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123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

This will be a Great Week with Us.

Greatest Opening

—OF—

Fine Wraps!

Our Styles and Shapes are Entirely Different from Any Others, and Exclusively Ours.

GREAT SALE OF

BLANKETS!

BEGINNING

Monday Morning.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

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.

STORM-SWEPT REGIONS

Terrible Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in Louisiana and Texas.

Nearly Two Hundred Persons Reported Drowned or Missing.

A Whole District Devastated and a Village Swept Away by the Storm.

Thousands Without Homes or Provisions—All Previous Estimates Entirely Too Low.

From \$75,000 to \$100,000 Required to Relieve the Necessities of the Stricken People.

Weather Report

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1 a. m.—For Kansas: Generally fair weather with southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

For Missouri: Fair weather except in extreme northwestern portion, local rains and southerly winds, slightly warmer.

WIND AND WATER.

Johnson's Bayou, Louisiana, Swept by a Tidal Wave.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Times Democrat, dated at Johnson's Bayou, October 15th says: The village of Johnson's Bayou is a high ridge on the sea coast and the bayou from which it takes its name runs through the inhabitable parts of that section of settlement in which is also situated a postoffice known as Redford. They are in Cameron parish, on the Louisiana shore, six miles east of Sabine Pass. The bayou is nineteen miles in length and varies from one to four miles in width. Ridges face the gulf twelve miles above the sea level, and in the rear is a dense, impenetrable marsh. The population of last Tuesday morning numbered 1,200 souls. Today eighty-five of that number are counted with dead. Forty of those bodies have been recovered and consigned to graves in shell reefs, while the decomposing corpses of the remaining forty-five lie festering in the marshes. Redford was very thickly settled and populated. It boasted of its cotton gin and cotton and cane plantations. It was the head of navigation and stores were many. Principally among these were those run by J. Pavute, who also operated a gin which turned out annually 800 bales of cotton produced in that section. Other stores owned by A. B. Smith & Co. and J. Griffith, general merchandise, and other small merchants constitute the commercial community. Handing of cotton and sugar cane produced in the district was the principal industry. These ridges are composed of the richest and most fertile grazing land in the country; 8,000 head of horses and cattle being owned by this thriving community.

Communication with the outer world was had through two steam vessels, both owned in Johnson's Bayou and Redford, while a fleet of trading vessels plied the waters of the bayou.

Thus pictured is Johnson's Bayou, or rather series of ridges over which 1,200 population were scattered on the morning of Tuesday last.

Happiness and contentment was the lot of that people until four o'clock that evening. When the storm struck upon them, everybody took to houses and water with bated breath the fate which they foresaw.

When the waters began rising the wind swept through the lower stories of the buildings, driving the afflicted people into the attics and upon the roofs.

By 10 o'clock the first ridge, which was twelve feet above sea level, was ten feet under water. House after house fell in, and was swept away, either burying the drowned people in the debris or hurrying them into the hissing waters.

Cotton gins and stores next succumbed and Redford and Johnson's Bayou were destroyed as completely as if an invading army had done the work. It was a night of terror, and was described by the survivors as appalling.

People could only cling to each other and pray for mercy for the souls of those whose despairing shrieks rang in their ears. For twelve hours the storm raged over the settlement. Then there came a lull. Hesperion revived, as the waters receded and the storm passed away.

The survivors gathered on the most elevated points, viewing the scene of desolation around them. Houses that had stood the onset of the storm were completely gutted.

There was no food nor drink, salt water having invaded everything. Then the search for the dead began.

Those whose bodies lay pinioned by the ruins of the houses were speedily recovered. From out of the marshes more corpses were taken and buried. The death roll was then made up as follows:

Mrs. Frank Turner, and two children. Old Mrs. Locke. Mrs. W. Ferguson, and three children. Bradford Berry and daughter.

Mrs. Albert Lambert, and two children. Samuel Burwicks, and eight children. Mrs. Shell Wally, and four children. Geo. Stevens, and four children.

Mr. Frank Hall, wife and grandson. Mrs. S. Gallier and four children. Lenzo Smith and child.

Mrs. Toochakes and four children. Jack Toochakes and seven children. Mrs. Hawkins and three children. Dr. George Smith, wife and four children.

All the above were white people. Following is a list of colored people whose bodies were recovered and identified: Elmer Johnson and wife. Jack Lewis, wife and brother. Richard Hambrick, wife and five children.

Yesterday morning the regular packet stern wheel steamer Emily P. arrived at Johnson's Bayou, and brought to Orange as many as she could carry—about sixty people. Not one of them had any thing but what they stood in. Many were minus hats, shoes, coats and dresses.

Their wants were promptly supplied by the good people at this place and the refugees were made comfortable for the night. This morning (Saturday) the Emily P. and the steamer Lark will return and from

thence will make regular trips until all are brought to a place of safety. The people, save a few who have large stock interests, say they have abandoned the place forever. They are descendants of a race of people who in the past made Johnson Bayou a vast orange grove. Frost came and ruined them; then they turned to cotton and sugar and stock raising, only to meet the fate of their forefathers. Of 8,000 head of stock of which once the bayou boasted 6,000 are drowned, while the remainder will die of thirst as all the water is salt.

FROM OTHER POINTS.

HOUSTON, TEX., Oct. 16.—The following was received from Beaumont late last night: A train which went toward Sabine today as far as the track allowed returned here at 8 p. m. Fifteen bodies were recovered on the high land called Back Ridge, west of Sabine, and buried.

Six bodies of women were recovered on the west shores of the lake, two colored and four white, one being Mrs. W. A. Junker, of Sabine. Mr. Junker is still missing.

The steamer Emily P. has returned from Johnson Bayou, La., to Orange, and reports that those drowned at that place were chiefly colored.

The deaths at Sabine Pass and vicinity will aggregate more than ninety and at Johnson's bayou about eighty-five. Only three houses are left for human habitation, though perhaps a dozen are standing in a precarious condition. The people who escaped are completely ruined financially, the majority not being able to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life.

A telegram from the merchants of Galveston to the relief committee here says: "Galveston subscribers \$1,000. Draw on H. I. Holdings & Co. for that amount." The Mexican schooner Hercules, is high and dry at a point called Oil Point. Her captain Joseph Guilbelondo, reports that he was bound for New Orleans with a cargo of mahogany logs, and all are supposed to be lost. The captain and crew were furnished by the railroad company with provisions to New Orleans and to Redford.

A circular will be addressed by the finance committee to the principal business houses in the leading trade centers of the country. While subscriptions from local and neighboring points have been free and liberal, they are sufficient only to supply the remainder of the necessities. What is desired to urgently impress upon the people of Texas and elsewhere, the immediate necessity of responding at once to the demands of this calamity. Conservative estimates place the loss at such figures that it will require from \$75,000 to \$100,000 to meet the entire cost of recovery.

Galveston, Oct. 16.—Further particulars of the great disaster at Sabine Pass and Johnson Bayou are constantly being received. Turkey buzzards are soaring over Sabine for miles around on land and water. It is one vast charnel house. The water is covered with bodies. What a prosperous village last Tuesday, is now a scene of wreck and desolation.

One hundred and twenty-seven persons are missing and are supposed to be dead. Only twenty-five bodies are so far recovered. There is not one sound house in the town and no other residences. What Dr. Gilliland and E. H. McClanahan are the only ones that can be repaired. Every other house is an absolute wreck. Immense touching and heart rending incidents are related by survivors. One house containing fourteen colored people was seen to devour its inmates. What one was lost. Incidents are related of husbands lashing their wives and children to floating wrecks, and then seeing them killed by heavy logs being driven down against them.

The damage to property can only be estimated by the value of the town, for all is lost. The Sabine and East Texas railroad track is washed out for a distance of ten miles. The ties have floated off and the rails are twisted like wire.

As a result of the great hurricane millions of dollars have been lost and by the thousands of birds also strewed the ground.

A young woman in a perfectly nude state was found roaming around on the prairie yesterday five miles from Sabine. She was demoralized and could not tell her name.

When the government boat Parusse reached Sabine yesterday, Columbus Morton was found roving around the delta looking for the bodies of his family. He said: "Myself, wife and three children were clinging to a floating roof which was gradually breaking to pieces. One of the little ones went and then another. I was holding the youngest, and when my wife said, 'Good by, husband, I am going,' I could not reach her. The piece of roof supporting her broke off and she sank before my eyes. I held on to the youngest child named Pearl, some time longer. The child addressing me, said, 'Papa, I tried, won't you walk with me? The piece of raft was a wail now crumbling to pieces. I told the little one to kiss me, and she put both her little arms around my neck, gave me a squeeze, and just then a wave dashed us off and I saw her no more. Great God! why didn't I go down too?"

He was pressed to go on board the Parusse, but refused, saying: "Here among the lagoons are the bodies of my wife and children, and here I will stop till I can find them."

No tongue can tell how the people have suffered during the past few days. In many cases the dead ones are considered the lucky ones.

Later reports from Johnson's bayou bring the terrible intelligence that eighty-five persons are now known to be lost and it is greatly feared the list will be swelled to a hundred or more, thus making the total number of victims by the hurricane fully 290.

Reliable information from Johnson bayou arrives slowly, all roads being impassable and only two boats running to that section. The destitution of the survivors, of whom there are over one thousand around Johnson bayou, and Redford village, is described as something awful. They lost everything and are without food, drink or clothes.

Galveston, Oct. 16.—Nothing has so profoundly affected this city in many years as the receipt of the final particulars of the terrible disaster at Sabine Pass and Johnson's bayou. Hundreds of Galvestonians have near friends or relatives among the lost and the disaster comes home to them with keen anguish. A meeting was held last night at which a committee to get relief was appointed. The committee collected \$3,000 today and large quantities of clothing, food and household necessities. The schooner Adelia was loaded with supplies and to-night she started up the coast for Sabine. She will reach the pass at daylight tomorrow and will then proceed up the Sabine river to Johnson Bayou.

In a Critical Condition.

SEDAIA, MO., Oct. 15.—F. M. Hughes, a merchant of Lamonte, in getting off a train at that place this evening fell and was badly, if not fatally injured. He was picked up in an unconscious state and is now in a critical condition.

A DECIMATED CITY.

The Death Rate in Corea Estimated at One Thousand a Day.

The Congregational Council at Chicago Opens Its Session.

Striking Switchmen in Minneapolis Killing Engines and Interfering With Moving Trains.

Woman's Equal Suffrage Convention in Session at Hutchinson, With Large Attendance.

Nothing of Importance Accomplished by the General Assembly of Knights at Richmond.

Knights of Labor.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16.—When the general assembly of the Knights of Labor resumed its session this morning, the discussion of the report of Mr. Duvey's plan for the establishment of a labor journal as an organ of the order was resumed. It was expected that the debate on the subject would not be permitted to continue long, and the reports of the committees on law and the revision of the constitution, action on which has been interrupted by the election of general officers, would be again taken up. It is rumored that the committee on law had suggested here, in the revision of the constitution as originally submitted by a special committee on the subject, so as to preserve intact the district assemblies as they exist at present, and thus remove the objections raised against this clause of the revised constitution. General Treasurer Furness left here this morning for Philadelphia, where more than \$20,000 worth of money orders are awaiting his signature. He will return on Monday.

The discussion on the newspaper project was brought to a close by the adoption of a motion to lay the matter on the table. The committee on law again got the floor and that part of the report on the revision of the constitution relating to the duties of general officers was adopted.

The discussion of the clause relating to State Assembly was in progress when the hour for the adjournment arrived and it was resumed at the afternoon session.

Mr. Powerly was not being feeling well today and was absent from the convention, remaining in his room. The greater portion of the day and in his absence General Secretary Littleman presided.

At the afternoon session the consideration of the report of the committee on the constitution as it came from the hands of the committee on law was continued. Section 1, relating to name, jurisdiction and membership, passed without action. Section 2, treating of meetings of general assemblies and representation, was amended so as to change the rank of representation from one delegate for each one thousand members to one for each three thousand, and to make an allowance for mileage, payable by the general assembly. It was then adopted.

Section 3, treating of the general assembly, was amended so that the rank of representation for any officer in the general assembly, except that of general master workman, in the case of general officers, was made by which in case of death or resignation, or removal of the general master workman, the general worthy foreman shall succeed and perform all duties of and become general master workman until the election of a general assembly, when there shall be an election to all the positions. In section 9, relating to State assemblies, amendments were adopted by which the formation of State assemblies is made optional instead of compulsory. Further amendments were adopted by which the jurisdiction of an existing district assembly remains unchanged unless they themselves consent to the change. The general assembly is also not to interfere with national trades districts and amendments to the section relating to them was adopted, providing that no local assembly shall be compelled to join a district assembly, that national trade local assemblies to retain their independence. Another amendment was adopted providing for an interchange of cards with trade unions according to reciprocity by receiving Knights of Labor cards.

The general assembly adjourned until Monday, when the portion of the revision of the constitution as it is determined to act upon at the present session will be disposed of.

Business was transacted with such dispatch in the afternoon that some of the delegates entertain hopes of an adjournment Monday evening. A number of the delegates left here in their homes today but the great majority will carry out their determination to remain until the work of the convention is concluded.

A Terrible Epidemic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Private advices state that cholera is still raging fiercely in Corea. No idea can be formed of the extent of the scourge. It has more than decimated the capital, where out of a population of 200,000 the death rate is at a frightful average of 1,000 a day. About as many Coreans as there are people in the state of California have been swept away already, and it is hard to say where the plague will end. Never was there a more frightful record of the ravages of disease decimated the capital, where out of a population of 200,000 the death rate is at a state at any time, without the consent of that local minority. A short report on the New West Education Commission was read and churches were urged to take more interest in assisting the work of education in the West.

At the opening of the afternoon session Rev. C. D. D., the secretary of the American Congregational union, read a report covering the last three years, which was adopted. The report shows average receipts per year of \$98,796 50, which is larger than the receipts for any previous

three consecutive years. In 1884 102 churches received aid in building houses of worship and the number for the succeeding years foot up an average of seven buildings for church use every three weeks. The report shows a falling off in the receipts of the union from \$1,293,916 in 1884 to \$290,590 in 1888. Lately, however, receipts have begun to increase again. Two hundred thousand dollars a year is urgently needed and applied for.

In the committee on Dr. Cobb's reports is reported the following resolution: Resolved, That \$30,000 is needed annually for the next three years for the important work of this society, that it may meet the regular demands upon its treasury, and advance the new works which the providence of God are laying at their door. Ten thousand dollars of this sum is to be used in helping the new Swedish churches on the frontier, and \$10,000 during any similar period. The number of acres of land cultivated by them has risen from 206,421 to 276,938, about 30 per cent. The number of day schools had increased from 166 to 192; of boarding schools on reservation from 64 to 36. The report closes with a set of resolutions expressing gratitude on account of the attitude of the government toward the Indians and asking congress to provide for their admission to citizenship. Mr. Ehrman, a Dakota Indian, was introduced at this point and gave, through an interpreter, an account of his conversion.

The Rev. Dr. Dexter presented a resolution which was adopted, thanking Hon. G. M. Murrill and the committee of the city of Leyden, Holland, for its gift of \$25,000 placing in the wall of the church of St. Peter a monumental tablet to John Robinson, who is held in reverence as the founder of these churches.

Dr. S. H. Virgin, of New York, reported on temptations, and resolutions were adopted recognizing the unfinished condition of the conflict with temperance and declaring sympathy with all workers seeking by Christian methods to destroy the practice of using intoxicating liquors.

A resolution on the Mormon question was read by Dr. Moore, recommending the appointment of a committee to proceed to Utah and make a thorough examination of Mormonism and report upon a plan of action concerning it.

Free Baptists Conference.

MARION, O., Oct. 16.—At the Free Baptist's general conference today Rev. Dr. Long, president of the conference, was introduced and made an effective address on the closeness of his people to the Free Baptists. Reports from the Historical, Theological and Ministerial relief committees were presented. Rev. O. E. Baker made an address on "The Condition and Prospects of the Church in America." A committee of five was named to confer with a similar committee from the Christian body on the subject of the union of the two denominations.

A report from the committee on the minority was presented by the chairman, Dr. O. H. Ball, of Buffalo, N. Y., and after a general discussion it was adopted. It proposed action on the part of the yearly meetings relative to the ministry and standing of its ministers, and also urged a generous support of the ministers and the building of parsonages by all churches of the denomination. A report was read from the general association to hold the next session of the general conference at that place.

The Women's Equal Suffrage Convention.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DAILY EAGLE.

HUTCHINSON, KAN., Oct. 16.—The Women's Equal Suffrage Convention has been in session here during the past two days, and immense crowds attended all the sessions, day and evening. Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. E. S. Saxon are a host within themselves, and they are very able and determined in the cause. They advocate with arguments powerful to convince. Mrs. Saxon is a very fluent, impressive and entertaining speaker. With the assistance of other noted ladies who are here, they are perfecting an organization in this, the seventh congressional district, that will be thorough in working up every voting precinct within it. Our people are much interested in the movement.

The inevitable Rev. Blanchard is being heard at Hutchinson to some purpose. A \$75,000 bid will be put up there at once. A foundry and stove works, and also a huge canning factory and soap factory are among the good things that are sure to come immediately, and thus we boom.

The Switchmen's Strike.

CHICAGO, October 16.—A prominent Minneapolis miller telegraphs: "The switchmen's strike here promises to be long and bitter, and will probably stop all shipments for a while. Notify your customers and regulate your sales accordingly. All mills here are in the same position."

The Situation at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The switchmen's strike stands in statu quo. Superintendent Eagan, of the Manitoba railroad, complains that a crowd of 200 strikers this afternoon uncoiled the cars and killed the engines of a trainload of wheat that the company was trying to move, also that the police refused to interfere, and that Mayor Ames cannot be found. He says we have not had any trouble in moving our trains in St. Paul and don't expect any. Mayor Rice has ordered his force to protect us and our property and they are doing it. In St. Paul the trains are being moved and the places of strike filled by conductors and brakemen. The trains left by conductors are being taken care of by baggage men. Prominent men among the Minneapolis strikers express a willingness to adopt the suggestion of the Jobbers association, and submit the question to arbitration.

The striking cooperers are holding out for their original demand of 16 cents per barrel.

Gould in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16.—Jay Gould, who is on his annual inspection tour of the Missouri Pacific, was a visitor on change today and made a brief speech. The Star says: "He afterwards held a conference with a number of local capitalists and real estate owners at which he advanced a proposition to concentrate here the Missouri Pacific shops, now located at several points in this vicinity, to be located in the east bottom, adjoining the city."

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

The President Arrives at Home, and Makes Several Appointments.

Annual Report of First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson.

Statistics Showing the Number of Postoffices Filled by Presidential Appointment and Otherwise.

Secretary Whitney Issues an Order to Erase the Suspended List in the Navy Yard.

The Attention of Collectors of Customs Called to Existing Discriminations in Duties.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

REPORT OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—First Assistant Postmaster General A. E. Stevenson has submitted to the postmaster general his annual report upon the operation of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30. It shows the number of postoffices established during the year as 3,482, number discontinued as 420; net increase, 2,962; number of postoffices, 56,614; number filled by appointment of the president, 2,244; number filled by appointments of the postmaster general, 3,138. The appointments made during the year are given as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 9,112; increase compared with the previous year, 2,968; on removals and suspensions, 9,596; increase as compared with the previous year, 8,796; on deaths of postmasters, 387; on establishment of new postoffices, 216, following by Illinois with 176; Pennsylvania, 159; Ohio, 123; Massachusetts, 121; and Iowa, 120. The total number of money order offices at the close of the fiscal year was 7,356, an increase of 289 over the previous year, 7,067. The whole number of offices of this grade, Illinois had the largest number, 550, followed by Iowa with 522; New York, 496; Ohio, 468; Pennsylvania, 462; Michigan, 241; Kansas, 240; Indiana, 215; Missouri, 213; and Wisconsin, 211.

General Stevenson renews his recommendations for next year, that the government pay the office rent for postoffices of the third class.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The president to-day made the following appointments: Benjamin Fulson, New York, to be consul at Sheffield, England.

Charles H. Greer, of Leavenworth, Kan., to be agent for Indians in the Ft. Stanton and Great Nemah agencies in Kansas.

Frank H. Goodyear, Buffalo, N. Y., to be commissioner to examine and report upon a section of railroad, constructed by the Northern Pacific railroad company in Washington Territory.

The presidential hunting and fishing party returned to Washington from Reynolds, W. Va., at an early hour this morning.

DISCRIMINATION IN DUTIES.

The acting secretary of the treasury has issued a circular calling the attention of collectors of customs and others to the recent proclamation by the president regarding the discrimination in duties against the importations of Spanish vessels. He says that in view of the provisions of the proclamation the duties imposed by section 2301, revised statutes, will be levied, in addition to the other duties imposed by law, on all goods imported into the United States under the Spanish flag from Cuba and Porto Rico on and after the 25th of this month.

WILL DISCONTINUE THE SUSPENDED LIST.

The following order has been issued to the commandants of all navy yards: NAVY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1886. DEAR SIR:—A circular has been issued to the navy yards of having a list of men employed suspended. There is no authority of law for this, and you will see that it is discontinued and all such lists ceased. Yours respectfully, W. C. WHITNEY, Secy of the Navy.

The law provides that no new man shall be employed at the navy yards during the sixty days preceding an election, but this does not apply to men already employed and carried along upon the suspended roll. The above order is understood to be intended to prevent an evasion of the law, which is now possible by hiring new men three or four months before an election and carrying them without pay until election time.

The Plumed Knight.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Hon. Jas. G. Blaine arrived here shortly before 1 o'clock and was quietly taken to the Continental hotel. Tonight he will make an address in behalf of the Republican state ticket and Monday will start on a tour through the state, winding up Tuesday night at Pittsburg.

An immense mass meeting was held by the Republicans in the Academy of Music and Horticultural hall tonight in ratification of the Republican state ticket. Hon. Jas. G. Blaine was the principal speaker at both halls, which were packed to their utmost capacity hours before the speakers arrived. The crowd grew larger and larger as the evening advanced, and by 8 o'clock the streets within three blocks of the two buildings, which had adjourned each other, were almost impassable. The speaker was escorted to and from his hotel by Republican clubs, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the long line of procession. In addition to the two speeches in the halls, Mr. Blaine addressed an immense throng from the balcony of the Union League building.

Kansas City's Elevated Railway.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16.—The interstate elevated railway, extending from Kansas City across Kansas City, Kan., to North Wyandotte, a distance of three and a half miles, will be opened to the public tomorrow. This is the first elevated road to be operated in the west. An excursion party went over the road today, which included Senators Vest, Senator Blackburn, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould. The cost of the road is \$700,000.