the heart while seated at his desk in the department.

W. B. Thompson, general superintendent of the railway mail service, has submitted his annual report. It appears that on June 30, 1884, there were 117,160 miles of railroad upon which the mails were carried, as compared with 78 miles in 1884. During the last fiscal year the increase was 6,952 miles. The number of railway postoffice lines in operation June 30, 1884, was 840; annual miles of service, 92,640,039. Increase in number of pieces of mail matter handled during the fiscal year was 538,144,220 pieces; percentage of increase over 1888 was 1,352; percentage of increase in the number of pieces of registered matter handled was 493, increase in the past year of railroad postoffice service, including the new service placed upon the old lines, is 7,641 miles; the number of casualties during the year are 154, in which seven postal clerks were killed, twenty eight seriously injured and sixty slightly injured. A recommendation is made that the postmaster general be authorized to pay to the widow or minor children of all clerks killed in the service, a sum equal to one year's salary of the grade to which the clerk belonged at the time of his death. The appropriation for the service for the present fiscal year is $430,000. It is estimated this should be increased $31,000 for the next fiscal year, which would make the appropriation $461,000. This is an increase of 7 per cent. An additional appropriation of $81,300 is recommended for the purpose of increasing the salaries of clerks of classes five and four to $1,400 and $1,200 per annum respectively. The appropriation for the postal cars for the present fiscal year is $1,625,000. A recommendation is made that the appropriation for the next fiscal year be $1,575,000. This will include the amount for subsidized roads which has not heretofore been included in the estimates for this branch of the service. During the year the fast mail service has been greatly improved, without increase of cost to the department. It seems probable the postmaster-general will soon be able to have the fast mail arrive in Omaha much earlier than it now does and have a special carrier delivery in that city and at Council Bluffs immediately on the arrival and before the close of the business of the day. It is also hoped that the mail could be expedited so as to arrive in San Francisco about 7 a. m., instead of 11:10 a. m., as at present. The city mail can be delivered immediately on arrival in time to get replies for the east bound mail the same day, which will be equal to saving one day between New York and San Francisco. The separation for the city delivery in San Francisco is now made on the cars.

The president appointed Noah P. Loring of Coldwater, Mich., second deputy commissioner of pensions, vice Calvin B. Walker, promoted.

Pope's Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18.—General Pope, commanding the Pacific division, in his annual report to Adjutant-General Drum, at Washington, draws attention to the defenseless condition of Puget's Sound. He pays a high compliment to General Crook's Indian policy in Arizona, and says: The condition of the Apaches is as satisfactory, as surprising. If continued it will in a few years do away with the necessity of military protection of that region. He deprecates joint jurisdiction in Arizona and says it leads to troubles between the officials of the war and the interior departments. In view of the benefits resulted from Crook's policy, he advices that Crook be invested with such further authority as necessary to complete his success. In regard to the selection of points of concentration, Pope suggests Vancouver, Washington Territory; the Presidio, San Francisco; Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and that buildings sufficiently large be erected to accommodate the entire garrison proposed to be placed there.

Baltimore Notes.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The first snow of the season fell to-day.

A. P. Gorman, chairman of the executive committee of the national Democratic committee, and also chairman of the Democratic state committee of Maryland, visited the city this morning, coming from his home in Howard county. He was met at the Camden station by several thousand citizens, consisting of members of the ward and other Democratic clubs and business men, who formed a procession and escorted Gorman to the Democratic headquarters. Gorman, with Mayor Latrobe, was seated in a carriage at the head of the procession. Four or five bands of music were in the line, and from the station to Barnum's hotel the Democratic leader was received with cheers and every demonstration of welcome.

Upper Ten Marriage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Marshall Orme Wilson and Miss Carrie, daughter of William Astor, were married to-day at the residence of the bride's parents. It was the society event of the season. The presents to the bride were valued at a quarter of a million.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WICHITA MARKETS.

Live Stock.	
Shipping steers	$3 00@4 00
Butchers' steers	2 50@3 00
Fat cows and heifers	3 50@4 00
Fat shipping hogs, best	3 50@3 75
Stock and feeding hogs	3 00@3 35
Sheep	50@3 00
Grain.	
Milling wheat	48@50
Shipping wheat	35@38
Corn	20@
Oats	14@20
Corn, p