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THE CITY.

Celebrating the Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of the Battle of Lone Jack.

A STRICTLY BUSINESS SESSION

The City Fathers Frore Up and Dispose of a Large Budget.

107 DEGREES IN THE SHADE

Three Persons Perish from the Effects of the Intense Heat.

CORY CRAIG HOLDS THE FORT

Another Chapter in the Gillis Squabble—Knights of Pythias Conclave.

LONE JACK'S ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lone Jack,one of the few bloody affairs of the civil war which was fought within Jackson county's limits by federal and confederate forces under the command of Major Emory Foster and Major Vard Cockrell respectively, was held yesterday at Lone Jack, and as has been the custom for many years, an immense picnic commenced the occasion. The picnic was held in Griffith's grove, two and a half miles southwest of the village of Lone Jack. It was a success,equal if not excelling any previous effort. One element of success, was the presence of Major Foster, whose coming was hailed with great ado. The usual crowd present was estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 people. The day was warm, but people enjoyed it.

The Holden and Lee's Summit brass bands were present and discoursed sweet music each in the forenoon and afternoon.

All this was enjoyed in the forenoon in the way of speeches was one from Elder J. B. Crutcher, of Pleasant Hill, who spoke briefly of this occasion and its attendant and consequent benefits. But then, Mr. Martin Hoen, who for more than fifty years of the 80 odd years of his life, has resided in the immediate vicinity of Lone Jack,read an original poem, taking for his subject the occasion then being enjoyed.

The basket dinner was spread in the grounds. When it was over the bands reassembled like people, and Hon. A. C. Rafferty, of Greenwood, delivered an address on the subject, "The American Idea of Liberty." He was followed by Mr. John Henry Taylor, candidate for congress, in a brief and appropriate speech.

MAJOR FOSTER'S ADDRESS.

The formal exercises concluded with an address by Major Foster, which was listened to with rapt attention. It was substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—BLUE AND YELLOW COMRADES:—It is characteristic of Missourians that forgetting—not bitterness and ignominy—but grand old fervencies, they assemble here annually to do honor to their heroic dead.

On this fair, twenty-four years ago, Missourian ought Missourian. Talking into account the sameness occupied, there was not a more exhilarantly contested bout or a bloodier battle during the civil war. It would not be meet for men who fought at Lone Jack to belittle the sterling qualities of Missourians in the field, but it is due to truth, and for other result, it certainly taught the people of this section of the state to respect each other thoroughly. My own belief is that braver soldiers never died in battle than those who sleep on this field. It is fitting, therefore, that we should honor their memory.

If we of Missouri have been quick to take arms in the settlement of questions which might, perhaps, have been settled away by lawyers or legislators, we are certainly quick to sheke hands after the war is over, and to forget and forgive. There is certainly something to be justly proud of. Missourians are the sons of frontiersmen—the freest, the most independent, sons ray the most lawless, certainly the most generous and magnanimous race of men this continent has known. I was born and grew to manhood in Western Missouri, when the state was on the border of civilization. I think this I have lies in the garden spot of the world, and believe there is no finer body of land on earth; no braver, nobler men; no fairer, purer women in all the world, than may be found in Western Missouri.

It would be remarkable if men descended from pioneer stock, pioneering such a country, and inspired by the love of such women, had taken no part in the stupendous struggle that shook the government to its foundations a quarter of a century ago.

That three men differed in opinion concerning the questions at issue is not surprising, since they were only human; that they fought out their differences is not remarkable, since they were men; but that they meet here to-day to honor the memory of those who gave up their lives in the struggle is natural, since they are Missourians.

We may differ among ourselves concerning the powers of government by the majority, under constitutional limitations, or the rights of individuals when oppressed, reserved to set terms or by implication; but, as long as the young men of this country are quick to defend the rights they believe given them to by the right, and just as quick to clasp hands in good fellowship when differences have been decided by the arbitrament of war, so long shall we retain a free people and a great people.

To believe in the right, which wrongs no man; to speak freely for the right on all living occasions, and if need be, to defy for and maintain it or to die for it, should be regarded the highest privileges, the most sacred duties bequeathed to us by the fathers. I trust I shall not be misunderstood when I say that Americans will lack the courage and true manhood to enjoy these privileges and perform these duties.

In the slow progress of events and from a condition of barbarism to that we now enjoy, the sword has been a wonderful circumcer. It has indeed been held that a state of war is the normal condition of the race; that every generation must have its armed conflict, and that a free and progressive people must be ever ready for the battle. Whether this be true or not, it is certainly true that the highest civilization the world has ever known is found to-day among the most warlike people of the earth.

I am persuaded that along with that "eternal vigilance" which is the price of liberty should ever go that readiness to resort to arms in supreme emergencies which has always distinguished American freemen.

It is not fitting at this time that anyone should speak of the causes which led to the war of the rebellion. It should be enough to say that the men who fought at Lone Jack were true to the flag which upheld the state and some matter the national government. If so, those of them who yet live have to cause, as descendants of the rebels who fought to establish this republic, to be ashamed of the record they made here as soldiers. All of them who fought in defense of what they believed to be right, have my respect; and those who died in defense of an honest belief should be honored by all true men.

You will mention me if I say I am here—the first time since I was carried away in 1863—especially to meet certain comrades who were with me here four years ago, and take counsel with them touching the matter of properly marking the graves of the Federal dead—their friends and my friends; their brethren and my brothers—who sleep on this field. And you will excuse me, therefore, if I decline to make a prepared address—and the more readily because you know that I am not a maker of speeches.

I may add, however, that certain store of the times indicate the possible careening of another war-cloud, let us be thankful, a civil war, this time, in something over 100 years we, as a people, have known four wars—about one to each generation. That seems to be about the average in the best regulated countries. It appears now that the way to obtain the average, and that the generation that succeeds us may have the honor of the close of the civil war may have the misfortune to need not say that Missourians will know how to respond to the call, demoning upon them if they should be called to arms. Knowing them as I do, I am not doubtful concerning the part they will play if their services should be needed to defend the rights of an American citizen, and maintain the honor of their government.

The speaking was over as early as 3:30 o'clock p. m., but people did not begin leaving until 4, and the grounds were deserted. That the day was one of the most enjoyable ever spent at any of these anniversaries is testified to by the fact that it was a fact that Major Foster's presence helped largely to bring about this state of affairs.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BATTLE.

A very brief and concise account of the battle of Lone Jack, fought August 16, 1863, is given in Major Foster's own words, as told to the JOURNAL correspondent:

"I was posted at Lamyrie bridge on the Missouri Pacific railroad, with two companies, from which place I was ordered by General Totten to report to Lexington, with instructions to move thence toward Lone Jack. A telegram received by me at Lexington from General Totten, gave me the information that General Pitt. H. Warren, with 600 men, would move from Clinton the same morning. I left Lexington Friday, August 15, 1863, and General Blunt had set Fort Scott the day before with 1,000 men, and was ordered to move to meet and hold any confederate force and prevent the possible union of the two federate forces, which might attempt a capture of either Lexington or Sedalia, at each of which places were large government supplies. We were joined General Coffee, with his 1,000 men, at 9 o'clock on the 15th, a mile south of Lone Jack. There was no fight. The confederate force scattered and we went into camp near the village. I at once received information of other forces. I particularly remember one from Kansas City, commanded, who assumed chief command, attacked us at sunrise in Lone Jack. The fight lasted five hours, when I was wounded and carried off the field. The confederates moved to the southern part of the village. Our men spiked the guns on the field, and, gathering the artillery together (all the horses were killed), put them in the wounded in the forces. The confederates fell back to Lexington, and the confederates took possession of the field. Next day General Warren came on, and five hours after General Blunt arrived with 2,000 men. The confederates then evacuated and escaped into Arkansas, by the line of which they were pursued by our forces; some few encounters took place, though there was no serious engagement during the pursuit. According to the official statement of Dr. Cundiff, forty-eight of our men were killed and 160 others wounded out of the 400 engaged. As near as we know there were 2,500 or 3,000 confederates engaged, of which 107 were killed outright, and 200 others wounded."

MR. TUCKER'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Thomas B. Tucker, who with a splendid ox team had, twenty-four years ago, hauled the dead heroes of the field which was in the very confines of the village, was on the grounds.

Many enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Anders Graham at about 12 noon. Mr. Graham claims to be a "new comer," having only been in that section fifty years.

Those comrades whom had been intrusted the interment of the slain by the citizens, were assembled at Lee's Summit yesterday. Their correspondence, Abe Shepherd, David Graham, David Thompson, J. H. Harris and A. S. Shepherd, farmers, Sanford Saunders and Samuel Yankee. They did their work well.

Mr. John Falkenrich, who was a schoolmaster of Major Foster before the war, met his school fellow for the first time since school boy days.

Mr. Anders Graham, who, though a sympathizer with the confederates, on August 16, 1863, did some deviltry, something trendy to relieve Major Foster, who was entirely in his power, lying under the charge of Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, United States surgeon, was present yesterday.

Candidates for county offices were quite as thick as they generally are on such occasions.

Major Foster, just after the noon hour, accompanied by Colonel E. F. Rogers, of Kansas City; Captain Thomas Hoen, of Johnson county, and Dr. Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, each of whom was in the battle, visited the village, which is two miles northeast of the picnic grounds, and which was the scene of the engagement. They located a number of the important points with difficulty.

ON 'CHANGE.

Contrary to expectations, corn on 'change opened strong yesterday. It was supposed last week that heavy receipts would come in from Kansas points yesterday, but such did not prove to be the case, and under this unexpected event the market bruced considerably, advancing more than 1c on Saturday's closing figures. Notwithstanding this there was no raw fear disposition to load or unload. The market went on steady and easy, closing with fair prospects for to-day. Wheat opened rather weak. A disposition to run a corner on September wheat was manifested somewhat. The feeling in that cereal was not as strong as on Saturday and Friday, either for cash or future deliveries, was limited. No. 2 September went at 69½c, against 69c on Saturday, a falling off of ½c. No. 2 soft cash sold at 69c. There are many on 'change who think corn can and will be purchased at considerable less than 45c. This may be questioned, however, in the face of the reports heard from Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, all of which states have their corn crop damaged to such an extent that a half crop will be harvested now, even under the most favorable future circumstances.

The wheat movement from Kansas, for some unexplained reason, continues extraordinarily large. As yet little of the wheat in Kansas has been threshed, and daily receipts are consequently light. Minnesota and Dakota wheat is just beginning to appear into the market. The crop, in both these states, it is estimated will fall 40 per cent below the average. The whole wheat crop this year in the United States, from careful computations, will be about 450,000,000 bushels. The total wheat crop of Europe for 1886 will be about 1,000,000,000 bushels. Europe alone producing 1,250,000,000 bushels. America follows with her crop estimated at 450,000,000 bushels and India trimps in with 287,000,000 bushels. The consumption for 1886-87 has been approximately 2,750,000,000 bushels, Europe consuming 1,737,000,000 bushels, America 712,000,000 bushels, and India 183,000,000. From this it will be seen Europe consumes exactly 124,000,000 bushels more than she raises; while America raises 62,000,000 bushels more than she consumes and India 104,000,000 more than she consumes. The government report of the 10th says that the wheat crop of Europe will be 10 per cent short of last year, or in round numbers, 125,000,000 bushels, to which should be added the 75,000,000 bushels shortage of the Australian crop, making a total of 120,000,000 bushels. This more than compensates for the excess of our crop over 1885, which was the shortest on record. In view of these facts it is safe to say that all things being considered there will be less wheat this year than was ever known, and natural causes of a speculative nature arise that will finally lead to better prices. This idea is very generally entertained by the best buyers nowadays at the Board of Trade.

The foreign demand this year, however, will be graduated only by America's ability to supply. Just how much that will be remains still a matter of considerable speculation. The home crop is short, and better home prices will govern on that account. The crop in Europe, outside of Russia and India, America's only competitors, is not serious enough to make the consumption of wheat greater than before. It would seem, therefore, that the present short crops instead of turning to the disadvantage of the farmers will really turn to their advantage.

The wheat receipts yesterday were fair, 25,238 bushels going into the elevators, against 7,202 in 1885. The shipments from the elevators were 15,000 bushels, against 1,000 a year ago. The total stock now in 325,000 bushels, considerably less than half the amount in store at this time last year, which was 700,000 bushels. Corn receipts fell off slightly from last week, and, as noticed above, this decline had the most beneficial influence on the market's policy. Receipts in elevators yesterday were 18,000 bushels; total receipts, 46,400. Shipments from elevators, 5,331 bushels; total shipments, 59,500 bushels. The store in hand now amounts to 176,500 bushels. Rye are higher, six cars and 10,000 bushels going at 47c, against 46c on Saturday's bid. Taken all in all the market is improving and predictions are made that disturbed week will witness a steady advance.

NOTES.

Lard closed strong at 6c 25.

Wheat values were steady and corn was strong yesterday.

A. R. French is away in the country resting during the hot spell.

The visible supply of wheat shows an increase of 1,736,000, and the corn 1,141,000.

St. Louis wheat yesterday closed at 79, and New York at 89½. Chicago closed at 76½.

The Chicago estimated receipts for grain to-day are as follows: Wheat, 202 cars; corn, 680; oats, 280.

There was a tendency on 'change yesterday to force a corner on September wheat, but it did not succeed.

The total grain receipts at the elevators yesterday were 16,150 bushels, and shipments 30,000. This includes corn, wheat, oats, etc.

The inspection showed a total of 99 cars, divided as follows: Wheat, 39; corn, 46; oats, 14. August cash sold yesterday at 67½, and rye at 45c.

Hay receipts yesterday, twenty-six cars being switched off. In consequence of this the market dropped slightly, baled hay going at $7.00 @ $7.50 a bale, a decline of 50 cents since last week.

THE GILLIS SQUABBLE.

Last evening Corydon F. Craig, with the assistance of his brother, Mort, and a few friends, took possession of the Gillis opera house. Bernard Donnelly, the executor of the Gillis estate, had left the

as in charge of a night watchman, John Craig, who had previously worked for Mr. Craig, both being, three years, and in St. Joseph two years. There had been a number of things left in the house belonging to the Craigs and Mr. Donnelly had given permission to the watchman to allow the former manager of the Gillis to take them away whenever he called for them. Last night shortly before 9 o'clock, Mort Craig drove up and calling out to Flowers told him he wanted the goods belonging to Simpson, the electric light superintendent. Of course Flowers allowed him to enter and take the goods. Just as they were about to reach the door, Mort Craig said: "John, won't you give me a lift?" The watchman, not suspecting anything, readily acquiesced, and was proceeding to the wagon with Mort Craig, when he suddenly saw Corydon Craig about past him and enter the Gillis, closing the door behind him and bolting it on the inside. The ruse was eminently successful. When Flowers saw what had happened, he rushed to the office of James, where Mr. Donnelly is at present staying, and told him of the circumstance. Bernard Donnelly went down and called upon the watchman to perform his duty and eject Mr. Craig, whom he had ejected from the house. But the watchman refused to obey. Then Mr. Donnelly called upon a policeman, and he, too, declined to act without a warrant. He then decided to let the matter drop for the present.

Mr. Corydon Craig was seen last night after he had taken possession of the house, and after he had related the above events, the JOURNAL reporter asked him what he intended to do.

"I shall live here here to night," said he, "and intend to remain. I promise Mr. Donnelly will get out a warrant for my arrest to-morrow, but I do not see very well how they can convict me, when Judge Gates has just released Mort on the same charge."

Mr. Donnelly, in conversation with a JOURNAL reporter last night, characterized Mr. Craig's action as a high handed outrage. He said:

"There are two sides to every question, and in this difficulty the trustees should be fairly treated, and their stand in the matter ratified by not forth. Mr. Craig feels elated over the decision in the case against his brother, and that is just what prompted his action to-night. He has also called a public meeting for the purpose of bring on his side, which we disbelieve. The matter is in the courts now and it is useless to argue the matter in public. Garbled accounts of the affair have been circulated and portions of the contract made public.

"I merely desire that the trustees shall be treated fairly and justly. For some time reports regarding the house have reached our ears that have not been to the credit of Mr. Craig, and we decided to allow matters to go on. Now, however, we have numerous suits against him and is becoming dangerous. He entered the house to night by a stratagem, and of course at present we have no redress, but to-morrow we shall have him arrested for trespass."

"Will this affect Mr. Holden's contract in any way?"

"Not in the least. We have engaged Mr. Holden as manager of the house, not only upon our own account, but upon the recommendation of a number of our best business men. He will open the house at the beginning of the season and will manage it."

On the other hand, Mr. Craig, from his perch in an east window of the Gillis, last night, sang out:

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