The Goodland Republic.

VOLUME VI. NUMBER XIX. GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1. $1.50 PER YEAR.

L. E. Burwell, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE FIRST DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE.

Calls in city or country promptly attended.

G. L. CALVERT,

Attorney At Law,

GOODLAND, - - KANSAS.

Will practice before the District and inferior courts of the state. Special attention given to land practice.

NEW SHOE SHOP,

S. McCollough, - : - Proprietor.

Having established ourselves at the old Webb stand we are prepared to do all kinds of mending of boots and shoes and will make

) Boots & Shoes (

in the best of style for our customers at reasonable rates. Give us a call.

Russell Building west side of Boulevard.

GOODLAND - - - KANSAS.

PERDIEU & BROWN,

Attorneys at Law.

GOODLAND, - - KANSAS.

Office on east side Boulevard street south Special attention given to all business before the U S. Land Office.

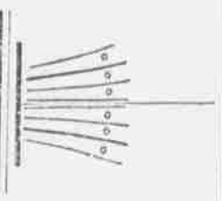
A. E. NASS,

—MANUFACTURER OF,—

BOOTS and SHOES.

Repairing a Specialty—Wax thread and Leather for sale.—1 Door south of Warners Tailor Shop.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?



If You are an Advertiser, You want to put Your advertising in the paper that will do You the most good. You should try The Republic; It is the best.

If You are in need of job work The Republic is the place to have t done; try it!

If You want a newspaper You should take The Republic: It will give You all the news.

If You want the Earth we cannot give it to You; But a glance through our advertising Columns might show You who could, or at least a portion of it.

J. H. Stewart, Prop. The Republic.

GOODLAND, —o— KANSAS.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington D.C.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

The Kansas State Temperance Union Reviewing a Decade of Prohibition.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION

Candid and Logical Comparison of 1881 With 1891--Prohibition Deeply Implanted in the People's Hearts.

The executive committee of the Kansas state Temperance union has issued the following New Year's address. As it is of especial interest and importance, we publish it in full; it is worthy a careful perusal:

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 1.—To the people of Kansas: The prohibitory amendment to our constitution was adopted at the fall election in 1880. The legislature, at its session in January—March, 1881, passed the first prohibitory law, which went in operation May 1, 1881. We have therefore had, nominally, a little over ten years experience of the workings of prohibiten in this state. As we look back over that period, and as we contrast 1891 with 1881, we can form some judgment of the practical effects of this policy. What have they been?

First: There can be no doubt in any intelligent and candid man's mind, that the use of intoxicating liquors among the great body of the people has vastly decreased. In 1880 there were more than 2,000 places in Kansas where such liquors were freely and openly and legally sold. The most of these places were public drinkeries, saloons, frequented from early morning until late at night by a motley crowd of men and boys who, under the most demoralizaing surroundings, were drinking intoxicating drinks. Lewd and indecent pictures adorned the walls; the very air was heavy with oaths and obscenity; brawls and fist-fights were of daily occurence, while the pistol and the dirk furnished ready helps to assaut and murder. Nine tenths of all the crimes of violence to person and property were concocted in the saloons.

Had the saloon system continued, we should by this time have had about 3,000 saloons in Kansas in full blast, doing every day their appropriate work of moral and physical demoralization and death. Our capital city, Topeka, would have had at least 200 of these vicious resorts, and our criminal courts would have been kept busy every day in the week, in the vain effort to punish and suppress crime. We appeal to every good citizen whether our present condition, with not a single open saloon in the city, is not infinitely preferable to this. Can any man doubt that in the state at large, there is not a tithe of the intoxicating liquors consumed that there would be were the saloons running wide open, as they were in 1880?

If, as is sometimes uncandidly claimed, as much intoxicating liquor is consumed in Kansas now as during the open saloon era, why is it that the entire wholesale liquor interest is so bitterly opposed to prohibition? Why did every wholesale liquor dealer in the country rejoice over the original package decision of the supreme court, and why did they mourn when the Wilson bill was passed.

It should be remarked, too, in the comparison which we have made between Kansas under the prohibitory law and under the saloon system, that the saloon in Kansas, before the passage of the prohibitory law, existed under as favorable circumstances as the license system could afford. Our saloons under our old license law were as good saloons, if we may use the term in such a connection, as the license system is capable of producing. If, therefore, we were to abandon the prohibitory law for any other scheme, we could reasonably expect to have no better saloons than we had under our old license law. There is no new and improved variety of saloon. It is the same old, unsavory, disreputable article. Its chief business continues to be what it always has been—to corrupt youth and manufacture drunkards. We press this point, because there are very few men in Kansas, claiming to be good citizens, who have the hardihood to advocate the bald, open saloon. It is always some half-way scheme, some sugar-coated pill, that is offered to us. In reality, were we to give up prohibition we would have in its place nothing but the open saloon.

Secondly: The prohibitory principle is vastly stronger in the judgment and confidence of the people now that it was ten years ago. There can be no doubt of this. Hundreds of citizens who originally, from one cause or another, opposed prohibition are now its friends. The practical workings of the law have convinced them of its usefulness. The strongest enemies of prohibition are to be found in those few communities where the law has never been fairly executed. But over the vastly greater part of the state the people are better satisfied with prohibition than with anything that is or can be offered in its place.

Thirdly: The execution of the law, while not perfect, while not all that its friends desire, is probably as good as could have been expected. As we have already shown, it has vastly decreased the consumption of intoxicating liquors, and has virtually driven the the open saloon from the state.

Fourthly: The experience of the last ten years has taught us that the prohibitory law, for its best success, must have behind it a constantly aggressive and manifest public opinion in its favor. This is true of all laws, but especially of the prohibitory law.

The lesson is obvious. Temperance people must not intermit their efforts to inform, to convince and to arouse public sentiment.

The liquor traffic represents large material interests. It is an exceedingly profitable business. To overthrow prohibition in Kansas it would make large contributions. Its malign influence is constantly felt in our state. On the other side, good people must show at least an equal zeal in favor of prohibition. They must meet the false arguments, the specious complaints and the oftentimes absurd assertions of the sympathizers with the liquor traffic, by sound argument, truth and fact.

Fifthly: The experience of the last ten years has shown us that prohibition contributes to the material prosperity and growth of the state. The decade from May, 1881, to May, 1891, despite the hard times of the last two or three years, has been the most prosperous one in the history of the state. The vast sums which used to be worse than wasted in support of the saloons now mainly go into the channels of legitimate trade. The saloonkeepers' loss is the gain of every honest tradesman in the community. The hard-earned wages of the laboring man, the mechanic, the artisan, the clerk, now go to support his wife and children, and not to fill the greedy coffers of the saloonkeeper. There never was a more self-evident lie than the assertion that the saloon traffic contributes to the business prosperity of any state. The more saloons there are the more idleness, the more crime, the more pauperism, the more destitution, sickness and death. Were it possible at one sweeping blow to blot out, once and forever, every saloon in the whole country, what an era of prosperity would dawn upon our land! How every legitimate industry would be stimulated! How wealth would begin to accumulate in the hands of the wage-earners! How poverty would diminish and happiness increase!

In conclusion, our words of encouragement and cheer, of New Year's greeting and congratulation, are sent to all friends of temperance in the state. We have accomplished wonders. Let us hold fast to all we have gained. Do not lower the flag an inch. Stand by the prohibitory law everywhere. Encourage the officers of the law. Cultivate a sound public sentiment. Educate the rising generation. We shall soon have an army of young men at the ballot box to whom the saloon has always been a synonym of evil. We ask nothing of political parties, as such, except the recognition of prohibition as the accepted and unchallenged policy of the state. Those who antagonize us we shall oppose. We shall stand by those who stand by us.

WHITE SLAVES.

Railroad Laborers Compelled to Work for Nothing and Feed Themselves.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Three men named Charles Renner, Stephen Broes and Otto Keyes, arrived at Carthage Saturday night and were glad to get shelter in the city lock-up. They were not tramps, but the story they told was so similar to others that have been heard in this section lately there is little reason to doubt that there is some truth in it.

Renner is an intelligent German, whose story is as follows:

"Three months ago I left New York city to work on the railroad near Tupper's Lake. Our fares were paid to our destination with the understanding that it was to be taken out of the first money earned. They were to receive $1.25 a day and good board and lodging at 50 cents a day. Arriving there we found that the contractors owned the store and the boarding house. The latter was cold and cheerless; there was no stove to warm it; the only means of heating was a fireplace cut in the wall. It was simply a large half circle cut in the wall and stones were laid on the floor to prevent burning. There was no chimney; when the wind was in the right direction there was a draught which carried the wind away, but when it blew toward the hole in the wall the smoke stayed in the room and made it suffocating. The building was so loosely put together that we were often compelled to get up three or four times during the night and warm ourselves. The beds were bunks of which there were three tiers, one above the other. In each one there was a quantity of loose hay and one blanket. Pay day was on Sunday always. On the first pay day I went with the others to draw my pay and when my name was called I stepped up. I was informed that I was in debt to the company for $2. There was no explanation given and we were compelled to submit. I had $12 or $15 with me when I went into the camp. Such big prices were charged at the company's store that I walked to Tupper's Lake and purchased what I needed.

"On the second pay day I thought I surely would receive some money, but on being called I found that I had been charged $10 for the use of the company's tinware, and every other man in the camp had been used in the same way. There were seventy of us which made $700 for the use of the tinware, and there was not $100 worth in the whole camp.

"We were all in debt to the company. The next month was do better. We were told there was nothing coming to us. I worked until last Monday and became disgusted and quit. These men with me did the same We asked for our time and were told that unless we returned to work we would get nothing. As we had not had anything so far and the prospects did not seem to improve we thought we should be just as well off to quit and start away as to work forever in debt to the company. The contractors out there are all southern men and so are all the bosses. There are a great many negroes and a large number of Italians. The latter have had much trouble. A number of them have been killed."

The men say that when they arrive at New York they will employ an attorney to obtain redress for them.

A Serious Crisis Pending.

There is always a class of people in every county who live wholly in the present, totally ignoring the past or the future. We are sorry to say that this class is in majority. No matter if the times are hard, and the people gradually sinking lower and lower in the depths of poverty and distress; no matter if the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer, there are everywhere optimists who think that everything will come around all right. But how? Did you ever see a dam that could hold back a body of water which is constantly increasing in volume and force? No; neither can a dam be made that will hold back the stream of human desires. If the dam is not knocked down by legislation and the people allowed to enjoy their rights, it will be swept away by revolution and riot. The rich men of the country already recognize the fact that a crisis is approaching in the affairs of the nation, and they are preparing for it in a manner that is least calculated to cure social evils by peaceful means. All demands made by the people for a more equitable distribution of wealth is met by the moneyed interests with the most stubborn resistance. When the people are goaded to madness by the atrocious cruelty of their masters, they are shot down by Pinkerton's private army. Is there not a serious crisis pending when private corporations maintain a standing army larger than the army of the United States government? Will this army be increased in number until the people are robbed of all their rights and privileges, and reduced to the condition of Spartan helots? We hope not. But the rumbling of a social convulsion is heard everywhere; the embryo of revolution is in existence; the old lion of labor is tugging at his chains; the seeds of human rights have fallen on goodly soil; and "all the king's horses and all the king's men" cannot destroy the seed that has been planted, or smother the embers of revolution. All we have to say to optimistic people is this: Cease putting fuel on the fire, or the pot may boil over and scald somebody. Awake, recognize the truth, and do all your power to give men their rights.

The Chilian Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—It is now admitted that President Harrison has fully made up his mind to send an ultimatum to Chili, and that unless it be satisfactorily answered he will send a special message to congress urging an immediate declaration of war. Public opinion, as represented by congress, appears to be with the administration upon this subject, if upon no other.

THE TRAINMENS' BALL

The Terpsichorean Celebration of the Trainmen and Conductors a Grand Success.

"BENEVOLENCE, SOBRIETY, INDUSTRY"

"Perpetual Friendship"--The Evening's Progamme---The Supper--"Home Sweet Home."

The ball of the Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen came off at the opera house on Christmas eve. The weather was bad, but the railroad men showed their characteristic pluck and push. Two busses were run to carry guests to and from the ball, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreen and bunting, with red and blue lights pendant from the festoons.

The music was furnished by the Goodland orchestra. Green, violin; McPherson, piano; Haughton, cornet and Warriner, clarionet; and was first-class in every respect. There was an opening waltz followed by the grand march. About thirty couples joined in the grand march, but during the evening other couples arrived, swelling the number in attendance to nearly sixty. The following was the programme of the waltzes, etc.:

PROGRAMME.

Grand March....The lambs do skip and play
Waltz.....Our Citizens
Lancers.....Our Federated Brothers
Polka.....922 on vestibule
Quadrille.....Our Engineers
Schottische.....Our Officials
Quadrille.....
To the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
New Port.....Our Conductors
Quadrille, Ladies' choice.....
.....Ladies of Goodland
Waltz.....Our Shopmen
Lancers.....Our Brotherhood
Schottische.....We double to supper

"PERPETUAL FRIENDSHIP."

Waltz.....Our promotivees of 1892
Quadrille.....Next election
Marcellaise.....Our new school
Waltz, Ladies' choice.....801 on 95
Quadrille.....Over the Omaha bridge
New Port.....Or Old Port
Celtcian Circle.....All join hands
Gallop.....Our home music
Lancers.....Our Christmas ball
Waltz Quadrille.....Our side of the Peak
Lucomia.....Our homestead
Home, Sweet Home.....
.....Meet you at world's fair

"BENEVOLENCE, SOBRIETY, INDUSTRY."

The stage was used for the oschestra and was tastefully arranged, with gents' dressing and coat room on the left and a ladies' dressing room on the right. Five 7x4 lamps filled their blue and red lights on the hall. There was a large gong signal-bell that struck to commence or close the dances. Otto Auer was the prompter and did finely. Lawrence could be plainly heard at the rear of the hall, and his calling was the most distinct we have heard, every word being plainly uttered. There was the best of order and perfect deportment. We would remark that we have a high appreciation of the gentlemanly and ladylike deportment of all at the balls given by the railroad fraternities. The air was a little cool in the hall, but we presume the merry dancers found it quite warm enough for the lively exercise of the dance. The calls, "one more couple," "two more couple," etc., the prompters clarion voice, the signal gong, the music, the shuffling of the merry feet, the graceful movements of the dancers were sights and sounds pleasant to the observer, and in accord with a "Merry Christmas Eve." Dancing has always been the amusements of the young and gay, and always will be. The wise man stated a truism when he said: "there is a time to dance," although the churches generally discourage dancing, or prohibit it altogether on the part of their communicants. But we have long been of the opinion, that this attitude of the church is a mistake, and that there is a refining element in dancing; that there is a culture and elevating force in the dance rightly conducted. The evils of dancing as generally denounced are wholly evils of evil association. Given good society, good breeding, and a regard for the laws of health, and there is no harm in the dance, but much good.

The ball of the Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was certainly one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable we have observed in a long time. The proprietor of the Palace hotel was caterer for the supper of the ball, and at about 12 p. m. many of the couples were conveyed in busses to the supper. The long dining hall of the hotel was set with a continuous table which was loaded with all the delicacies of the season, not leaving out the Christmas turker. The desert consisted of oranges, bananas, and confectionery. Mr. Coffin is a way-up in his profession as hotel manager and caterer for culinary entertainments. The menu was of the most approved order and rounded out the ball entertainment in good shape.

Excepting the weather, this entertainment was a grand success. We are informed that financially it was also a success, and that over 200 tickets to the ball were sold, so that the railroad fraternities will be ahead a neat little sum.

IS IT THE SAME ELKINS?

One Stephen B. Elkins Was a Member of Quantrell's Gang.

A Nevada, Mo., special to the New York World of December 22 says: "George Maddox, a former police officer of Nevada, who served with Quantrell during the war, has this to say of the soldier life of Stephen B. Elkins, who he has no doubt is the Stephen B. Elkins recently appointed secretary of war: "It was in Jackson county, in June, 1862, that Stephen B. Elkins and his brother Jim were with our command. They remained until the following winter. They were not sworn into Quantrell's command, but had been sworn into the service of the confederate states. They were, however, under Quantrell's command and were subject to his orders all the time they had remained on our side of the river. Steve was with us at Sibley and participated in several fights that we had during the summer. Quantrell's men expected no quarter and gave none. The black flag floated in every battle where Quantrell commanded. Elkins left our command in the fall or winter of 1862 and went back over the river I never saw him again, but we heard afterwards that he had joined the Yankee militia. Of course we were all anxious to see him after that. Had we ever run across him some other man would now be holding down a chair in Harrison's cabinet as secretary of war. His brother Jim went on south with us and joined the regular confederate army.

BARGAINS

—FOR—

30 DAYS 30

OUR STOCK IS YET WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, but we can't afford to carry over one dollar's worth of strictly winter goods, such as

Blankets, Shawls, Shirting Flannels, Overcoats,

BARGAINS FOR 30 DAYS!

Gent's Underwear, Heavy Dress Goods!

To move them quick we will for 30 days make Special Prices. These goods were bought right and sold at close margins, and now a discount off of our regular prices mean

A BIG THING FOR YOU!

Avail yourself of this opportunity while the assortment is good.

Goodland, Kansas. C. M. MILLISACK.

THE METROPOLITAN DRUG STORE!

DR. FRANK SMITH, Proprietor.

At the L. Morris' Old Stand.

Having Purchased the Entire Stock and Fixtures of the L. Morris' Drug Store, we shall be pleased to serve our old customers, and new ones also, at our New Place of Business. We have the most Complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Also a full line of Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glaziers Goods, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Etc. We have the Best Line of Cigars to be ound anywhere.

ALBUMS!

We have a Fine Stock of Albums which we will close out at Cost for Holiday Presents.

Dr. Frank Smith.

West Side of Boulevard. Goodland

The Goodland Hardware Company.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. | STOVES AND TINWARE.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

GOODLAND HARDWARE CO.,

In the Feath Building.

Millinery Store.

Ladies will find the latest styles and

Lowest Possible Prices

At my store. Ladies undressed kids and fancy work material of every description in stock. Call and examine goods.

MRS. HODKINSON,

WEST SIDE BOULEVARD - - GOODLAND, KAS.