State Historical Society

SENTIMENT OF THE SANDS

Harper's Bazar.

We wandered away from the crowd,
The blare of the noisy band,
By the loving lips of the ocean,
Over the golden sand.

Talking ridiculous nonsense,
Inspecting preposterous shells,
Flotsam and jetsam, various,
With singular maritime smells.

A bottle, a barrel, some seaweed,
Some muscular bivalves agape,
The remains of their edible persons
Shriveled and dried out of shape.

Past children interring each other
In jocular tumulettes of sand,
Digging, and delving, and laughing,
A merry sepulchral band.

"Might I smoke?" "As a matter of course!"
She liked the smell of the weed,
A light from a son of the soil,
And back with impetuous speed.

She was poised in a pensive pose
As I noiselessly reared her stand,
And I saw that she wrote, with her parasol,
Lines on the golden sand.

My heart it pate'l my ribs;
She's writing, no doubt, on the sly,
The name that pleases her best—
"My own, I'll be bound," thought I.

Over her shoulder I peeped—
Over her ruffling collars,
On the golden sand she'd scrawled,
"$100 00!"

HOW WE HAVE GROWN.

Governor St. John's Speech at Neosho Falls.

The following is the speech of Gov. St. John, in welcoming President Hayes, at Neosho Falls, September 25th:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In January, 1861, Kansas was admitted as one of the states of the union, with only a little over one hundred thousand population. Four years of bloody and devastating war followed her admission, and the eastern border of the state was laid waste. During this period the time and money of our citizens and the lives of many of our bravest and truest men were loyally contributed to aid the national government in the preservation of its life. Let us briefly, for the information of our distinguished guests, as well as ourselves, compare Kansas in 1865 with Kansas in 1879.

We had then but 135,807 population; we have a population now of 930,000. The total assessed valuation of property then amounted to only $36,176,000; now it is $144,939,279. We had but 150 miles of railroad then, while now we have over 2,600 miles. We had no permanent school fund then; now we have $1,620,656 invested in interest-bearing securities, with sufficient school lands yet unsold to swell this amount to $13,000,000. Our annual school fund in 1865 was but $36,000, against $137,000 now, while our school houses numbered but 603, against 5,000 now. We had no state institutions then. We now have an asylum for the deaf and dumb and also for the blind, and two asylums for the insane, all in operation and amply provided for and all paid for. We have a State University, State Normal school, Agricultural College—institutions which we have reason to be and are proud. We have a penitentiary complete in all its appointments and an appropriation to provide for a reform school.

The east wing of the State house is finished, and the work on the west wing is rapidly progressing. In 1865 we had but two newspapers; now we have 256, all doing earnest, faithful work for our state and its people. We then had but 35 organized counties; now we have 75, and four or five others with sufficient population for organization.

1865 found us with but 273,903 acres in cultivation; now we have 7,760,226. We then produced but 191,519 bushels of wheat against over 32,000,000 in 1878, placing Kansas at the front among the wheat, growing states of the Union. While the product of corn amounted to but 6,829,236 bushels in 1865, it amounted to about 90,000,000 in 1878, and will probably reach 125,000,000 bushels in 1879, and be it remembered that there is yet 44,000,000 acres of land in our state that have never been touched by the plow, upon which the many thousands of industrious immigrants that are seeking locations can make for themselves pleasant and profitable homes. Our state debt is only $1,015,375 and of this amount $608,725 is owned by the permanent school fund, $9,800 by the State University, and $3,700 by the State Normal School, leaving only $393,950 that is not controlled by the state. Our bonds are at a premium in the markets of the country; our obligations are met with cash promptly as they mature. We are creating no new debts, but pay our way as we go, and have $406,389.75 in the treasury with which to do it.

One year ago many predicted that the resumption of specie payments would bring with it bankruptcy and financial ruin for our people. Resumption is now an accomplished fact, and instead of bringing to us financial ruin and bankruptcy, the cheering sound of the hammer, the saw and the stone chisel are heard on every hand. Our manufacturing interests are again revived, new railroads are being built, additional branches added to main lines, and main lines being extended. Rates of interest have been reduced more than fifty per cent., mortgages are being paid off, and our homes made free. Both town and country are improving rapidly, tramps have disappeared, and to-day all who are able and willing to work, can make for themselves an honest living if they will. In short, there has been no period in the history of our state blessed with the real and substantial prosperity that surrounds us to-day. We have no sentinals at our portals to make politics, birthplace, religion, race or color a condition precedent to the right of any to enter our state. All who come here willing to obey our laws and join us in an honest, earnest effort to make Kansas, in her moral and material interests, as she is geographically, the grand central figure of the Union, are welcome. With this prosperity let us not forget our duty to the Union and its flag. None have better than Kansas the blood and treasure it has cost to maintain them. Let us never consent to dismemberment of the one or dishonor of the other. Kansas was planted in freedom, and freedom's soil produces churches, Sabbath schools, railroads, school houses, colleges, thriving towns and cities, long lands skirted with beautiful farms, newspapers, books and periodicals, patriotic, industrious, moral men and women, who consider it no disgrace to work for a living—all necessary to the prosperity of any country.

And now, fellow citizens, having thus briefly referred to the progress made since 1865, and called your attention, as well as the attention of our guests, to the condition of our state, to which we, in the name and in behalf of 930,000 citizens now extend to them a cordial welcome, without taking time to look into the future of Kansas, so full of encouragement, bearing in mind that next in greatness to the christian citizen is the President of our country, I have not only the pleasure but the distinguished honor of introducing to you one in whom is combined both of these elements of greatness, Rutherford B. Hayes.

PRESIDENT HAYES' SPEECH AT PARSONS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: After traveling 150 or 200 miles to-day and meeting a considerable number of our fellow citizens, all of them anxious from motives of curiosity or other reasons to see us and hear us, if but only to say a single word, you will hardly expect me to enter upon any extended talk to-day. I assure you that my journey thus far has been a very agreeable one. We have seen all around us evidences of very great prosperity, of rapid growth and a productiveness of soil which are truly wonderful. Throughout the country there is perhaps as much interest in this state of Kansas as in any of the new states. Without going into the early history of Kansas, celebrated at Lawrence recently by a meeting of the pioneers of the state, I am inclined to think that it is the best advertised community in the United States. [Laughter.] In the matter of advertising, your greatest success was at the Centennial at Philidelphia. The world gathered there to learn what they could by judgment. After having gone rather hastily through it, for I was not allowed to choose my time and place of seeing things then any more than I am now, I was running hastily through that great Exposition—great in every way—great in its results, for it has done an immense good throughout the civilized world. In looking at the Spanish, Japanese and Chinese displays, I was much pleased, but the best of all was the display of the state of Kansas. [Cheers.]

Beginning with that, you kept it up with a series of advertisements, one of which was the issue of a volume of reports that beats any other volume that I have met with from any of the other states. I am in the habit of looking at the statistical reports, and after having had my mind directed in this way by reading these reports, giving me information of the products and condition of the country, I came to visit your state, so that, you see, I am right upon the whole in saying that you are an exceedingly well advertised community. [Laughter.] I come to see if the thing itself was as good as the advertisement. [More laughter.] There is sometimes a little failure in coming up to the mark. I am not going to pass judgment on that yet. [Renewed laughter.] I will wait until I see a little more; though what I have seen is very satisfactory. [Cheers.] The first introduction I had to Kansas struck me favorably. When you go anywhere the people naturally show you the best thing they have. I know a city where it was fashionable to take you to the cemetery. [Laughter.] I remember several cemeteries very much blessed in that way. [Renewed laughter.]

I was in a city a few day ago where they took me to see the pin factory; that was the best thing that they had. When I got to Kansas I wondered what would be the best thing they had to show me here. I waited to see where they would take me. They took me to see their school house. [Cheers.] There is nothing better than that to show any where; that is a good thing. [Cheers.] Simply as an advertisement. There is no better advertisement for a community or a city. [Cheers.] The best classes of emigration don't go to countries where they have no good schools. On the other hand the very best class of emigrants do go where they have good schools, and so you have done right with me. I don't know what you are going to do with me in Parsons, but what I see here I am pleased with. I will relieve your patience now by introducing you to the gentleman who lead our armies from Atlanta to the sea, Gen. Sherman. [Loud cheers.]

The crowd gave three cheers for the President and three cheers for Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman then said:

My friends, we have been traveling all day and are tired. I am very much obliged to that gentleman who made that speech at our reception. He tells us many things in a fair, manly way that prepares us for whatever we have got to say. We will avoid that question of the Indian frontier, which you know is in the hearts of all you fellows here. [Laughter.] The General, however, proceeded at some length to counsel moderation and conformity to the laws regulating the lands of the Indian Territory, and told the assembly to wait a few years and then perhaps they would possess the Indian land peaceably.

The General concluded as follows:

Now, boys, let us meet at Neosho to-morrow, and in the meantime let us have a little rest.

Cheers were given for General Sherman and the President.

Sheridan, Logan and Evarts were called for, but General Sherman told the crowd that none of those gentlemen were present. They then called out Mrs. Hayes, and cheered her heartily.

In the evening the people gave the President a reception at the St. James hotel in this place.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

AN ACT to provide for and to regulate the registration of voters in cities of the first and second class, and to repeal all prior acts in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. The citizens in cities of the first and second class who are entitled to the right of suffrage shall be ascertained as herein provided.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the mayor and council of each city of the first and second class immediately upon the taking effect of this act, to procure and open for the registration of voters a poll-book for each ward of such city, and on the first Monday in January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and each year thereafter on the same day, to procure and open on said day a like book of registration for each of said wards.

SEC. 3. Such poll-books shall at all times be kept at the office of the city clerk of such city, and the city clerk shall be the officer of registration of such city, and it shall be his duty to register all citizens of said city on such poll books as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all citizens of such city, after the opening of the books as herein provided, to apply to the city clerk and be registered therein, at such time or times as said books shall be open for that purpose, as provided in this act; and such registration when effected in the manner provided, shall entitle such citizens to vote in their respective wards. If such citizens are otherwise legally qualified voters at such election, and they have so caused themselves to be registered, such registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of such citizen to vote at any election held in such city subsequent to such registration, and preceding the first Monday of January next thereafter.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the city clerk, upon the receipt of the poll-books in this act provided for, to cause to be published a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in such city, for ten days, notifying the citizens of said city that they can register at his office, according to the provisions of this act; and a like notice shall be published each year within twenty days after the first Monday in January of each year. The notice for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine shall be published within thirty days after the taking effect of this act.

SEC. 6. The poll-books in this act provided for shall be open at all times during the year for the registration of voters, except that they shall be closed for the purpose of registration ten days preceding any election to be held in such city. The city clerk shall give notice of the closing of such books by a notice published at least five days preceding the day of such closing, which notice is to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in said city for three days, and shall state the time of closing such books.

SEC. 7. The registration shall be in the following form in said books:

Date of registration.
Names.
Check line.
Age.
Occupation.
Residence.
Remarks.

The names of the persons registered shall be entered in alphabetical order, and an entry shall be made opposite the name of each person to correspond to each of the heads contained in the head of the registry list. Under the head of "Residence," the number and street or the house or building, or the number of the lot and block whereon the house or building is situated where the person registered resides, shall be entered.

SEC. 8. No person shall be registered unless he appear in person before the city clerk, at the city clerk's office, during usual office hours, and apply to be registered, and give his name, age, occupation and particular place of residence, as required to make the proper entries in the poll-books.

SEC. 9. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election in any such city who is not registered according to the provisions of this act. The registration shall not be conclusive evidence of the right of any registered person to vote, but said person may be challenged and required to establish his right at the polls in the manner now required by law.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the city clerk to give to each citizen registered according to the provisions of this act a certificate of regis ration, which shall be substantially in the following form:

——, KANSAS, —— 18—

This is to certify that ——, a citizen of the city of ——, has this —— day of ——, 18—, been duly registered as a voter in the —— ward poll-book of said city, and is entitled to vote at any election held in said city preceding the first Monday in January, A. D. 18—, if he is otherwise a qualified voter under the laws of the state of Kansas.

Witness my hand and the seal of said city, this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——, City Clerk.

SEC. 11. The city clerk is hereby empowered to administer all necessary oaths to examine the applicant for registration or any witness he may offer in his behalf, in order to ascertain his right to be registered under the provisions of this act. If the applicant for registration will be entitled to vote at the next ensuing election, he shall be entitled to registration, otherwise he shall not be registered.

SEC. 12. If any citizen of said city shall, during the year for which he has been registered, change his residence from one ward of said city to another ward of said city, he shall apply to said city clerk to have said removal noted on said poll-books when the same are open. The city clerk shall register said person, in the ward to which he has removed, and run a red-ink line across his name in the ward book of his former residence, and likewise note the transfer in the column "Remarks" in said poll-book, and also indorse on the certificate of registration of said person the fact of said removal.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the city clerk, immediately upon the close of the poll books, preceding any election to be held in said city, to prepare a true and correct copy of the said poll-books, certified to by him to be such copy; and in time for the opening of polls, as provided by law, to have said copies at the voting precincts of the respective wards, and deliver the copy for such ward to one of the judges of said election, and take his receipt therefor.

SEC. 14. At every such election one of the judges of election shall, as such person registered votes, enter on the said certified copy, in the check line opposite the name of such person, the word "Voted." Said certified copy to be returned to the city clerk after said election, and by him preserved.

SEC. 15. If any officer shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by this act, or in the manner required by this act, or shall neglect or refuse to enter upon the performance of any such duty, or shall enter or cause or permit to be entered on the registry books, the name of any person in any other manner or at any other time than as prescribed by this act, or shall enter or cause or permit to be entered on such lists the name of any person not entitled to be registered thereon according to the provisions of this act, or shall destroy, secrete, mutilate, alter or change any such registry books, he shall upon conviction be punished by confinement and hard labor in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, and shall forfeit any office he may then hold.

SEC. 16. If any person shall falsly personate another, and procure the person so personated to be registered, or if any person shall represent his name to the city clerk to be different from what it have in fact, and cause such name to be registered, or if any person shall cause any name to be placed upon the registry lists otherwise than in the manner provided in this act, he shall upon conviction be punished by confinement and hard labor in the penitentiary not exceeding one year.

SHOOTING STARS.

What Lewis Swift Says About Them.

The science of meteric astronomy is, in wnatever light it may be viewed, one of the darkest subjects with which astronomy has to deal. Thanks to the indefatigable energies of modern astronomers, the dark clouds with which it has so long been enshrouded are breaking away, letting in an occasional ray of light to illumine the pathway to a complete solution.

Meteoric astronomy now takes rank as a distinctive branch of astronomical science. Not forty years have elapsed since it was ascertained that star showers are periodical. Even then, and for many years after, it was supposed there were but two, called August and November showers. Now, not less than 100 have been detected, and others are constantly being added to the list. The accounts of the showers that occured in ancient times, came down to us clothed in such extravagant language that, until the great star shower of November 13, 1833, astronomers were loth to believe them. Now they know not only the cause, but are able to predict their recurrence with almost as much exactness as eclipses, and the popular mind observes these displays with equanimity and delight instead of fear and alarm, or thinking the day of judgment has come. Science has disarmed not only metallic masses, called meteorites, meteoric stones, &c., which occasionally fall to the earth from the celestial regions, of which the one that recently fell in Iowa was a remarkable example, belong to another class of objects entirely, the origin of which man knows nothing.

A shooting star is only visible while undergoing the process of combustion, which lasts from one to three seconds, seldom longer. Previous to this they exist in a dark, probably solid condition, not much if any larger than peas, too small to be seen by daylight, and in the night, being in the earth's shadow, are eclipsed, and consequently invisible. Only while being burned are they visible to us, as then they shine by their own light.

Each meteorol moves in an orbit, revolving round the sun with as much regularity as the larger planets. In fact, each is in every sense of the word a planet, obeying strictly the laws of gravitation and planetary motion. All space is filled with them; they are as numerous as the sand. The earth and they in their journey round the sun, encounter each other; the earth by its superior attraction draws them toward it, but to reach it they must pass through the atmosphere, which not one is able to do. Only meteoric stones are able to reach the earth and they have their surfaces blackened, and converted to scoria by the terrible heat engendered by the friction with the atmosphere and by accelerated motion.

Shooting stars move in all directions, and at velocities probably equal to the earth's—nearly nineteen miles a second. One moving retrograde, therefore, (east to west) would plunge into the atmosphere at a relative velocity of some thirty-eight miles a second, and, if allowance be made for accelerated motion, caused by the earth's attraction, probably double that, or seventy-five miles a second. The encounter is fearful, and but for the atmosphere, which acts as a cushion, the effect would be disastrous, for not less than 800,000,000 would rain upon the earth every day.

The source from whence these meteoroids come is comets, especially from their tails. The tail of the great comet of 1811 was 150,000,000 miles in length and 15,000,000 in diameter. It is improbable in the highest degree that the comet could gather its tail to itself again. It is left behind, forming part of a ring, which in time may become continuous. Another comet comes and it does the same, and during the ages which are passed this process has been going on till the inter-planetary spaces are filled with not only meteoroids, but some still more marvelous, meteoric rings.

In about 30,000 years that great comet will return again and repeat the process, forming part of another ring, or, adding to the first, depending on circumstances, which need not be considered here. Whenever the earth, in its annual journey, passes through any ring made by some comet, no man knows when, we get a star shower.

It looks as if the counsel for the prosecution in the Ingalls investigating case had a sever attack of craw-fishing. They are not ready. They don't know what they want to do. They are groping about in a blind sort of way, evidently hoping against hope that something will turn up.—Atchison Champion.

Always reliable and efficacious. Dr. Bull's baby syrup never disappoints mothers and nurses, but cures at once the troublesome diseases of babyhood. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. w6m1

HOW THE OIL CROSSED THE HILLS.

John Ward, one of the watchmen on duty during the filling of the new oil-pipe line, gives the following account of what he saw. The line crosses Hiner's Run, or its headwaters, at a place called McClure's springs. Here there is quite a hollow or depression in the ground. From this place to the residence of Mr. Holdin, some six miles beyond, there is a gradual rise; this the oil had to climb after passing the hollow at the spring. I was told to watch well this hollow, as the oil had ascended the Kettle Creek mountain and was coming. I repaired to the hollow and lay some hours there, when I heard a sound like a heavy wind, and presently heard the oil gurgling past. I waited some time. There was no leakage and all seemed perfect.

I thought that the pipe line was a success for sure, and so left my position and passed along to see if it was all right ahead. I had gone some two miles when I received a dispatch to watch well the hollow and not to leave it for some time, so I hastened back. Imagine my astonishment when I saw the place I left such a short time before so tame now hissing at 10,000 points. Jets of oil were flying 20 feet high, and hundreds of barrels flowing down Hiner's Run, never to see a market.

I thought the pipe had gone up sure. At first I was afraid to approach it, but soon grew valiant, and with a calking chisel I set to work to stop the leak. I made poor headway. It was a dark night, and I dared to have no light. I had taken off my coat, the whizzing oil carried away my hat, and I very soon became drenched with oil. My pockets and my hair and eyes were full, and if I was not then an oil man, I would like to know what constitutes one. At last length grew sick, and supposed I would have to give up and all would be lost, when all at once the whizzing stopped, and instead of an out-pressure, I could hear an in-drawing, a suction of air. I now realized the fact that the oil had all this time been climbing the up-grade to Mr. Holding's, but was now on the descent for Pine Bottom run. This caused a suction, and relieved the hollow at the springs.

I again waited some time, when I received a dispatch to hasten to Haneyville, that the pipe was bursting. I procured a horse and went with all speed. When I arrived the people there were greatly excited. The pipe was throbbing and whizzing at every pore. McClure's springs were nowhere. The oil was spouting from the pipe for miles. I made no attempt to calk. I knew from my experience at McClure's springs that the oil had reached and was climbing the high hill beyond Pine creek, but the pressure was so great then that ced every moment the pipes would burst.

Here was a force against which human power was of no avail, hence we only stood and looked on, when suddenly, as quick as lightning, all commotion ceased, except a sucking sound of air, and I heard the oil pass rapidly along the pipe and knew it had crossed over the mountain and was speeding its way to Williamsport, with no more mountains to climb, and that the oil line was an established fact.—Clinton Democrat.

A MORAL WITHOUT THE FABLE.

This is an old topic, but it is discussed in a new way. The new version is that the farmer comes to the city with a lot of fat cattle or a car load of wheat, sells out for a good, round price, and he starts out to have a lark and see the sights. He is at once marked out as lawful and necessary by the sharpers who are constantly on the watch for such cases, and every trick is resorted to by them, down to the fraternity of gamblers and confidence men by which he can be fleeced out of his money; and not many days pass in this city, that some verdant countryman is not robbed of his hard-earned money by some of the shrewd methods of these sharks. Sometimes the unsuspecting ruralist steps into the trap set for the man who wishes to make a fortune by a small investment in a horse trade or a lottery, or a gold brick. Sometimes he lends his money to a new found "friend," in a brass watch or a freight bill, which he finds is bogus too late to recover his money; and just as often as any other cases, he falls into some disreputable den, where he is hilarious for a time with its sociable denizens, drinks himself drunk on vile whisky, and ends by being robbed, beaten and thrown into the street, where he is picked up by the police and locked up in the station, appearing the next day in the police court, while his adventures appear in the morning papers. The moral of this is evident, and is commended to all whom it may concern.—Journal of Agriculture.

SENATOR INGALLS.

Of the Ingalls investigating farce now being enacted at Topeka the Common wealth says:

The "memorialists" were wonderfully clamorous for an investigation, and were profuse in assurance that, should an inquiry be ordered, they would instantly proceed to make good all their charges, and more. Now they come up to the scratch with the same kind of alacrity that a steer manifests when it is being brought to the ring for slaughter. The committee and the respondent are unanimously clamoring for testimony, while the great Eggers and the greater Stumbaugh content themselves with looking idiotically wise, and pleading for delay. Clarke seems to have fled into the wilderness, and one by one the witnesses who cannot stand cross-examination are dropping out and subsiding from public view.

BERRIES.

In the time of peace prepare for war, is the maxim of the wise statesman; and the horticulturist, adopting the spirit of this motto, sets about preparing for the next summer, as soon as the cool days and nights of autumn lay to rest the roots and stocks of his fruit trees and vines. Among small fruits raspberries seem to take most kindly to the soil and climate of Kansas. Every farmer should have his lot or "patch" planted to this delicious, easily propagated fruit. It is not only a wholesome luxury that his family may enjoy in season, but if a surplus is raised, so much the better. He can readily dispose of the berries at his nearest town, at good prices, and the citizens will be only too glad of the opportunity of supplying their tables with fresh berries grown at home. Thousands of dollars are sent out of the state every summer in exchange for berries of all kinds, which ought to be grown at home.—Kansas Farmer.

Most of the eastern papers mistook the Neosho Falls district fair for a state fair, and so have generally advertised it. The President, however, was not misled, and the fair itself was worthy of all the *eclat* that the attendance of the distinguished visitors has given it. But suppose we set about it early, and have a state fair next year that will fairly and fully represent the wonderful development and capabilities of every part of the state. With proper management, Kansas could make an exhibition that would astonish the world, and as an advertising scheme it would excel anything that President Hayes, Gov. St. John, or even Capt. King has conceived.—Commonwealth.

THE CARBONDALE ROAD.—The county commissioners yesterday afternoon accepted the offer of Judge Usher, and settled the tax of last year upon the Carbondale, or Lawrence and Southwestern road, for two hundred and fifty dollars, in consideration of which the Judge agrees to put the road in operation as soon as the necessary repairs can be made, work upon which is to begin at once. This is good news to persons living along the line of the road, and will have a tendency to reduce the price of coal in Lawrence.—Lawrence Tribune.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The President at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Sept. 24.—President Hayes and party will arrive in Leavenworth on Saturday afternoon. They will be properly received by the Mayor and prominent citizens. The President will visit Fort Leavenworth where he will be received with military honors.

He will probably remain at the Fort during Sunday, as the guest of General John Pope, Commander of the Department of the Missouri.

The Scales Dropping.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—A telegram from Havana states that three slaveholders have emancipated their six thousand slaves, and contracted with them for their services for five years. Other slaveholders intend following their example. The Spanish government has decided to send five hundred soldiers to Cuba forthwith.

Several deputies are resolved to move in the Cortes the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, without indemnity to the slave owners.

The Dark Ages in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The post-office agent at Atlanta has been telegraphed that the case of the shooting of the postmaster at Blackville, South Carolina, requires immediate attention. The Postmaster General will abolish the office of postmaster if the postmaster is not safe while performing his duty, and is not protected by the authorities.

Shot His Brother.

HAYS CITY, Kansas, Sept. 24.—The Ellis County Star will publish full particulars to-morrow of a melee at Rodgerville, about thirty-five miles southwest of this city in which a man accidentally shot his brother. On Monday last Lon. Rodgers, deputy sheriff of Pawnee county and also postmaster at Rodgerville, had a warrant for the arrest of George Ellwood and on his return home he met Ellwood with two other men, who had been at sheriff Rodger's house, in which Dr. Rodgers and a younger brother had taken refuge with a double-barrelled shotgun. On meeting Ellwood and his two "mals" shered Rodgers opened fire and continued to until he emptied his revolver, when he ran for the house. Finding the door locked, he ran around and kicked the window in, when his brother who was in the house and thinking it was Ellwood and his mob, turned loose both barrels of the shotgun, killing him almost instantly. The trouble grew out of a government claim.

Secretary Schurz.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A Globe-Democrat special from Wichita, Kansas, says that Secretary Schurz arrived there yesday enroute for the Indian Territory, and was met at the depot by the Wichita Guards and civic societies.

Indian Agents, Miles and Whitman, and Captain Morse, commanding the troops here, will accompany the Secretary to the Territory.

The Murder of Jennie Clark.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The jury in the case of the state vs. Drs. Kimball and Madame Goodrich, for the murder of Jennie P. Clark, whose body was found in a trunk, came in this morning and reported disagreement. The jury was discharged. It is reported that eleven were for conviction.

General Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—General Grant and party last night attended the grand ball of the Police Department in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association. The guests were received with cheers by the company assembled. This morning, before going to breakfast, the General received a number of old residents of Galena.

The Periodical English Steamboat Horror.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 4 p. m.—It is rumored that the excursion steamboat Undaunted, from Ramsgate for the Isle of Wight, has been run down and all on board, about one hundred persons, lost.

Dizzy Don't Dazzle Now.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Arrangements are being make for a mass meeting at Hyde park to consider the present grave crisis, to denounce the government's reckless unapacity and to demand an immediate appeal to the country. The government seriously contemplates summoning parliament in November.

One Hundred and Fifty More.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—About one hundred and fifty colored emigrants, all ages, from Nashville, arrived here last night, en route for Kansas. They claim to be *bona fide* emigrants; able to pay their way, and to take up land when they reach their destination. They were looked after by the colored relief board here, and will probably be forwarded to Kansas by steamer.

Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—About three o'clock this morning, as the passenger train from Kansas City to St. Louis approached Centralia, Mo., the reclining chair car struck the rear end a freight train, which was standing on the switch and projecting over the main track, and was badly crushed. Nearly everyone in the car was more or less hurt, and one woman, whose name was unknown, it is said has died from injuries received. All the cars of the train were somewhat damaged, but nobody was hurt except those in the chair coach. The injured passengers were brought here and taken to the Lindell hotel, where they are being cared for at the expense of the railroad company.

Prohibitory State Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The prohibitory state convention was held to-day; Rev. A. A. Miner presiding. Resolutions were adopted, and the following nominations made: Governor, Rev. Daniel C. Eddy; lieutenant-governor, Timothy Keral; secretary of state, Charles Almy; treasurer, David N. Skillings; auditor, Jonathan H. Orme; attorney-general, Samuel M. Fairfield. A resolution was passed inviting the co-operation of the women in the work of the party, and invoking their use of the ballot.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The treasury department purchased to-day 292,000 ounces of silver bullion, for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. During the first twelve weeks of the current fiscal year, embracing the period from July 1st to September 20th, the imports of specie at New York exceeded the exports by $25,306,224. The secretary department has received an unusual demand for one cent bronze pieces, and as soon as possible the Philadelphia mint will turn out a sufficient amount of them to fill the orders received. The treasury department is in receipt of letters from the west complaining of the scarcity of notes of small denominations, and asking that a supply of such notes be sent to the several sub-treasuries, with directions to pay them out in exchange for notes of a large denomination. Assistant treasurers, with their limited clerical force, cannot undertake to exchange one denomination of notes for another, but the treasurer of the United States will furnish new notes of such denominations as may be desired, in return for bankers' drafts on New York, and will transmit them as applicants may indicate, but without risk or expense to the government.

Vote on Their County Seat.

WAMEGO, Kan., Sept. 25.—The complete returns on the county seat vote give Wamego, 973; Louisville, 667; Westmoreland, 744; Laclede, 582. There will be an informal vote on October 7th between Wamego and Westmoreland.

Gen Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The public banquet committee waited on Gen. Grant in regard to fixing the date. The general informed them that he was awaiting a dispatch from Gen. Sherman, relative to the meeting of the veterans of the army of Tennessee, and that he intended to go to the Yosemite next week. His future movements would depend upon the nature of Sherman's reply, and he therefore preferred the committee should wait till his return from the Yosemite before fixing the day for the banquet.

Yesterday the ex-president was received at Oakland, California. A large crowd was in attendance and the occasion was made a gala day for the city.

Stanley's Mysterious Mission.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Stanley is at Zierre Leona. He gave his name as Swinburn, and invested his expedition with so much secrecy and mystery that the steamer Albion, on which he and his party arrived, was in danger of being stopped by the authorities. Stanley then declared himself and his purpose of exploring the river Congo.

The Freedmans' Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Evening Star publishes an interview with Senator Bruce, chairman of the senate committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedmans' bank, in which the Senator is reported to have said that inasmuch as he was the only member of the committee at present in the city, he felt constrained to keep a padlock on his mouth. "But," he said "when we do make our report, there will be startling revelations which I cannot now speak of. There is one great trouble I find our experts have in balancing books, and that is, that just when they reach a point which ought to lead to some important developments they find three or four pages of the ledger torn out. What I want to do is to induce congress to buy the Freedmans' bank building and the property up to the corner of Sixteenth street."

Pure Gold

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The steamer Amerique, from Havre, brought $3,296,200 in twenty franc pieces.

The Beautiful Snow.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—Two inches of snow fell at Mount Louis this morning.

The Presidential Party.

DODGE CITY, Sept. 26.—The presidential party arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. The President, Gen. Sherman and Gov. St. John were conveyed from this place to Fort Dodge in ambulances, where they were received with military salutes suitable to the rank of the party. The balance of the party took breakfast at this point, at which a halt was made of about two hours, after which the party proceeded to Larned.

LARNED, Kansas, Sept., 26.—President Hayes and party arrived here at 9 a. m., and were driven in carriages to the grounds of the Pawnee county fair association. Captain Henry Booth delivered an address of welcome, after which Mr. Hayes made quite a lengthy address, complimenting the people on the evidences of thrift and prosperity to be seen on every side. He dwelt upon the educational facilities afforded everywhere in Kansas, and congratulated the people on this sure evidence of permanency of our civilization. He also spoke at some length of the evident return of better times, and expressed the heartiest feeling for those who have to endure the hardships of a pioneer life. He was attentively listened to, and here, as at every other point in Kansas where he has appeared, he gained many friends by his happy manner of addressing the people.

General Sherman was also called forth, and his address was heartily enjoyed. He indulged in many reminiscences of the time when he was stationed at old Fort Larned, and contrasted the present prosperity of this portion of the state with the desolate condition it was in when he formerly lived here, and when Black Kettle and Kicking Bird were monarchs of the region.

At the conclusion of Gen. Sherman's remarks, Mrs. Hayes was called for, and on being presented to the crowd by Gen. Sherman, as the best part of his speech, she was greeted in an enthusiastic manner, and made a Kansas mother happy by taking her babe in her arms, which she held on the platform as one of her men of juvenile western humanity. After spending about two hours here the party proceeded on their way to Topeka.

TOPEKA, Sept. 26.—President Hayes and party arrived here to-night at 11 o'clock, and were received by a large number of our people with every demonstration of joy. The old Flambeaux Club turned out in full force, and the illumination of our streets was brilliant. The Capital Guards and St. John Guards were on hand, and made an imposing appearance. The President and Mrs. Hayes went to the residence of Judge McFarland, whither they were escorted by the Guards, the band and a large number of our citizens. Owing to the lateness of the hour he excused himself from speaking. General Sherman and staff remained in the cars, the General being asleep when the train came in, and not feeling disposed to be disturbed. It is intended to hold a reception at the capitol at 10 o'clock to-morrow, at which the President and Mrs. Hayes, General Sherman and staff, and Gov. St. John and staff will be present. The reception will last about an hour, after which the party will start for Leavenworth, where they will spend the Sabbath. It is expected that a halt of an hour or two will be made at Lawrence.

Deadwood Destroyed by Fire.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Sept. 26.—A fire broke out in the Star bakery, on Sherman street, at 2:20 this morning, and following that thoroughfare, swept everything before it on Lee, Main, Gold, Wall, Patton and William streets, and several residences on Centennial avenue. Fanned by a fresh breeze and nothing to contend with except a very inefficient fire department everything was at the mercy of the flames. Less than half a score of pronounced fire-proof warehouses withstood the severe test. The buildings being mostly of wood and poorly constructed they burned like so much chaff. The fire spread with such wonderful rapidity that any attempts at saving anything would have been useless. All along its course terrific explosions of gun-powder, petroleum and liquor were of frequent occurrence, and buildings were blown into atoms. The hook and ladder apparatus and hose carriage were the first things to burn, leaving nothing but a few feet of worthless hose with which to battle against the devouring elements. The new water works were tried for the first time yesterday, and this morning were put to their full capacity, with little success in subduing the flames, on account of scarcity of water. The hill side was almost a solid sheet of flame, and the water from the boiler stitch could not be had; otherwise, considerable property would probably have been saved, as the ditch ran almost directly over the worst spot.

The wildest excitement prevailed on account of the fearful force of the flames, and the people though of little besides saving their own lives, hundreds escaping with only their night clothes. Every team within five miles of the city was called into service to help save what could be got out, though thousands of people were rendered homeless and in a destitute condition. The loss is roughly estimated at a million and a half to two million dollars, with little or no insurance.

Several Fires.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed a portion of the Marsh Harvester works at Plano, Illinois. Owing to the isolation of the place, particulars were hard to obtain, but the loss will fall inside of $0,000. Insusurance small. A fire at Joliet last night burned Murr's photograph gallery and damaged several other buildings. Loss $10,000. Partially insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Later advices state that the loss by the burning of Alturas, the county seat of Modoc county, is $20,000; insurance $30,000. The office of the Modoc Independent and two livery stables were the only buildings saved. The fire originated in a variety store and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 26.—The pump and windmill manufactory of H. Manz burned to-day. Loss $2,500; insurance $1,000.

The Late Indian Battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following telegram from Col. Hatch, describing the battle with the Indians on the 18th inst., has been received at the war department:

SANTA FE, Sept. 23, 1879.

Lieutentants Dawson, Wright and Day struck Victory trial at the head of Sierra Blanco cannon on the 16th, and followed it to the head of Las Animas river, where, on the 18th, they ran upon the Indians, who held a strong position. Captain Beyer, with his company and Captain Hugo, came up and took part in the fight. After fighting all day the troops were compelled to withdraw under cover of the darkness with the loss of five men killed and one wounded and twenty-two horses killed and six wounded. Gen. Morrow has sent Lieuts. Blackson and Gatewood, of the 6th cavalry, with their Apache scouts and Emmitt with his Navajoes to the scene of action, and will follow immediately with part of company I, Ninth cavalry, and Wright with twenty-two men of company C will join him to-morrow. Victoria is said to have about one hundred and forty Indians. Two Navajoes and one prisoner were also killed in the fight.

Yellow Fever Notes.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26.—Six cases in all reported to-day, three of whom were colored.

Two additional deaths have occurred.

Donations to the Howards to-day were: $3,000 from the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Four cases of fever were reported at Oak Grove, ten miles south of Baily Station.

General Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The carnival ball at the pavilion last night was a grand success. A large number of maskers and many beautiful costumes. Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Mayor Bryant, Gov. Irwin and others arrived about 10 o'clock, and were conducted to a private box opposite the music stand. The box was elegantly draped with flags and ornamented with flowers. The party was received with tumultuous cheering, and their box was the center