The Rolla Express.

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VOLUME XIV. ROLLA, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873. NUMBER 15.

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County Clerk—J. S. French.
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PRESBYTERIAN.—No regular services now. Corner of Sixth and Olive streets. Sunday School at the church every Sunday at 9 30 a. m.

BAPTIST.—Rev Joseph Walker pastor. Corner of Second and Main streets. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Father T J. Moran pastor. Services at 10 a. m. each Sunday. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

METHODIST (Colored)—Rev. — Campbell pastor. Services every Sunday at the church, First and Main streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.—Rolla Lodge, No. 213, meets at their hall Saturday evening, on or before the full moon of each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. PERRY COLLINS, W. M.
F. S. Huckins, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Rolla Lodge, No 155, meets every alternate Thursday evening at Masonic Hall.
CHAS. STROBACH, N. G.
Geo. C. Bruscher, R. S.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

Circuit Court—First Monday in February and August.
Probate Court—Third Monday in March, June, September and December
County Court—First Monday in February, May August and November.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The regular meetings of the Rolla Grange will be held, until further notice, in the Court House, on the last Saturday of each month at 2 p. m.
E. W. BISHOP, Master.
N. W. Allen, Secretary.

Dry Fork Grange—Meets at Cleino's School House, first Saturday in each month.
HENRY CLEINO, Master.
Chas. H. Gill, Secretary.

Bourbeuse Grange—Meets every alternate Saturday at G. W. Triplett's house, on Clear Creek, at early candle light.
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WILLIAM JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at Court House, Rolla, Mo. Also United States Commissioner for Western District of Missouri. 13-49

WM. H. McCOWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, West Plains, Mo, practices in all courts of Southern Missouri. Special attention given to collections

SAM. G. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Rolla, Mo, practices in the counties of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit. Office over the National Bank. [13-49

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ED. A SEAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in all the counties of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit; also in Crawford and Marias counties, and will give the strictest attention to all business intrusted to his care. Office in O'Brien's block. 13-19

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W. C. WISENER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, practices medicine in all its branches. Office in rear of Hutcheson's drug store. [13-49

DR. STORTS,
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Business Directory.

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Medical Department corner Eighth and Chestnut.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Faculty.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean o fthe Faculty.
L. P. Yandell, Jr. M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D, Professor of Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene.
John B. Growe, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and children.
J. W Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.
D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Professors' Tickets, in full, $50 00; Demonstrators' Ticket, $10 00; Matriculation Fee, $5 00; Graduation Fee, $30 00; Hospital Ticket (required by the city), $5 00.

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March. A preliminary course of lectures, free to all students, will commence on the Second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D.
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E. R. PALMER, M. D.,
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THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Hardships, Privations and Sufferings of the Polaris Crew—An Interesting Account from Captain Buddington's Party.

The New York *Tribune's* cable dispatch from Dundee, Scotland, Sept. 19th, says the whaling steamer Arctic, Capt. Adams, had arrived at that port from Davis Straits, having on board the Polaris expedition, who were picked up by the whaler Ravenscraig on the 20th of July. The men are all well, and show no marks of emaciation such as might have been expected after their terrible experience. The following

NARRATIVE OF INCIDENTS

that occurred after the separation of the crew is gathered from a conversation with several of the party.

The Polaris had been leaking badly before the 15th of October, 1872, and her situation ultimately became so alarming that it was deemed advisable to make preparations to abandon her. The determination to leave the ship was arrived at on the 15th of October, at which time they were in latitude 79. Some of the crew remained aboard, while others landed on the ice, and they began to get out stores, with the intention of taking everything they could need for a long sojourn in those frozen regions. Between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, while this work was proceeding, a very severe gale sprang up and snow began to fall heavily, with strong but variable wind. Operations, however, continued, and after untiring efforts, boats were got upon the ice and a large supply of provisions taken out. Suddenly the hawsers, by which the ship was made fast to the ice, gave way, one snapping, and the other tearing its anchor from its lodging on the ice. This was about midnight. The anchor in starting, tore off a large piece from the floe with three men upon it, and as the Polaris drove past them they cried out in an agony of terror, "What are we to do?" Captain Buddington shouted back that he could not do anything for them. They had boats and provisions, and must shift for themselves as best they could. [Note.—These men were saved with the Tyson party.] A few minutes later those on the Polaris saw a boat launched, and manned by three men, making for a place where their comrades were stationed. In a short time storm and darkness shut out every object from their view; the feelings of the men can be imagined, as with half the crew left to perish, as they supposed, in a desert of ice and snow. The ship drifted away helpless, till at last she brought up at a life-boat cove. The prospect was now gloomy enough. There seemed to be little prospect of their regaining the Polaris.

THE POLARIS ABANDONED.

She still leaked fearfully, and in her damaged condition, Buddington had no hope of getting any further south with her. It was, therefore, determined to beach her, but the question was how that could be done. The wind being favorable, an opening in the pack was finally discovered, and the ship was bored through under canvas. Everything apparently favored the work, but though the ship was only a few miles from shore, it took twelve hours to do it. The next consideration was how to provide for the shelter of the men on shore. All timber from between the decks was torn out, the provisions were deposited on the ice, the coal was removed, and everything useful was secured. The walls of a house were then built of heavy planks jointed to exclude the wind, and the roof was made of sail. In such a home

THE LONG WINTER

was passed. Some help was received from three Esquimaux, who discovered the wrecked ship and agreed, for a few paltry presents, to convey provisions over the ice from the vessel. They gave still more valuable aid by supplying skins for clothing, of which the crew was greatly in need, for many of their clothes were worn out and many more were lost. When the vessel broke away on the night of the 15th, the Esquimaux had plenty, and though they wore filthy-smelling garments, the cast aways gladly adopted full Esquimaux costumes of fur trowsers, caps, hats and boots. Through the long dreary winter the men kept up their spirits remarkably. The snow fell heavily, but it served to protect their frail habitation, and make it more comfortable. Their arrangements were so complete that no visit to the ship was necessary before January 27th, when they went for a supply of wood. Fresh water was obtained in abundance by collecting pieces of icebergs and melting them. Toward the end of the winter, Chester suggested that some means should be agreed on to extricate the party from their perilous position. The provisions were gradually diminishing, and the fuel, of which only six tons had been obtained from the ship, was nearly exhausted. The Polaris was still available for timber, and it was now proposed to build two boats. A survey by Chester showed that the lining of the cabin could be used, and this was accordingly stripped off.

BUILDING BOATS.

During the spring months, with the thermometer at twenty-three degrees below zero, and often in a blinding drift, the building of boats went on. The situation grew daily more discouraging, but work was never relaxed, and the courage of the men never failed. Advancing steadily the crew were ready to depart by the end of June, determined to push southward. Just at this moment, when everything was in readiness, they were alarmed by the appearance of scurvy. Happily, however, the attack proved slight, and a plentiful supply of walrus liver, which they obtained from the Esquimaux, enabled them to avert the disease. When the boats were launched they leaked a good deal, but the men determined to trust them, and, stowing aboard all their remaining provisions and ammunition, they said

FAREWELL TO LIFE-BOAT COVE.

If not perfectly tight, the boats proved themselves excellent sailors and remarkably easy to row, and on the first day the voyagers reached Sontag Bay. After remaining there a short time to regain their strength, the party made for Hakluyt Island, where the expedition was brought to a stand-still by a tremendous gale which blew for three full days, with continuous fall of snow for all that time. Flocks of auks, a bird of the penguin species, were encountered here, however, and as the men could easily take up their guns and kill ten of them at a shot, there was a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, which were very thankfully received. Occasionally their tiny crafts were sadly beset, and it was feared they would come to grief, but they were among ice, and there was nothing to be done but force a passage southward at all hazards. After enduring many privations, and encountering perils from which their escape seemed almost miraculous, they succeeded at last, through great exertions, in reaching Cape Perry.

A few miles below the cape, at Fitz Clarissa Rock, an encampment was made every night. When the labors of the day were over the boats were hauled up on a floe, and everything taken out and the only hot meal of the day was prepared. The implements employed in cooking were of the most primitive character. Each boat carried a quantity of the rigging of the Polaris and a can of oil; with these a fire was made in the bottom of an old bucket; tea was the only thing that could be made with such apparatus. They state that the privations they suffered were not serious. The life was rough, laborious and monotonous; but though dangers occasionally presented themselves well calculated to inspire the greatest fear, no serious accident occurred, and on the 21st of June the boats

REACHED CAPE YORK IN SAFETY.

Here they were again closely beset with ice. On the 23d their troubles came to an end. A whaler was descried a few miles off, and the whole party was at once in a turmoil of excitement; a great fear seemed to take possession of them all at once, that the ship might go before they could make themselves seen, and they put forth every effort to push through the ice without delay. The vessel proved to be the Ravenscraig, of Dundee, Captain Allan. She soon saw their signals, and Captain Allan sent a crew to their assistance and took them on board with their effects and one of their boats, the other being left behind. Captain Allan treated them they all say, in the kindest and most generous manner. Subsequently, in order that the whaling operations might not be interrupted, Allan shipped some of the Polaris crew on the Arctic. The latter vessel completed her season's work earlier than had been expected, and knowing that the crew of the Polaris were anxious to return home, Capt. Adams searched for the Ravenscraig and took on board members of the party who had been left with her, except three, who had previously been transferred to the Intrepid. These three were R. W. D. Byron, astronomer and chaplain; J. B. Maunch, seaman, and Jno. W. Booth, fireman. The Intrepid is expected home in a few weeks. The rescued sailors say that when they were picked up they had bread enough for one month, but it was the general opinion among them that they would not have succeeded in reaching a settlement. Chester, however, who is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by every one of his companions, has no doubt whatever that they would have without any assistance.

CAPTAIN HALL

was regarded as peculiarly adapted for the great enterprise under his charge, and all lament his untimely end. As to the statement that the ship might have aided the party on the ice, all agree that it was impossible, after the Polaris broke adrift, to learn even the whereabouts of those left behind. Every effort was made to find them, but to no avail.

The Financial Crash.

The New York *Sun* of Sept. 19 contains a graphic account of the scenes in the Stock Exchange on the day made memorable by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., from which we extract the following:

When the bulls and bears reached the Stock Exchange yesterday (Thursday) morning they wore a troubled look and seemed puzzled. They quietly floated around the great room for awhile and awaited the first call. Then the manipulators of the market stared at each other, and soon there was a buzzing which denoted that a storm was coming. Some talked of the great frauds which have lately been unearthed, and of the insecurity of investing in all kinds of stocks. Every one seemed to mistrust his neighbor and stood back waiting for a move. About 11 o'clock they began to strike out from the shoulder, and a panic ensued. Tremendous excitement prevailed and sales were made rapidly.

Brokers rushed to and fro telling each other that everything was going to smash; and the floor of the Stock Exchange seemed a pandemonium. To a stranger it would have seemed as though a great free fight was in progress. Well-dressed men hurried in and began to scream something that was undoubtedly intelligible to those around them, for a circle was soon formed, and while the new-comer yelled and waved his hand above his head, the others gesticulated wildly and shouted as loud as he. All had memorandum books, and just about the time an outsider might suppose the first blow would surely be struck all jotted something in their books and separated to listen to another. One broker, a tall, dark-complexioned man, wearing a white hat, dashed in and waving his memorandum book about as though defying any one to approach him, began in a squeaking voice which sounded far above the din around him to call near him some of the most excited ones on the floor. His eyes flashed as he shook his fist in his fellows' faces, shoved up against them, and then stepped back. He was terribly in earnest, and the telegraph operators, calm, cool, and collected as ever, wandered around the crowd looking over men's shoulders, saying nothing to any one, and hastening back to their instruments to resume the ticking which seems never to cease in the room. A short, thin man with a large blue necktie gnashed his teeth and seemed ready to pounce upon the tall, dark-complexioned man. They advanced toward each other, shaking their fists and shouting at the top of their voices. The bystanders drew near, and all shouted and raised their hands. They rubbed up against each other, and hats were jammed over the eyes of some. Still there were no knockdowns, only jottings in the memorandum books. Some laughed and others seemed ready to shed tears as they grasped each other. There were hurried whispers and a passing of memoranda and then a return to the terrific shouting. "Yeahoo," resounded through the room, followed by a succession of almost unintelligible words and the babel of voices; the scrambling about, and the wild looking countenances, made up a scene that a stranger never could forget.

The presiding officer sat calmly in his chair, occasionally scanning the excited crowd and then pleasantly chatting with several gentlemen on the rostrum. When the noise was greatest he seemed most happy, and when he arose about twelve minutes past twelve, holding a small piece of white paper and with a goodly-sized gavel commanded order, his eyes fairly twinkled. The shouting ceased for a moment and the brokers like a flock of sheep drew near. They were nervous and scarcely able to stand still, but they were quiet long enough to hear that the great banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended. Then they turned their backs on the presiding officer. Some yelled louder than ever, a few cheered as though they were really glad to hear it, while many sorrowfully shook their heads. A score of brokers went from the room scarcely believing it possible that Jay Cooke & Co. had been so unfortunate, and hastened to the banking house of that firm. The bootblacks and newsboys were there before them and stood leaning over the iron railing on the sidewalk peering into the windows and saying, "She's busted."

All kinds of rumors were set afloat in the Room, and nearly every bank and railroad company was said to have gone under. The Vanderbilt party were doing their utmost to keep their heads above water, but their foes were determined that they should sink, and the fight became hotter. The cry was, "Who will go next?" The small fry wandered about exclaiming that they had chartered a balloon; that the street had been knocked out of shape, and that there was no room for them. They predicted that every well-known firm in Broad and Wall streets would make a grand ascension. "This thing will stop to-day," said one broker to another confidentially. "Don't you believe it," replied the one addressed; "this is but the beginning. Wait until to-morrow."

A FARMER near Chicago, who has a fine patch of melons by the roadside, has this admonitory sign chalked out and put up conspicuously in the patch: "Boys, don't take these melons, for they are green, and God sees you."

IT now appears to be certain that the population of the Empire of India, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is from one-fourth to one-third greater than it was believed to be, or, in round numbers, it amounts to 240,000,000 souls.

NEWS SUMMARY.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch of September 23 says: Postmaster-General Creswell to-day wrote to Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, that, having admitted wrong action in assessing employes through ignorance of the Civil-Service rules, and having promptly returned the money when shown his mistake, and in view of the report of special agents sent to investigate the matter that he is a very capable officer, no further proceedings will be taken against him, but the charges dismissed.

The New York Republican State Convention was held at Utica, Sept. 24. The following ticket was nominated: Francis E. Thayer for Secretary of State; Nelson K. Hopkins for Comptroller; D. G. Fork for Treasurer; Benjamin D. Silliman for Attorney-General; Colonel Sidney Mead for Canal Commissioner; Wm. B. Taylor for State Engineer, and M. K. Platt for Prison Inspector. A resolution was passed disapproving of the passage by Congress of the back-pay bill.

The Wisconsin Democratic and Liberal State Convention assembled at Milwaukee, Sept. 24, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Wm. R. Taylor; Lieutenant-Governor, C. D. Parker; Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuhn; Secretary of State, Peter Doyle; Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan; Superintendent of Schools, Edward Searing; Commissioner of Immigration, M. Armund. The Reformers' Convention also united with the Democrats and Liberals.

It is reported from Washington that the President has tendered the office of Chief Justice to Senator Conkling, of New York, and that the latter will accept.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York continued purchasing all the 5-20 bonds that were offered by the banks on Monday, for the purpose of easing the money market. Both the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange continued closed during the day. A run was commenced on the savings banks in the early part of the day, but later a feeling of greater security prevailed, and the crowds of depositors dispersed. The day closed with a general confidence that the crisis was entirely over.

The New York Stock Exchange continued closed on Tuesday, but the Gold Exchange was open and regular transactions resumed. Up to 2 o'clock p. m. the monetary situation might have been summed up in a sentence, "Confidence is restored, the banks are conducting business as usual;" but just as the street was beginning to feel that the end of the panic had been reached, the painful rumor started that the house of Henry Clews & Co. had suspended payment. As soon as the announcement was made that the doors of this banking house had closed, the most intense excitement again prevailed, only equaled by the first announcement of Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure. The run on the savings banks was continued moderately throughout the day, but the time rule allowing the banks to require thirty days' notice on all sums over one hundred dollars, was generally enforced. A London telegram announced that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were throwing out drafts drawn by the American house and which have come to hand since the news of their suspension was received. A Petersburg dispatch announces that the Merchants' National Bank, Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Peoples' Bank, and First National Bank, all of that city, had suspended. The Citizens' Bank, although not suspended, declines payment. Rumors of heavy commercial failures were also rife in that city.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have reduced hours of work for laborers and road men to eight per day, and the pay rolls will be reduced accordingly. The laborers, it is said, will strike against the new rule.

The President has issued a proclamation exempting French vessels from all discriminating duties.

The Government had purchased about $12,000,000 of bonds in New York City, up to noon on Wednesday, but the financial crisis was apparently not yet over. The principal failures announced on that day were the London house of Clews, Habecht & Co., and that of Howes & Macy, New York—both brought about by the suspension of Henry Clews & Co. on the previous day.

The September crop reports, received in the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture, present an average of ninety-five for the condition of the wheat crops as a whole, which is about the same as in the September report of 1872, while the present area in cultivation is much larger. There is a manifest improvement over last year in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The averages of Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan differ little from those of 1872. California and Indiana are less favored. The States in which a more than average yield of wheat per acre, as indicated by the September reports, are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Oregon in the West, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachussetts in the East.

At a conference held at the Capital on the evening of Thursday, 25th, between the President, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, it was decided that the Government had used all the currency in the purchase of bonds that it could safely spare, with due regard to its own needs. It was also decided that the Government had no authority to redeem any bonds before maturity, as had been proposed in various quarters. The Government sales of gold, advertised to take place in New York City, were postponed indefinitely. The Stock Exchange still remained closed. Following the example of the New York banks, and as a protection against being drained of their currency, the banks of the principal cities and towns throughout the country have decided not to pay out currency or checks except for small sums to be optional in the banks upon which they are drawn, but to certify checks drawn on balances in bank, payable through the clearing-house only.

The Chicago Industrial Exhibition was formally opened on the evening of September 25.

On Friday, 26th, the situation in Wall street was much more hopeful. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. published a statement of their assets and liabilities for the benefit of their creditors, showing that their assets, aside from their advances to the Northern Pacific Railroad, are more than sufficient to meet all their liabilities. In Chicago a gloomy outlook was given to the financial situation by the closing early in the day of the doors of the Union National Bank, Manufacturers' National, Cook County National, Second National, and National Bank of Commerce.

The financial situation on Saturday, Sept. 27, continued without material change, but with an improved confidence generally throughout the country that the worst of the crisis was over. The following table shows prices current for leading stocks Wednesday, Sept. 17, the day before Jay Cooke & Co. failed, and those current on the street Sept. 27; and also the lowest rate reached at the time of the Chicago fire panic:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 27.	Chicago fire panic.
N. Y. Central	100¼	86	8 ¾
Lake Shore	91	62	37⅞
Northwestern	57½	37½	51½
Rock Island	103½	93	91
Pacific Mail	43¾	29	40½
St. Paul	45¾	27	50½
Western Union	89	55	52½
Wabash	50½	41	52
Union Pacific	24½	19	20¼
Ohio and Mississippi	57¾	21½	31¾

A Washington dispatch says that the Government has decided to anticipate the payment of the November interest, amounting to $14,000,000 in coin, and that payments would probably be commenced on the 20th. The following letter from President Grant, written to some New York gentlemen, has been made public:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 23, 1873.

MESSRS. H. D. CLAFLIN AND C. L. ANTHONY:

Gentlemen—In response to the views you have communicated to me, touching the present stringency of the money market of the country and the necessary steps to restore confidence to legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following:

The Government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs, which is holding back the enormous resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business, with its accompanying disasters to all classes of people. To re-establish this feeling the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command. But it is evident that no Government efforts will avail without the active co-operation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the $14,000,000 already paid out in the purchase of Government indebtedness and the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury, the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part, and by a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of the country. Should such a course be pursued the $44,000,000 of reserve will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demands of public necessity, as the circumstances of the country may require. Close attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering all aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channel and condition. With a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measures above indicated, orders have already been issued for the payment of the interest accruing in November.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Tallahasse (Florida) dispatch of Sept. 21, says: A terrific storm prevailed throughout this portion of the county Friday morning. Several stores were unroofed and thirty or forty houses blown down and several others badly damaged. A great number of gin-houses were destroyed. The crops are considered ruined. Three or four lives were lost and several persons wounded. A large number of cattle were killed. The telegraph wires and fences are down for miles. The loss in this county is immense. St. Marks was completely washed away, only two houses being left standing, and twenty families made homeless. Newport is also reported swept away.

A $200,000 fire occurred at Burlington, Iowa, Sept. 20.

A fire occurred in the Yellow Jacket Mine, at Gold Hill, Nev., Sept. 20, 1300 feet below the level, causing three explosions of gas. Six miners were killed.

Governor Woodson of Missouri has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 each for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Callaway county of Porter Gregory, Mote Moore and Robert Kemp, indicted by the Grand Jury of Callaway County, for the murder of Peter Kessler, Geo. W. Law and W. W. Dundon, at Fulton, on the 15th day of last August, and for participating in the mob of that date; also, a reward of $300 each for the arrest of persons who can be identified as having participated in any way in the mob.

A prize-fight occurred a few miles above St. Louis, Sept. 23, the contestants being Mike McCoole and Tom Allen. The latter was declared the victor, winning the fight in seven rounds. McCoole was terribly beaten.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Iron and Nail Works were burned Sept. 19. Loss, $132,000; insurance, $60,000.

Thomas B. Parker, a wealthy retired iron merchant, shot his wife and then killed himself, at Philadelphia, Sept. 21. His wife may recover. Parker was forty-two years of age and his wife some years younger. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

G. G. Lyon, a well-known publisher of Chicago, who resided at Oak Park, on the Northwestern Railroad, committed suicide a few days ago by throwing himself in front of an approaching locomotive. He was a sufferer at times from severe mental depression, caused by ill health.

Prof. J. W. Bailey advertised to make a balloon ascension from the Wapello, Iowa, fair grounds, Sept. 25. To add to the danger of the feat, he suspended himself by his hands alone to a horizontal bar beneath the bag. After the balloon had ascended a short distance it caught fire, and at an altitude of 1,500 feet from the ground the canvas that held the hoop by which he was suspended burned away, and he fell to the earth a mangled mass of human remains

It is stated that a serious defalcation exists in the Pittsburg post-office, and Col. J. H. Stewart, the postmaster, has been placed under arrest.

A Denver dispatch of Sept. 28 says: Two-thirds of the flourishing town of Fair Play, Colorado, was destroyed by fire Friday night, the 26th. The fire originated in the Fair Play House, and spread rapidly in every direction. All the stores, printing office, United States Land Office, Post-office, express office, hotels, and other business places, with two or three exceptions, were entirely destroyed. Many lost stores, stocks, dwellings, and everything, excepting the clothing on their persons. Much suffering will result, as the season is too far advanced for rebuilding and the weather is extremely cold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold closed in New York, September 27, at 113¼.

A special from Shreveport, Sept. 22, gives a very unfavorable report of the progress of the yellow fever. Notwithstanding the sparsity of the population, the number of new cases reported was greater than on any previous day. Some of the colored people were dying with the disease. Up to 5 o'clock there had been twenty interments during the day, and other deaths had occured since. In Memphis there was a marked change for the better.

Special Commissioner Felix R. Brunot has concluded a council with the Utes, the result of which was the ceding by the Indians of some 3,000,000 acres, being most of the land lying between the 37th and 38th degrees of latitude and 107th and 109th degrees of longitude, except a narrow strip on the southern side, on which many of the Utes have farms. It is proposed to gather the Wemnihus, Muache and Capote Utes, and a portion of the Jacarilla Apaches now at Tierra Acravilla, and Cimarron agencies at New Mexico. This arrangement disposes of the two troublesome sub-agencies and gathers these wandering bands of the Utes upon their reservation. The price for land most mineral is to be given for the support of the new agency and for those Indians for which there has been heretofore no regular provisions made by the Government. The arrangement with the Utes is not a treaty, but only an article of agreement entered into in accordance with an act of Congress authorizing negotiations.

A dispatch from a New Orleans physician at Shreveport, Sept. 25, says: "The disease here is yellow fever, a true homogastric pestilence. Origin still obscure. Character malignant. Deaths between fifty and sixty per cent. About 400 deaths so far. More than half the population have fled. Every one working bravely. No panic now. The organization of the Howard Association is excellent."

The yellow fever continued in Memphis without material change up to Sept. 25, on which day there were eighteen deaths from the disease.

A number of the oldest physicians of New Orleans, on the 26th, joined in a published certificate stating that they had not as yet had a single case of yellow fever under their charge, and that the sanitary condition of the city was excellent.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Calcutta announces the loss at sea of the ship Indus, coolie-laden, and 118 coolies perished.

A Berlin dispatch says that Frederick William, Elector of Hesse-Cassel, has formally recognized and consented to the annexation of his territory to Prussia, and renounced his right of property in the revenues of the Electorate. In compensation, the Prussian Government has granted him an annuity of 2,000,000 thalers.

Advices from San Domingo state that the revolution against the government of President Baez has assumed alarming proportions, and there is every prospect of its speedy success. Great confusion exists, and numerous families are preparing for flight. Martial law has been proclaimed. A sudden change in favor of the revolutionists was caused by General Garcia, of the Baez party, espousing the revolutionary cause, with six hundred men. The war-cry of the revolutionists is, "Down with the Samana Convention and Baez."

Advices from Madrid to Sept. 25 state that the entire British fleet in Spanish waters was collected in the harbor of Alicante, which city was threatened with bombardment by the insurgent iron-clads. The British Admiral had demanded of the insurgent commander a postponement of hostilities for four days, and was supported in his demand by all the foreign consuls. General Garabaldi had tendered his sword in the service of the Republic, and President Castelar had replied, thanking the General for his noble offer, but declaring that Spain now needs no assistance. The proclamation suspending constitutional guarantees establishes a vigorous censorship over the press, and prohibits the carrying of arms by civilians. The Bank of France had agreed to advance 100,000,000 francs to the Spanish Government.

A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, announces the return of the Shah to his capital. The whole population turned out to escort him to his palace. The Shah, in a brief speech, stated that he had visited the Parliaments and the principal institutions of Europe with the special object of introducing what he saw was good in them into the administration of his government.

A Madrid dispatch of Sept. 26 says: Reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba will be forwarded by the steamer sailing from Cadiz for Havana next week. Dissensions in the ranks of the Carlists continue. Don Carlos has ordered Gen. Seballos