

Munson & McNamara

123 and 125 Main St.

A SUPREME EFFORT!

FOR THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

The Object is Worthy of the Attempt.

Out of our stock of new fall goods we will sell this week, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OR MORE. Knowing the great inducements we are going to offer in the way of cut prices, we are justified in expecting large sales.

THE PRICES HERE NAMED

Will last during this week or until the lines of goods advertised are closed. Come early and secure the choice of the great bargains offered.

OH MY, HOW CAN YOU DO IT?

Well we have to make improvements in our store room that will temporarily crowd us for room, walls to be torn out, remodeling of shelving and counters, work that actually compels this sacrifice of bulky piece goods, and other surplus stock.

LISTEN, THIS IS MUSIC TO SOME EARS.

27 pieces of 40-inch all wool Henrietta Serge, big value at 60 cents, we will give you all this lot now for 29 CENTS per yard. Don't delay if you want to see them.

60 Cent DRESS GOODS for 29 Cents.

15 pieces 40-inch fine wood Henrietta smooth elegant finish same quality sold heretofore at 75 cents, we will close this line at just 50 cents per yard.

75 Cent DRESS GOODS for 50 Cents.

21 pieces of 48 inch fine all wool Henrietta, close, smooth weave, high finish and sold close at \$1.00 per yard. We will offer it this week at 74 cents per yard, don't miss this.

\$1.00 HENRIETTAS for 74 Cents.

SPECIAL.

17 dozen fine French, embroidered back, real kid gloves, 4 buttons, worth \$1.25, we will offer them this week at 71 cents a pair. This is an elegant glove.

\$1.25 KID GLOVES at 71 Cents.

EVERY ARTICLE HERE ADVERTISED

Is new, just received from the eastern fashion centers. They are all the correct styles and the colorings the very latest being the work of such celebrated dyers as Hannart Freres and Poirrier & Mortier. In buying of us this week you not only buy at

DEEP CUT PRICES.

But procure the most desirable goods put on the American market.

BIG BARGAINS

In our domestic department. New 12 1/2 and 15 cent Canton flannels will be sold at 10 cents. 12 1/2 and 15 cent lawn at 8 1/2 cents. 6 1/4 and 8 1/2 cent lawn at 4 1/2 cents.

SATEENS AWAY UNDER PRICE.

EVERYTHING GOES THIS WEEK.

The gentlemen will probably go to the races but we will be present in trying to make it interesting for the ladies.

Munson & McNamara

GRAND RALLY!

AT THE WICHITA SHOE PARLOR, ALL THIS WEEK, COMMENCING

TUESDAY: AUGUST 28th, and ending Saturday evening.

We shall close out the following at less than the manufacturers' prices:

Our stock of mens Kangaroo and Dongola low shoes at \$2.25, former price \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Womens' French kid, hand turned low shoes, all styles and widths will be cleared out at \$2.50, former price \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Our whole stock of womens cur kid and dongola low shoes and slippers must be sold this week regardless of cost. Remember we are going to sell our summer footwear this week at your own prices.

LOCKE & FINDEISS, Wichita Shoe Parlor, Corner Main and First sts.

FARM LOANS

MADE AT ONCE

—AT—

LOWEST RATES.

BUNNELL & ENO

INVESTMENT CO.

Corner Room, Sedgwick Bloc k

FOR RENT!

Office rooms in the

ZIMMERLY BLOCK.

—RENT LOW.—

The finest office rooms in the

city at \$5.00 and \$10.00

per month.

C. A. GATES, Agent.

Rooms 1 and 2, Zimmerly Block.

70-111

HOTEL CAREY,

—Leading Hotel of the City.—

RATES, \$2 50 and \$3 00,

According to location of rooms.

478 C. L. STOUGH & CO., Props.

THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT.

A Statement of the Trouble and Its Growth

—Bloodshed Feared.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 27.—The trouble at the Maxwell land grant has been brewing for some time, in fact ever since the supreme court of the United States confirmed a title to the grant. The grant was originally made by the Mexican government to Beaulieu and Miranda, two Mexicans, and contained two square leagues or 70,000 acres of land, providing they would cultivate the same. The boundaries of the land now contain 1,500,000 acres.

The manner in which the grant grew to its present proportions is one of the chief causes of the trouble. Settlers living within the boundaries of the grant charged that the original property was enlarged by fraudulent means. The highest tribunal in the land department has held, however, that no fraud, and refused to set aside the patent granted by congress. Hundreds of settlers have improved homes and lived there so many years that they considered themselves rightfully in possession and look upon the threatened ejectment as outrageous. Soon after the supreme court decision the grant people proposed to purchase the settler's improvements and stock at the market price, after which they would evict the settlers and sell their land at reasonable figures.

Many settlers accepted the proposition sold out and purchased lands at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$30 per acre. The great company claims to treat the settlers justly, appraising stock and improvements at a fair value. Charges have been made that in many instances settlers have been asked to pay an exorbitant price for the premises upon which they have been living for many years. Settlers are now up in arms and have been led to it by incendiary talk of certain ill-disposed persons.

They are under the impression that they are fighting for their homes and families. The managers of the Maxwell land grant last night swore out warrants for the arrest of sixteen men who participated in the troubles on the charge of riot. Writs of ejectment against hundreds of others were also secured and the United States marshal leaves today to serve them. It is feared that the serving of these papers will cause an outbreak and perhaps bloodshed.

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

A LAND GRANT FORFEITURE BILL REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

A New Conference Ordered on Four Amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Wilson Speaks on the Jackson, Miss. Election Riots and the Dangers of Democratic Success.

The Deficiency Bill Mins the Spoilation Claims Section Passed by the House.—Mr. Vest, of Virginia, Speaks for the Blair Educational Bill.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Mr. Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported back the senate bill to forfeit lands granted to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon and gave notice that in a few days he would ask the senate to take it up for consideration.

A resolution here offered by Mr. Stewart calling for copies of reports, affidavits and communications on which the commission of the general land office based its letter to Mr. Barnes on the subject of timber depletions, was then taken up.

Mr. Beck suggested the insertion of the words "if not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. Jones intimated that the publication of these documents might be injurious to the government suits against some of these depleters.

Mr. Edmunds moved to insert the words "Except such as ought to be held on account of suits pending."

The discussion was interrupted in order to set upon a proposition for another conference on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Allison called attention to the fact that while the house only insisted on its disagreement to four amendments, all the other amendments in the bill were reported on the sundry civil bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

The following bill was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar: The senate bill authorizing the settlers of Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and the territories to fell and remove timbers from the public domain for mining and domestic purposes.

Mr. Stewart proceeded with his remarks in support of his resolution. Senators favor of the people of Montana, when they had become so popular in the western country. It was owing to two speeches which he had made in the senate, one in which he recognized the fact that the people of the Pacific coast could not live in company with the Chinese, and the others was a speech in which he had called for the rescue and had defended them in a speech, from which he (Mr. Stewart) read some extracts.

Mr. Stockbridge, he said, had attempted to make a political question out of the matter and placed on the calendar, to Mr. Barnes as his (Mr. Stewart's) motives, were false from beginning to end.

After a long discussion, in which Mr. Tilden, of Virginia, who made a very exhaustive speech in favor of the Blair educational bill and charged its failure of passage to the Democratic party.

Mr. Wilson moved that the list of Democratic senators who had voted for the Blair bill in February last, and the Republican senators who had voted against it, be printed and sent to Messrs. Frye (Blaine's senator), Hall, another of Blaine's senators, and Ingalls, the man who, it was said, was going to command the Virginia troops in case of war with Great Britain. [Laughter.] It was the height of audacity to undertake to make a party question out of the Blair bill. It was not a party question.

Mr. Barnes moved that the committee rise and report the deficiency bill to the house. Several efforts were made in a separate bill of the French spoliation claims to incorporate in the report a statement of the action of the committee on the provision for their payment in order to carry out the intention of the bill, but the chairman ruled out of order all propositions to that end.

Mr. Barnes' motion was agreed to and the deficiency bill was reported to the house. The speaker had in the house.

The speaker overruled the motion of order, holding that the chairman had the same power in deciding points of order in the committee as the speaker had in the house.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on appropriations to report it back without the fourth section, and to report back subject matter of that section in a separate bill. The motion was carried out of order and the deficiency bill (with the spoliation section) was passed.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president for a given period, to suspend the duty on cotton and cotton bagging. Referred.

The house then adjourned.

ROGERS BELLS.

The Instrument Whereby the Kansas City Cable Co. is Being Defrauded.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—The officials of the Kansas City Cable railway company have recently received information that has exposed a scheme among conductors that has defrauded the company out of a large amount of money. It is the old scheme, known as the "Bretter-in-law" racket, or "dummy bell," which is attached inside the vest and which is rung instead of the regular bell. Ninety conductors are employed and on receiving the information the officials put thirty detectives in the employ of the company. It was found that a majority of the conductors were using the bogus bell. It has been ascertained that the bogus bell is a green hand which has come from the country where in fact old conductors from eastern cities where they had paid their former employers successfully. It is estimated that the loss has been about \$100 per day. No arrests have yet been made but warrants will be sworn out this afternoon.

A CRAZY CHICAGOAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A stranger entered the Sherman house yesterday and in a noisy manner called for several persons none of whom were known by the clerk. He said the man he had named had been following him. Suddenly he stepped back from the desk, drew a knife from his pocket and brandishing it about his head, declared they were upon him. He ran wildly from one end to the other of the corridor, apparently chasing some vision of one of his enemies. A Central detail of officers was called in and the insane man was taken to the detention hospital of the city. He is a graduate of a Philadelphia college, where his parents, who are wealthy, still reside.

NO QUORUM PRESENT.

CONSIDERATION OF THE MESSAGE MEETS WITH FAILURE.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs Convenes With only Six Members Present.

Sixty-Four Yellow Fever Cases now Under Treatment—Jacksonville People Boasting at Camp Perry.

Disagreement Reported to the Two Houses by the Conference on the Sundry Civil Bill—The Rights of a Cherokee Alien—Benedict Praised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The house committee on foreign affairs attempted to meet today according to order to consider the president's message on the fisheries treaty. Only six members responded to roll call, namely, Messrs. McCready, Hoeker, Norwood, Rockwell, Moran and Pitt. As no quorum appeared no effort was made to transact any business and proceedings were confined to an informal discussion, which was mainly interesting from the fact that it revealed a strong disposition on the part of the three Democratic and the three Republican members present to divide on the party lines. This disposition was shown in the discussion of Washington with the legislation that has been enacted touching entries of goods in bond in United States ports for Canadian consumption.

The president's message and the accompanying documents were not at hand when the committee met and it is possible that several days will be consumed in preliminary discussion before the point of action is reached. Chairman Belmont sent a telegram from Bar Harbor, which was read to the committee. He said: "I will certainly return to take part in the consideration by the committee of the retaliation bill. I cannot reach Washington Monday but if there is an adjourned meeting I will be present."

THE YELLOW FEVER CASES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Reports received at the marine hospital bureau from Jacksonville, Fla., show that there are now under treatment sixty-four cases. The total number of cases to date is 100. Dr. Mitchell, of Jacksonville, telegraphs that he received a refugee from Camp Perry Sunday night and that many people in Jacksonville desire to go to the Camp. Dr. Hamilton said today in his report that no one is allowed to leave Jacksonville in inclosed cars, but that a special train had been chartered by the marine hospital bureau to run daily between Jacksonville and Camp Perry in order to allow all persons desiring to leave Jacksonville to do so by that route. The report that railroad companies have extreme difficulty in running trains, owing to conflicting local health regulations which prevent them stopping when they carry passengers, "This," he added, "necessitates the government taking hold of the work." Reports show that seven refugees were received yesterday at Camp Perry, and twenty-five at Jacksonville. One case of yellow fever arrived at the Camp from Jacksonville Saturday, and was returned to that city the next day. Mayor Lester, of Savannah, telegraphs that he is informed that Mr. Morriweather died at Fernandina of yellow fever and asks that Fernandina be inspected. Dr. Hamilton telegraphed in reply authorizing the marine hospital physician to Fernandina at the expense of the hospital bureau.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The conference on the sundry civil bill have decided to report a disagreement to the two houses. The bill as it came from the house carried appropriations for over \$22,000,000 which was increased by the senate to over \$25,000,000. The conference has increased the bill as it came from the house over \$1,500,000. Among the items disagreed to and which will probably be the subject of further conference are the appropriations for the widow of Prof. Barde, \$5,000; Mexican boundary survey, \$100,000; congressional library building, \$50,000; zoological park, \$200,000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Secretary Vilas Passes Upon the Rights of a Cherokee Alien.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision in the case of John Kesterson against the Cherokee nation in the Indian territory for the recovery of certain improvements forcibly taken from him and sold at auction by the sheriff of the nation. It appears that Kesterson is a Tennessee Cherokee and that he went to the Indian territory upon the general invitation of the Cherokee nation extended to the members of the eastern lands to join them and become members of the tribe, and that pending a decision of the Cherokee council upon his application for membership he made valuable improvements upon lands reserved according to Cherokee custom. His application for citizenship in the nation was finally rejected and his improvements and effects sold at auction by the sheriff of the nation and steps taken to have himself and his family ejected from the reservation.

Secretary Vilas in his decision holds that when Kesterson's application was rejected his status was thereby determined to be that of an intruder, and as such the nation had no jurisdiction over his personal property, and consequently the action of the Indians in selling his property was unauthorized. The secretary directs that the property sold or its equivalent be restored to Kesterson and that the agent be instructed to allow him a reasonable time and opportunity to remove or dispose of his growing crops and other property and to remove himself and family from the reservation.

It is stated that a very large number of similar cases are now pending in the department. "Special Agents" went to the general principles laid down in this decision.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The unfinished business of the senate—the bill to admit Washington territory—will probably be laid aside from day to day until the debate on the last president's message is over, and it is referred to the committee on foreign relations. Senator George has the floor for a week upon the message when it comes up. Another matter which will interfere with the consideration of the unfinished business in the Jackson (Miss.) political riot resolutions. These were called up Thursday merely for the purpose of giving Senator Wilson, of Iowa, the opportunity to deliver a speech, which is not finished. If upon the consideration, senator Frazar or any one of the Democratic side wishes to reply, opposition and courtesy will require that the opportunity be given. The bills to admit North Dakota and Montana are likely to

taken up after the Washington territory bill.

Whether or not the week will be a blank in the house from a legislative standpoint will depend on the measure of success attending the report of the committee on the presence, but the continued attendance of a quorum. It is the present intention to suspend hostilities engendered by the French spoliation claims law which would allow the house to act upon the conference report upon the sundry civil appropriation bill, which is expected to be ready tomorrow. After that has been disposed of, the struggle will be renewed upon the general deficiency bill. Later on the conference on the army appropriation bill are expected to report to the house the foreign affairs committee is able to get a quorum it may report back to the house during the week the Wilson retaliatory bill with the result of referring in part to the house the interest which followed the debate in the senate last week upon the president's message.

SINGING BENEDICT'S PRAISES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Mr. Gallinger of the special committee appointed to investigate Mr. Benedict's administration of the government printing office, will next week submit a report for the Republican minority. The minority report, which was submitted by Mr. Richardson on Thursday, most thoroughly whitewashed the present public printer, and incidentally casts some severe reflections upon his predecessor, the late Sterling P. Round, As was expected, the Democratic majority takes occasion to criticize Mr. Round's administration and commends in most extravagant terms the Democrat who is now conducting the office. The investigation was begun last February and has extended through all the months which have elapsed since then. The testimony taken in the course of which was given in secret session, fills a volume of over 1,300 pages. More than a hundred witnesses were examined, but a noticeable feature of that most of them are men who were employed under Mr. Round as Republicans and are now holding office under Mr. Benedict as Democrats or Republicans. According to their testimony the office now turns out 35 per cent more work than it did under Mr. Round, and the committee estimates the saving thus far to the government by this means has been \$12,000 or \$15,000. Another saving has been in gas, and he says the gas bills for the office have been \$100 less per annum since he assumed the direction of affairs. His plan is to turn out all lights not actually in use, so that the amount of gas burned is reduced to one-third of what it was. He estimates that he has saved \$900 per annum by taking better care of the ice furnished the office. The exact process by which he has effected these savings is not clearly detailed. He says he has saved \$500 by merely widening three doors. In explanation of this he claims that before the doors were widened the amount of fuel required to heat the office was so large that it was necessary to have a landing place to a door, some distance away, wide enough to permit trucks to pass, and, as a result, the expense in the matter of ink he estimates that he has purchased the same quality at largely reduced prices. This fact is cited by the testimony of several witnesses, but the committee fail to bring out very clearly another important fact, and that is that ink is much cheaper now than they were several years ago. Mr. Benedict also claims that he saved \$800 by merely examining some barrels of dross or waste metal which had been thrown away for sale as old material. He calculates that Mr. Round would have sold it at a price about \$200 less than what Mr. Benedict really got for it. Another item of economy which is pointed out in the testimony of an old press which Mr. Round had discarded. If cost originally \$1,000, and after ten years' service was condemned as unfit for further use, Mr. Benedict discovered it stored away in a vault marked as old iron, and in his anxiety to appear economical he brought it out, spent \$100 in restoring it, and put it into use. Mr. Benedict says it is one of the best presses in the printing office, but the foreman, in his testimony, says it is a very inferior press and indeed almost worthless.

The committee, in its report, declares that Benedict's administration is an unmitigated failure. It criticizes the operations of the government printing office, and particularly on that of Mr. Round. They deny the charges that campaign funds were collected from employees of the printing office, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Benedict, though the testimony shows that some of the employees made "voluntary contributions." It is also decided by the committee that there has been a violation of the civil service law in discharging employees, but the testimony shows that Mr. Benedict got rid of 54 employees from September 15 to November 1, 1886, immediately after he assumed charge of the office. A complaint is made, however, by way of excuse for this wholesale dismissal, that there were too many unemployed hands in the printing office.

Mr. Round's administration is characterized as unduly extravagant while Mr. Benedict's administration is most economical and satisfactory.

Mr. Gallinger, who is out of the city, will return next week, and will submit a minority report. Mr. Benedict's administration, which it is said, is a defense of Mr. Round and a retaliatory criticism of Mr. Benedict will be made.

A BROTHERHOOD PICNIC.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 27.—A union picnic and meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen at Allegheny, on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railway near this city, will continue tonight and tomorrow. Rain this morning interfered to some extent with the festivities but a large crowd was present, and as 9,000 tickets have been sold to the fraternal from Maine to California, success is assured. Today is brakemen's day and Chief Bargman, with several executive boards will be present and give addresses. At eight o'clock a meeting will be held to discuss means for more complete union of all railroad employees which, next to the discussion of the struggling trouble, is the great object of the meeting. Tuesday is engineers' day. The assembly will be addressed by Grand Chief Arthur, who will also present the fraternal, too cases and discuss several interests of the strikers.

ASTEAMER ON A BAR.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The steamer "Annie P. Siler" left St. Louis at 10 o'clock last night with 405 excursionists, women and children, and when opposite Madison, twelve miles north of St. Louis, the steamer ran on a bar. All efforts to back off were fruitless and the densely crowded packet was at the mercy of the elements. The excursionists put in a miserable and anxious night. At 9 o'clock the morning the steamer "Special Eagle" went to the rescue and by noon had transferred all passengers to the shore in safety. Efforts are now being made to release the steamer but not being much prospects of early success.

A SWITCHMAN CUT IN TWO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—Thomas Leach, a switchman in the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad yards, was killed last evening under peculiar circumstances. His feet caught in a frog and he was thrown to the approaching locomotive to stop. The engineer reversed his engine, but too late, and the unfortunate man was cut in two.