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WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885.

NUMBER 42.

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GENERAL NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

A well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, attracted the attention of the officers at the white house last Saturday by his efforts to gain admission to the building by the rear entrance. He was informed that no visitors were allowed in on Saturday, and that he should go to the front door where he came again, but he persisted in his demands to be admitted, declaring that he must see the president. His actions and violent language soon identified him as a crank of the dangerous sort, and he was taken into custody at once. When brought to the station-house he gave the name of Samuel Venable, and very reluctantly told that he was from the neighboring county in Maryland. His refusal to explain his reasons for wanting to see the president caused the police authorities to lock him up until his friends could be communicated with. Since the death of Vice President Hendricks the officials and guardians about the white house have redoubled their vigilance, as the situation is one to attract cranks in that direction. No one of unnatural demeanor or appearance is allowed to pass without question, any exhibition of eccentricity being at once arrested and followed by expulsion. Long experience in dealing with cranks has made the white house doorknobs experts in detecting signs of insanity, and no risks are taken in permitting suspicious people to enter.

A case of the greatest malpractice and almost incredible ignorance is reported at Milwaukee, Wis. A few days ago Herman Albany, 5 years of age, upset a kettle of boiling water and was severely scalded. Anton Weib, an old fellow, who for the last 10 years has "practiced" medicine was called and covered the wounds of the little sufferer with a thick layer of antiseptic, ground down to powder. This he told the parents not to remove, and three days after the boy died. When the thick crust from over the wounds was being removed, myriads of maggots were found that had eaten their way down to the bones. The old crank explained that he considered the mites necessary expedient for removing all poisonous matter from the system, and that we do not die because of the maggots, but because they would cause the maggots to disappear by addressing himself to Christ, whom he claimed to know personally. He admitted having several patients in a state where they are slowly being eaten up by maggots. The attention of the health commissioner has been called to the matter.

The war department has recently received such reports from its officers in Utah regarding the unsettled condition of the affairs in that territory, growing out of the enforcement of the laws against polygamy, as to cause some uneasiness, but no alarm. The recent shooting of a Mormon by United States marshal created a great deal of excitement among the Mormons, and some apprehension was felt at Salt Lake that there would be an uprising. A battery of the artillery was recently ordered from Omaha to Fort Douglas, which is situated a few miles from Salt Lake City. The movement, however, was not particularly on account of any fear of a Mormon rebellion, but had been in contemplation for some time. The force now at Fort Douglas consists of a full regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery and is under the command of General McCook. In the department of the Platte, consisting of about 3,000 men, could be concentrated at trouble, at Fort Douglas in a very few hours. No serious trouble, however, is apprehended by army officials.

The prohibition conference of partisans of that faith in Michigan and adjoining states opened in Detroit, Mich., about 3 p. m. and women in attendance. The forenoon was devoted to a prayer service, the Rev. C. T. Allen leading. The morning was devoted to a prayer service, the Rev. Clark made a few remarks upon the growth of the temperance cause, imparting a good deal of the enthusiasm which he manifested to the most earnest audience in attendance. In the afternoon Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jackson, and Samuel Chitt, of Iowa, were the principal speakers. In the evening the convention was addressed by the Rev. John Russell and the Rev. A. B. Leonard.

The extensive factory of Barnum's iron and wire works, in Detroit, Michigan, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss was \$100,000. The building was valued at \$112,000, stock \$115,000, machinery \$50,000. The loss on the works is between \$115,000 and \$200,000, and the dwellings were valued at \$80,000. Three dwelling houses adjoining were also completely destroyed. The fire started on the second floor. The cause is not known. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Engineers commissioned by the Canadian Pacific railway to inspect the work on the section to the north of Lake Superior, have completed their labors, the result being that the company has overpaid the contractors \$1,000,000. Demands have been made to reimburse this money, which is the case of the smaller sections have been complied with, but the three larger contractors refuse, and wait to recover the amounts have been entered at Montreal and at Toronto.

A very large congregation was attracted to the First Methodist church in Chicago to witness a test of divine healing by anointing with oil. Nearly one hundred persons subjected themselves to the process, and twice that number arose to testify that faith and prayer they had been cured of various ailments.

William C. Glenn, a lad of 16 years, who assisted his father in the postoffice at Rochelle, Illinois, and was induced to perjure himself and was registered and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen months in the house of correction at Chicago.

Mary Allen, the mysterious shoplifter of Milwaukee, has been sentenced to eight months in the house of correction. Nothing can be learned as to her identity. She refused to permit her picture to be taken for the rogues' gallery.

A dispatch from Abilene, Tex., makes a meagre mention of the wreck of the winged train on the Texas Pacific railroad, nine miles east of Gordon. Two of the passengers were killed and twenty-eight others are reported badly injured.

Henry J. Terry, for some years professor of law in the University of Japan, has been called to the chair of international law at Yale college, vacated last spring by Ed. J. Phelps, minister to Great Britain.

The secretary of state and the Mexican minister have signed an agreement extending

for eighteen months the time allowed for establishing a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, west of the Rio Grande.

By the fall of a derrick in an iron-works at Wheeling, one man was killed and three others were seriously injured. Another man was killed by the parting of a cable in a blast-furnace.

The striking glass-workers of Pittsburgh, after a year of idleness, have compromised on a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. Work in three factories is to commence immediately.

Citizens of Charlotte, Michigan, made up a purse for an aged and penniless man named William Conrad, who was refused admittance to his son's farm-house, near that place.

Gov. Marmaduke declines to call out the militia in order to suppress the miners at Berier, on the ground that the civil authorities have the power to enforce the law.

Illinois farmers report that cholera has taken nearly all the hogs in Bourbon, Douglas county, and in the township of Rock Winesap, Hamilton county.

The British ship Albatross was wrecked on the Pacific and ten of the crew lost. The remainder of the crew have arrived at San Francisco.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, was nominated for speaker of the national house of representatives by the democratic members caucus.

Sixty lake vessels were totally destroyed during the past season, entailing a loss of seven-four lives and \$1,016,200.

The public debt increased during November by the amount of \$4,407,188. The total sum is now \$1,845,927,966.45.

A vein of brine containing 60 per cent of salt was struck at St. Ignace, Michigan, at a depth of 520 feet.

Montreal reports the small-pox epidemic ended the previous day having dwindled down to three.

Six persons were badly injured by two trains crashing into each other on the Brooklyn bridge railroad.

Prof. Barnard of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., has discovered a comet in the constellation Taurus.

A new route is being surveyed for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Akron, O., to Chicago.

Gov. Marmaduke pardoned Michael Russell, sent up in 1884 from Jackson county for burglary.

James W. Poreh of St. Joseph, Mo., has been appointed consul-general to Mexico.

Six men were drowned off a flatboat just below Metropolis, Ill., on the Ohio river.

Wm. Rohlfing and his son were killed by a runaway team near Kenosha, Wis.

The republicans nominated Thomas B. Reed of Maine for the speakership.

There is a row among Indiana physicians about the license law.

Northern Pacific railway for November were in gross \$1,257,062.

Mr. Hendricks paid taxes on an appraisal of \$65,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Promptly at noon on Monday, December 7th, Gen. Anson G. McCook, secretary, called the senate to order. The walls of the senate were draped in deep black out of respect to the late vice president. After prayer by pastor Edmond, a resolution declaring John Sherman, president pro tem of the senate, Mr. Voorhees moved an amendment that the name of Sherman be stricken out and the of Isham Harris inserted. The amendment was lost by a vote of 29 yeas to 37 nays. Mr. Sherman was then declared president pro tem, and taking the chair he, in a few choice words, thanked his friends for the honor they had conferred on him. The credentials of Mr. Logan as a senator from Illinois, and Blair as a senator from New Hampshire, were presented and Mr. Blair was sworn in. Senator Edmunds and Harris were appointed a committee in conjunction with the house committee on the petition of the citizens and inform him that a quorum of each house had assembled and were prepared to hear any communication he might wish to make to the senate.

Voorhees then offered the following resolution, prefacing it with the remark that in doing so he was performing the saddest duty of his public life:

Resolved, That the senate has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Thos. A. Hendricks, late vice president of the United States, and for a number of years a distinguished member of this body.

Resolved, That the business of the senate be suspended in order that the eminent public services and representative virtue of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be directed to communicate these resolutions to the house of representatives. Mr. Voorhees asked that the resolutions be permitted to lie on the table, subject to be called up at a future day, if the senate should have due and timely notice. The resolutions were accordingly laid on the table. Mr. Harrison then moved an immediate adjournment of the senate, out of respect for the late vice president. The motion was agreed to.

In the senate on December 8th, among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Logan, making an appropriation for the purchase of two sites and the erection of two military posts on the southwestern frontier of Kansas. One by Mr. Finmb, proposing the acquisition of real property by aliens. One by Mr. Vest, to establish United States circuit courts in the Indian territory; also, to provide for the erection of public buildings by contract with the lowest bidder; also, for two bridges across the Mississippi at St. Louis, one across the Missouri between its mouth and the mouth of the Dakota, also for the enlargement of the Kansas City custom house. Mr. Finmb introduced, by request, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the United States constitution in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Without further business the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

On Monday December 7, at precisely noon, J. B. Clark, clerk, called the house to order, and the session of the forty-ninth congress began. After the roll call, nominations for speaker being in order, Mr. Tucker of Virginia, presented the name of John

Gibbin Carlisle. Mr. Canon of Illinois nominated Thos. Reed of Maine. A ballot being taken the result was, Carlisle 177, Reed 133, and Carlisle was declared elected. In a short address he gave expression of his thanks for the distinguished honor he had received. The oath was administered to the new speaker by Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania. The various members of the house were then sworn in. Officers of the house were next elected, those chosen by the democratic caucus being elected in toto. Mr. Holman, of Indiana rose and said: Mr. Speaker—The melancholy duty has devolved upon me of announcing to the house that Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States at his home in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on the 23rd day of last month departed this life. The death of this eminent citizen after a long period of public service, holding the second office of the gift of the people, with a reputation in public and private life of unassailable goodness, has occasioned a wide spread expression of grief throughout the republic. Undoubtedly congress will at an early moment, acting through both of its houses, provided an occasion for a proper expression of the life, character and public services of the deceased. Out of respect to his memory, I move that the house adjourn tomorrow. The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the house adjourned.

CALLED SESSION.

The Governor by Proclamation convenes the Legislature in Extra Session.

Governor John A. Martin has promulgated a proclamation calling for a special session of the Kansas Legislature to convene January 19th. He enumerates his reasons for this action as follows: First—Because of the fact that the Constitution requires a legislative appointment of the State every five years, and the last legislature failed to make such an appointment.

Second—Because of the failure of the State Legislature to pass the bill appropriating money for the current expenses of the State Reformatory School.

Third—Because certain counties recently organized were not counties as not included in any judicial district in the State.

Fourth—Because of a failure of the last Legislature to make any appropriation for the expenses of the deaf and dumb asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887.

Fifth—Because of the failure of the last Legislature to make any appropriation to sustain the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

Particulars Appertaining to His Sudden Taking Off—His Dies of Paralysis.

New York, December 8.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt died in this city to-day of paralysis. Life had scarcely reached the city. For a time he was credited, but when finally confirmed, caused much surprise.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death was sudden and painful. He had been an early riser, even during the increasing ill health of the past two winters. This morning he had held his usual morning conference with his sons Cornelius and William K., and his private secretary, Wm. Vanderbilt. He seemed in unusually good spirits. Early in the afternoon, Mr. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, called, and the two magnates had a long talk over railroad matters, when Mr. Garrett was suddenly made aware of slight indisposition in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech that grew into an articulate sentence. As he leaned over to catch his words, Mr. Vanderbilt pitched forward without a word of warning, and fell heavily on the floor on his face. Mr. Garrett sprang to his feet and seized a pillow from the sofa, laid it under his friend's head, and then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and George, the youngest son. Messengers were sent in haste for physicians. One from the neighborhood responded first, and was followed immediately by the family physician, Dr. J. W. McLean. Such simple restoratives as were at hand had been applied, but human aid was vain. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke. He died within a few minutes without a struggle. To all intents and purposes he was dead the instant he fell forward upon the floor.

THE ARMIES OF THE MISSOURI.

What General Schofield Says Concerning Them:

Major General Schofield, commanding the armies of the Missouri, says in his annual report that the total in round numbers consists of 9,500 infantry, 5,600 cavalry and 280 artillery, aggregating 15,000 men.

They occupy sixty-five different stations, giving an average of 231 men at each. He has the following to say:

The number of Indians in this division is reported by the interior department as about 175,000. Of these about 63,000 are rated as peaceable, the remaining 122,000 being more or less uncivilized and warlike. Their warriors number at least 25,000; equal to the entire strength of the United States army, or two-thirds more than the whole number of troops serving in this division.

The question to be now considered is whether the vast interests of life and property involved does not demand that such military measures be adopted as will prevent in the future any wholesale destruction of life and property by the uncivilized tribes of the country.

I beg leave to submit that in a country of fifty million of people, 50,000 men would be a small army to be maintained with some reference to possible foreign wars, but when the country has constant daily use for nine-tenths of that force to protect its people and their property against destruction by savage tribes in their midst, it is extremely unwise to trust the army at its present strength.

The Indians are well mounted, having several ponies to each man, are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition. Being trained from early childhood they are excellent horsemen and expert marksmen equal in these respects to the best regular troops in the world. It is manifestly impossible to permanently over-awe or hold in subjection such hordes of savages by the show of any force far inferior to them in numbers.

Lindsborg News: A great number of dead hogs are found floating in the river. Others are lying on the river banks here and there. Have we no health officers in this part of the world?

OPENING



-----OF THE-----

Fall Campaign!

MARSHALL & UFFORD,

IN POSTOFFICE ROOM, IN OPERA BLOCK.

We have taken our location here to stay, and to give Bargains and Satisfaction to Customers.

DRY GOODS.

Staple and Fancy, in Endless Variety.

CLOTHING.

Suits that are cheap and suits that are elegant. Men's overalls, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, etc.

Boots & Shoes.

A splendid stock. No better in the West.

Hats and Caps.

A splendid lot of them, and no mistake.

Gloves and Mittens.

Immense stock of all kinds for both sexes.

Glassware and Queensware.

A whole crate of lamps, besides whole sets, fancy dishes, etc. Whole loads of Queensware, direct from the Manufacturers.

GROCERIES,

At wholesale and retail. California goods 25 cents a can.

CIGARS.

A big Variety, at 5 cents and 10 cents each.

TOBACCOS.

Smoking and chewing—up toward two dozen varieties, and plenty of Pipes and Cigarettes, Confectionaries and Nuts in large assortment.

STATIONERY.

We are handling on a Large Scale, and intend to Compete with the trade farther East.

Kerosene Oil

By the Barrel.

These are but an inkling of the nature of the General Stock of goods which we shall keep.

Marshall & Ufford.