Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME 1. WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1884. NUMBER 9[illegible]

UNCLE SAM'S COURT.

DOINGS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Austin Found Guilty of Stealing Horses from the Osage Indians,

AND THEY WANT THE PICTURES OF THE MEN WHO GIVE THEM JUSTICE.

Other Interesting Items of News Gathered by our Reporter.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Court opened on yesterday by calling the roll of the jury, all responding to their names; Judge Foster charged them on the Austin larceny case, saying in substance, that on or about the first day of May, 1883, the defendant, R. B. Austin, was charged with purloining, or taking without being rightfully possessed of, certain ponies, belonging to, and being the property of, certain Osage Indians, living at the Osage agency in the Indian territory.

Now the law throws around, any and every person, charged with a crime or misdemeanor, the cloak of innocence until they are proven guilty, and in this case, the government must establish this defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, before you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

He then defined a reasonable doubt.

You are to be the exclusive judges of the credibility of witnesses.

These Indians are possessed of but little education, but that is no reason why they should be preyed upon, but on the other hand, it is a reason why they should be all the more carefully guarded in their rights.

The question had been raised as to whether this case came rightfully within the jurisdiction of the court, and he declared that it did belong in this district and therefore in this court.

If the jury find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did feloniously possess himself of this property, then they shall find a verdict of guilty. But if, on the contrary, they find that he did not unlawfully take the ponies, then they shall find a verdict of not guilty. At 9:20 the jury was conducted to their room by Bailiff Donnelly, and the case of the United States vs. R. F. Hostetter, was called.

The roll of witnesses was read by the clerk, they coming forward, when at this time, 9:40, the jury in the Austin case having agreed upon a verdict came in, occupied the box and answered to the call of their names.

The attorneys for the defense, Stanley & Wall, being absent from the room, were called, add then, after the judge had asked the usual questions as to whether they, the jury, had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman replied that they had, and that they found the prisoner guilty as indicted.

This jury was then discharged, and the one in the Hostetter case recalled. This person was charged with the larceny of one horse, in the Indian territory, the property of Carrigan & Frazey.

Messrs. Houston and Bentley were the attorneys for defendant, and questioned the jury as to their prejudice against a man charged with stealing a horse. Three jurymen were not satisfactory and were replaced by others, when, after being sworn, the trial proceeded. There was but one witness put upon the stand, Mr. Smithy, who lived on a ranch southwest of Caldwell, who knew the brand of Carrigan & Frazey, it being "77 on the left hip," but he did not know the horse alleged to have been stolen.

Col. Hallowell, the prosecutor, here arose and said, that this must end the case, as but one man in existence did know the horse, that he was in Colorado, and that the prosecution had been unable to secure him.

Whereupon the prisoner was discharged and the jury dissolved.

The next case was another against R. B. Austin, and it now appeared, that there was a total of seven indictments against him for the larceny of Indian ponies.

Mr. Wall said that the prisoner desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and enter one in it stead of guilty, in each and all of the repaining six indictments, and prayed for the leniency of the court.

Mr. Stanley plead for this on behalf of his client, saying he had already been confined here, in bad quarters, in our jail, since May, 1883, that the mere accident of the ponies belonging to several owners instead of one, had caused him to be arraigned upon seven indictments instead of one, while the offense was no greater.

There was three people engaged in the stealing, while this one was compelled to stand the blunt of it all. He had thrown himself upon the mercy of the court, and that two years, Mr. Stanley thought, would be an ample punishment for his young client.

Col. Hallowell, the prosecuting attorney, agreed with the defence that a sentence of about this length of time would be sufficient, all things considered.

Judge Foster recited the law bearing upon the case, touched the extenuating circumstances, said that the maximum thne provided by congress for such a case was one year, but considering the several indictments and the value of the property stolen, he would sentence the prisoner to one year, upon the first indictment, and four months upon each of the other six, making a total of three years.

The prisoner was asked to stand up, and after declaring that he had nothing to say, he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Chester, Illinois.

It now being 11:20 o'clock, the court adjourned.

At 2 o'clock, court was reconvened, and the case of Alfred P. Thurman, for the murder of one Smith, in the Indian territory, was called.

The prosecutor stated that they were not ready for this case, as three of their most important witnesses were absent, and asked that the case might stand over until they could be found and brought here; they had done all that could be done to have them here, but had failed; that he had never been imprisoned, and could now readily procure bail.

Mr. Scott, for the defense, wished the case to be tried at this court, his client could not procure bail, as he was now under different circumstances from what he was when he did procure bail; that the prosecution had had a year to get these witnesses and they desired that the trial might at once proceed.

The judge directed that the prosecution should reduce their affidavit to writing, and court took an intermission until 4 o'clock, in order to give an opportunity to prepare this document.

When at 4 o'clock, court was again called, T. N. Sedgwick, Esq., presented the application, which set forth, that three very important witnesses for the prosecution on this case were not in attendance; that they were James Arthur, Michael Cavenaugh and Henry Wing, and that they have their statement in writing, declaring that were they present, they would each swear, and say, that they knew Thurman and Smith, that they were present at a roundup near Buzzard's roost, in the Indian territory, on Sept. 1, 1883, when Thurman rode up to Smith, who was sitting on his horse, and said, "Smith, I want you to move that camp." Smith replied, that he had no authority to move it, and could not until he had authority. Thurman said, "If you do not move it, I will," and Smith retorted by saying, "I think it would not be policy for you to do so," and that then Thurman said, "Smith, if you and I must fight, we might as well begin now," at the same time spurring his horse against the animal of Smith's, drawing a revolver and shooting Smith.

L. H. Henry would swear to the same, as would also J. R. Silvers.

The chief marshal had caused subpoenas to be issued for these persons, and had aided the marshal in locating them, but as they had failed to bring them to court, and as their depositions could not be considered as evicence, the prosecution would ask for a postponement of the case until a day in November or March next.

The attorneys for the defense were not willing to acquiesce in the arrangement, when Chief Marshal Sharitt made known the fact thot he had received a dispatch from Henry Wing that he was on his way to this place, and he might have an opportunity to reach here and the law more fully on this point consulted, this case was dismissed until to-day.

George Gordon was now arranged for the shooting of James Doyle, with intent to kill, and also on another charge, of larceny in the Indian territory of six ponies and two mules, the property of Little Medicine.

The first case was taken up when Mr. Houston, attorney for the defense, asked for time to prepare the defense, which being granted the court adjourned.

COURT NOTES.

The Indians were all paid off by Chief Marshal Sharritt, and left for home much pleased that they had received justice at the hands of their pale-face brothers, and that the man who stole their property had been punished, and they were especially grateful to the officers of the court who had brought this about and not only requested, but urged that they might have the pictures of Judge Foster, Prosecutor Hallowell, Chief Marshal Sharitt and Clark Shearman, "To show my people," as Chief Blackbird expressed it, "the men who punished the person who stole our ponies." They waited some time to say good bye to the judge, but at length, after smiles and handshakes, "they skipped the gutter" and took the 3:45 train for the south.

L. A. Wistmeyer, chief clerk of the Osage agency, had charge of the noble reds.

Of the two companions of Dick Austin in the pony stealing case, one was shot and killed in Colorado after breaking jail, and the other is at large, never having been caught.

M. W. Coulter, an attorney of Columbus, Kansas, and a friend of Mr. Shearman, U. S. district clerk, is attending court.

The prisoner Austin looked pale and anxious as the jury on his case filed into court, and his heart must have almost stood still as the dreaded word, "guilty," fell upon his ear, and he realized that he stood indicted for six more like offenses.

Marshall Sharitt claims that the Indians wanted the picture of District Clerk Shearman to hang up in their camp to scare away the coyotes, but as he has not proven it to Mr. Shearman's satisfaction, the latter claims a verdict in his favor.

A vote taken of the nineteen grand jurors, their bailiff and an assistant district attorney resulted as follows: Blaine, 14; Cleveland, 3; Butler 2 and St. John 2.

Hon. C. B. Smith, of Topeka, assistant U. S. district attorney for Kansas, was yesterday in attendance upon court.

Wm. Seward Scott, an attorney of Kansas City, is employed for the defense in the Thurman murder case that was up for trial yesterday.

The beaming face of P. D. Tyrrill, of the U. S. secret service, was welcomed at the court room yesterday morning.

The big Indian, desires the picture of Judge Foster, to hang, as he says, upon his tent-pole.

Austin seemed pleased with his sentence, which was lighter, evidently, than he expected.

R. B. Austin, who was sentenced to three years, in the Chester, Illinois, penitentiary, for the stealing of Indian ponies, is a young man who left home when a boy, and engaged in herding cattle in Texas, and afterwards in the Indian Territory.

T. M. Sedgwick, Esq., of Emporia, county attorney of Lyon, is here to assist Col. Hallowell in the prosecution of A. F. Thurman, for the killing of a Mr. Smith, who was foreman for the Dominion cattle company.

R. O. Boggess, of Kansas City, is associated with Wm. Seward Scott, in the defence of Thurman who is arraigned for murder.

R. E. Powell, the foreman of the grand jury, is the new proprietor of our street railway.

BEAUTIFUL ROSES.

Charley Parsons is kept pretty busy these times with his masonry contracts, but he does not allow his daily labor to conflict with or destroy his taste and love for beautiful roses. He is the most successful rose cultivator that we know of, and he is ready to learn and supply all. He left in our sanctum yesterday a bunch of twelve tea roses, every rose differing from the others in variety, size and color, but all delightfully fragrant. That bouquet could not have failed to delight at least a thousand women in this town and the average girl, from the sweet tiny miss of five to the ripe lass of twenty years, would have naturally broke forth in exclamations of sudden admiration.

THE FLAMBEAU CLUB.

The members of the Republican flambeau club met last night at the register's office but as there was not a full attendance no drilling was done. Capt. Tony Bruhn gave some instructions in drilling and the club adjourned to meet to-night at 7:30 at the office of register of deeds.

EIGHT VARIETIES.

T. F. Stansberry, it is said, is the most successful grape grower in this section. He brought in four varieties yesterday to go to the state fair, viz: Delawares, Ionas; Pockington and the Marthas. He has four other varieties in bearing, viz: Dracot, Black California, Hartford Prolific and Concord. The Pockington we think the finest grape we have yet seen in Kansas. Its flavor cannot be described farther than to say that it is peculiar and delightful. Mr. Stansberry says the California Black does most excellently in this valley, grows as fine, as large and as luscious as in the valley of the Los Angelos.

GENERAL NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SECRETARY FOLGER AT GENEVA, N. Y.

Mr. Blaine's Address to the Farmers at the New England Fair.

THE ANSWER OF THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL IN THE FAMOUS LIBEL SUIT.

Other Interesting News, Notes and Items Whispered by the Midnight Wires.

DEATH OF SECRETARY FOLGER

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Bulletin.]—Secretary Folger died suddenly at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 4—Secretary Folger died at 4:45 o'clock. The only persons present were Mrs. Hart, his deceased wife's sister; Dr. Knapp and his law associates; his family physician, Dr. A. B. Smith, and his colored servant James. Dr. Smith and Capt. J. S. Lewis had left him a few minutes previously. Dr. Henry Foster who has been here two or three times as consulting physician, arrived on the 4:45 p. m. train, and was conveyed to the Folger mansion by Dr. Smith. Mrs. Earnest, the secretary's sister, arrived by the same train. After the three last named had entered, the dying man gasped twice or thrice, and all was over. Secretary Folger's two daughters are in the Adirondacks and the elder is in feeble health. His son, Capt. Chas. W. Folger is at Alexandria, Va. All had been written to come, the telegraph not being earlier resorted to, as so sudden a termination of their father's malady was not apprehended. Capt. Folger will arrive to-morrow.

The secretary returned for the last time to Geneva Wednesday evening, the 20th, ult. He called his family physician next morning, who gives the following diagnosis of the case: Great feebleness in the heart's action; congestion of the middle lobe of the right lung and capillary congestion of the bronchial tubes; torpor of the liver; albuminous discharges of urine, showing disease of the kidneys. The doctor was informed that the secretary had had a hemorrhage of of the lungs, three times of late before his return. The first was while out yatching with friends at New York, on which occasion he discharged about a pint of blood. Secretary Folger rode out daily until and including the 29th ult., since which time he has kept his room, but did not wholly abandon official work. He continued to answer important letters and telegrams up to yesterday, and seemed reluctant to give up. Yet he was by no means unconscious of his critical condition. He entrusted to his personal friend, Captain Lewis, his final messages to his family and other directions of a confidential character.

Within a few moments after the secretary died telegrams announcing the sad event were dispatched to President Arthur at Newport, Assistant Treasurer Coon, Frank Sperry, his private secretary, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, assistant treasurer at New York, and Judge Andrews of Syracuse. General gloom pervades Geneva over the removal of their fellow townsman, men of all parties, and all conditions in life alike joining in expressions of sorrow. The first emblems of mourning displayed were above the entrance to the quarters of the Thirty-fourth separate company, Folger corps, N. G. S. N. Y.; at the Geneva National bank, and upon the large Cleveland and Hendricks banner suspended across Seneca street. The secretary will be interred in Geneva by the side of his wife, who died seven years ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The first news of the death of Secretary Folger received in this city was conveyed in an Associated press dispatch from Geneva. Upon its being shown to Assistant Secretary Coon, who is the acting secretary, he immediately notified the chiefs of the bureaus in the treasury department, and invited them to meet at his office this evening. Later in the evening Coon was informed by a brief telegram from Geneva, from the colored servant of Folger's of the latter's death.

The news of the death of the secretary was received about the city with a general expression of regret. The officials of the treasury department especially were shocked by the suddenness of the event. The generally expressed opinion of these officers was that Mr. Folger's death was due to overwork. "He sought to supervise all the details of the service, instead of leaving the merely routine work to his subordinates," said one prominent official, and all others who have been spoken with on the subject ascribed the secretary's illness and death to the same cause. Treasurer Wyman said that for some time before Folger left the department he had been complaining of a pain in the region of the heart and of a difficulty in breathing. The watchman and other employes of the department on duty to-night, as well as the minor officials who heard the news, expressed their sorrow and spoke feelingly of Folger's uniform kindness to them.

At the meeting in the assistant secretary's office at half past 8 o'clock this evening, there were present Mr. Coon, who presided, Comptroller Lawrence, Commissioner Johnson, Treasurer Wyman, Commissioner Evans, Fourth Auditor Beardsly, Supervising Architect Bell, General Dumont, supervising inspector general of steamboats; Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics; Mr. Alexander, fifth auditor, and Judge Crowell, acting sixth auditor. Mr. Coon on calling the meeting to order, announced the death of Secretary Folger, and stated that he had called the officials together to advise with him as to the proper action to be taken. In the absence of the president an executive order to close the department could not be had, and he was doubtful of his authority to close it informally even for a day. He said if there were no legal obstacles in the way he would close the department to-morrow, and also on the day of the funeral. Judge Lawrence, first comptroller, Judge Johnson, the commissioner of customs, and Mr. Alexander, fifth auditor, gave it as their opinion that the acting secretary had the authority to close the department informally out of respect for the dead secretary. Mr. Coon, after hearing from these advisors, announced that he would issue an order closing the department to-morrow informally, and stated that he had already ordered the draping of the building. He afterwards informed an associated press reporter that when the department is informally closed all mail and express matter is received as usual, but that nothing is sent out from the department, and nothing goes on record as having been done on that day. He said that the relations of the treasury department with the business world were such that it was important that it should be closed as seldom as possible. He thought that by direction of the president the sub-treasury and other outside bureaus of the department would be closed for a couple of hours at least on the day of the secretary's funeral.

Mr. Coon, as soon as he received the news of the death of the secretary, notified the postmaster general, who is the only cabinet officer in the city, and both sent telegrams to the president informing the latter that they had received the news of the death of Mr. Folger.

Assistant Secretary French of the treasury has been in Europe for some time, and is now on his way home. His absence leaves Mr. Coon the only assistant secretary here, and he has been acting secretary since Folger left. Under the law he will continue to act as secretary, unless the president should make another appointment within ten days from to-day.

Acting Secretary Coon said that he has received several letters recently from Secretary Folger, in which he wrote rather despondently about his health. In one letter Acting Secretary Coon was advised to send a cable message to Assistant Secretary French, asking him to return at once. Judge French was then on his way to Liverpool. In regard to the question of filling the vacancy by a temporary appointment, Mr. Coon submitted the question to the attorney general on the death recently of Sixth Auditor Ela. The attorney general gave it as his opinion that a vacancy occurring by the death of the head officer of a bureau must be filled on the expiration of ten days, either by temporary designation or permanent appointment, and such temporary designation if made could be but for ten days. It would follow therefore that the vacancy in the Treasury may be temporarily filled by an appointment for ten days from the 16th inst, and must be permanently filled not later than the 28th inst, Sundays not being counted.

A meeting of the heads of the Treasury bureaus will be held to-morrow to draft appropriate resolutions of respect to Folger.

The death of a cabinet officer during his term of office has been a rare occurrence in this country. Webster died while secretary of state, and two secretary's of war (Rollins and Upshur) and two post master's general (Brown and Howe), have died while in office. Folger is the first secretary of the treasury who has died while holding office.

BLAINE'S TALK TO YANKEE FARMERS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—The fourth day of the New England fair opened with fine weather. James. G. Blaine, ex-Gov. Smith, Geo. B. Loring and Mayor Portman, entered the grounds at noon, followed in other coaches by many distinguished citizens. Blaine was received with cheers. When the party was seated, the president of the New England Agricultural society, George B. Loring, introduced Blaine, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is pleasant to find ourselves in an assemblage where all bear a name of higher honor than any partisan donation; an assemblage in which we meet on the broad plane of American citizenship, and rejoice in the title as in itself constituting a civic distinction of priceless value. An agricultural fair is the farmers' parliament. On this day and on this occasion, the most independent class of our citizens speaks to the world by word and deed for that great fundamental interest on which the republic rests for its security and its prosperity.

It has become a trite saying that agriculture is the basis of all wealth; but the full measure of the statement may be comprehended when we remember that in the year of grace 1884 the total value of the products from farm and flock in the United States will exceed $3,000,000,000, an amount brought forth in a single year vastly in excess of the national debt at its highest point. We are not in the habit of considering New England as specially distinguished for agriculture, and yet the annual product from her soil is greater in value than all the gold taken from the mines of California and Australia in the richest year of their fabulous yield. The farmer is the true and always the successful miner, in the extraction of money from the earth, a fact most strikingly shown in the history of California, whose splendid march to wealth and power was only fairly began when the energies of her people were turned to the production of bread for the world, instead of gold. The progress of the consumption of 50,000,000 of people is brought strikingly before us when we realize how vast a proportion of our aggregate product is used at home, and how small a share is sent abroad. The one hundred and odd millions of New England farm product does not support her own people, and they are compelled to exchange the fruits of their mechanical industry to an enormous amount annually for the means of subsistence, so lavishly outpoured from the granaries of the more fertile west. And this fact is but one of many which show the independence of our people and the vast extent of our internal exchanges.

This scene to-day has an enhanced interest when we reflect that, throughout the gorgeous autumn upon which we have just entered, it will be represented in countless communities throughout our land. From ocean to ocean, from northern lake to southern gulf, the richness of the harvest and the contentment and happiness of the people will be shown on fields as fair and by displays as brilliant, as those which now delight our eyes and gladden our hearts. Nor will autumn exhaust it. In spring scenes, when the chill of winter on the northern border of the union shall make the southern sun seem genial and welcome, our brethren of the cotton region will continue the wondrous story. They invite us to witness at the commercial emporium of the south, the great triumph of southern agriculture in the production of that single plant, which has revolutionized manufactures, of which they have the finest of the world, and which has enriched us beyond the reach of imagination, and has added incalculably to the comfort, health and luxury of the human race.

Standing as I do in the fair New England states, it is an agreeable duty to extend congratulations to New England farmers on the good results of this year's labors, and on the general and more important fact, that at no period in the history of New England husbandry, has intelligent labor been blessed with more profitable results than during the present generation. If there be any one that I heartily congratulate, it is the New England society on the brilliant success of this exhibition, and I beg leave to return my cordial thanks for all the personal kindness and cordiality with which I have been honored.

At the conclusion of Blaine's remarks he was given three cheers by the crowd, to which he bowed his acknowledgments. Blaine was then escorted to his carriage and driven directly to the residence of ex-Governor Smith.

This evening Blaine held a reception, and crowds availed themselves of the opportunity to be presented to him. From 7 to 10 p. m. an uninterrupted stream of callers passed through the hallway; and fully 1,200 persons were received by Mr. Blaine.

THE BLAINE LIBEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The answer of the Sentinel company in the Blaine libel suit was filed in the United States court this morning. The defense admits printing and publishing the article complained of in the issue of August 8, 1884, but denies that it was false in any particular thereof. It sets forth that James G. Blaine was married to Harriet Stanwood at Pittsburg, on or about March 25, 1851; that prior to that time, during their courtship, Blaine had seduced Miss Stanwood; that he at first refused to make reparation for the wrong done, but being afterwards strongly urged thereto and violently threatened with chastisement and punishment therein for his said wrong-doing, and perchance repenting him of the evil, married her as stated; that in June following a child was born, known as Stanwood Blaine, which lived two or three years and was always acknowledged by the plaintiff and his wife as their son. By reason whereof defendents say the matters and things set forth in the article recited, are true, and, the same being true, they were published of and concerning said plaintiff by defendants, as they justly and lawfully might do. The defendants file with their answer a number of interrogatories and require that the same be answered by the plaintiff under oath, positively and without evasion, within such time as may be limited by the court thereby, among which are the following:

"State when you finally left Kentucky; if you at any time resided there; when you went there and from where; when you were next employed and in what business or calling.

"If you answer that the maiden name of your wife was Harriet Stanwood, state when she finally left Kentucky and where and where you met her. Give the state and place of your marriage and the names of the persons besides yourself and wife who were present on the occasion.

"What acquaintance had you with Jacob Stanwood? What relation was he, if any, to the person you married? and what conversation or interview did you have with him before said marriage, or since the same? and where did such interview if any, occur? and what was said and done there?

"Was not the first child of said marriage born on the 18th day of June, 1851? Where did said child die? Where was it buried? and if in any cemetery, give the name of cemetery. Was any tombstone or monument erected at the grave of said child, giving the date of its birth? and by whose direction was said tombstone erected? Did not said tombstone bear the following inscription relative to the birth of the child, "Stanwood Blaine, born June 18, 1851"? Has any portion of such inscription on said tombstone been erased since its erection? If so, what portion thereof?

"What acquaintance have you of a book called "The Life of James G. Blaine," written by Russel H. Conwell, with an introduction by Gov. Robie, of Maine, and published by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, in the year 1884? Were not the proofs of such work submitted to you for revison? Is not the statemet upon the sixty-eighth page of said book read as follows: "Miss Stanwood, March 15, 1851, became his wife at Pittsburg, Pa.," a correct statement of the time and and place of your marriage? Did you not communicate to the author of said book for his use in such work, the name and place of your marriage as aforesaid?

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The following statement was to-night furnished the Associated Press correspondent at this point by Mr. Shoemaker:

To the Public—Biased reports have been sent from Indianapolis by certain press correspondents, indicating that the defendants in the libel suit brought by Mr. Blaine will seek to delay a prompt trial. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to expediate the conclusion of the case, and anticipate being ready for an issue before a jury early in October, if not sooner.

[Signed] JOHN C. SHOEMAKER.

THE SQUARED CIRCLE.

ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—At day-break this morning five hundred sporting men filled the Pavillion Sporting House to witness the fight with hard gloves, Marquis of Queensbury rules, between Jim McHugh, of Glasgow, and Dave Fitzgerald, of Toronto, for one thousand dollars and gate money. The men appeared in the ring promptly. McHugh weighed one hundred and twenty-six pounds; Fitzgerald one hundred and and forty pounds. The preliminaries being finished, the men advanced when time was called to the center of the ring, and then commenced the most exciting fight on record; lasting three hours and thirty-five minutes; and ending in a draw in favor of the Scottish lad. It would have been fought to a finish but for the conduct of the crowd, which was evenly divided in interest in the contestants and there being large sums of money wagered on the result. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of Fitzgerald's friends towards the close to crowd the ring and bring about a foul on the part of McHugh. At the conclusion of the thirty-sixth round the crowd became so demonstrative and disposed to interfere, that the referee withdrew and another had to be chosen, the men taking a rest in the meantime about twenty minutes. Both of the men were badly punished, Fitzgeral having his left ear cut and swollen and his face disfigured. McHugh had a badly swollen eye and nose and cuts about the face. The first round was composed of sparring, the men showing whatever science they possessed without getting down to business. The second, third and fourth rounds were of the same tame nature, but when they walked up for the fifth, Fitzgerald opened the ball in a business like way, planting a left hander on McHugh's nose. McHugh returned the compliment with a terrific undercut, which sent Fitzgerald spinning to the ropes. Then followed hard hitting on both sides until time was called. Up to this time the fighting was in favor of the Canadian. In the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh rounds the men did little hard work, though Fitzgerald got McHugh's head in chancery several times and was called off by the referee. The thirteenth round developed good scientific fighting, McHugh distinguished himself in that round by getting in some hard straight, undercuts and counters, which were well guarded by his opponent who used his left hand to good advantage on McHugh's head. The following rounds up to the twenty-first were tame, both men evidently sparring for wind. Fitzgerald began to show signs of fatigue, and used his hands lazily, allowing McHugh to get in several under-clips on his ears, which now showed many ugly marks on his face. Thirteen more rounds were disposed of in very much the same style, when McHugh in the thirty-fifth, in response to the urging of his friends, put on a determined style, and showed a disposition to commence real business. Fitzgerald did not respond very encouragingly in this round, confining his work to guarding off McHugh's hard blows. The thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh rounds were well fought, Fitzgerald's friends shouting, yelling and crowding around him until he braced up and faced the music in dead earnest. McHugh opened the thirty-sixth round with a straight shoulder blow, planting it on Fitzgerald's nose and sending him to the ropes. Fitzgerald rushed up and let out with his left, hitting McHugh on the right eye. Four minute rounds were now being fought and the two men fought desperately for the balance of the round. The thirty-seventh round was equally well fought, and both men showed signs of a collapse at the conclusion. In the latter part of the forty-fifth round the men began to show viciousness and a disinclination to kick and bite each other, and the crowd closing on the ropes threatened to take a hand in the fight. The referee declared the fight a draw and ordered the seconds to take the men from the ring. Fitzgerald showed the worst at the conclusion, being badly punished in the latter part of the fight.

BUTLER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—General Butler left for Minneapolis at 10 o'clock this forenoon, accompanied by a delegation composed of Wm. C. King, J. F. Lee, P. H. Shadrick and W. W. Glenn, from that city, who came here to meet him. He will make a short stay at Milwaukee, en route. Gen. Butler, in speaking to the associated press representative this morning, declined to make any statement as to a probable fusinn with the Democrats in Illinyis. He had consultation during the morning with Mr. Oberley, chairman of the Democratic state central committee on the subject of members of the People's ticket. Parties present at the conference declared that no decision would be reached, for the present in any event.

FOR CONGRESS.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 4.—The Republicans to-day nominated W. S. Shirk for congress from the Sixth district.

ALVARADO, Texas, Sept., 4.—The Democratic convention of the Sixth congressional district, renominaten Olin Wellborne, of Dallas, by acclamation.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 4.—The Seventh congressional district Republican convention nominated R. B. Rentfro, of Brownsville. The present representatives is Ochiltre.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—James G. B. Count was unanimously renominated for congress in the Sixth district to-day.

MANKATO, Minn., Sept. 4.—The Democrats of the Second congressional district nominated J. J. Thornton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—The Republican state convention to-day nominated presidential electors and William M. Woodlawn for congress.

FREDDRICKSBURG, Va, Sept. 4.—Thomas Crafton was nominated by the Democrats of the First Virginia district for congress.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Fifth congressional Republican convention renominated Wm. Walter Phelps.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4th.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs does not credit the reports of the threatened outbreak in northwestern Montana, and believes that the stories are circulated by stockmen who wish to have the Indians removed. An officer of the Indian bureau, referring to the matter, said the stockmen had no just cause for complaint. Even if it were true that the Indians had killed a few cattle, because the lands belonged to the United States and the stockmen had no legal right to use them for their own benefit, and fence them in as they were now doing.

The postmaster-general to-day, acting under the provisions of the act of 1866, which requires the postmaster-general annually to fix the rates to be paid for government telegraphing, issued an order fixing the rates for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—President Arthur dined this evening with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellis at Fair Lawn. The President received a telegram announcing the death of Secretary Folger at five o'clock, and was greatly affected by the news. He will attend the funeral.

OUTRAGED.

RIGA, Mich., Sept. 4.—Last night on the farm of her parents south of here, Ida Parker, a young lady who was alone in the house, was dragged away by two ruffians and terribly outraged. She was discovered five hours afterwards almost insane at a house a long distance from home. She became unconscious and was being carried off in a buggy. From this she escaped and made her way to the house of George Clarke. Armed men searched the woods and fields for miles all night, but without success.

A FLOATER.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The headless body of Dr. Black, surgeon of the Tallapoosa, was found floating in Muskagut channel.

RESIGNED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Collector Robertson, of this city, and Postmaster Robertson, of Troy, have resigned their membership in the Republican state central committee.

STRUNG UP.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—Henry Seergowsinski, the Hungarian who stabbed his daughter-in-law Monday night, and then attempted to kill himself, was hanged to a tree this morning by a party of masked Hungarians.

CHRISTINE NILLSSON.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Nillsson has signed a contract with Col. Mapleson to sing in England and America for twenty-four hundred dollars a night.

FAILED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—The Minnesota Elevator company, of Red Wing, organized about one year ago, mwde an assignment yesterday to Judge E. T. Wilder. The company owned between thirty and forty evevators, situated on branches of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railways, running east and west from Reed's Landing and Wabasha respectively. Liabilities, $200,000. Among the stockholders are Governor J. G. Lawrence, also C. B. Hotchkiss and B. S. Hurd, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and W. J. Watts of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The cause of the failure is not definitely known, though it is rumored that the institution had been caught on wheat deals. The news of the assignment caused a run on the First National bank at Wabasha, which it is understood had discounted some of the company's paper. The bank suspended payment for a few hours, but later in the day resumed, and announced its ability to meet all obligations promptly.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The car driver's strike on the sixth street line continues. The company are only running two cars at the Carondolet end of the line, but are using eight on the city end. Several brawls have taken place, but no arrests have been made to-day. A crowd of two hundred and fifty men are at Carondolet, who prevent the company from running the cars by derailing them when sent out.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 4.—Solomon Spencer has been indicted for the murder of Alva Spncer, who died very suddenly under suspicious circumstances two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Elevgt were also indicted for the same offense.

CRUSHED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—While workmen were engaged in raising a frame house, on the south side last evening, a jack-screw placed under one corner, slipped out, and the house fell. Daniel Troutwent, aged twenty years, was almost instantly killed, and his father, Wm. Troutwent, was seriously injured. A lady named Lynch and several children were in the house at the time the accident occurred, although the roof fell and nearly all the furniture was broken, they escaped unhurt. The building is a total wreck.

FIRE RECORD.

ROCKVILLE, Mass., Sept. 4.—The felt mill of Enoch Waites and the wire mill of Wm. Haynes were entirely consumed by fire this morning. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $23,000.

WAMEGO, Kans., Sept. 4.—The dry goods house of Henry Hesse, one block north of the Union Pacific depot, the drug house of Pardee & Keys and a saloon adjoining, burned at four o'clock this morning. Hesse loses $15,000 on the stock; insured for $5,000; Pardee & Keyes lose $5,500; insured for $1,500. The small grocery of Sprague & Hall and the shoe store of Herman Hertsing on the south side were torn down to stop the spread of the fire. Some of the adjacent property was also damaged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Sept. 4.—W. F. Walkerson & Co.'s wholesale drug house, No. 334 Main street, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss on stock is $50,000; insurance, $35,000. The building, which was also owned by them, was damaged to the extent of $20,000; insurance, $10,000. The fire originated in the cellar from a gas explosion. The firm lost all its books and accounts.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Sept. 4.—Marathon, a thrifty town thirty miles from this city, on the Syracuse & Binghamton railroad, is in flames. Two blocks are already destroyed. The Binghamton fire department have been called on.

MORRIS COUNTY MATTERS.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., Sept. 4.—A newspaper change of some local importance took place here this week. The Kansas Cosmos, until recently a Democratic paper, has been purchased by F. A. Moriarty and W. Jaden, and will hereafter be conducted as a Republican newspaper. Mr. Moriarty was for years editor of the Republican at this place, and was appointed postmaster about a year ago. The political change in the Cosmos meets with general approval.

Frank E. Upton, a prominent real estate dealer, died here yesterday of malarial fever. He was buried here today by the Masonic, Odd Fellows and United Workingmen societies.

Hon. Jesse Harper, who was extensively billed to deliver an address here on Wednesday afternoon and evening, failed to put in an appearance, disappointing a large number of people.

The crops of this county are unusually fine. Threshers report that the wheat yield is above the estimate. The corn crop is immense on the uplands as well as on valley farms.

The seventh annual fair of the Morris County Exposition company will be held here on September 30th to October 3d, and extensive preparations are being made to accommodate a large crowd.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Dr. McEarchrant, inspector of the Dominion cattle quarantine, had an interview with the minister of commerce to-day to urge him to complete a system of quarantine. He said that he had been forced to prevent the importation of diseased cattle from the United States into Canada, north and west. He maintains that nothing but an absolute embargo against American cattle can prevent the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle. The minister promised that the question should be taken up by the government at once.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The fifth annual session of the society for the promotion of agriculture convened to-day. It is composed of representatives from agricultural colleges, and experiment stations, and amateurs. The society of mining engineers convened at the same time.

HE MUST APOLOGIZE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 2.—At a meeting of the police commissioners to-night the question of the insult to the Austrian flag by the chief of police was taken up, and it was the general opion that the chief had proceeded through a misunderstanding of the treaty. A resolution was passed requesting Mayor Fulton to have Braun make ample apology to the Austrian consul.

WHISTLER WINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—The wrestling match between Clarence Whistler and Pietro Delmas, French champion, for five hundred stakes and a purse of one thousand dollars was won by Whistler. First fall, ten minutes and ten seconds; second fall, twenty-five minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

Headache is a terrible thing to be subject to, but Cobb's little pills will cure it or money refunded. If the liver is torpid and the bowels constipated, you feel sick "all over." Your head will ache and be dizzy, your appetite will be poor, etc. Cobb's little podophylin pills are the one genuine remedy now before the public to start the machine into proper action. Only 25 cents per bottle. No cure, no pay.

ALDRICH & BROWN.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WICHITA MARKETS.

Live Stock.

Shipping steers	$4 50@5 60
Butchers' steers	3 00@4 50
Fat cows and heifers	3 50@4 00
Fat shipping hogs, best	5 35@5 55
Stock and feeding hogs	4 00@4 40
Sheep	2 50@3 50

Produce.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Potatoes, per bu	40@50	60
Eggs	12½	16
Butter	18	20
Cheese	17	20
Chickens, per lb	6	8
Chickens, per dozen	2.00@2.50	each, 25
S. C. Hams	15	17
S. C. Bk. Bacon	14	16
Bacon sides	11	13
D. S. Sides	10	11
Shoulders	8	10
Lard	9½	12½
Corn meal	1 00	1 20
Flour, high patent		3 25
Flour, patent		2 75
Flour, XXXX		2 50
Flour XXX		2 25
Chop feed		80@1 00
Bran		50
Shorts		60