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123 and 125 MAIN STREET.



This Tablet Represents a Style of Wrap we are Making a Run on This Week.

No. 1.

Black English Astrachan,

AT \$12.50.

No. 2 Black and Brown of a Finer Quality, at

\$16.50. \$16.50.

We Have the Largest and Best Cloak Dept. in the City.

We Open This Week a Plain, All Wool Brown Flannel Ready Made Suit in all Sizes

AT \$8.50.

WE OPEN THIS WEEK

68 Cases of Dry Goods!

All Bought Under Regular Prices and Will be Sold to Beat the Record on Low Prices.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Opposite Postoffice.

Philadelphia Store

Corner Douglas av. and Market St.

SPECIAL SALE

THIS WEEK.

200 Pair all Wool Scarlet Blankets at \$3.50 PER PAIR.

Worth Fully \$5.

For This Week Only.

A. KATZ.

S. W. Corner Douglas Ave. and Market St.

POWERFUL INDICTMENT

The Central Committee of the Anti-Saloon Republican Conference

Recently Held in Chicago Issues An Address to the People

Irrespective of Party Alliance and Presents a Hug-Bill of Indictments Against

The Liquor Traffic in General and the Saloon in Particular, Charging it with Being the

Most Prolific of All Sources of Evil, and Call upon Good Citizens to Fight Against It.

POLITICAL POINTS.

An Anti-Saloon Appeal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The following address of the national committee of Anti-Saloon Republicans was issued this evening:

The national committee of Anti-Saloon Republicans appointed by the conference held in Chicago September 12, 1886, make through their executive committee to the Republican party in the United States and to all friends of temperance and order, this statement and appeal, and they ask for its such acceptance and such response as the gravity and urgency of the matter shall demand. The evils of the liquor traffic as embodied in the American saloon system, has reached a magnitude and degree of destructiveness that threaten the foundation of the government, society and the home. The time has therefore come when political parties and private citizens must take sides openly for or against the traffic with its methods and its results. Neutral ground before the traffic is a natural and logical consequence of the trust involved in citizenship. The anti-saloon Republican movement recognizes and proclaims this state of things: The American liquor traffic, whatever it may once have been, is no longer a legitimate and law abiding branch of trade, serving to supply a natural and necessary demand for its commodities and its harmful power. The saloon system, encouraged and directed by the distillers, brewers and wholesale liquor dealers, has become a vast and vigilant organization, forming a market for intoxicating drinks. Its existence, indifference to the welfare of the community, and its demand for tribute from every home, and lies in wait with fresh enticements for each new generation of youth; it deliberately fosters the treacherous custom and intensifies the wide-spread social pestilence towards drinking by inventing new pretexts for treating and being treated.

Each one of our two hundred thousand drinking places forms a distinct center of aggressive forces and skillful devices for spreading the drink habit among men. Every possible temptation and seduction that trained talent can suggest is used to entrap the young, the ignorant, the toiling and the homeless with the knowledge that a customer once secured is usually a customer for life. The saloon system is an active cause, not an innocent result; it is the parent, not the child, of the mass of human misery which everywhere accompanies it. Experience indicates that four-fifths of American drinking and drunkenness is due in the first instance not to any natural appetite of our people, but to the presence and sleeplessness of this gigantic energy working seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day unrestrained by any scruple and everywhere contentions of public and private rights.

If the saloon is the enemy of society it is the special foe of the workingman and his home. Defective laws and unjust customs which bear heavily upon the laboring classes, would largely spare misery with comfort, kindness with well paid employment, turbulence with content, and solve for all time the worst plagues of the labor problem.

The so-called prosperous classes do their full share of drinking, but the share that falls to those who toil is not only a saloon's burden greater than they can bear, and the workingman who himself avoids the saloon still shares the load. Both in and out of labor unions the sober and frugal workman carries his drinking and wasteful comrades on his back. This law is ineluctable. Workmen whose energy, trust, worthiness and skill are daily in jeopardy at the saloon, determine the standard of wages for vast industries. By their incapacity through drink they fix a low average of daily production in great establishments and wages seek a corresponding level.

The representatives of the liquor traffic in the United States have become a menace of lawbreakers. Not content with robbing by personal and political action the passage of laws in restraint of their destructive calling, they have learned together to violate every such law when passed. They demand the protection of the law for themselves and strike down the protection which law enforced would furnish to society, against the intolerable evils they produce. Not content with unrightfully using the law and with compelling by legal process, they openly resist its enforcement by criminal means.

Arson has become a common weapon used to intimidate communities which try to free themselves from the saloon curse, and the more desperate defenders of the traffic do not learn together to violate every such law when passed. They demand the protection of the law for themselves and strike down the protection which law enforced would furnish to society, against the intolerable evils they produce. Not content with unrightfully using the law and with compelling by legal process, they openly resist its enforcement by criminal means.

their prophesies burn the property or take the lives of citizens who stand by the law's enforcement. Such outbreaks are always made by liquor dealers against restrictive legislation as an interference with the freedom of sale, never by liquor drinkers as against the interference with the freedom of drinking.

This widespread violation with one set of wholesome laws produces general contempt for all law and opens a hospitable door for these modern allies of the saloon system, communism andarchy. The criminal class, which is multiplying faster than courts and prisons can dispose of it, finds its breeding place, its school, its incentive and its council chamber in the saloon whose keepers set the example of a criminal disregard of law and the public good.

One of the greatest political dangers which now confront the republic is the corrupt use of money to influence elections and legislation. With this evil entrenched in our political system and accepted in our political parties, it will not end when bribery can defeat or reverse the will of the majority self government is a farce. The saloon power in the United States systematically uses its corruption fund without scruple and without stint to control primaries, to carry elections and to secure legislative enactments restrictive of liquor traffic, to obstruct the course of justice by tampering with juries and to punish with defeat public servants who have incurred its displeasure. This wholesale crime against free and fair government is not even denied or concealed.

The irrepressible conflict between the saloon system and the public welfare remained a local and subordinate matter until the league powers of the liquor traffic took the offensive by successive and rapid aggressions invaded every place where sacred, violated every restraining law however effective, and arrogantly aimed at complete political domination by debauching the ballot and the legislature. For the truth and justice of this indictment we appeal to the open book of current history and to every law-abiding citizen who knows whereof he speaks.

The factors which render the liquor traffic the incendiary thing it is—the weakness and depravity of its drinking victims, and mainly our aggressive and criminal system of open sale. These are the powder and the torch whose unstrained contact curses society and threatens civilization itself. With either factor removed the curse and the danger would be virtually ended. Only moral pressure acting through the centuries can reach the former. Only legal weapons whose action may be made swift and conclusive can reach the latter. What shall we do?

The national Anti-Saloon Republican conference, representing the predominant sentiment of Republicans and good citizens everywhere answer that the saloon ought to be put out of existence; that the people of each state and municipality ought to have the opportunity wherever desired of deciding when and how this shall be done, and that until destroyed the saloon ought to be crippled by every restraint and disability which local public sentiment will enforce, and made to reimburse as much as possible of the public loss it causes. It is believed that this policy, backed by a vigorous enforcement of law, commends itself to the common sense and conscience of the people, and on this platform all reasonable friends of temperance and public safety can unite and work. It has the merit of simplicity; it is perfectly practicable; it does not entail the needs and possibilities of all sections. It is flexible without being indefinite. It does not require a community which is ready for prohibition to tolerate taxed or untaxed saloons until an entire state including great cities, has reached the same level as prohibition and the right of free rum where they are prepared to enforce the total suppression of the local traffic within their limits. It does not attempt to apply a rule uniform and arbitrary to 60,000,000 of people living under widely varying conditions. It does not insist that every citizen should be an expert in the various great reform, and gives scope to those educating agencies which are everywhere at work with prodigious energy, and which are rapidly bringing all right minded men to one conclusion. It is permissible to reach a common point of view, and to then divide into various sections to employ their own methods and weapons. It has allied itself with the Democratic party of obstruction and reaction and today rules that party with a rod of iron. While thousands of Democrats are hostile to the liquor traffic their wisest leaders, the machinery, resources and votes of a powerful organization are thus enabled to defend and perpetuate this cancer of our civilization. The prestige, resources and championship of a great historic party are needed on the side of home and public welfare. The Republican party falls to this place and work, and called by a mandate as genuine and majestic as that which summoned it into existence. Its origin, record and composition have furnished the strongest possible presumption that it would at the right time adopt and carry out all that is desirable and feasible in the political treatment of the liquor traffic.

Down to the present time this presumption has been fully justified by events, by the imperious logic of its birth, its surroundings and its mission has been constrained to take up and dispose of one after another of its difficult and often political problems as encountered. This it has accomplished with consummate fidelity and courage. It is no reproach that in each epoch of its career it has insisted upon performing the task which providence seemed to impose upon it to the present hour that it has its eye to the time to refuse to divide its strength and invite national disaster by exposing all possible reform at once by attacking great wrongs. Consequentially it has destroyed them in detail, and at each success has prepared the people for another step, and the hour has come for the next advance. Hereafter thus far the present generation has been called by a mandate in every great reform, the Republican party could not now refuse to hear and heed the summons to this forward movement without abandoning its place and passing at once into history. But the Republican party is now in the land, and it is not going to pass out of existence through the gate way of cowardice in the presence of a great responsibility coupled with a noble opportunity. The masses of the party are ready to go, and state after state under Republican control is each in its own way, and the national government is in a position to act with a successful view of repression and extermination upon the saloon system, showing that the party, where most locally Republican, is under wise leadership most promptly responsive to this imperative demand of the hour, and with an increase of pressing and vital.

The anti-saloon Republican conference did not begin or end the movement of which it was the exponent; the permanent organization for which it provided is in the field to remain and it asks the co-operation of all Republicans in placing the party on right grounds in this matter. It asks the co-operation of all friends of temperance and the home in other political parties wherever and whenever the Republican party is true to its special issue, and it does this not as a prudential device

to promote party ends compared with the value of the cause now at stake or the interests of any political party of small importance. It is the early triumph of a great reform, not the transient advantage of the instrument of that reform that is chiefly sought, but to say that the Republican organization, by taking a just attitude in this crisis, will maintain its character as the party of right and conscience, and in fact assure its own prolonged supremacy, is only to say that in statesmanship, as elsewhere, righteousness and courage are the best policy.

(Signed) ALBERT GRIFFIS, Chair., Manhattan, Kan. F. O. POZZOR, Sec'y, Topeka, Kan. S. A. KEAS, Treas., Chicago, Ill. A. B. Nettleton, Minneapolis, Minn., C. H. Chase, Chicago, Edwin Lee Brown, Chicago, Wm. A. Jones, Highland Park, Ill., J. C. Shaffer, Chicago, E. P. Wheeler, Beloit, Wis., R. E. Jenkins, Chicago, I. P. Rumpsey, Chicago, E. F. Craiglin, Chicago. Executive Committee, Chicago, Oct. 13, 1886.

Ingersoll for George.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—It seems probable that Abram S. Hewitt will accept the Tammany hall nomination for mayor, Bob Ingersoll has announced himself in favor of the election of Henry George. He advises Republicans to endorse and vote for the labor candidate.

Hewitt Declines.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The committee appointed by the Tammany Hall county convention waited upon Congressman Hewitt this afternoon. A long conference was held. When it was ended the committee came out with downcast faces and hurried away. Mr. Hewitt said that the nomination had been tendered him and that it had been discussed. It is generally believed that Mr. Hewitt has declined the nomination for mayor.

Nemaha County Democrats.

SENeca, Kan., Oct. 13.—Democratic nominations Nemaha county are: Probate judge, Wm. McIntyre; county attorney, John P. Curran; district clerk, Wm. Williams; school superintendent, Milton Todd; commissioner Third district, E. R. Murphy; representative Thirty-sixth district, R. E. Nelson.

Congratulating the "Brethren."

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—At the Episcopal conference today there was an animated discussion on a motion to send congratulations to the Congregational church upon its celebration of "brethren" for "church." The resolution was adopted.

Congregational Convention.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The triennial session of the National Congregational church met in Chicago today in the Union Park Congregational church. There were between four and five hundred delegates present. Nothing was accomplished at the morning session, there being considerable difference of opinion as to whether the report of the committee on credentials should be presented or whether the convention should take other action. The convention, without coming to any conclusion, adjourned until 2 p. m.

Diabolism Most Foul.

HOSKINS, Mo., Oct. 13.—The most mysterious diabolical crime ever perpetrated in western Missouri was committed on Friday morning, Oct. 13, at this city, last Friday morning. On that morning about 3 o'clock Mrs. Ella Williams, wife of Ralph Williams, was lying asleep when a man entered the bedroom, placed a pistol against her forehead, and fired a bullet through her brain. The report of the revolver awakened Williams, but he had been ill for some time and was unable to pursue the murderer. Two men sleeping in an adjoining room, were also awakened. They immediately went to the room after procuring lights. As they entered the room the most revolting scene met their eyes. The young bride lay motionless on the bed, blood streaming from her forehead and brains protruding from the wound. The bullet had entered just above the right eye, and that organ had been forced from the socket and was hanging by a strip from her neck. The men immediately made search for the murderer, but could find no trace of him. He is still at large. No possible motive can be assigned for the deed except that some disappointed former lover of the bride took this means of revenge.

Mrs. Williams before her marriage was the belle of the county, and bore an irreproachable character. The couple, who were both children of wealthy and respected farmers, had been married but two months.

American Academy of Medicine.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13.—The American Academy of Medicine finished up its business today and adjourned shortly after noon, to meet at Washington, Friday and Saturday preceding the International Medical Congress which convenes in that city next month, 1st inst. At this morning's session the following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. P. Budd, Vice-President, Dr. R. Lowry Sillit of Carlisle, Pa., Dr. Samuel Jones, of Chicago, Dr. Phineas I. Conner, of Cincinnati, Dr. Virgil L. Gilney, of New York, Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. H. J. Dargatzos, of Philadelphia.

Surveying the Ground.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13.—The president and other officers of the Perry County mill and system arrived here tonight and will remain several days. A member of the party stated in an interview that they are on their usual inspection tour and come on to Kansas City only for pleasure. It is reported and generally believed, however, that the extension of the system to this city from St. Louis is contemplated and the officers are here to look over the ground and secure terminal facilities.

The Boodle Advertiser.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—At noon today the "boodle" advertiser not known to have "dipped" had since been taken in by Wendell and Fink. The advertiser is sharply being on hand. In one of the general sessions courts today the case of Henry L. Pison was called, and as he did not respond his bond was declared forfeited.

Independence Reunion.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Oct. 13.—The second day of the old soldiers reunion is a grand success, with grand array of guests and strangers from all the neighboring towns. Seven thousand people are on the grounds with great enthusiasm. The barbecue and the picnic are both successful. Able speakers are present and the crowd is increasing. The premium flag to the post having the largest number in line was awarded to Hackerman post of Cherryvale. The Zouave cadets of Cherryvale were enthusiastically cheered and did fine work.

BOTH SIDES RESOLUTE.

The Packers Announce a Determination to Adhere to Ten Hours.

The Strikers Declare for the Eight Hour Plan or No Work.

The Arbitration Committee Sent from the Richmond Labor Convention Threaten Vigorous Measures

Unless a Compromise is Speedily Effectuated and Hint at a Boycott Against Chicago Meat.

The K. of L. Convention at Richmond Amend the Laws of the Order and Elect Officers.

GROWING SERIOUS.

Packers and Strikers Equally Determined to Maintain Positions Taken.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Burly of the arbitration committee appointed by the Knights of Labor to adjust the labor troubles in the stock yards, said to a reporter today that he had hopes of making a settlement this morning. He would at any rate know before noon what the prospects for compromise and the difficulties were. The quiet that has attended the strike is the wonder of everyone who comes to the yards and has made thousands of friends for the Knights of Labor, to whose efforts the admirable order is due. The importation of some of the men a trifle restive, and the task of controlling the younger element becoming more difficult. Everything this morning was as it was yesterday. The Pinkerton men have complete culinary apparatus and will live at their headquarters, but anything outside, as except at the Transit house there is a rigid boycott against them.

Delegate Barry was seen by a reporter at noon today and said: "The men have their minds set on the eight hour rule and will agree to nothing else. We made a proposition this morning to the packers that they adopt the eight hour rule and the men will agree to work all over time necessary. This will be practically a recognition of the eight hour question and will be accepted by the men. The packers will not be paid for the hour. But this will not be accepted as packers could then give them an hour or two hours work a day only. I have procured a meeting with the packers this afternoon and should they accept the proposition the matter will be settled immediately. Should they not meet me I will take other means to effect a settlement. For this thing must be fixed up as quickly as possible, as it is all nonsense for Armour to suppose his beef butchers will work under such conditions as we are sometimes suspect they are, and that the packers are playing a waiting game, I will take more emphatic measures at once, and on my return to Richmond shall tell the Knights there that Armour's beef is not as good as the opinion of the packers. We have taken the opinion of two million men of the country will effect his trade."

It was learned this morning that in spite of the packer's statement to the contrary, that they have combined against the eight hour movement, and have given bonds of \$50,000 each, as a guarantee, that they will stick to their ten hour agreement. Another installment of men was brought from Milwaukee to the Armour house this morning. This makes about 400 imported men now quartered there. Armour's representative said this morning that the packers would remain for ten hours and that there would be 50 companies on their part with dressed beef and provisions, and expected to load 40 cars with provision today.

WAGE WORKERS' CHAMPIONS.

Election of Officers—Changes of Constitution and Laws.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—Delegates to the general assembly, Knights of Labor, were early on this morning and unusually prompt in attendance at Armory hall, where the sessions are held. The most important work of the convention began yesterday when the general master workman declared amendments to the constitution in order. The work of amending the constitution was resumed this morning and prosecuted throughout the session.

The proposed amendment to the constitution extending to two years the terms of all officers excepting those of the cooperative board, was taken up and adopted. The terms of members of the cooperative board remains as at usual.

Changes in the constitution required a two-thirds vote for their adoption and the calling of the roll of the 602 delegates cost a good deal of time. When that matter had been disposed of the regular order of business was suspended and the general assembly proceeded to the election of general officers. General Master Workman Powerfully and General Worthly Foreman Griffith were re-elected to their offices. They have already held for seven sessions this afternoon the assembly will continue the election of officers.

At the afternoon session it was decided to divide the office of general secretary, treasurer, Charles H. Mellen, of Maclelland, Mass., was placed in nomination for the office of secretary by James Campbell, of Pittsburg, Pa. The nomination was seconded by Tom O'Reilly, of New York. The only candidate placed in nomination in opposition was James Buchanan, of Dayton, Litchman was elected by more than 100 majority.

Paul Turner, present general secretary, treasurer, was nominated for general treasurer by R. Patrick, of Detroit, Mich., and seconded by James Buchanan, of New York. The only candidate nominated in opposition was H. Dockerman, of New Jersey. Mr. Turner was elected by more than 200 majority.

Balloting for members of the executive board then began. The following names were placed in nomination: John W. Hays, of New Jersey; Charles P. Barry, of Michigan; W. H. Barlow, of Ohio; T. G. McGuire, of Ohio; Tom P. O'Reilly, of New York; James Buchanan, of Colorado; W. H. Mullet, of Richmond, Va.; Ainsworth, of Baltimore, and John Howe, of Massachusetts.

WHOLE NO. 753.

The nomination of T. V. Powerfully for general master workman was made by E. F. Gould, of Indianapolis, and seconded by Sam O'Reilly, of New York, both of whom are telegraph operators.

When the nomination and election of a general master workman was declared in order to-day, Mr. Powerfully vacated the chair, the general worthy foreman taking his place. More than one hundred delegates shouted to have the election made by acclamation. When Mr. Griffith put the question there was a storm of eyes, when the "no" was called for there was one solitary "no." It came from Henry Beckmeyer, who heads the delegation from District Assembly 51, of New Jersey. This delegation wears a yellow badge, with the motto, "Solid for Harmony." The delegates in opposition to Mr. Powerfully and he received the votes of the 647 delegates present.

When Mr. Griffith was nominated for reelection as General Worthy Foreman the only candidate nominated in opposition, was R. Bennett, of Illinois. An assembly of distinguished people accompanied the remains in procession from the cemetery to the depot.

ORDER REVOKED.

A proclamation revoking the suspension of the discriminating customs imposed and levied upon products and articles proceeding under the Spanish flag from Cuba and Porto Rico, was issued this afternoon to take effect on and after the 25th inst.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1 a. m. —Indications for Kansas: Fair weather preceded by local rains in the eastern portion, northwesterly winds, no decided change in temperature.

The Storm at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 13.—Last night's furious gale subsided toward morning and today is clear. The damage to shipping and railroad property is slight, and beyond the wetting of a couple of barges laded with cotton on the gulf side of the city, no serious damage is reported. The Missouri Pacific railroad train left on time this morning. The washout on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe track will be repaired by night-fall.

The Western Union's Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the Western Union Telegraph company's stockholders held today, Samuel Sloan presiding, the following new directors were elected: Austin Corbin, Henry B. Hale and John G. Moore. These gentlemen take the place of Harrison Durkee deceased, Frank Work and Hugh J. Jewett. President Marvin Groen presented his annual report. The capital stock of the company is \$80,000,000. There are outstanding certificates of the company amounting to \$1,199,852. These certificates redeemable in cash dividends to the amount of \$1,199,852. These certificates redeemable in cash dividends to the amount of \$1,199,852. These certificates redeemable in cash dividends to the amount of \$1,199,852.

A Fugitive Heard From.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Daily News-Montreal correspondent had an interview with Neddy, the missing partner in the firm of Ferguson & Co., Chicago. Neddy said: "I prefer making no statement for publication at present. I have, as many before me, been unfortunate in business; got into temporary trouble which I hope some day to be able to straighten out. I regret the past, but could not help it. I don't know how long I will remain in Canada, that depends upon how the estate turns out. I haven't a dollar of anybody's money with me. The liabilities of the firm have been grossly exaggerated. I believe I will be some business, and that before many years even Neddy will fail."

Neddy arrived yesterday. As soon as the British bank knew he was here they took steps to have him arrested, but upon consultation with Crown Prosecutor Davidson it was found that they could not even arrest him. Neddy is a free man, with all his property at present in their possession. They have sent to Chicago for additional papers, and in the mean time have men at his track. Neddy consulted Lawyer Dickson here, who informed him that he was as well in Montreal as any man in business. He is now maintaining a few miles from his old fashionable summer resort.

Mining Institute.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—The last meeting of the fall convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was held here today. Papers on subjects of interest to the institute were read and discussed, and a number of resolutions were adopted. A number of resolutions were adopted and a number of resolutions were adopted. A number of resolutions were adopted and a number of resolutions were adopted.

Several of the prominent men of Cleveland have gone out to console the retiring D. M. & A. about the transfer of the business. You never can get a picture of Cleveland so long as you have a good subject of a railroad. We have a bit soldier about this road, but will be to see Cleveland get a branch of the D. M. & A. and will do all in our power to help her get the road. If this road is to be sold there is no point in it. We have a number of resolutions that would have to be passed through the Cleveland and on west through this road and Pratt.

The track on the D. M. & A. has been laid across the K. P. & W. west of it and about a mile beyond. The track of the next week will be largely augmented with the next week, so that a mile and a half day will be laid.—Kingman Leader.