Weekly Times

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1879

DISGUSTED.

It is well known that all the Senators composing the investigating committee at Topeka were utterly disgusted with the whole affair, and did not hesitate to so express themselves.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Extensive and destructive prairie fires are reported from northwestern Minnesota and Dakota. Great quantities of hay and straw have been burned, and in some instances lives have been destroyed.

WINDY.

It is generally anticipated that the coming session of Congress will be one of talk, rather than of work—of buncombe for next year's elections, rather than of legislation. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* predicts that it will be one of the "windiest" session ever held.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

D. N. Barnes, Esq., the Republican nominee for County Surveyor, is a man peculiarly qualified for the position to which he has been nominated. He is well known to the public as one of the best engineers in the county, and will receive the votes of the people without regard to party. Barnes as County Surveyor, is the right man in the right place.

OUR DUDLEY.

Hon. D. C. Haskell, M. C. from the Second District of this State, has been doing yeoman service for the Republican cause in Ohio during the present campaign and has captured the hearts of the Buckeyes all over the State. His meetings are spoken of by the Ohio papers as the largest and most enthusiastic they have had, and his name is now printed at the head of the list of speakers.

A REMEDY.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in defending Mr. Tilden, says: "That Mr. Tilden is a rich man is his misfortune, not his fault," whereupon the Philadelphia *Record* suggests that New Yorkers who have had their property ruined without compensation by the corporations of the elevated railroads, are ready with a suggestion that would alleviate the misfortune of Mr. Tilden in a manner consistent with justice.

BALLOONING.

The *Globe-Democrat* makes the supposed fate of Prof. Wise the text of a sensible article upon the folly of ballooning in general, and closes with the hope that hereafter the St. Louis authorities will refuse permission to any party to make a balloon ascension from any point within the city limits. It says:

If ascensions were made to test some mechanical device for steering or controlling the air ship in its journey there would be some excuse for the men who thus take their lives in their hands. But to mount in a balloon out of idle curiosity, to become the sport of the winds and to risk their lives, as did the ill fated aeronauts of St. Louis and San Francisco, betokens the most reckless folly.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ESTATE.

The litigation over the immense estate of Brigham Young, the late Chief of the Mormons at Salt Lake, Utah, was settled on Saturday by a compromise. The suit was brought against the executors of the will for the recovery of $1,000,000, alleged to have been fraudulently paid by the executors to the church. The seven mutinous heirs, plaintiffs in the suit, received $56,000 and their lawyers $12,000, and a decree was entered confirming the acts of the executors in turning over to the church out of Brigham's estate, about $1,000,000 worth of property. The mothers of minor heirs are appointed guardians and trustees, and their proportion of the property set apart for them.

COUNTY POLITICS.

John Hutchinson, the Republican nominee for Register of Deeds, is one of the best and most competent men for the position to which he has been nominated. There is no better man in the county, and we predict his election, by a handsome majority. His opponent, Mr. Curtain, is also an excellent man, and with a less popular candidate against him he would undoubtedly be elected.

Capt. J. C. Lynch, the present Coroner will be re elected by the votes of all parties. He is a competent and faithful officer, and has given universal satisfaction. He was nominated by the Democratic party, but will be supported also by the Republicans. Owing to the well known unfitness of his competitor for the place, he is virtually without opposition.

SECRETARY McCRARY.

It is stated that Secretary McCrary has discontinued housekeeping in Washington, and has forwarded his household effects to the west. This is considered an indication that he has received positive information as to his confirmation for circuit judge, and that he will retire from the cabinet at about the opening of Congress. Such was the impression left by the Secretary during his recent visit to this place. We are not aware that he made any statements in regard to the matter, but the general opinion, especially among members of the bar, is to the effect that he regards the question as settled.

Mr. McCrary is one of the ablest and most eminent jurists in the United States, and no better man could be chosen to the honorable and responsible position to which he is to be appointed.

THE INSIDE.

Two rich letters will be found in our columns this morning, which throw a flood of light upon the blackmailing scheme of Stumbaugh, Eggers & Co., and give the reader a glimpse of the true inwardness of the plot. Mr. Blaine will doubtless feel flattered when he sees how Sid. Clarke proposed to make a cat's paw of him; how it was proposed to take advantage of his ambition for the Presidency to use him to do the dirty work of the conspirators; and the people of Kansas will doubtless feel more disgusted than ever with Clarke and his crew—if such a thing were possible—when they see how the conspiracy against Ingalls was cooked up, and the nefarious ends that were to be resorted to to carry it out.

If there has ever been a case equal to this in filth and villainy it has never been made public.

A FAIR SAMPLE OF THE ENTIRE LOT.

The following correspondence will show the estimation in which one of the memorialists is held by the people of Chambersburg, Pa., among whom he has lived for the past thirty years:

CHAMBERSBURG, SEPT., 14, 1879.

SIR:—In a case before the Court to-day George & Creager vs. Gehr & Brewer, the character of F. S. Stumbaugh, for truth, was completely broken down. The plaintiff could not get one witness in the whole county to sustain his (Stumbaugh's) character for truth. It was an important case and depended on his evidence, a large number of witnesses swore that they would not believe him on oath. The jury gave a verdict for defendants. He (Stumbaugh) was not only proved a liar, but a damned rascal.

Yours, G. JONES,

The names of the witnesses subpoenaed to testify as to the character of Col. F. S. Stumbaugh are as follows:

A. D. Caufman,	Ed Cunliden,
Andrew Bouker,	John Jeffries,
Jacob Zook	J. B. Miller,
W. C. McNulty,	Wm. Gulwicks,
W. Rush Gillan,	E. Aughstenbaugh,
H. S. Stores,	John Miller.

Two other letters from Chambersburg corroborate the foregoing. One of them says that "the whole bar of the court at that place would swear that Stumbaugh's reputation for truth was bad."

In order to prove the genuineness of the letters and the truth of the statements, the following telegram was sent to the Clerk of the Court:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Sept. 20, 1879.

To the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Chambersburg, Pa.:

Was the case of George and Creager against Gehr tried last week? Was the deposition of Col. F. S. Stumbaugh received for the plaintiff and was he impeached? and was the verdict for the defendants? Answer.

D. R. ANTHONY.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 20, 1879.

D. R. Anthony, Topeka, Kansas:

The Clerk is absent, and I open the dispatch addressed to him to say yes.

H. GEHR.

These letters and telegrams have been shown to Col. F. S. Stumbaugh and he was informed that they would be published. He expressed surprise that these men had written against his character, as he thought they were his friends, but he was now satisfied they were his enemies. If the letters were published he wished to have it stated that these witnesses were his enemies.

Stumbaugh admits that he has no interest in this prosecution except a pecuniary one. He is a specimen of the character of he few Shylocks engaged in the prosecution.

INDIANS.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks the present Ute war furnishes the Government one of the best opportunities it will ever have to abandon the present Indian policy, and pertinently inquires, "how many more outrages, and murders, and expensive wars must we have before the Government will see the fatal folly of treating roving tribes of savages as foreign powers, with whom it is to maintain treaty relations, especially when these treaties are deliberately violated by rascally Agents and contractors with perfect impunity, and even the Government itself finds it impossible or impracticable to carry out their provisions? How much longer will the Government expose the lives of peaceful settlers and miners to the fury of Indians who have been robbed, cheated and swindled, that a ring of scoundrels, who deserve the penitentiary, may feather their nests. The *Tribune* thinks there is but one way to effectually settle the Indian question, and that way it states as follows:

Corral the Indians as rapidly as possible; disarm them and dismount them, and send them to the Indian Territory, where, as fast as is practicable, they shall be compelled to maintain themselves by farming and stock raising. Once placed there, the Government should prosecute with the utmost vigor any white man who interfered with them or encroached upon their territory. This must of necessity be the outcome of the present war with the Utes. Their defeat will inevitably lead to the removal south, and to the opening up of Western Colorado—in which they roam over an area almost as large as Illinois—to settlement, and it should be the programme to be adopted in the case of all the other tribes. The Utes are nearer to civilization than the other tribes, being only about 150 miles west of Denver, and right in the heart of the newly discovered mining districts; but all the savages now prowling between the Canadian frontier and the Mexican border are in the way of emigration, and must get out of the way. It is foolish to sentimentalize any longer. The sooner it is done the less expensive it will be in life and money. There is a constant and yearly increasing wave of emigration sweeping across the great West from the more crowded East. The stock-raisers and ranchmen are covering the vast plains stretching from Texas through New Mexico way up to Montana and Wyoming, with their herds, wherever there are grass and water, forcing the settlers where nothing nothing now grows will soon be covered to the new grain being introduced by the Mennonites which grows and thrives even in the driest soils. Railroads are intersecting the country in all directions. Miners are following their line north, south, east and west, and must of necessity collide with the Indians. Settlers are planting their farms wherever there is arable soil, timber and water. The great flood of emigration has only begun, and yet it is even now spreading all over the Western Territories. It will rapidly grow year by year, as the railroads penetrate farther and farther, and join the East and West in closer union. It is only temporizing, and, as Tilden would say, "a futile dalliance" with the problem to move the Indians back from station to station. The tide overtakes them almost before they can be moved, and involves dangerous collision and needless expenditure. Unless the Government can check emigration, it cannot observe its sham treaties, and the only way it can put the question at rest is to collect the savages just fast as possible and get them out of the way, and to make the future secure by first disarming and dismounting them, and then civilizing them as fast as circumstances will admit. It is the only policy which will secure the emigrants and settlers from danger. It will be a tender mercy to the Indian, and relieve him from the depredations of the scoundrels who now robbed and drive him and goading him on to furious retaliation. It is the only policy that can open up the Great West to settlement in a safe and expeditious manner.

BUSINESS.

The New York papers are printing extended trade articles, giving the results of inquiries among the leading merchants of that city. These, without exception, pronounce the business condition and outlook as satisfactory as could be desired. Improvement obtains in every branch of trade, and the basis of this improvement is deemed by the merchants to be sound and substantial, hence to justify them in holding that the better times, already come, will long remain with the people. Among the more hopeful signs prominent are the facts that the demand is general for a better class of goods at better prices, and that in many instances prices are establishing themselves at a more reasonable profit to the manufacturer, and are paid with less haggling by the buyer. The general tone of the market is reported to be more healthy. Purchasers are more careful in their choice of stock, and more prompt in their payments. The increased demand is happily equaled by increased confidence in commercial credits, and the whole spirit and tendency of trade are regarded as favorable to the realization of the brightest and most cheerful anticipations. What is true of New York is true of every other city and town in the country. All sections share in the improvement of affairs and the consequent restoration of confidence and hope.

The Boston *Herald* of Saturday devotes nearly a page to reports of conversations with the merchants and manufacturers of its city. The former say that business is very lively, with advancing prices, while the latter claim that orders are coming in faster than they can fill them. The improvement is specially noticeable in iron implements and fabrics.

We Believe in Ingalls.

[White Rock Letter in Atchison Champion.]

We have been rather surprised to see such papers as the St. Joseph *Herald* in sympathy with Stumbaugh, Eggers & Co., in their dirty work. A large majority of the people out here believe John J. Ingalls innocent of any of the charges made against him by the corrupt and disappointed sore-heads now trying to prove him guilty. We believe the Senators conducting the investigation are honest men, who will show no favors to either side, and that in a few days Stumbaugh, Eggers & Co. will leave the capitol so covered with disgrace that they will never be able to get into position where they can engage in the blackmailing business. We believe, up here, that when the trial is ended, Senator Ingalls will be triumphantly acquitted, and our great State will go forward in a more prosperous condition than ever.

A STALWART

They Cry Like Whipped Curs.

[Topeka Commonwealth, 7.]

The enemies of Ingalls, ever since last March, in their papers, their correspondents, and on the streets of Washington and Topeka, and in every town in the State where one could be found, have been hounding him and his friends. No vituperation was too coarse to use, no lie too wicked for them to tell and repeat over and over again. Now when Ingalls' friends defend him and themselves from unjust charges and put these fellows on the defensive, they cry like whipped curs and cry out "persecution." We expect to "persecute" in the same way for some time to come, and until every one of the pack creep into their holes and pull the hole in after them.

A Leading Feature.

[Lindsburg Localist, 4.]

The Leavenworth TIMES is now being received daily at this office. We could not think of running a newspaper without the TIMES. It is the largest, contains the most telegraphic news and is one of the oldest Republican papers in Kansas.

If any of our readers want a live Republican newspaper we would advise them to take the TIMES. Its market reports are reliable and are a leading feature. Try it.

A Little Bit Mixed.

[Topeka Commonwealth, 8.]

It may be of interest to those who believe Sydney Clarke to have been sincere in predicting that Kansas would be for Blaine in 1880, to know that at the very time he wrote that letter of advice to Stumbaugh, he was conferring with parties in this city, in relation to the practicability of starting a Grant paper; and that he expressed himself very freely that Blaine would get no Western State excepting, possibly, Iowa.

DEATH OF MARCUS J. PARROTT

From the Dayton, Ohio, *Democrat*, of Monday, the 6th inst., we copy as follows:

Hon. M. J. Parrott, of Leavenworth, Kansas, died at Oakwood on Saturday afternoon, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Judge Mathews. About two years ago he realized his health to be declining, and concluded to visit relatives in this city. He had not been here more than three months when he received a stroke of paralysis, which almost deprived him of the power of speech. He was removed to the Sanitarium, at College Hill, where he remained six months, having the very best medical attention and skillful nursing, which proved of no avail to restore him to health. He was brought back to Oakwood, where the kind hands of a loving mother and devoted brothers and sisters administered to his wants, and in every possible way aided in alleviating his sufferings until death came to his relief. His funeral was private, no public announcement being made, and only his relatives and intimate friends attending. His four nephews, Thomas and Maxwell Gaddis and George and Edwin Mathews, acted as pall-bearers at the funeral. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Herr and Rev. Wm. L. Hypes, pastor of Grace M. E. Church. Mr. Parrott was born in Charleston, S. C., in the year 1828, but removed to Dayton when quite a boy. He attended school at the Dayton Academy, conducted at that time by E. E. Barney and Collins Wight, both well known in this city. After attending the O. W. University two years, he graduated at Dickinson, at Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Parrott practiced law in this city, was a prominent Democrat, and elected to the Legislature. He was an eloquent and forcible speaker, and his address at the funeral services in memory of Henry Clay, held in this city, will long be remembered. When quite a young man he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was soon elected to Congress to represent the Territory. Mr. Parrott came within one vote of being elected Senator of Kansas, and lost the election by trickery. Mr. Parrott was what was known as a Free State Democrat during the Kansas troubles, and not only periled his life, but was twice driven to Dayton for boldly expressing his opinions in favor of his convictions. Mr. Parrott was known all over Kansas as one of the most eloquent men in the State, and when announced to speak at any point tremendous crowds gathered to hear him, and were charmed by his reason and the force of his logic.

The Farmers Will Grin and Bear It.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Although there was an accumulation of over 1,800,000 bushels of grain in Chicago last week prices have continued to advance and it is very evident that the demand at home and abroad will be fully equal to the supply.

He Regards the Situation with Much Composure.

[Cincinnati Times.]

The advance in wheat continues, and still higher prices are talked of. It is a good season for the farmer. He looks forward to the winter with a serene composure, and the cost of school books for the children seems very small in comparison with other years.

The Business Boom in Philadelphia

[Record, 6.]

Business in Philadelphia is prosperous. The empty houses are filling up. Staple articles of manufacture are advancing in price. There is work for willing hands. Politics are at a dead stand-still. There is nothing to attract the minds of men from their legitimate business. The next Thanksgiving day will be a day for thanksgiving, indeed.

How France Treats the Old Bachelors

The state of bachelorhood, the unhappy condition in which sly old Sammy finds himself, and which, no doubt, is the cause of all his wickedness, is at a decided discount in the department of the Rhone, the second largest political division of France. The general council finds that there are very many indigent illegitimate children to support, and, resolve that celibacy doesn't mean chastity, and that the mission of man is to beget and die, it has decided that there shall be a deduction of a quarter of the pay or pension of every employe or pensioner who is a bachelor and resident in the department, from the most modest employe up to the highest official who belongs to the army, magistracy, or any public administration whatever. It is expected that the matrimonial market will immediately look up. "I love you, Lizette," will be the cry of the ancient bachelors, and Lizette, wise in her generation, will respond: "Yes, and twenty-five per cent. of your income. You may save it on the state and waste it on me."

The Best Diamond Out.

[New Orleans Times.]

"Jerusher," exclaimed her true love (it was in Bridgetown, Conn.), "Jerush, what'll you take for that gold ring o' yours?"

"Well, I don't know, Jeremiah," said she; "you know it's 18K."

"Just let me have it," pleaded Jerry, "and I'll send you a diamond for it to-morrow. As good a one as there is anywhere."

"Honest Injun, Jeremiah?"

"No mistake."

He captured the ring, and just before he started for Texas next morning he sent her the jack of diamonds, bearing this inscription: "This is the best diamond out." Amen.

They Charge Eggers with Selling the Letters.

[Kansas City Journal's Letter.]

The inquisitors are in a muss among themselves over the loss of their correspondence. The question is, who is the traitor that sold the letters? They are inclined to suspect Eggers, and have withdrawn their confidence from him. He is merely their errand boy now, and is closely watched and shadowed. I have no means of knowing what evidence they have that he peddled the letters out to the second hand stores in Washington to make a raise when the slush fund run low, but he is clear on the out side since they discovered that their correspondence has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A Freak of Nature.

A singular and beautiful freak of nature is shown in a marble mantle at the Cincinnati Exhibition. In one of the onyx pilasters are seen the outlines of a woman's form, produced ages ago, when the marble first assumed its growth and consistence. The portrait is clearly defined and traced in the native graining of the stone. Its discovery was the result of an accident. One of the workmen turned the pilaster upside down, and the strange beauty of the features of the face attracted his attention. His employers were summoned, and the pilaster reversed is now the chief ornament of the mantel. The attitude, with the arms stretched above the head, closely resembles that of the Greek caryatides, which adorned so many of the old classic temples. The figure is graceful and delicate, with limbs of the most exquisite contour.

In the whole History of Medicine

no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universily known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, make it an invaluble remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE FARCE FINISHED.

The Concluding Hours of the Ingalls Investigation.

Senator Bailey Doesn't Have Much Confidence in Mr. Bevins.

The Investigating Committee Adjourns Until December.

They Return Thanks for the Courteous Treatment Received.

Absolutely Nothing Proven by the Blackmailing Perjurers.

Two Letters Which Show the Animus of the Whole Thing.

Closing Scenes.

Special to the LEAVENWORTH TIMES.]

TOPEKA, KANSAS, October 8—8 35 P. M.—The Senatorial court adjourned at five o'clock this evening. The proceedings of to day were more than usually interesting. The testimony of James Merritt excited unusual interest, it being universally acknowledged that he was chief of the Ingalls army of last winter. The court house was crowded, but

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

was developed against Mr. Ingalls. He had the Legislature and an overwhelming majority of his party from the beginning of the contest, and was the unquestionable choice of the people of the State.

Mr. Fenlon, in his remarks at the beginning of the contest, said that John J. Ingalls held his title to his high office by a royal commission issued to him by the imperative will of the free people of Kansas; and his words have been justified by the evidence in the case. The only proof of corruption shown in the case was by the enemies of Ingalls and such is

THE UNIVERSAL JUDGMENT

of all who have paid attention to the case.

Mr. Chairman Saulsbury, just before the committee adjourned, paid a handsome compliment to the counsel in the case and to the people of Topeka for their generous hospitality, and said that the committee would carry to their respective homes the kindest recollections of Kansas and her people.

Mr. Fenlon said, in response to the remarks of the chairman, that he felt justified on behalf of the counsel for respondent, and he trusted also he spoke for the counsel for the memorialists, in reciprocating the kind words of the chairman and to say that the memories of this visit will long linger with us.

After some informal talk, the chairman declared the committee adjourned till the first Tuesday in December, 1879, in Washington, and so the farce has ended and another page of Kansas history is written.

From Another Correspondent.

Special to THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES.]

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Oct. 8,—9 P. M.—The Ingalls investigation was finally wound up so far as Topeka is concernen this evening. On motion of Senator Bailey the sub-committee adjourned until the convening of Congress next winter.

A large part of to-day's session was occupied in hearing the testimony of James Merritt. It was generally understood that what this witness did not know about the Sentorial election was not worth knowing. His testimony related largely to

ALLEGED CROOKEDNESS

in the case of Hossack, McClintock, Raybill and others. His testimony was very favorable to the Senator Ingalls and altogether damaging to the cause of Stumbough and Eggers.

Joe Wilson, Charley Miller and Senator Buchan were called to testify with regard to matters, lready in evidence. There was

NOTHING IN THEIR DISCLOSURES

likely to materially affect the result one way or the other.

Geo. T. Bevins arrived to-day as a witness for the memorialists. As the committee has ruled not to examine new witnesses at this time upon matters likely to call for rebutting testimony, objection was made to the examination of this witness. The committee required of the memorialists a written statement of what they intended to prove by Mr. Bevins. According to the statement which was prefered by Mr. Webb, Bevins was expected to swear that on one certain day, just previous to taking the final ballot, he discovered through a transom window Henderson, one of the Leavenworth county members, slong in a room in the Tefft House with Danford, and and a large roll of money in the possession of Henderson; that Henderson soon after left that room and went to his own room and locked the door. Shortly after Bevins went to that room and after some delay, was admitted.

HENDERSON'S MANNER

was excited and unusual. Bevins also proposed to testify to other circumstances going to show that Henderson, in the course of the canvas at the Tefft House, had been trafficking with the Anthony party. The committee after taking the statement under advisement, finally concluded not to have Bevins sworn, on the ground that it would involve a suspension of the rules and necessitate the recalling of Henderson, Gable, and perhaps other witnesses for explanation and rebuttance, thus protracting the investigation beyond the time set for adjournment. The application for a hearing of this witness was opposed more particularly by Senator Bailey, who stated the court did regard not the testimony in

THE LEAST MATERIAL

as Henderson, even if he had taken money from Ingalls' friends, did not vote for Ingalls on the final ballot. The fact that these statements were not made by Mr. Bevins on his examination before the Legislative Committee was also mentioned by Senator Bailey as going far to impeach their credibility. It was ordered that George Anthony, E. B. Purcell, E. H. Brown, Levi Wilson and Len. T. Smith, having failed to appear and testify in obedience to subpoenas issued by the committee, be entered upon the records as in contempt of the Senate.

The proceedings closed with a pleasant interchange of compliments between the Senators and the counsel on both sides; Senator Saulsbury expressing himself as highly pleased with the courtesies extended to him while in Topeka. The members of the Commission expect to leave to morrow forenoon on a Santa Fe special on a tour of Colorado and the mountains.

By Associated Press.]

TOPEKA, KANS, October 8.—The subcommittee to investigate the charges against Senator Ingalls concluded their labors to-day.

Charles H. Miller testified that Price had asked him to assist him to become Speaker on the assurance that he would be opposed to Ingalls.

The counsel for the memorialists wanted to prove what Purcell had done with the money by other officers of the Topeka bank than Roberts, and by officers of the Purcell bank, but the chairman refused the application as it was a violation of the rule of last Saturday.

W. J. Buchan justified that in his presence where he was called as a witness McClintock had said to Merritt that Merritt never gave him any money or anything else for his vote for Ingalls or any one.

James Merritt was on the stand along time and gave a very clear and detailed account of his connection with Senator Ingalls' election and explained every charge of the attempt at bribing members made against him. The statement is a long one.

On cross examination nothing was brought out which changed his evidence as given.

J. C. Wilson was sworn and denied most emphatically that he had used or offered any money or position to any member for a vote for Senator Ingalls. He explained the matters of his showing a paper to Dr. Hodge, relative to his getting Wilson a position that he had Judge Foster to sign a statement to the effect that when his successor was appointed his (Wilson's) wish should be respected. This was done at the request of Merritt, who had intimated that he wanted to do Dr. Hodge a favor and that it wasn't in any way connected with Hodge's vote, he having been opposed to Ingalls all along; that they did not ask his vote, knowing it would place him on a bad light. The application for the placing of Geo. F. Bevins on the stand at this late day was denied, his name not having been on the praecipe filed by the memorialists at their last opportunity last Saturday.

E. B. Purcell and E. H. Brown not answering to their names and having been subpoenaed were announced as incontempt. The counsel on either side were advised to make a statement in writing of the evidence they meant to prove by the witnesses in contempt, and file it with the Committee by December 1st.

At 4:30 the Committee adjourned to meet in Washington on the first Thursday after the first Monday in December.

The Senators and officers, and several state officers and attorneys, leave to day for Denver.

THE CONSPIRATORS CAVEILED.

How the Thing was Planned—"Sidney" Takes a Hand and Proposes to Play Jim Blaine and the Senate Committee—First Petition of an Interesting Batch of Hog Wash, &c., From the Foul Calumniators—More in Reserve—Read "Sid's" Letter.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

LAWRENCE, KS, March 30, 1879.

My Dear Friend:—Would it not be well for you to call on Blaine and touch him in a political place on the Ingalls' matter? How would it do to make a statement to him in substance as follows:

"Kansas gave you its united vote at the Cincinnati Convention, and now looks to you to see that justice is done in the bribery case. We do not ask you to take any part openly, but we only ask for a chance to submit the proof free from all intimidation of witnesses by the agents of Ingalls. The delegates to Cincinnati consisted of C. Leland, now chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, W. Martindale, A. L. Redden, F. M. Shaw, A. H. Horton and T. C. Sears.

"All but Sears were heartily for you. He wanted to leave you and go to Bristow. All the delegates to Cincinnati were against Ingalls in the convention with the exception of Sears. Horton is the Chief Justice of the State and your devoted friend. Ingalls is against you in all his talk while in Kansas. So are all his office-holders, but the rank and file of the party, the best men of the State and the men who will be sent to the next convention, are all for you for the next President. If you will see Hoar and Cameron of the committee and say that all we want is a chance to offer proof and nothing more, you will make certain of the vote of Kansas in the next Presidential convention if you desire it.

"Clarke, the Speaker of the House, is your devoted friend, but not more so than C. Leland, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and the Anti-Ingalls men generally." There are many things of this kind, which you might say to Blaine in private, which would have much weight. I know him well, and when you get at his ambition for the Presidency, you are in the right place to get his influence. As I write you, new facts are coming out every day. No trouble in making the case much stronger than the Caldwell case. Get the investigation ordered, and there can be but one result, viz., Ingalls must go out. In haste, your friend,

SIDNEY CLARKE.

COL. L. F. EGGERS and F. S. STUMBAUGH.

WHO IS THE "GAMBLER?"

TOPEKA, KAS, March 28, 1879.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have not heard a word from you yet, except through letters to others. I would give much to see you a little while this morning. Have just come from Leavenworth.

As soon as it is settled that an investigation has been ordered, there will be a meeting here of several of the most prominent men in the State, and arrangements made that will secure the most efficient support by money for expenses, and men to join you, if necessary.

New and very important evidence is coming out—out on all hands, that will implicate Ballard and Hartshorne beyond question. One of the most funny things has occurred about Hartshorne. A man lives here who resembles him in looks and form remarkably. Merritt persisted in mistaking him for Hartshorne all winter. He is shrewd, and played his game well and unscrupulously. He is a gambler and ex-rebel. He received money that Merritt thought he was paying Hartshorne, and learned all about the arrangements for report. Hartshorne was to have $1,000 for the report, and this man came very near getting it. Won't that be rich when it comes out as addenda to Hartshorne's addition report?

The whole thing hangs on the securing an investigation. Ingalls will go higher than a kite if that is secured.

I will see Clarke before this is sealed.

Very truly yours,

DEXTER E. CLAPP.

To L. F. Eggers.

P. S.—DEAR FRIEND—I have just had an interview with Clark. He has arranged with H——, to have G——, of Atchison, to send you more money immediately. Did you get the remittance from Martindale, $150?

General Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—General Grant was heartily received by the Chamber of Commerce to-day, several hundred prominent business men being present. George T. Perkins, Governor-elect, made a speech expressing the appreciation felt by that body for General Grant's success in war and peace, and alluding to the modesty with which he has received the honors bestowed by foreign potentates upon him while journeying around the globe.

Gen. Grant responded, expressing his gratification at meeting these merchants who had contributed so largely to building up this city in its wonderful growth. He had travelled much the past two years, but nowhere had he seen greater evidences of prosperity than here. The condition of the laboring classes seemed better here than any place he had been. Labor left to itself grew debased, and he had in no part of the world seen such evidences of the prosperity of the laboring classess, which was the highest compliment he could pay to the merchants of the city. In the afternoon he embarked on the steamer *St. Paul* for Oregon, the harbor shipping waving colors as he passed.

Post Office Changes

In Kansas during the week ending Oct. 4, 1879, furnished by Wm. Vleck, of the P. O. Department:

Established—Ashton, Kingman county, Samuel W. Wilhour, Postmaster; Bitter Creek, Sumner county, Henry Ames, Postmaster, Bridgeport, Saline county, Jacob C. Lamer, Postmaster; Brighton, Kingman county, Daniel Strayer, Postmaster; Galva, McPherson county, Alexander G. Robb, Postmaster.

Discontinued—Allen Springs, Lane county; Oak Ridge, Elk county.

Postmasters appointed—Hill City, Graham county, John R. McCoun; Hutton, Rush county, Daniel Daniels; Iuka, Pratt county, Seneca W. Taylor; Ivanhoe, Greenwood county, Frank Jarvis; Kenilworth, Stafford county, John Shotton; Pioneer, Rush county, Thomas R. McBirney; Plowboy, Shawnee county, Charles A. Carey; Vincent, Osborne county, Edward Hubbard.

Centennial Celebration.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 9.—The one hundredth anniversary of the siege of Savannah and the death of Sergeant Jasper was commemorated to-day in an imposing manner, in the presence of 1,500 or 2,000 people. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The volunteer soldiery of Charleston, S. C., Georgia and Florida were represented by over twenty companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The entire city was handsomely decorated.

HELP AT HAND.

The Heroic Little Band at Milk River Rescued.

Graphic Account of Their Perilous Position.

How the Gallant Thornburgh Fell, True to the Last.

The Treacherous Redskins' Endeavor to Ambush His Command.

Official Dispatches Received at Ft. Leavenworth, Yesterday.

General Sheridan Wants Facts Rather Than Rumors.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following dispatch was received by General Pope at Department Headquarters yesterday:

To Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, Ft. Leavenworth:

MILK RIVER, COL., Oct. 8, (via Rawlins, Wy.)—At daylight this morning, I reinforced the cavalry command at this point, lately under command of Maj. Thornburg. The Indians are all around us and keep up a plunging fire on our pits. All our animals are dead. We cannot communicate with the agency, but dare not hope that any one there is left alive. The command is in good spirits and we can hold out till succor arrives. We cannot move on account of the wounded, of whom there are forty-two, having no transportation to move them. The stench from the dead animals and the distance from water are our great disadvantages. Judging from their extravagance in its use the Indians are abundantly supplied with ammunition. It is impossible to anticipate their intentions or give an idea of their next move.

CAPT. DODGE,
Commanding 9th Cavalry.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The following dispatch was received at noon yesterday:

To Gen. John Pope, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

CHICAGO, October 8.—A report which seems reliable has just reached me. The following is the substance of it: Merritt engaged the Indians two miles from Payne's command on Monday afternoon, killed thirty-seven and joined Payne, who had only lost two men since the first engagement. Dodge joined Payne on last Friday night, after a severe fight, in which he had lost all his horses but two. The Indians held a conversation with Merritt on the terms of surrender and were notified that they could surrender by giving up their guns and ponies. They wanted to know if the soldiers would go to the Agency, in which case they would fight to the bitter end. It is extremely doubtfull if any of the Southern Utes are engaged in this White River affair and I would advise you and the Governor of Colorado to go a little slow, as in a day or two at least we can have facts instead of rumors.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

By Associated Press.]

THIRTY-SEVEN INDIANS KILLED.

CORINNE, W. T., Oct. 8, 2 A. M.—The following has just been received from Rawlins:

RAWLINS, October 8.—The mail courier from Snake River, just in, reports that Merritt reached Payne's command Monday afternoon, after a severe fight, killing thirty-seven Indians.

The colored cavalry company joined Payne last Friday night, losing all their horses but two in doing so.

The mail carrier knows nothing about the condition of the officers and men of the 9th regiment. They were at least twenty-four hours behind Merritt's command.

IN A CRITICAL POSITION.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 8.—A courier from the front brings in the following from an officer with Payne's command:

BATTLEFIELD, MILK RIVER, Col., Oct. 3, 6 p. m.—Courier will leave some time to-night with dispatches if possible. The Indians still surround us, and pour in an effective fire from the commanding bluffs, at a distance of five or six hundred yards, having a cross fire upon our position, which position was chosen hastily on the first day of the fight.

All our horses and all but twelve mules have been killed. We sheltered them the best we could, with wagons, but to no purpose.

Capt. Dodge and Lieut. Hughes, with company "D," 9th cavalry, came to our rescue yesterday morning at daybreak, after a forced night's march of thirty-five miles from Bear river. Cheer upon cheer rent the air from our trenches when it was ascertained who were coming. A lull in firing enabled them to come in and shelter their horses as well as possible, taking to the fortification quickly, when the attack redoubled in fury. Had the heights been accessible, Dodge would have charged them with his company, while we covered him from our rifle pits. But this was utterly impossible, the ascent being nearly perpendicular. All we could do during the day was to keep a good look-out from loop-holes and return the fire when an Indian showed his head. This, however, was a very rare occurrence, as the Indians have rifle pits and loop-holes.

Before dark every horse but three of Captain Dodge's command was shot down.

A very fortunate thing for us has been that the Indians have left us unmolested at night with the exception of an occasional shot to make us scatter to our pits. We have been able, at great risk, to haul off our dead animals every night, otherwise the stench would be intolerable.

A sally is made every night for water, a distance of 200 yards from our intrenchments. Night before last Private Erser, of Company F, was shot in the face while out with a party after water.

The Indians were only a few yards away and were driven off by a volley from the guard and trenches. Captain Dodge brought us cheering news that our dispatches had reached Bear River safe, and would undoubtedly reach Rawlins. We have been counting the hours which it will probably take for relief to reach us. We all agree that General Merritt, from Fort Russell, with the companies of the Fifth Cavalry there, and all other available troops, will be ordered to our rescue, as they will all be needed to finish the campaign. The field of battle was admirably chosen for defence by the Indians, and had it not been for Major Thornburgh's advance guard, commanded by Lieutenant Cherry, discovering the ambuscade, the entire command would have been annihilated. He saw a small party of Indians disappear over a hill a half mile in front, and at once divided his party to reconnoitre, and only discovered them when he had flanked their position by about two hundred yards. Cherry rode back at full speed with two or three men who were with him and notified Major Thornburgh, who had already began the descent into the deep ravine which was intended to engulf the command. The Indians were dismounted and lying down along the crest of the high, steep ridge, not a hundred yards from the point where the deadly assault would have commenced. The troops were withdrawn a short distance, dismounted and deployed in line of battle with orders to await the attack of the Indians, but Cherry was here ordered by Thornburgh to take a detachment of fifteen picked men and make a reconnoisance and communicate if possible with the Indians, as it was thought that they only desired to oppose his approach to their Agency, and would parley or have a big talk if they could be communicated with. Cherry moved out at a gallop with his men from the right flank, and noticed a like movement of about 20 Indians from the left of the Indian position. He approached to within a couple hundred yards of the Indians, took off his hat and waved it, but the response was a shot fired at him, wounding a man of his party and killing his horse. This was the first shot and was followed by a volley from the Indians. The work had now begun in earnest, and seeing the advantage of the position he held, Cherry dismounted his detachment and deployed along the crest of the hill to prevent the Indians flanking his position, and to cover retreat if found necessary to retire upon the wagon train, which was then coming up slowly, guarded by Lt. Paddock, Co. D, 5th Cavalry. Orders were sent to pack the wagons and cover them, with the company guarding them. The two companies in advance were Capt. Payne, Co. F, 5th Cavalry, and Capt. Lawson, Co. E, 3rd Cavalry, which were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, Capt. Payne on the left and Capt. Lawson on the right. From Cherry's position he could see that the Indians were trying to cut him off from the wagons and at once sent word to Maj. Thornburgh, who then withdrew the line slowly keeping the Indians in check until opposite the point which his men had, when seeing that the Indians were concentrating