

Devoted to The Interests of Western Kansas Generally and Trego County Especially.

Yearly Subscription \$1.50 SIXTEENTH YEAR.

STOCK FARMING THE BASIS OF OUR INDUSTRIES.

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1894.



STATE NEWS.

Nearly 7,000 pupils are enrolled in the Kansas City, Kan., schools, but there are accommodations for only 5,200.

The Smeiter company at Argentine is increasing its force, giving employment to many men who have been idle all winter.

An expedition overland to the Bad Lands of Dakota is being planned by the members of the geology class of Kansas university.

Seneca and Centralia propose to have an electric line to connect the two places. They are about eight miles apart.

From Hunnewell: Fire broke out in the old stone bank building at this place soon after midnight.

Mrs. W. J. Long, of Topeka, is exhibiting a piece of lace of her own make which was awarded a premium of \$50 in London, in 1882.

Asland Journal: Dr. Workman will start a gypsum factory at Woodward. He has purchased some new machinery.

From Garnett: J. R. Foster took two carloads of fine young mules to the south a few weeks ago for sale.

Kingman Leader-Courier: Joe Kirk, of the firm of Horner & Kirk, live stock dealers, and also of Kirk Bros., grain buyers, estimates that \$500,000 worth of grain and live stock were sold and shipped from Kingman county last year.

From Garden City: While 1893 is known as one of the bad years in the southwest, there have been shipped from Finney county 252 car loads of stock, which has brought in much money.

From Sedan: The fine spring weather is being improved by the farmers in pushing their work. Oats are nearly all sown and plowing, which was largely done last fall, will soon be completed.

Pittsburg special: The mill owned by Dr. Stryker and David Crowe, at Weir City, was burned to the ground about 10 o'clock at night, entailing a loss of \$4,000.

From Hutchinson: A. J. Lusk, Charles Menke and John Chapman, officers of the defunct Hutchinson National bank, were placed under arrest by Deputy United States Marshal Graves, on warrants issued in accordance with the indictment found against them by the federal grand jury now in session at Wichita, charging them with making false entries and altering the books of the bank.

STOCK AND FARM.

At Valley Falls Dort & Farrar are now feeding 460 head of cattle.

The Fullington Live Stock company will put 2,500 head of cattle on the range in Kiowa county this season.

The Lawrence canning factory is making large contracts for peas, corn and tomatoes, to be delivered during the summer.

The Fort Scott district of the M. E. church has a membership of 6,500. There have been 800 conversions during the past year.

The Kansas City, Kan., Stock Yards company will build a \$30,000 mule barn immediately. The new structure will be the largest of its kind in the world.

Mankato Monitor: Twenty-four cars of cattle and hogs were shipped from Mankato and Burr Oak in two days.

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The Kansas City, Kansas, stockyards are attracting shipments from all parts of the west, south and north.

Wyandotte county note from the Kansas City Times: "The prospects are bright for big crops in this county this year. The heavy snow in February and the recent rains have soaked the ground thoroughly."

H. O. Hinckley, consulting engineer of the Kansas Irrigation association says that in area of 25,000,000 acres not more than 5,000,000 and probably not more than 3,000,000 acres can ever be permanently watered.

Ex-Senator J. W. Rush, of Larned, says that he had a long talk with one of the most extensive wheat raisers of Pawnee county and that he assured him that both the early and late wheat were in good shape.

The address was rejected by the house after some debate, the radicals saying the vote for that amendment was not intended to be a vote against the government, but to emphasize the demands of the country that the government resting in the hereditary peers must be abolished, and that the doctrine of Mr. Gladstone's last speech in the house must be put into practice.

Mr. Labouchere went so far as to say: "You may withdraw this address and bring in another, but the first one remains the decision of the house. We are the representatives of the people and the government are our representatives. I do not recognize that the government is my master. It always regarded them as the servants of the majority of the members on this side of the house and the views of the liberals on the outside of the house, they are with me in this matter and demand prompt, speedy and drastic action."

A present of a fine \$3,000 pipe organ has been made to the People's Protestant church of Kansas City, Kan., by the First Methodist Protestant church of Pittsburg, Pa.

From Parsons: A convention of the Churches of Christ of the Third Congressional district is being held in this city with 150 delegates present.

SQUEEZING PROCESS.

A Joint Resolution Anent the Union Pacific Debt.

The President to Employ Special Counsel to Sue U. P. Directors, Past and Present, for the \$33,000,000 They Have Allowed the Road to Steal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—One of the most important provisions yet submitted to congress was presented to the house by Representative William of Louisiana. The proposition recites numerous defaults of the Union Pacific railroad and contiguous lines, to meet the debt due the United States. It charges the present and past directors of the road with a violation of their trust, and improper absorption of outside lines, and the voting of dividends contrary to law, and against the interests of the United States.

It directs in the form of a joint resolution, that the president shall appoint special counsel to institute suit against the present and past directors, their heirs and legal representatives, to collect \$33,000,000 and interest due the United States. With the interest the amount of litigation would exceed \$40,000,000. It would be the largest lawsuit ever instituted in this country, if not the largest in any country. By the terms of the resolution the department of justice would be relieved from further action in the Union Pacific cases and the suit would be prosecuted by special counsel as a private case. The joint resolution places \$100,000 at the disposal of the president for the employment of counsel. It is provided that the counsel shall not be in any way connected in the present or past service of the Union Pacific road or with any of its directors.

Another Reservoir Disaster.

Bozay, Idaho, March 16.—Idaho Creek reservoir has broken, its waters are sweeping down upon ranches and villages, carrying destruction and ruin in its path. This reservoir was constructed of solid masonry at the head of Indian creek and was thought to be strong and safe. New York capitalists built the reservoir as a water supply of the farm of 640 acres that was recently set out in Idaho prunes and bonded for \$80,000. The reservoir covered 600 acres of land and was said to contain water sufficient to irrigate many thousand acres. It cost \$50,000.

The country between Bysuka and Caldwell is all under water. Every railroad bridge between Nampa and Bysuka is washed out and many miles of railroad track submerged, which will prevent trains from running over the Pacific coast line for many days. The dam broke about noon and messengers were sent at breakneck speed on horseback to warn settlers and urge families to hasten to higher places. Citizens of Nampa were seen sweeping down Indian creek, bearing on its bosom houses, sheep, calves, barns, farming utensils and submerged whole families. Citizens of Nampa were seen on the Short Line, saw the approach of the devastated waters and fled to high ground.

Soon all the country between Nampa and Caldwell was under water. Fifty houses at least are ruined and many families are without shelter. The cause of the disaster was warm weather, coupled with heavy rains, which caused rapid melting of the snow on the Snake river. The water level of Idaho has had the heaviest fall of snow this winter known for many years and melting rapidly in the last few days.

The three decisions in this case were probably the most important that the present board of railroad commissioners has given.

Number and Capital Employed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The census bulletin on manufactures in the United States is made public.

The number of establishments, given by states is: Massachusetts, 76, \$616,629; California, 7,233, \$146,797,102; Colorado, 1,518, \$26,611,840; Idaho, 140, \$1,048,916; Indian Territory, 23, \$234,239; Iowa, 7,440, \$7,333,057; Kansas, 4,471, \$48,926,022; Missouri, 10,445, \$189,236,422; Montana, 289, \$4,230,784; Nebraska, 3,014, \$57,660,598; Nevada, 50, \$1,213,829; New Mexico, 177, \$265,358; Oklahoma, 27, \$36,511; Oregon, 1,523, \$32,122,611; South Dakota, 496, \$3,377,765; Utah, 511, \$6,583,022; Washington, 1,343, \$54,309,735; Wyoming, 190, \$1,411,284.

England Not in Favor.

LONDON, March 17.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the chancellor of the exchequer, was questioned in regard to the intention of the government in view of the memorial forwarded to Lord Rosebery on March 12, by the London chamber of commerce, in accordance with a resolution of its Orient section asking the government to take steps to resume the Brussels monetary conference.

Saloonists Will Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—The organized liquor dealers of the state will fight the case of Haggard vs. Stahlin, which the supreme court declined to consider and allowed the former decision to stand, which awards damages to Mrs. Haggard because Stahlin established a saloon near her property.

The Fleet for Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The navy department has already begun the purchase of stores and to prepare for equipping the Behring sea expedition. The present expedition is that it will comprise 100 vessels. Four of these are revenue marine vessels. These will be reinforced by the fish commission vessel Albatross, and by about eight naval vessels.

Passed It Without Change.

Sheep's Poss Meet Militia.

Governor Waite called out two companies and a battery of militia to aid him in giving possession to the police commissioners he has recently appointed of the police offices and the city government.

The police were almost at headquarters defying the militia. With them was a large sheriff's posse. The first fire department took action on the side of the police, and the militia, through the building, ready to turn streams on the militia.

The attorneys for the old board, whom the governor was trying to dislodge, declared that should Governor Waite, with the militia, attempt to interfere, contrary to the injunction granted by Judge Graham, he will immediately be arrested for contempt of court and thrown into the county jail.

Members of the chamber of commerce intervened and attempted to have the dispute settled by arbitration. The governor adhered to his purpose to clear the hall, but he was generally more threats and defiance until evening, and the armed soldiers stood patiently in the streets waiting for the order to attack, which never came.

A move was made to have the supreme court order Governor Waite's arrest for disobeying the injunction, but the move was not done. President Vain, of the chamber of commerce, tried in vain to prevail upon Governor Waite to recede and the governor said he would not recede. The national guard if necessary. Moreover, Adjutant General Tarnay said if he was ordered to march on the city hall he would blow it to pieces.

It seems that the state troops were withdrawn by Governor Waite on the recommendation of the militia, who said the government troops would preserve order and prevent a riot.

Federal Authority is Higher.

TOPEKA, March 17.—Judge Caldwell, of the United States court, has ordered the receivers of the Santa Fe to ignore the action of the Kansas railroad commissioners in reducing the freight rates on lumber and coal to the city of Wichita.

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TO THE COURTS.

This Seems to be the Probable Outcome.

Governor Waite's Attorney Says He Agrees to Make a Case for the Supreme Court—Wild Schemes Talked Of—General McCook Will Keep the Peace.

Attorney I. N. Stevens, who was in consultation with Governor Waite for a long time, says that his excellency has accepted the advice of his attorneys and consented to submit the fire and police board question to the supreme court on its merits. The governor says he is still considering the matter, but it is generally believed Mr. Stevens speaks by the book.

So the Colorado National guard, which was ordered to take the field on short notice, will not be called into action. The state troops at Durango, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction and other centers have been uniformly and under arms ready to take special trains to Denver, and the state troops in this city have been on call. Exciting reports have been flying all over the state.

In response to telegrams from Washington, Sheriff Burchfield sent the following: Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: I am quite able to maintain peace here unless the state troops are used against me. Nobody but the governor is seeking to disturb the peace and he is acting in contempt of the district court of this county.

The chamber of commerce directory circulated for signatures of the most prominent attorneys a paper to be given to the press and read: Military force in time of peace; constitutional and statutory provisions relating to the use of the military force to compel obedience to the law or invasion in Denver. The courts, it is declared, are ready to decide the rights of the people. The paper says that whenever in the governor's opinion the courts are wrong and he is right, then he may use military force to compel obedience to the law. This is despotism and should not for a moment be tolerated. In attempting to enforce his order by military power, it is asserted that the governor is violating the law and abusing his high office.

General McCook said there is no doubt that had a gun been fired the government would have been lynched within an hour. General McCook also says he has the United States troops here to protect public property and to maintain the law. He says the situation is over, especially since there is a large number of desperate men in town ready to erupt into a riot so as to make robbery possible.

Many populists do not uphold Governor Waite and Judge Croton, one of the best known populists in the state, has asked General McCook to use his influence with the governor to avert further trouble. Referring to the paper that the judge Croton said: "This is not politics, it is anarchy."

STATISTICS CONCERNING CONSUMPTIVES.

Proving That the Disease is Curable. The following extracts from statistics compiled by the committee appointed to communicate with patients under the treatment for consumption discovered by Dr. Amick, of Cincinnati, offers a new lease of life to thousands:

Fred P. J. Sager, of Columbus, O., began treatment June 20th, 1893; discontinued it in seven months; cured; received first ten day treatment free.

James A. Doward, Danville, Ind.; began treatment Sept. 1893; discontinued four months later; cause of discontinuance, cured; previous duration of disease, 11 years; received first ten day treatment free.

L. J. Maxwell, Washington, D. C.; began treatment Oct., 1893; discontinued Dec., 1893; cause of discontinuance, cured; duration of disease not stated. Received the first ten days treatment free.

Ed Dolin, 63 State st., Utica, N. Y.; began treatment April, 1893; discontinued June, 1893; cause of discontinuance, not stated; present condition much improved; duration of disease, three years.

W. L. Wright, 933 Commercial bldg., St. Louis; began treatment Feb., 1892; discontinued after two months, cured of Asthma; previous duration of disease, twenty years.

John E. Gulger, Laramie, Wyoming; began treatment October, 1893; discontinued in two and a half months; cause of discontinuance, cured; previous duration of disease, two years. Received first ten days treatment free.

James Winslow, Carthage, Ind.; began treatment June, 1892; discontinued May, 1893; cured; previous duration of disease not stated; received first ten days treatment free.

C. W. Love, Beloit, Wis.; began treatment Dec. 1892; discontinued ten months later; cause of discontinuance, cured; previous duration of disease, not stated. Received the first ten days treatment free.

Mrs. A. Beamer, Lansing, Mich.; began treatment Oct., 1893; has not discontinued; cured; No. 1; received the first ten days treatment free.

The Week According to Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's review of the state of trade says:

The unusual prolongation of mild spring-like weather during the early portion of March has greatly stimulated consumptive demand in almost all staple lines. Corroboration of this is found in almost unanimous reports of increased sales from six of the largest distributing points in the New England and middle states, where general trade has heretofore been reported barely steady.

At Pittsburg and Chicago and other iron centers, competition has further reduced prices for shaped as well as raw iron and steel. Chicago reports a continuance of last week's very favorable statement regarding iron, the week having been the best thus far in the season, with many buyers in the city and some dry goods houses working nights to keep up with orders. Dealers in clothing, millinery and shoes report a heavy demand, although there is an improvement in requests for light hardware as well.

Similar advices are received from St. Louis jobbers of dry goods, millinery, hats, shoes, and at Kansas City although sales of paints, oils and building materials are quite active, the total is 25 per cent. smaller than a year ago.

Prices of leading staples at the close of this week and last indicate similar irregularities, wheat being 1 cent lower, pork and lard each 25 cents less, and cotton is 1/4c. Indian corn advanced 1/2c, oats 1/4c and coffee 1/2c. The market for sugar, unchanged in eastern markets. If to the government report of 114,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' hands March 8 is added, 117,000,000 bushels of wheat at farmers' hands, the result, 231,000,000 bushels, will supply food and seed for four months to come, a reserve on July 1 next of 40,000,000 bushels, and if required 16,000,000 bushels a month for export, which is more than will be demanded. Export of wheat, (flour included) both coast and inland to the United States and Canada, this week equal 3,250,000 bushels, against 2,851,000 bushels last week, 2,896,000 bushels in the week ending April 3, 1893, and 2,733,000 bushels in the week of 1891.

Premiums and Fire Losses.

TOPEKA, March 20.—From figures received at the insurance department, it is shown that the total loss of Kansas property by fire last year on which there was insurance was \$1,044,173. The premium received by the insurance companies was \$1,200,000, or the per cent of losses 54.2. The previous year it was 53.48. The total fire insurance written last year was \$127,008,000.

The life insurance companies wrote \$10,344,836 last year in Kansas and received \$1,346,209 in premiums. Their losses amounted to \$474,429. In 1892, the total amount of \$24,951 are now carried by Kansas people. The New York Life wrote the most business here last year, \$2,626,250. The Mutual has the most in force, \$7,378,500. The miscellaneous companies wrote \$13,461,532 in the state last year, for which they received the sum of \$1,737,138 in premiums. The Travelers wrote the most of it, \$3,756,900, for which it received more than \$444,000.

Much of this business comes from the Santa Fe employees, who are to another company this year.

The Union depot at Denver was second on fire about midnight in the afternoon of the 17th. It spread with such rapidity that by the time the fire department arrived the blaze lit up the lower portion of the town. The fire soon got beyond the control of the department and spread rapidly.

There was an explosion and some firemen had a narrow escape. The building was built of stone and was owned by the Union Depot company. Loss about \$200,000; well insured.

Two-thirds of the telegraph wires into Denver come through the depot tower, and they are now down. The Western Union has other central business will not be seriously hampered.

The Eight Hour Miners Will Fight.

No sooner had the militia assembled at Denver got out of a job there than the sheriff of Cripple Creek called for them and more of them.

A portion of the miners were willing to go back to work on the old nine hour shifts, while the majority of them stood held out for eight hour shifts with the same pay that had been paid for nine hours. These prevented the sheriff from taking any more men, although well armed, afraid that they must have their way if they had to fight and destroy property to secure it.

The sheriff, therefore, made many deposits and gathered militia as rapidly as possible.

State Care For Drunkards.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 20.—The state senate has passed an act providing that the judges of the district courts of Maryland shall have power to authorize the sheriff to provide for medical treatment all habitual drunkards, morphine or cocaine users.

A similar legislative endeavor in Michigan was the other day declared unconstitutional and it remains to be seen whether the Maryland effort will be sustained.

LATEST NEWS.

Condensed for Convenience of Hurried Readers.

Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of the ex-secretary of the interior, dropped dead in her own home in St. Louis, from organic disease of the heart.

A Georgia paper says that Hoke Smith's wife is a daughter of Wirt, the fend who butchered union soldiers at Andersonville, and was hung for it.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has no doubt but he is right, and that upon the next occasion to call out the militia he will see that he has a force big enough to do the work.

Kansas City wholesale merchants have about \$500,000 tied up in the Indian Territory, their customers not being able to pay until the Cherokee renounces of the sale of their Strip lands. They are helping to push things at Washington.

Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking, widow of Colonel Stocking of the union army, an daughter of the late Associate Justice Miller, and now a clerk in the interior department, was badly burned by the overturning of a lamp, as she was lighting it.

Eighty thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park, London, in a demonstration of protest against the house of lords. Speakers addressed the crowds from twelve platforms. After adopting strong resolutions the crowd peacefully dispersed.

Cities of the first class in Kansas are again moving to agree upon changes in the laws regulating them. When these laws were passed Kansas has only one hundred cities. It is expected that the cities of the first class will be present. There will be excursion trains from all directions.

A coal fleet covering eight acres of space left Louisville, Ky., in a single tow, for lower river points. The fleet contains over a million bushels of coal, which would require 1,620 flat cars and seventy-six locomotives, if moved by railroads.

Governor Waite had no authority to request General McCook to take troops to Denver; and the general's going there was in line of his duty, to protect government property from snobs. The governor's order was not a military order, but a civil one, and will be obeyed by a citizen, even if he was governor of a state.

Delegate Flynn, after a struggle, succeeded in getting his bill through the house, authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease sections 13 and 33. The leases are to be made for three years, and under conditions similar to those prescribed for sections 13 and 36.

A special meeting of the New York chamber of commerce was held on March 20 to take measures to urge the president to issue a proclamation to the effect that the Brazilians are to be made for three years, and under conditions similar to those prescribed for sections 13 and 36.

The 300 employees of the Pendleton window glass factory at Anderson, Ind., went on a strike. A demand was made on the company to furnish ice for their drinking water. It was refused by the manager and a strike ensued. The company now threatens to block the fire.

Miss Alma Winters, 18 years old, died of fright during the burning of her father's residence in the Chicago suburb of Barrington. Miss Winters was the niece of superior court Winters, of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and was well known in Chicago society.

The last of a long list of cotton claims growing out of the war by the army during the war has been decided by the court of claims against the government and in favor of the executor of the estate of ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, deceased. The amount allowed is \$88,100.

Uncertainty rules in advice from Rio. On the day that dispatches say Da Gama surrendered comes a cable to our government from our Admiral, Behnam, saying the Brazilian government refused the conditions of surrender offered by Da Gama. The government fleet did enter the harbor, however.

A London cable says advice received there from Honolulu that the Hawaiian fleet, which claims that Hawaii may open Pearl river harbor to Great Britain in the event of the United States proving unfriendly to the present government. This is only British bluster or British intrigue. Pearl river harbor is permanently under control of the United States.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Kansas City, March 20, and Chicago, March 20. Rows include CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, and various other commodities with their respective prices.