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SEVENTH YEAR. WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885. NUMBER 22.

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Syrups, Molasses and Vinegar, Spices, Flour, Corn Meal and Crackers, Salt Fish, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Concentrated Lye, Matches, Liquid and Box Blueing.
Trade with us and you will get Fresh, Reliable Goods and 100 Cents' Worth for every Dollar you Invest.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

The secretary of the interior has issued emphatic orders it keep open cattle trails.

John Roach, the famous ship builder, who for many years past has done business under the firm name of John Roach & Son, Philadelphia, made an assignmont.

It is estimated that 250 wine and beer saloons have been closed in St. Louis since July 1st, under the operation of high license law, and that some four hundred, or about one-quarter of all the saloons in the city, will shut up during the month. The liquor saloons have not been effected, and probably will not be. It is only the small places, remote from business centers, that have so far succumbed.

Mrs. Emma Gaunt was murdered by her husband John Gaunt, at her home in Habocken, the other day. Gaunt is an Englishman, fifty-four years of age, and was intoxicated at the time. His wife refused to occupy the same bed with him and he stabbed her in the neck and side with a large butcher knife. She died an hour later. Mrs. Gaunt was forty-five years of age. The couple had been married thirty years and had five children. Gaunt is under arrest.

Secretary of the treasury Manning has prepared and is sending out circular letters to manufacturers and others interested in industrial arts, stating that investigation proves that the tariff laws are largely evaded by an undervaluation. He asks them to give their views as to the feasibility of simplifying the tariff and changing the advalorem duty to specific, and information is sought to be laid before congress to aid in the improvement of the custom system. Information is also asked with regard to the relative cost of manufacture in this country and Europe.

J. F. Cottinger, ex-secretary and treasurer of the central transportation company, of Pennsylvania, charged with embezzlement of $147,500, and forging certificates for 112 shares of the company's stock and uttering and publishing the same, was arraigned before Judge Yerkes, in Philadelphia. A plea for mercy was made on behalf of the prisoner, who is 68 years of age, and the head of a highly respectable family. Counsel said that a large portion of the stock was over issued by the defendant twelve or thirteen years ago and it was a fact well known that a large amount of the money, which the defendant had received for the over issue was paid in dividends at twelve per cent. per annum, to the very persons who got the stock, so that he profited very little himself in the transactions. The trouble was that he began in a small way and kept it up in order to prevent his first fraud from being discovered. It was testified that he began the over issue in 1874, continued until the 2d of April, '85, during which time it amounted to 3,086 shares. The prisoner had nothing to say in his own behalf. The judge sentenced him to an imprisonment for four years at separate and solitary confinement in the county prison.

The colored man Green, who was the cause of the controversy between ex-Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Hazen, about one year ago, has turned up again. At that time Gen. Hazen declined to place Green in the signal corps guard of cavalry and infantry which had been set apart for colored soldiers, but not the signal corps. Secretary Lincoln, however, ordered his enlistment in the corps provided he could pass the examination, and was sent to Ft. Myer to undergo the regular course of instruction. He performed all the duties acceptably, and with the other members of his class recently became eligible for station duty. The signal service observer at Pensacola asked for an assistant and was told that one could be sent him. He procured for him rooms and board in his boarding place and made other arrangements to receive him and Green was the man selected at the assistant and was sent to Pensacola. On his arrival the signal service officers refused to receive him because of his color. The officer has been summoned to Washington to make an explanation. The colored man remains in charge of the office at Pensacola. It is stated at the signal office that Green was assigned to duty at Pensacola without any regard to his color and that the officer who selected him did not know at the time of his selection that he was colored.

A desperate attempt to rob the Richmond & Danville pay car was made. The car reached Atlanta, and during that day the paymaster distributed $40,000. During the night the pay car and supply car were placed on the main line near the Markham house. Mr. Groser, the paymaster, and his cook occupied the car. Mr. Groser xpected to be moved early in the morning. About 3 o'clock he awoke and found the cars in full motion. They were moving at the rate of forty miles an hour. The rapid rate aroused his suspicion and he arose and opened the car and put the brake on. The train was moving up a steep grade and the brake soon brought it to a stand still. Mr. Groser then climbed up on the supply car and approached the engine. When he had made half the distance he observed a man climbing off of the engine. "Where are you going to take me?" demanded Mr. Groser. "To the Belt Junction," was the reply. "For what?" Mr. Groser ask. "You will find out soon enough, you are the man we want," was the reply, and at the same instant the man began firing at Mr. Groser. The bullets whistled about his head and he made for his car and placed his cook to watch one door. He then sprang from the car and ran for help. He returned to his car in half an hour with help, but found the men gone. The safe contained about $30,000, but had not been molested. Three men were seen about the place where the train stopped, and one man has since been arrested. The work was performed by railroad men.

A dispatch from Omaha says that Congressman Holman's special congressional committee to investigate the Indian affairs, consisting of himself and Congressman Ryan, of Kanses, and Cannon of Illinois, left Omaha to visit the Pine Ridge and Rose Bud agencies in Dakota. The remaining members of the committee are detained at home. Mr. Holman said that it is proposed, if possible, to concentrate the unsettled portions of the Sioux, Crow or other tribes in the Indian Territory. It is the committee's intention to recommend the purchase of the Sioux reservation in Dakota, if obtainable at a reasonable price, it open and to homestead settlers. Settlers are now waiting anxiously for the opening of that reservation, and some congressional action was expected to be taken at this last session. Mr. Holman believes this purpose would be advantageous, both to the government and the Indians. The committee disapproved of ever placing the Indian affairs under the control of the army. "Most of the Indian troubles, they say, is due to bad agents and they, propose to investigate the agents' methods. They will also probably recommend a thorough school system on the reservation."

Reports received at the general office of the national cattle and horse growers association at St. Louis, from the various cattle raising regions in the west, are generally of the most favorable character. Vice-president Prior, of Colorado, writes that the ranges are in fine condition, and the cattle fattening rapidly. General rains have prevailed, and all cattlemen are jubilant over the prospects for a good year. A great many native and wintered Texas cattle are leaving for the northwest territories, and a general movement of cattle is being made in compliance with the law, and without molestation. No fever has as yet developed in any of the herds in this section. Vice President Milne, of New Mexico, reports a healthy condition of the cattle in that territory and that the crop will be 25 per cent. more than last year. Vice President Harman, of Idaho, says that while little rain has fallen lately the grass is fine and the cattle doing splendidly. There is no disease among them and the cattlemen are very much encouraged by the outlook for the present season. Large numbers of stock cattle are being shipped from West Idaho and Nevada to Wyoming. Vice President Mitchell, of Nevada, reports a better condition of both the range and cattle than for several years, and says though the hay crop on the river bottoms may be lighter than usual the quality is better and a greater number of cattlemen will put up more hay for winter feeding than ever before. All these gentlemen say that the national cattle convention to be held in St. Louis in November is looked forward to with great interest, and that the attention will be largely increased over that of last year.

A dispatch from Crossfield, this state, says that the disposition of the troops defending Kansas is strong and commanding. A chain of small scouting parties are located so as to cover the Kansas border for seventy-five miles, and about fifty miles west of the camp the Kansas Southern railroad runs parallel with the border line, about thirty miles north of the Indian Territory. Should the Indians strike any of these camps, the military couriers would ride north to the railroad, and wire Commander Morrow, who holds an engine under steam, and cars at his disposal night and day. Morrow's telegraph office is located in a box-car, in the camp, with direct wires to Kansas City and Fort Reno, where Sheridan and Miles are hourly in communication with him night and day. Col. Morrow can thus be advised and anticipate any invasion east of the camp and move the troops east by rail and so get in front of the Indians' advance, but should the Indians strike north on the Dodge City trail and west of here, they must make a long deflection northwest, and Col. Morrow's well equipped cavalry moving inside of the arc which the Indians must describe, could out-travel and crush the Indians ere they got fairly off their reservations. They would be surely crushed and almost annihilated should they strike any way except west, and there it is not thought they would go. The Cheyennes number less than 1,200 warriors; more than that many soldiers are at one camp alone, who practically sleep on their arms. Col. Morrow says it is a very rare thing to see so large a United States force assembled in one camp. The Cheyennes appear to be hemmed in, and an invasion in a northerly and northwesterly direction would result in absolute defeat and all but destruction of the Cheyennes and the entire warrior force.

FOREIGN.

The French government has decided to build a metropolis railway undergrond and has asked extra credit of 101,500 francs on account of the Victor Hugo funeral.

A conference of sugar refiners, at which nearly the whole trade was represented, was held at London. A resolution was unanimously adopted petitioning the Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister, to make a tour of the country and bring before the people the alleged injustice of the American government in paying a bounty through its tariff laws to American exporters of refined sugar. The refiners claim that this bounty is ruining the sugar industry of Great Britain.

A dispatch from Brunn, Austria, states that the tanners of Trepitiche in Moravia, are in such a state of turbulance that serious trouble is feared. The tanners had been rioting and attempted to rescue two socialists from jail where they were imprisoned. In the attack on the jail the mob stoned the soldiers on guard; the latter charged upon their assailants with fixed bayonets and wounded many of the rioters. This exasperated the tanners who have renewed the rioting. Their conduct at present is very threatening. The Trepitiche authorities have appealed for military assistance. The number of tanners who attacked the jail was 2,000 and this number has been considerably increased in the mob which is now threatening the peace of the city.

The following is the comment of the leading London papers on the reported advance of Russian troops into English territory: The Telegram says the negotiations between England and Russia regarding the Afghan question have resulted seriously, Russia preferring new claims and refuses to yield to Lord Salisbury, whose tone, although studiously friendly, is firm. The Standard, in commenting upon the same subject, declares that England will never condone a second edition of the Penjdeh outrage. The Standard, in an editorial on the reported advance of the Russian troops on Zulifikar Pass, the same paper says it is thought that more reassuring news was received late yesterday from the chief of the British Afghan boundary commission. The news from other sources regarding the Russian movements is of the gravest character. The only redeeming feature of the intelligence from Afghanistan, says the Standard, is that the Afghans have attached themselves more firmly than ever to our side. The Telegraph, in its article on the Afghan news says that the objection of the ameer to the Russian claim to the position of practically commanding Zulifikar pass is supported by Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury's reluctance to consent to Russia's offer to submit the question in dispute to a joint commission is owing to his belief that such a course would be without result, and would only delay the settlement of matters. The Times says that all the powers, with the exception of Russia, have given their assent to the issue of the Egyptian loan. Russia's silence, the Times says, increases the apprehension in regard to the Afghan question.

THE CHEYENNE TROUBLE.

The Troops Now Give the Kansas Border Full Protection.

A dispatch from Crossfield, Kansas, says: There are now 1,300 soldiers in camp here. One troop is out scouting toward the Cimarron river. Companies from the camp in Kiowa, fifteen miles to the southwest, are scouting from there over to join the scouting lines, with companies A, E, F and M of the Eighth cavalry under Major Compton. From the camp sixty miles west of us, and about seventy-five miles northwest of camp Supply; about 100 miles nearly due south of us, on their own reservation, comprising about 1,000 miles square and on that which is known as the old Cantonment, which is the well known Indian camping ground, about seven miles west and slightly south of Fort Reno, are most of the Cheyenne warriers with the chief who will not come into Fort Reno for a pow-wow. The reason given by the Indians is that the young bucks, having had insufficient rations, are out hunting for game. They will come and pow-wow with Gens. Miles and Sheridan as soon as the bucks return; till then the soldiers must have patience. Meanwhile the news arrived at headquarters that the Indians are insincere; they slip out to hunt, well mounted and finely armed; they come home with poor guns and only a few poor ponies. They are securely hiding their arms, ammunition and ponies west of their reservation. They have below 1,500 bucks. The arms they secrete are principally Winchester rifles.

A later special from Fort Reno says that the dissatisfied Indians were given an opportunity to talk with Gen. Sheridan. The conference was confidential and private, but it was learned from the Indians that the elements represented in the talk were the Stone Calf and Little Robe outfits, that have been creating so much trouble out in the western part of the reservation. Since Cantonment was abandoned as a military post these two bands have been making headquarters at Ft. Supply instead of the agency. They assured Gen. Sheridan that they were glad to see him, so illustrious a visitor direct from Washington, and that the talk about the Cheyennes wanting to fight was all a lie. On the contrary, they were now and always had been entiraly peaceable; that they had some cause of complaint, that they did not like their agent, and that they were opposed to the grass lease; on this account they would like a large portion of the reservation set off especially for their own use, so they could have their own agent and lease their grass to their own friends. The foregoing is the substance of their talk.

The dispatch says further that Powderface, the Arapahoe chief, was present, and made a speech, in which he told Sheridan that for many years his people had never fought the whites, and that he (Sheridan) well knew that the Arapahoes had refused to join the Cheyennes in their last war and that in the present trouble the Arapahoes had stood by the whites; that thus having been friendly for so many years, he thought that the Arapahoes' statements should have as much weight as the turbulent Cheyennes present, who were always making trouble. That the Cheyennes who talked against the grass leases were only a very small number of the tribes and that a large majority of the Cheyennes and all the Arapahoes were strongly in favor of grass leases; that the money had been promptly paid them for the use of that which would otherwise have rotted or burned up; that the lease men had always acted honorable, kept their promises, and that he (Powder Face) wanted the government to distinctly understand that with the exception of the few who had asked the Indians wished the grass leases to run for the full term, ten years, for which they had been made. Sheridan is very willing to allow the Indians to amuse themselves talking until such time as he can make suitable disposition of his troops, when he will talk.

General Sheridan has organized an Indian police force, composed of one hundred young Cheyennes. It is said that the general, in his report, will attribute the dissatisfaction among the Indians chiefly to the cattle diseases.

—An experienced dairyman says the grain or butter may be spoiled in churning where great haste is used. A slow, regular stroke is absolutely necessary and indispensable in manufacturing a first-class article.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, July 20, 1885.

The Live Stock Indicator reports:—

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,284 head: shipments, ... head. The market for best grades was stronger and grassers weak; others were more steady. Exporters 5 30@5 50; good to choice shipping, 5 00@5 25; common to medium, 4 50@4 90; stockers and feeders, 3 30@4 30; cows, 2 00@3 40.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,198 head; shipments, ... Market for light weights 5c lower, heavy and mixed weak. Assorted light, 4 15@4 30; heavy and mixed. 3 90@4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 65; shipments, — Market quiet; fair to good muttons, 2 40@3 00, common to medium, 1 60@2 30.

CATTLE SALES.

No		Av	Price
133	Colorado steers, corn fed	1249	5 10
17	native feeding steers	1034	4 40
371	grass Texas steers	897	3 20
47	grass Texas steers	898	3 20
59	Indian stockers	937	3 90
19	Indian stockers	8 5	3 40
5	native cows	774	3 00
44	native cows	933	3 20
36	native cows	948	3 35
1	bull	940	2 50

SHEEP—SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
97	scalawags, each	—	5 ;0

HOGS—SALES.

LIGHT AND ASSORTED.

No	Av	Price	No	Av	Price	No	Av	Price
23	178	4 32½	15	248	4 25	31	187	4 20
80	161	4 20	133	166	4 20	31	177	4 25
48	170	4 20	38	178	4 20	16	181	4 20
19	182	4 20	15	168	4 20	63	186	4 15
72	189	4 15	75	206	4 15	62	19	4 15
56	2 6	4 15	64	215	4 15	73	204	4 15
58	220	4 15	82	199	4 15	70	2 3	4 12½
87	190	4 15	75	185	4 10	70	206	4 10
77	196	4 10	86	148	4 15	79	211	4 10
68	213	4 15	48	207	4 12½	63	199	4 12½
75	192	4 10	71	216	4 10	79	192	4 05
90	201	4 15	61	202	4 10	68	210	4 10
68	197	4 02½						

HEAVY AND MIXED.

No	Av	Price	No	Av	Price	No	Av	Price
53	283	4 05	62	265	4 00	57	281	4 00
51	321	4 00	64	273	4 05	55	251	4 00
53	206	4 10	58	242	4 10	58	250	4 05
65	266	4 05	63	228	4 07½	48	256	4 05
51	280	4 05	57	338	4 10	52	253	4 00
60	255	4 05	59	259	4 05	53	288	4 05
59	302	4 05	60	251	4 05	35	299	4 00
5	273	4 00	43	279	4 07½	37	251	4 00
48	328	4 05	56	298	4 05	45	311	4 05
60	242	4 05	13	270	3 85			

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market.

Kansas City, July 20, 1885.

The Daily Indicator reports:—

FLOUR—Quiet and rather weak. Sales cars by sample, $1.70.

Quotations: Car lots, XX, 1 10 XXX, 1 20@1 30. family, 1 45@1 55. choice, 1 75@1 80; fancy, 2 05@2 15; patent, 2 45@2 55; rye, 1 20@1 70; in bbls, 3 25@3 50; buckwheat, Anchor mills, 4 80 per bbl.

WHEAT—Receipts 490 bus. shipments 6,942 bushels; in store, 659,360 bushels. Market is steady.

No. 2 red, cash sales 81 bid, August sales at 82½@82⅝. Septmber sales 85¼; cash sales 93. No. 2 soft cash sales at 93; No. 3 red, 72c bid, 72½c asked; No. 4, 64c asked; No. 3 soft, 83c bid, 80c asked.

CORN—Receipts, 11,639 bu.; shipments, 6,540 bu; in store, 172,404 bushels. The market is quiet.

No. 2 cash, 35 bid, 37c asked; August 37 September, 37 bid, No. 2 white cash 42⅝ bid 43c asked.

OATS—No. 2 Cash 22 bid, July, 20c bid, 25 asked: August 20 bid, 22c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash 44¼ bid.

CORNMEAL—Green, 9.@1 05; kiln dried, 1 50 @1 15.

BRAN—Steady; bulk, 40c; sacked, 50c.

FLAX SEED—1 10@1 12

BUTTER—In lighter demand; receipts steady. Quotations: Creamery. 16c good 12½@13c; fine dairy, 0c; medium 6@7c; Young America, 11c; roll, 10@17c; store packed, 8@10c; sour and poor 4@5c.

POULTRY—Market steady. Spring Chicken sold at 2 50@5 00,

Quotations: Old hens, 2 25@2 40 per doz; mixed, 2 00@2 25; rooster, 2 25; ducks, 3 00@3 25 per doz.

MILLSTUFFS—The ruling quotations for car lots as follows: Cornmeal, firm green, 95@1 05c; dried, 105@115 Corn chop per 100 lbs, 82½c; Bran, steady; bulk 42c; sacked 50c ℔ 100 lbs. Pearl hominy ℔ bbl, 3 25.

EGGS—The market is weak at 7c per dozen

HAY—Market weak, and lower. New fancy small baled $6.50; large do $5.00; old fancy small baled, $6.00.

CHEESE—Full cream, 11c; flats, 6@7c; Young America, 11c.

GAME—Teal ducks, 1 10 1 25 per doz; mallard, 1 50 per doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—Steady.

Quotations: Chickens, small, 6@8c per ℔ turkeys, choice, small, 7@10c; ducks, 10c; geese @8c ℔ ℔.

HIDES AND PELTS—Hides, dry flint No. 1 ℔ ℔ 14c: No. 2 ℔ ℔, 10c; dry salted ℔ ℔, 10c. Green salted No. 1 ℔ ℔ 7¼@7½c; green salted No. 2 ℔ ℔ 6c. Green No. 1 ℔ ℔ 6c: green No. 2 ℔ ℔ 5c; calf ℔ ℔ 10c. Sheep pelts, dry, ℔ ℔ 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 8½@10; New York shoulders, 5½@6½c.

DRY SALT MEATS—shoulders, 4½, clear sides 6; long clear sides, 5¾; clear rib sides 5¾c.

SMOKED MEATS—Shoulders 6@6½c. long clear sides 5¾, clear rib sides, 5¾c; short clear backs 6¾.

PORK—Boneless or clear, 12 00; mess, 11.00.

HAMS—Sugar cured, 8½@9c

BREAKFAST BACON—8½@9½c.

DRIED BEEF—Hams, 13@15½c.

BARREL MEATS—Boneless pork, 12 00; mess pork, 11 00; mess pork, 11 00.

LARD—Choice tierce, 6¼c.

TALLOW—No. 1, 5½c No. 2, 4c 4½c.

SORGHUM—20c per gallon.

BROOM CORN—Hurl 3@4c. self working 2@3c, common 1@1½c, crooked ¾@1½c.

WOOL—Missouri, unwashed—heavy fine, 15@17c; light fine, 17@20c; medium, 18@20c; medium combing, 18@20c; coarse combing, 17@20c; low and carpet, 12@15c. Kansas and Nebraska—Heavy fine 11@15c; light fine, 15@17c; medium 17@19; medium combing ......; coarse combing, 11@14c; low and carpet, 9@12c. Tub washed—choice, 28@30c; medium, 26@28; dingy and low 23@26c.

ELEVATOR REPORTS.

The following shows the amount of grain ceived, withdrawn and in store at regular elevators, as reported to the Board of Trade to-day:

	Received.	Withdrawn.	In store
Wheat	410	6062	628369
Corn	11639	6540	172404
Oats	......	......	1068
Rye	......	749	614 6
Barley	......	......	......
Total	12129	13241	877 987

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the prices of wheat corn, oats, and rye at the close of 'change to-day in comparison with the previous day and previous years.

	To-day.	Previous day.	1884	1883
No 1 r w w	......	......	......	96
No 2 r w w	81	81	71¼	87
No 3 r w w	......	......	66	80¾
No 2 corn	36	36	42	37¾
No 2 oats	22	......	25	25
No 2 rye	......	48¾	45	41½

The cash value of the farms of Jewell county is estimated to be $7,311,286. In the same county $336,608 worth of poultry, $4,675 worth of garden truck and $2,056 worth of cheese was disposed of during the past year.