Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME 1. WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1884. NUMBER 191

VALLEY CITIES.

How our Neighbors are Progressing During the Holidays.

An Immense new Land Scheme on the Tapis at Arkansas City, with Other Improvements.

General News Regarding the Business and Social Affairs of the Valley Cities, as Gleaned by Local Reporters.

KINGMAN KERNALS.

KINGMAN, Dec. 23, 1884.

To the Editor of the EAGLE.

By the time this is in print the officers in charge of the universe will have less than forty-eight hours to strike the balance sheet for the year 1884. It is fair to presume, if not a human being existed on the face of the earth, the sun would continue to shine and tempest now and then would devastate the earth, rain would fall in pleasant showers, flowers would spread their velvet bosoms to the sun, daisies bloom and roses blush, volcanoes fill the heavens with their lurid glare, the stars would shine as serenely as though the world were filled with loving hearts and happy homes. There would be fewer divorces and less use for a Democratic president and rebel officers. What a pleasant thought. The earth cleaned of the scum, a new clear field—who would be the first minister under such circumstances? Would it not be a St. John? and leave the Cane to break his head. With past experience it would be advisable to more closely guard the serpent among unsophisticated females. Have a natural garden, and that would locate it in Kansas, not far from the line of Kingman and Sedgwick counties. Fruits we have plenty, wheat and corn for the millions, strawberries for the delicate, and plenty of land for the tillers of the soil. There must be something of the kind anticipated, for so many are coming near the chosen spot. Our state representatives are receiving careful training at the hands of their constituents about now. The air is full of complaint against the Santa Fe and other railroads. At a small indignation meeting, the W. & W. railroad company's telegraph was pronounced a swindle. Not only does it cost more to send a message from here to Wichita—forty-five miles—than from Wichita to Chicago, or St. Louis; but they render no service. They send and receive at their convenient leisure. For instance, a message from here to Hutchinson—it is safer to rely upon quicker returns by the daily stage than the telegraph. There is no half rate. There are no associated press despatches received upon the line. You pay and you wait. A judgment was filed in the district court of Kingman county against M. H. Stevenson in favor of W. P. Knote, a banker of Douglas, Kan., for quite an amount. Stevenson came here from Cowley county, some two months ago, with one J. A. Furguson. It is said he left there with a very unsavory reputation. They opened first a clothing store here, but soon traded the stock for equity in some real estate, Stevenson's interest going to his wife. He then bought out a saloon on the south side, and at once opened up a skin gambling shop in connection with his saloon. Anyone was allowed to play who possessed from a nickel up to fifty cents. After many suits, fines and tribulations, he sold out. He is now the great "Co." of J. A. Furguson & Co. Between them they seem to have a little money and they have been known to loan to a few suffering wants as low as ten cents per month in advance. Furguson says: "He never gigs back; get money if you can, and if you can't, get it any way." There are several witnesses to the above saying. They are spotted. For further reference refer to records of Cowley county, A. D. More, E. M. Misner and C. C. Cole, et al, of this city.

Conductor John R. Dutcher picks his teeth at the Riverside.

Among the ladies who will receive New years are:

Mrs John P. Jones, at her home, assisted by her sister, Miss Kate Veatch.

Mrs. C. H. Alexander, at her home, assisted by Misses Emma and Lollie Leach, Julia Arnold and Kate and Laura Hutchins.

Mrs. A. J. Weaver, at her home, assisted by her sister, Miss Josephine Stafford.

Doubtless there are many others who will receive.

Among the gentlemen who will receive at this office are the proprietors of the Bulletin, assisted by Wm H. Bushnell, et al. The mayor, common council and business men are requested to call punctual at 10:30, a. m. It is not their purpose to feed you on advice. Something in the way of novelty is in store for all those who do themselves the honor to call. To all of those that it is convenient can bring a box of cigars, they will be disposed of to the crowd. Don't forget the day. LEON.

RACKENSACK RUMBLINGS.

ARKANSAS CITY, Dec. 28, '84.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Arkansas City is brief. A visitor to the city will hardly fail to notice the prosperity and bright, breezy, business-like atmosphere of the place. Even now, when trade seems almost prostrated in other cities, but few of the merchants here are complaining.

Grain is also bringing a better price here than elsewhere. Wheat is 50 cents and corn 25 cents.

The present prosperity of Arkansas City dates back from the completion of its immense water power. This has been obtained by cutting a canal from the Arkansas to the Walnut river. It was finished less than two years ago, and now there are four large mills turning out nearly a thousand barrels of flour per day. In addition to this, a large woolen mill is to be built and put in opperation before next summer. The capital for this enterprise has all been subscribed, and the contract given to build the mill.

The success of this undertaking has been so grand, that another canal is proposed which will have twenty times as much power as the first. Should this be successful it will make Arkansas City the greatest manufacturing point in the state.

Since the canal has been completed, the growth of the city has been simply wonderful, jumping from a population of one to nearly four thousand in less than two years, and containing some of the largest and handsomest business blocks in the state. One completed last fall is said to be the largest and finest of anything west of Kansas City. The Highland opera house, which is a part of this new block, is one of the handsomest in the state. Its managers, Messers. Levy & & Wile, who are also connected with the Brunswick clothing house, are both very enterprising and courteous gentlemen. They complain, however, of the indifference manifested by traveling troupes owards this place, which, they say, is uncalled for, as it is the best show town, with the exception of Wichita, in southern Kansas.

The Arkansas Navigation company is also a reality of considerable promise and one worthy of mention. A steamboat, 18 by 75 feet in size, is expected to be ready by March, and a barge line established to southern ports. I was informed by a gentleman connected with this enterprise that it is expected they can send flour to New Orleans without resbipment.

A railroad from Fort Smith, and one from Texas will soon be built to this place, and will bring to the city the choice raw material of those sections, to be manufactured into goods for the Kansas markets.

Respectfully, L. H. E.

GODDARD GRISTS.

GODDARD, Dec. 28.

To the Editor of the Daily Eagle:

The ordinances of the city are published, and are receiving a great deal of adverse criticism on account of their defective wording, and unfairness to some of the business men. Here is a fair sample of the former:

"The regular meeting of the council of the City of Goddard shall be held on the Monday of each month at 7 o'clock p. m."

A license is put on the lumber yards, the telegraph company, the express company, and the opera house. All other companies and business houses are excepted. Why tax the lumber yards and not the coal yards? Many complaints are made about the scarcity of coal. Nearly every one is out of fuel, and there is none in town except what is in the warehouse of J. H. Todd & Co., and an attachment is on that, thereby keeping it off the market. Large quantities of corn is being used for fuel in the country and soon will be in the town.

The christmas tree was a success, a large number of people being present, and every one was well pleased except the chronic kicker. He did not get what he thought he ought to have, and, therefore, pronounced the whole thing a dismal failure.

The ball at the opera house was well attended and passed off pleasantly. Another is given out for New Year's eve, with an oyster supper attached.

There was a social party at the residence of Mr. George Kelley Christmas night. About twenty couples were present, and an evening long to be remembered was spent.

A meeting will be held at the school house on the evening of Dec. 30th, for the purpose of organizing a literary society.

Orin Herron discovered tracks to and from his coal house this morning. Somebody had better look out for giant powder.

Rumor has it that one of our business men will soon take another partner—this one for life, maybe. SUNFLOWER.

PRATTLINGS FROM PRATT.

PRATT CENTER, Dec. 28.

To the Editor of the Daily Eagle.

In the cool of this December evening I will jot down a few items, that you may not forget that there is a live little city at the head of the Ninnescah.

The ice harvest has fairly opened and is being gathered in by the ton.

Holiday goods are being distributed by our several merchants in a way that would do justice to many larger cities.

Mr. Robert Anderson and wife of the Alamo contemplate visiting the World's Fair in the near future.

Thomas H. Howell, of Newton, Kas., was taking in the sights of our marvelous little city the first of the week, and investing in school land.

Mr. Crowell, of Kansas City, is in this vicinity making investments in Pratt county land.

E. P. Williams, of McPherson, president of the Pratt Town company, is in the city. He will remain with us a few days.

Hon. T. E. Simpson has taken a trip to the east to spend the holidays.

Dr. Peak and wife returned from their trip to New Orleans. They report it somewhat warmer there than here.

CONGREGATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The many Congregationalists of this city will be pleased to learn that a movement is about to be made to establish here a church of this denomination. There is certainly field here for more church work, and the other evangelical churches cannot fail to welcome this denomination as a co-worker. The following will explain itself:

TO WHOM IT CONCERNS.

Arrangements have been completed for the commencement of mission work in Wichita early in January, under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society, that may soon lead to the organization of a Congregational church. Rev. Joel Harper, of Burlington, Kas., who is highly esteemed by all who know him, both as a preacher and a pastor, has consented to take charge of the work, and I heartily commend him to the confidence and christian fellowship of the people of Wichita, and all who love our Lord Jesus Christ.

S. D. STORRS,
Superintendent of Missions in Kansas.

Topeka, Dec. 27th, '84.

"The Congregational folks of this city have held the matter of accepting the resignacion of Rev. Joel Harper under advisement for more than a week without arriving at any definite conclusion. Mr. Harper has given eminent satisfaction here, and his people are loth to give him up—Burlington (Kas.) Republican.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a business meeting held after the regular services at the Congregational church last Sunday, it was decided to accept the resignation of the Rev. J. Marpery to take effect the end of this year. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our esteemed pastor and brother, Rev. Joel Harper, sees it in the line of duty to sever his pastoral relations with this, the First Congregational church of this city, that he may enter upon other fields of labor, therefore,

Resolved, That in accepting his resignation we desire to record our high appreciation of him as an able, earnest and faithful Christian minister, who, by his consistent Christian life during the three years of his pastorate here, has endeared himself, not only to the church, but to the entire community.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the necessity that impels him to this action, and that our kindest wishes follow him to his new field, and our earnest prayers for God's blessing upon his labors there.

BURLINGTON, KAS., November 22, 1884.

ANTIQUATED MONEY.

Mr. James Dobson showed a reporter a $50 continental scrip yesterday which bears date of 1779. The number is 55,008. In the centre is a stamp, inside of which is an imprint of Independence hall, and in the marginal circle the word "Perrenis." On the top in small capitals are the words United States." The scrip is about two and one-half inches square, is made of a very common article of brown paper. The following appears on its face in common pica type: "The bearer is entitled to receive $50 or an equivalent sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of congress of the 14th of January, 1779."

[Signed.] THOMAS W. WATKINS.

On the back are printed two olive branches and the words fifty dollars. Printed by K. L. L. and S. E. L—L. E. R. P 1779. Mr. Dobson said his grandfather gave it to him 49 years ago.

AN INCIPIENT BLAZE.

About 10 o'clock last night there was a lively time for about ten minutes in Louie Dittman's place of business, next to Coverdale's clothing store, on Douglas avenue.

At the rear of the billiard hall, on the east side, is a lunch counter. A gasoline stove is kept there to heat up the lunch. About the hour named the gasoline from some unknown cause blazed up, communicating with the boards and paper on the wall. The fire spread rapidly along the wall, over the oilcloth on the counter and into a little room just in the rear of the counter, in which are several barrels of liquor and boxes of bottled goods. The blaze at once threatened to consume the building, but owing to the presence of mind and extraordinary exertions of Henry Rodes and J. Baker who rushed out and carried in water which they dashed on the flames, the fire was speedily extinguished. A man rushed in with a fire grenade but did not accomplish anything.

An EAGLE reporter visted the premises soon after the occurrence and from the appearance of the progress the fire had made it looked surprising that it could be so easily subdued.

Not only the walls were badly scorched but also the oil cloth covering on the counter and the stools standing on the outside, also the floor of the little room at the rear and the boxes and barrels in the room, all were more or less scorched. Messrs. Rhodes and Baker deserve great credit for their coolness and prompt action, else, not only that building but all the wooden structures to the west of it would probably have been consumed and no telling where it might have stopped. As it is the damage is trivial.

THE RELIEF CONCERT.

We understand that our local talent—and we have some of which we are justly proud—respond almost without exception to the call for a genuine charity concert in the near future. Our citizens will welcome the opportunity to give one evening to such an undertaking, and of all things work well, the result will be a real Wichita success. While there is suffering and want in our city as in all cities, we would be comparably free were it not for the fact that many people reach this county with the last dollar spent, and fail to find immediate employment, or worn and weary meet the storm instead of sunshine and sometimes sickness instead of health. It is not for those who have grown poor and needy in our fair and happy country, but for those who were poor when they started poor when they arrive, and fall an easy prey to the rigors of an early winter. We are satisfied that the forthcoming concert will be a pleasing success and bespeak for the effort the welcome assistance of everybody.

DAN PARKS SHOT AT.

About 1:30 yesterday morning police officer Dan Parks observed a man approach the front door of Charley Hunter's store, corner of Fourth and Douglas avenues, and try the door, then go around to the rear. The policeman went to the front door and found it all right. He then went to the corner and saw two men dodge behind the building. At that time two other policemen came up and one of them followed up Fourth avenue a piece, while Dan went around to the alley between Dill's place and the Rodgers coal company's office. After going up the alley a short distance one of the men who was in the alley turned and blazed away at Dan, but failed to hit him, although he was not more than thirty yards distant. The policeman fired also, but failed to bag his game. The man then ran up towards the Zephyr mills, followed by the policeman, who blazed away a him again, the fellow promptly returning the fire. Neither shot took effect. One of Dan's bullets went clear through the mill. The man managed to get away in the shelter of the numerous buildings in that vicinity.

"THE GALLEY SLAVE."

The company which is to produce this celebrated play at the opera house on Thursday, January 1st, recently played in Albany, N. Y., and the Argus of that city says: "Rarely indeed have we had in this city a more excellent performance than that of Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave" last evening. Such companies and such plays are to be recommended and it is to be hoped that the management will find it profitable to bring such artists here again. The plot is deeply interesting, the acting much superior to what we usually get, the scenery and costumes of the ladies beautiful and costly. The house was crowded and will again be so to-night."

ANOTHER CITY MAP.

Mr. F. A. Bayley, city engineer, has just finished the draft of a map of the city, which will be sent to an engraving house in St. Louis to-day for publication. This new map is very complete in all details and includes all the additions to the city up to the present time. The map will be 50x60 inches. The boundaries will be defined by heavy colored lines. Each ward will be distinguished by solid, distinct colors and each separate addition will be bounded by heavy lines, so that the topography will present at a glance, all the political and geographical divisions.

SUNRISE PRAYER MEETING

On New Year's morning there will be a sunrise prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church, at which time an offering will be taken up for the poor of the city. This meeting was established by the first pastor of that church, the Rev. J. P. Hansen, and has been regularly observed each succeeding year.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. D. Hewitt, at the resbyterian parsonage, Dec. 28th, Mr. Thomas Willis and Miss May Wilson, all of Wichita.

The above wedding ceremony was performed by Mr. Hewitt seated in the nice invalid chair that the ladies of his church so kindly presented to him on Christmas day.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Garfield Post No. 40 will hold their annual meeting for the installation of officers January 6th. They intend to have a social time, and the families of comrades are requested to come and bring baskets of edibles along.

They Protest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—A memorial against the ratification of the Spanish-American treaty, signed by the leading cigar makers of this city, was forwarded to Washington.

Cut His Throat.

ELDORADO, Dec. 29.—Jerry Biggler, an old resident of this county, cut his throat with a razor at 11 o'clock Sunday night and expired instantly. His mind seems to have been disturbed about money matters. He settled in this century in 1870, and was in fair cumstances. He leaves a wife and three children.

Burglar Suicides.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Geo. Clark, a notorious burglar, committed suicide in the office of the chief of police this afternoon.

TICKLE, TICKLE.

LETTER TO CLEVELAND FROM NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

With Full Text of his Smooth and Very Accommodating Letter of Reply.

Hon. Sam'l J. Randall's Reception by Business Men of Louisville, Ky.

Digest of his Remarks at the Reception and at the Banquet at Leiderkranz Hall at Night.

The Senate Committee Room to Commence the Investigation of the Indian Leased Land Question.

Great Damage to Property by Floods in Arkansas—The Usual Budget. General News from over the Wires.

Cleveland and Civil Service.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE,
OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE STREET.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1884.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland:

SIR:—We have the honor to address you in behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League association, composed of citizens of all parties whose sole purpose is indicated by its name, and which takes no part whatever in party controversy. The vast increase in the number of persons engaged in the civil service and grave mischiefs and dangers arising from the general proscription in the service which for half a century has followed the change of party control of national affairs upon the public mind. The first effective steps toward reform were taken with cooperation with the parties, in the passage of the reform act of January 16th, 1883. The abuses which that act seeks to correct, however, are so strongly entrenched in the traditions and usages of both parties that there is naturally a widespread anxiety to test the party change in our national executive, effected by the late election, which should show them to be inseperable; but, believing as we do, that the reform system cannot be held to be securely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such party change, and recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expression as favorable to reform and your official acts as chief executive of the state of New York, confidently commend this cause to your patriotic care. In the exercise of the great powers with which the American people have entrusted you.

Respecfully,
GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, Pres't,
WILLIAM POTTS, Sec'y.

JOHN JAY,
MOOREFIELD STORR,
J. HALL PLEASANTS,
W. W. MONTGOMERY,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
FRED CROMWELL,
MORRILL WYMAN, JR.,
CARL SCHURZ,
SILAS W. BURT,
A. R. MACDONOUGH,
WM. CAREY SANGER,
WM. W. AIKEN,
Executive Committee.

President-elect Cleveland's reply.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1884.

To the Hon Geo Wm Curtis:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication dated December 25, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League has been received. That practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact the statute referred to in your communication to secure such a result has been passed in congress with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment has generally prevailed among the patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as president, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in national executive may demonstrate that abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know they are deeply rooted and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of earnest effort to enforce the laws. There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration, that the removal therefrom of the present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the term for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their place those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention because they have used their places for party purposes, in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty and conditions of their continuance in public place, and that quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is a reasonable measure of their party service. If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit the faithful to be rewarded by appointment to offices to say to them that while Democrats may expect all consideration, selections for offices not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient enquiry instituted so to the fitness by those charged with that duty rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for oppointment.

Yours very truly,
[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Sheriff Killed

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 29.—News, Helena, Larns county, special: Sheriff Terry was shot and killed by Emmett Butler Sunday last. Butler was attempting to escape and was killed by an unknown party in the crowd. Terry was a prominent stockman.

To be Buried at Sea

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 29.—The NEWS special says: Judge Brewster, who died Sunday, according to a promise he exacted from his daughters, will be buried at sea. Gov. Ireland has placed a quarantine vessel at Galveston at the disposal of the friends of the deceased, many of whom accompanied the funeral party Tuesday.

Reception to S. J. Randall.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 29.—A large crowd of representative business men gathered at the board of trade room to take part in a reception to Congressman Samuel J. Randall at noon to-day. Among those notable for their presence was Capt. Silas F. Miller, Col. J. F. Faulkner, Col. James F. Buckner, Jr., Capt. M. F. Fishback, D. L. Graves, Gen. Green, Clay Smith and Bishop Tudley. Among others in attendance were John G. Roach, Judge Harlan, Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, Senator Rodney, Lewis Burkhouse, Henry Jefferson, J. B. Richardson, Geo. Gaulbert, J. A. Munn, Judge Flannigan, Dr. W. R. Caldwell, John Brannen, Jacob Kaiser, John Byrne, John Todd, John Taggart and Rev. Dr. Humphrey. It had been announced that Mr. Randall would arrive at the board of trade rooms promptly at 12 o'clock. Half an hour before the appointed time the room in which the reception was to take place was a perfect jam. In one place stood a staunch Republican leader, by his side was a loyal Democrat. The crowd of substantial citizens behaved like a lot of gallery gods in a theatre. Mr. Randall and his party appeared at 12:45. The passage about the doorway was crowded so much that it was found very disagreeable to pass in at that point, and Mr. Randall found it necessary to enter through a window from the committee room to the platform. The party were accorded a hearty reception. His words of welcome from Mr. Green were very complimentary to Mr. Randall. He said that the visitor was engaged in an honorable, commendable task, that of working to secure the best interest of business men and laborers everywhere; that it was his mission in the south to acquaint himself with the business in its prosperity and depression, that he might be the better qualified to assist in national legislation and advance measures in relation to the important question of tariff that would adequately and satisfactorily meet the wants of the people. Mr. Green felt confident that the incoming administration would assert itself beneficially for all parties concerned. At the conclusion Mr. Green introduced Mr. Randall. There was a wild clapping of hands, and after the excitement died away Mr. Randall advanced to the front of the platform and in a slow, measured voice began a speech of twenty minutes, in the course of which he said:

The honor which this body of men tender, and it is proper in the outstart with you, being a body of men composed of persons of every political party, that you should be given to understand that I am here present to-day without any personal political motive. I come among you to witness for myself, to study the details that prevail in the great south in the business relations that it bears to the country. We are passing through a period of great depression, and as I think I can show that this depression is phenomenal in its character, and unlike all others that have proceeded it in the United States. What is known as the panic of 1837, which I know of only perhaps from reading and heresay, there was antecedent to that period for seven years a balance of trade against the United States aggregating $150,000,000 in value. Again, in 1857, the panic of that year was preceded by eight years of adverse trade against the United States in foreign countries, aggregating $350,000,000, and the more recent panic of 1873 came upon us after ten years of a balance of trade against the United States, aggregating $100,000,000 in value, and yet to-day we are in the midst of a depression when the last nine years of trade in the United States has been in favor of the United States to the extent of $1,300,000,000, and, therefore, we cannot measure our present depression in business by those rules of trade which I have indicated as controlling, in my judgment, the panics of prior years. It is due to your intelligence that I should give you the reasons which I think have controlled to bring us to our present trade condition. I consider that it is over an exhaustive taxation, and to some degree trade restrictions, which ought to be swept aside. [Cheers.] The government should be administered economically, and there ought not to be collected a dollar of revenue from the people of the United States in excess of that which is necessary to economically administer the government of this people. [Cheers.] In the south you are without built in resources. You are to-day in many of the products under the soil competing favorably with the north. I have no earthly objection to see the southern states and many of them come into successful competition with the northern states, but I am absolutely unwilling to see both sections interfered with in their progress by such relations as will make both sections the victim of foreign low labor and foreign low interests. [Cheers.] And I do not speak this to you in any partisan sense. When you attempt, in my judgment, to run a country upon theory, then I think you belittle the subject that you must study out for yourselves, each individual and each commercial and trade interest, because the conditions are never alike in two different countries. It is the duty of an administration to look after the business and trade relations of our country and I may be permitted to indulge this far, as my distinguished friend who has just spoken has to say, if I understood aright, of the duties of the incoming administration—it means to give us a business government. [Applause.]

Congressman McAdoo then spoke briefly, and after the adjournment Mr. Randall shook hands with a number of friends. He was driven to the Pendennis club room, where he enjoyed a hearty meal with a select coterie of protective tariff disciples.

Fifteen hundred people assembled in Liederkranz hall to-night to listen to the addresses of Hons. Samuel J. Randall and McAdoo. There was a noticeable absence of the political elements, however. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Governor Blackburn. In his speech at the banquet to-night Mr. Randall discussed the disposal of the surplus in the public treasury and advocated that the collection of public money be confined to levying duty on imports into the United States through the tariff agency. This leads to a question of great delicacy about which there are many opinions. I have never been able to find in the constitution of the United States any warrant, and I have never made an utterance either in public or in private life at variance with what I am now going to say: I do not believe there is in the constitution of the United States an authority to levy import duties for protection's sake. In other words I can find nothing which gives authority to the Congress of the United states to raise taxes on import duties for protection purposes. I say also that I would levy the duties on the imports of the United States. That difference between foreign product and the American article, when the two are here in competition, so that the difference in the foreign rate of interest and that of our own country, the difference in the wages of the mechanics and laborers abroad and the laborers of the United States shall be equal. Only to fill that gap I favor what Mr. Jefferson described as a discriminating tariff, what General Jackson called a judicious tariff, and what that great intellect, Silas Wright, for he early learned the use of terms, meant when he said he wanted a tariff with incidental protection. Now there are three classes of thinkers in the United States, of which I claim to be an humble member, who favor an incidental or common sense tariff, determined upon business requirements and determined to maintain an exchange of commodities between countries by conditions that exist in each.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The senate committee on Indian affairs on January 6th will begin the investigation of leasing lands in the Indian territory and on the Crow reservation by Indians to cattle men. A number of prominent cattle men and Indian chiefs will be subpoenaed to appear before the committee. One section of the revised statutes declares the Indian tribes have no authority to lease their lands. A succeeding section allows the owners of herds the privilege of driving their cattle over reservations upon obtaining consent of the Indians and government. Cattle men construe the latter section as meaning that they may lease land, and under this construction nearly all the Crow reservation in Montana, and Quapaw, Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation in the Indian territory have been leased for periods of five to ten years, at from two to twelve cents per acre per annum. In the Cherokee strip, also in the Indian territory nine cattlemen have exclusive control of 6,000,000 acres at annual rental, of $100,000. The object of this investigation is to enable congress to take intelligent action on the subject of legislation is deemed necessary.

Arrangements for the dedication of the Washington monument are progressing rapidly. The commission appointed by congress to arrange suitable ceremonies have extended a general invitation to the military, Masonic and civic organizations (the latter not to carry any emblems of a political character,) to participate. Gen. Sheridan requests all organizations intending to take part in the procession to notify him at the earliest possible moment, in order that proper places in the column may be assigned them.

The effect of the failure of congress to pass the naval bill will be to suspend all work at the navy yards, except such as are contingent on the care and preservation of buildings and other property.

The Star says: The prospects of a bill for the retirement of Gen. Grant is not good. The bill passed the Senate on the 13th of May last and was placed on the speaker's table in the house, where it now remains, buried under bills, without any possible chance of resurrection. It has not been even referred to the house military committee, the chairman of which, Gen. Rosecrans, is supposed to favor it. The only way it could be reached would be by taking it up by unanimous consent, and this is rendered out of the question from the fact that there is a decided opposieion to it.

Detectives are at work on a case which they suppose will reveal expensive swindling operations. An advertisement appeared in several northern papers which contains the names of three citizens of the District and states that they have received an appropriation which will enable them to distribute 50,000 mementoes of the Washington monument, which they will do upon receipt of fifty-seven cents for postage. The piece of marble to be furnished as a memento is to have a painting upon it and to be set in a handsome plush frame. The alleged advertisers will probably be arrested within the next two days.

Nothing has been heard in this city to-day touching Gen. Grant's financial affairs. Gen. Sherman has not yet arrived and it is now said will not be here until after the 1st of January. Gen. Beale said to-night I am of the opinion that Vanderbilt will not care to take advantage of the law to such an extent as to force a sale of Gen. Grant's personal effects. Aside from that, however, it has occurred to me that Vanderbilt may not be acting for Gen. Grant's benefit. Having a preferred claim to Gen. Grant's property he may execute the law and obtain possession and return it subsequently simply to prevent some other claimants who come after from securing Gen. Grant's effects, so we had better wait and see if things are in as bad a shape as reported. No doubt an effort for his relief will prove successful. Gen. Grant is national property and the nation takes pride in the honors he has received. If congress is unwilling to place him on the retired list of the army let them make an appropriation to purchase the mementoes he has and place them on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution.

Death of Judge N. T. Stephens.

Special Dispach to the Daily EAGLE.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Dec. 29.—Judge Stephens died this afternoon at this place, of cerebral hemorrhage, after an illness of about five weeks. He had been judge of the Fourth judicial district since 1876 and was regarded as one of the ablest judges in the state. His funeral will take place from his residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. (Signed) WM. THAYER.

Railroad Racket.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The Illinois board of railroad and warehouse commissioners met this morning. Quite a number of railroad men were present to protest against any reduction in rate. The Chicago & Alton, Ohio & Mississippi, Caire Short Line, Vandalia Line, Wabash & St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute especially, entered strenuous objections to any reduction. The railroad side of the question was presented by Messrs. Dye, of the Vandalia, Smith, of the Wabash, Tracy, of the Ohio & Mississippi, Ripley, of the Burlington, Chappell, of the Alton, French, of the Louisville & Nashville. Burden, of the Terre Haute's, remarks were to the effect that railroads could not stand further reduction in freight rates, or if they were compelled to reduce they would have cut down the wages of their employees. The Wabash representative declared that his road could not think of changing rates unless to increase them. This matter of the fixed rates was informally discussed and it was the unanimous opinion that the fixed rates should not be reduced below the amount necessary to pay interest on bonds, keeping up of repairs and all actual necessary expenses.

Heavy Rains in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 29.—Reports show the rain general throughout most of the state. All the rivers and creeks are rapidly rising, and many out of their banks and flooding the country for miles. The Arkansas river is rising rapidly here since Sunday, at the rate of four inches an hour. No trains on the Iron Mountain railroad since Saturday night. The south bound passenger train, due Sunday noon, was caught by a break near Bebee, which was repaired by 8:50 a. m., and the train left but has not arrived. Another break at Jacksonville, in Forche bottom, a few miles south of Little Rock. The track is several feet under water at Benton, twenty-five miles south. The Saline river is out of its banks and flooding a large section. The chief damage to the railroad is a trestle washed away at Arkadelphia, and the track is under water for a considerable distance, and near Emmett, 100 miles south, a bridge was rendered too weak for use on the Little Rock road, and Fort Smith railroad travel is interrupted by breaks at March, seven miles from the city, and near Clarksville. No trains to-day. No trouble on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas railroad, for the engine and cars are being pushed across. Passenger trains are arriving on time over the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. Reports have been received of a very heavy rain fall along the White river valley, inundating plantations at many places, doing great damages to fences and drowning stock grazing in the bottom.

To-night's Gazette dispatch says in thirty-six hours the rainfall at Brinkley was fourteen inches up to 9 o'clock. From Black river to the mouth of White river the country is almost an unbroken sea of water. The most serious damage threatens the country south of the Midland railroad, consisting of a large area in Monroe and Phillips counties. The loss of stock in the region north of Midland and along Cache river, Devlow and Logville rivers is serious.

Foreign Notes.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The telegraph in Andalusia is useless in consequence of an earthquake. In Malaguna the loss exceeds $500,000. Two hundred and twenty-seven houses were damaged more or less. After the earthquake was over a religious procession, was headed by Bishop, who implored Divine mercy. Renewed shocks at various places to-day. Further damage at Cordova and the inhabitants in a panic.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Twenty-five persons were injured by a railway collision, near Migin.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The chamber of deputies to-day by 35 to 127, voted 1,000,000,000 francs on account of expenses for 1885.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—During the election for burgomaster at Nagarrossel, Hungary, six persons were killed.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—An earthquake was felt at Tarkis Sunday night. Violent shocks at intervals of an hour were also felt in the vicinity. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

Wind Market.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Indications for the Missouri valley are: Clearing weather; northerly winds; lower temperature.

Startling Charge.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—The startling charge was made at the hearing to-day of Mrs. Amelia Gilson, arraigned for receiving stolen goods, that she had been in the habit of enticing children from their homes and training them to become thieves. Tommy Gilson, her son, aged 10, and Frank Fisher, aged 13, have been arrested for larceny also, and committed to jail for trial. Another boy, named Otta Walker, and a colored youth named George Clay, both members of the gang were sent to the reform school. Young Walker's mother alleges that Mrs. Gilson coaxed Otto from home some time ago and she has since been living off the fruits of his thefts. She also says the same woman enticed her daughter away two years ago, but after five weeks search she was found employed as a domestic. Mrs. Gilson getting her wages.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WICHITA MARKETS.

Wichita Live Stock Market.

[Revised daily by the Wichita Stock Yard Co.]

WICHITA, Dec 29, 1884.

HORSES.	
Drivers, few and in light demand	$ 75@100
Medium work	100@125
Heavy Draft	125@140
Ponies, wild	20@ 35
Ponies, broke	50@ 65
MULES.	
13½ to 14 hands, 3 to 9 years old	$ 75@125
14 to 15 hands, 3 to 9 years old	125@140
15 to 16 hands, 3 to 9 years old	140@180
CATTLE.	
Shipping steers	$3 50@4 00
Butchers' steers	3 00@3 50
Fat cows and heifers	3 00@3 10
" " "	18.00@40 00
feeders	4 00@4 25
HOGS.	
Stock and feeders	$3 50@4 00
Fat shipping hogs, best	3 40@3 70
SHEEP.	
Fat sheep	$2 00@2 40

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis Grain and Produce.

ST. LOUIS, December 29, 1884.

Flour—Market unchanged.

Wheat—Market higher and active for May but other months slow; No. 2 red, 92½@93 cash; 88⅝@89 January; 89⅝@91⅝ February; 89⅝@90⅝, closing at 90⅝ May.

Corn—Market higher but slow; 31½@32⅛ cash; 33⅛@33⅝ December; 32⅛@32 January; 32½@32¾ February; 33⅝@33½, closing at 33¾ May.

Oats—Market higher but inactive; 25⅝@26 cash; 29½@29¾ May.

Rye—Market higher; 48@49.

Barley—Market quiet; 55@75.

Lead—Market nominally $3.40.

Butter—Market unchanged; dairy, 18@33; creamery 28@37.

Eggs—Market lower; 21.

Flaxseed—Higher, $1 32

Hay—Market higher; prairie, $10.00@11 12½; timothy, $12.00@14 00.

Bran—Market firmer; 56@58 at mill.

Corn Meal—Market firmer; $1 50@2 00.

Whisky—Market steady; $1.12.

Provisions—Market slow and easier; pork, $11.25; bulk meats—long clear, $5 40; short rib, $5.70 short clear, $5.80; bacon—long clear, 6½; short rib, 6¾; short clear, 6⅞@7. Lard, 6¾ asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 240,000 bushels; corn, 165,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat 19,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; rye, 6,000; barley, 0,000.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, December 29, 1884.

Flour—Market steady and firm, and for some grades strong: Winter wheat $1.25@4 15; Michigan, $3.25@3.75; soft spring wheat, 3.00@3.50; Minnesota bakers, 3.00@3.75; patents, $4.00@4 50; low grades, $1.75@2 50; rye flour, $2.00@3.10 in barrels; $2.80 in sacks.

Wheat—Market excited and higher; opened unsettled at 1½@¾ higher; easy and quickly rose 1½ to 1¾ higher; fell ¾; closing at 1⅛@1¼ over Saturday. December, 73¼@75⅛; closing 74⅛@75⅛; January, 74@75⅛; closing 75; February, 74⅞@76; closing 75⅞; May, 78⅛@79⅞; closing 79⅛; No. 2