

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 13.—The rumor that Charles B. Henry, of the Greely expedition, was killed and a portion of him eaten, caused much excitement in the neighborhood of Cypress cemetery. Application was made to Coroner Robinson by persons not related to Henry to have the body exhumed and an inquest held. The laws of this State, in cases where a person dies outside the State but is buried in it, permits the coroner of the county to determine whether there is a cause to hold an inquest. The coroner will take counsel on the matter to-morrow.

Boston, 14.—A special from Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Early this morning Col. Kent obtained an interview with Lieutenant Greely, who admitted he had Henry shot, a military execution, on the 6th of June. As early as March it was suspected that Henry was stealing the limited food which was apportioned out to the survivors and this fact being finally and positively ascertained Lieutenant Greely had thereafter hard work to protect the man's life. It became necessary in order to keep up the discipline to inform Henry that he would be shot if the practice were continued and that a similar fate would be meted out to any other member of the party detected in a like crime. If Henry had been permitted to continue his stealings unmolested the balance of the party would surely have starved to death, and Henry alone survived. After, and in spite of the warnings, Henry was again detected in stealing provisions, among the food taken being two pounds of bacon, the eating of which made him sick. Search was then instituted when it was found that Henry had among other articles stolen and secreted a pair of seal skin boots which had belonged to the hunter of the party. Lieut. Greely was therefore forced, in order to maintain military discipline and protect the lives of his other comrades, to issue a written order that Henry be shot, which order was carried into effect June 6th. As to the alleged cannibalism, Greely says if there was anything of the kind it must have been an individual act and not general. Nothing of the kind, however, came under Greely's personal observation.

Sergeant Brainard, who is in the hospital at the navy yard, confirms Greely's statement. More than a week ago Lieutenant Greely forwarded to the Secretary of war a detailed report of the Henry execution. Upon proper representations to Secretary Chandler a court of inquiry will undoubtedly be ordered.

New York, 13.—Yesterday the officers and men of the *Alert*, *Thetis* and *Bear* refused to say anything for publication about the sufferings of the Greely party. It is evident, however, that the stories of cannibalism at Cape Sabine have some foundation in fact. A gentleman connected with the relief expedition who did not want his name to be used said: "The opinion among the officers was that cannibalism was resorted to; it was only when it was either that or death. 'Any one can easily understand,' said the man, 'that men who have been living for months on a few shrimps per day are not exactly in their right minds. When Greely was found the party were more or less out of their heads; they had suffered so much from hunger and exposure, collapse was very near. It is easy to see that for months the dominant and only idea in the minds of these men was how to get food; they probably dreamed and thought of nothing else; they cannot be blamed for eating whatever they could find.'

The *Bear* was open to visitors today. The iron tank in which the bodies of the six victims had been preserved was on deck. It is four and a half feet long by 20 inches wide, and the bodies of the men, it is admitted, were merely skin and bones.

Commander Schley pronounced the remarkable "interview" with him, published yesterday, "a lie."

SARATOGA, 13.—The American Banker's Association assembled in annual convention this morning. There was quite a large representation of prominent bankers.

The meeting was called to order by Prest. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago. Mr. Gage delivered his inaugural address. The treasurer's bank report showed a balance of \$6,394.

Secretary Marsland read the resolution submitted by the executive council, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Banker's Association that the coining of standard silver dollars of 412½ grains is against the welfare of the country, and we recommend Congress to discontinue such coinage.

St. JOHNS, 13.—A dispatch received from Topeka, Kansas, says that the veterinary has received advices that the Texas fever has appeared in Pottawatomie, Morris, Wilson and Johnson counties, making eight places in the State where the disease exists.

Chicago, 13.—It is reported that pleuro-pneumonia has broken out in a herd of cattle near this city. Dr. Solomon, of the Washington National Agricultural Bureau, has gone out to investigate.

Dr. Salmon, of the United States Animal Industry Bureau, and J. H. Sanders of the United States Treasury cattle commission, returned this morning, having investigated the reported case of pleuro-pneumonia among Jer-

sey cows. They found the only cases of sickness of any sort on the farm of John Boyd: that he recently bought two Jersey cows in Wisconsin; that one of them has just died; that the other has entirely recovered. Dr. Salmon found the death of the cow resulted from blood-poisoning, 100 from pleuro-pneumonia; that while her lungs contained some tubercles, there were no more than are frequently found on the lungs of high-bred cattle, especially Jerseys, and that in this case they did not cause death. They found another cow quarantined by the owner as a matter of precaution, but from an examination and from the statement of the owner, that she stood out of doors in the cold rain a few days ago, reached the conclusion that it was merely a case of severe cold, and not pleuro-pneumonia.

Harrisburg, Pa., 13.—The State authorities to-day received word of a new case of pleuro-pneumonia near Ephrat, Lancaster County.

New York, 13.—Pleuro-pneumonia has been discovered in a cow stable at Blissville. The objectionable establishment will be closed.

CHEYENNE, 13.—Seventy men employed in the car shops of the Union Pacific here struck this afternoon. This is part of a general strike in the car shops on the Union Pacific and leased lines, caused by a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of workmen at Ellis, Kansas. When the company withdrew the order for the reduction last spring, it was understood that it had adopted the policy of a gradual reduction, first in one town then in another. To head off this movement, a general society of the workmen was organized, who were to strike as soon as any attempt at reduction was made anywhere along the lines. The first reduction was at Ellis of ten per cent in the wages of 25 men. If a general strike in the shops is inaugurated, the business of the company may be badly impeded.

Denver, 13.—All the workmen, numbering about 300, employed in the Kansas Pacific and South Park shops of the Union Pacific Railway in this city, struck at noon to-day. The causes are varied. The men claim that in settling the difficulties of May last the management agreed not to discharge any men, but would lay off and call on as business demanded. This the management deny, and have discharged men at the different shops from time to time as the decrease of business required. By the recent reduction of 10 per cent. at Ellis, Kansas, the men claim that the management ignored the promise made May last. No violence is anticipated.

CHICAGO, 13.—This evening when the non-Union men, to the number of about forty, who have taken the places of the strikers in Cribben & Sexton's stove foundry quit work and started home in a body, they were followed by the strikers, hooting and jeering. Their numbers constantly increased, and when some distance away, the mob began throwing stones at the workmen, one of whose number fell with a gash in his head. A pistol shot followed, and another fell with a bullet in the leg. The workmen, who were all armed by their employers, then turned and fired a volley at their assailants, one of whom was shot through the heart and died instantly. After about twenty shots were fired the mob scattered, and the workmen went to their homes. The dead man is named Peck. It is stated he was a hard character: that he had killed a man, and that he recently came here from Pittsburgh. Only one arrest has thus far been made.

IOWA CITY, Ia., 30.—This city is in the midst of great excitement to-night. The streets are crowded with people and fears of violence pervade all good citizens.

This afternoon at a trial of two brewers of this city before a justice of the peace, in a country town, a mob of 200 Thugs attacked the prosecuting lawyer named W. H. Bailey, stripped his clothing off and tarred him. His life was narrowly saved by a deputy sheriff. The mob, many of them crazed by drink, tried to catch the principal witness named Swafford, and would have hanged him had they found him. A constable was severely cut with knives. The roughs came to town this evening, and for an hour had possession of the streets, the sheriff's force and city police being powerless. After supper they found Swafford, and kicked him and his brother down on the street. The mob would have killed Swafford had the latter not been screened in a store.

A meeting of the citizens has been held and the outrages vigorously condemned, and a special police force appointed for the night. The best people of all parties are urging obedience to the law. The ringleaders in the disturbance are known and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

9 p.m.—The city has quieted down and fears of further trouble are dispelled. It is now discovered that half a dozen Iowa City roughs were reinforced by a large body of Thugs from outside, and that all such suspicious characters since then have left town.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Following is Lieut. Greely's official report of the execution of private Henry:

"Portsmouth, N. H., 11.

The Adjt.-Gen. of the U. S., through the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Sir—I have the honor to report that on June 6th, '84, at Camp Clay, near Cape Sabine, Grinnell Land, it became necessary for me to order the military execution of private Chas. B. Henry, of the 5th Cavalry, for continued thieving. The order was given in writing, on my undivided responsibility, being deemed absolutely essential for

the safety of the surviving members of the expedition. Ten had already died of starvation, and two more lay at the point of death. The facts inducing my action were as follows: Provisions had been stolen in November, 1883, and Henry's complicity therein was more than suspected. March 24th, 1884, the party nearly perished from asphyxia and while several men were unconscious, and efforts being made for their restoration. Private Henry stole about two pounds of bacon from the mess stores. He was not only seen by Eskimo, Jens Edwards, but his stomach being overloaded he threw up the undigested bacon. An open investigation was had and every member of the party declared him guilty of this and other thefts. A clamor for his life was raised but was repressed by me. I put him under surveillance until our waning strength rendered his physical services indispensable. Later he was found one day intoxicated, having stolen the liquor on hand for general issue. A second time his life was demanded, but I again spared him. On June 5th a theft of provisions on his part having been reported to me, I had a conversation with him in which I appealed to his practical sense, pointing out that it was necessary to our preservation. He promised entire reformation, but distrusting him, I issued a written order that he should be shot if detected stealing again. On June 6th he not only stole part of the shrimps for our breakfast, but visiting, unauthorized, our winter camp, stole certain seal skins reserved for food. I then ordered him shot. On his person was found a silver chronograph abandoned by me at Fort Conger and stolen by him, and in his bag was found a large quantity of seal skin and a pair of seal skin boots stolen a few days before from the hunter. Suspecting complicity on the part of several, I ordered his execution by three of the most reliable men. After his death, the order was read to the entire party and concurred in by every member as being not only just but essential to our safety. To avoid public scandal I ordered that no man should speak of this matter until an official report was made of the facts. I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry be ordered, or a court-martial convened should the Honorable Secretary of War deem either advisable in this case. I have thought it best not to ask written statements of the surviving members of the party for an appendix to the report lest I might seem to be tampering with them. I have not asked since our rescue, June 22d, whether their opinions concurring in my action have changed or not, leaving such questions to your action, if deemed requisite. I naturally regret that circumstances imposed such a terrible responsibility upon us, but I am conscious I should have failed in my duty to the rest of my party had I not acted promptly and summarily.

(Signed) A. W. GREELY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 14.—Fuller particulars of the anti-Mormon riot in Lewis County, on Sunday, merely confirm the reports heretofore telegraphed. Another "Mormon" Elder was to-day found dead in the woods, and still another is missing making seven persons who are now known to have lost their lives in the affair. No one knows where the mob started from. About forty were in the party, but only thirteen approached Condor's house. As the party was leaving Condor's J. Hutchison fired killing David Henson, and was himself fairly riddled with buckshot from the mob. Henson is only one of the attacking party whose identity has been discovered.

A dispatch from Centerville corroborates the report of the murder of Mormons in Lewis County by masked men last Sunday morning. The raiding party numbered about forty; thirteen of these attacked the house of Martin Condor while a Mormon meeting was in progress, forcing open the doors. They were encountered by young Martin Condor armed with a gun. In the effort to disarm him, one of the raiders was struck with the gun unmasking him, but he drew a pistol and shot Condor in the bowels and after struggling a few steps he was shot again by one of the party with buckshot killing him instantly. The same instant another of the attacking party fired upon a Mormon Elder named Gibbs who was partly hidden behind the wife of old man Condor, killing Gibbs and severely wounding Mrs. Condor in the thigh. He then fired the remaining load in the gun at a Mormon Elder named Berry, hiding behind the bed, and killed him instantly. Another Mormon Elder was in the house who ran out of the back door and was pursued by two of the attacking party stationed outside. They fired on him as he ran, but it is not known whether he was killed or not. After killing Berry the three masked men started and just as they got out of the house J. R. Hutchison fired and killed Dave Henson, of the masked men. One of Henson's party stood over his body and fired two loads of buckshot at Hutchison, literally riddling him. The Mormons in fear of another attack did not make any search until Monday, when they found the Mormon that ran away from Condor's, dead, and it is rumored that the other missing Elder has been found dead. The Mormons claim to have been sent here direct from Utah to make converts and establish churches.

NEW YORK, 14.—It is reported that the United States District Attorney has issued a warrant for the arrest of Cashier Dickinson of the Wall Street bank,

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—The thunder storms which swept over the north of England and Scotland yesterday were almost unexampled in severity. Many buildings in Edinburgh, Leith and other cities were partly demolished by lightning. Dundee was enveloped in dense darkness, and for an hour traffic was suspended. Several persons were killed by lightning, among the number the Earl of Lauderdale who was overtaken by the storm while riding.

Drury Lane Theatre, in which Haverly's Minstrels have been performing, has been summarily closed. It is rumored that the step was taken on account of the non-payment of rent. The company has experienced a bad season.

MARSEILLES, 13.—In the 12 hours ended at 8 o'clock this morning, five persons died here of cholera. It is reported the disease has broken out at Toulouse.

During the twenty-four hours ended to-night, twelve deaths occurred here from cholera, and one death at Lyons. No deaths at Toulon, but many cases of typhoid fever and small pox have appeared there owing to the bad sanitary condition of the city. The record of cholera in the Marseilles hospitals in the past twenty-four hours: Admitted 3, cured 6, deaths 2, under treatment 24. Total number of cases admitted since the outbreak of the cholera 837, of which 243 died.

Forty deaths from cholera in the past two days at Lesomergus, a hamlet in the Department of Bassia.

Rome, 13.—An account of the cholera throughout Italy for yesterday is as follows: Three deaths at Castel Nuovo, one at Mianiciano; at Berceolo four cases, two fatal; one fresh case reported at each of the following towns, Livagnano, Lebergo, Carinagrano and Pancher.

MADRID, 13.—Marshal Serrano is dying at Biarritz, France.

PESTH, 13.—Ten persons connected with the Socialists are expelled from this city.

LONDON, 14.—Parliament was prorogued to-day with the usual ceremonies. The Queen in her Speech said: "I sincerely regret that an important part of your labors has failed of result in a legislative enactment. Friendly intercourse subsists with all the foreign powers. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Mexico and a preliminary agreement for a treaty of commerce has been signed. I have to lament the failure of the conference to devise means to restore the finances of Egypt, which are so important to the well being and good order of the country. I shall continue to

fulfil faithfully the duties growing out of the presence of my troops in the valley of the Nile. I trust the special mission which I have determined to send there will materially aid me in the consideration of what steps to adopt.

I view with unabated satisfaction the mitigation and diminution of the agrarian crime in Ireland and the substantial improvement of the people. I design, at an early period, to call your attention to the great subject of the representation of the people. I rejoice to observe amid the numerous indications of interest in the subject, constant proofs of loyalty to the throne and respect for the law. These indications inspire me with a full belief that the great national aim will be pursued with order and moderation. The best securities for such a settlement as may conduce to the happiness and liberties of the people and the strength of the empire." The speech closes with thankfulness for the favorable season which is "alleviating the pressure that has so long and seriously affected agricultural industry."

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AND WINE MERCHANTS.

Z. C. M. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 15th, 1884.

H. S. Eldredge, Esq., Supt. Z. C. M. I.,

DEAR SIR.—I am the owner of a Miller Wrought Iron Range, No. 18, with elevated oven shelf, which I purchased from you and consider it just capital. I believe it consumes less fuel than the ordinary No. 7 Stove; it is roomy, and large enough for a family of thirty persons; it bakes well and has the best attachments for hot water I ever saw, requiring no extra fuel to keep forty gallons at boiling heat, it takes up but little room, is plain, and consequently easily kept clean, in fact it is homelike and comfortable.

When in Cincinnati in January last, I learned from one of Mr. Miller's salesmen, they had just taken in exchange for a larger one, the first Range they ever made, which, after being in constant use for over sixteen years, was apparently as good as new.

I only know of three defects with it, it has to be set in place, it has to be cleaned occasionally, and you have to buy Coal or Wood for it; if you can find something that obviates these inconveniences, do so, if you cannot, then buy a Miller, and you will always find your wife happy, and your food well cooked.

Yours truly,

E. H. PARSONS,
547 Second South Street E.

Z. C. M. I.,

SALT LAKE CITY, May 19th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you, gives the greatest satisfaction as regards its Baking and Cooking qualities and also its Water Heating Apparatus; I do not believe its equal can be found, and as an economizer of fuel I can cheerfully recommend it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. GROESBECK.

Z. C. M. I.,

SALT LAKE CITY, April 25th, 1884.

GENTS.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you nine years ago, is still in use and giving entire satisfaction; I would not sell it at any reasonable price if I could not get another of the same kind. I would recommend all wishing to get a First Class Range, to buy the Miller.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM NAYLOR,
Thirteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

Z. C. M. I.,

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I cheerfully recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range as by far the Best Cooking Range that we have ever used, our experience embracing several kinds. As an Economizer of Fuel it is apparently perfect, and as a Boiler Attachment Heater, I know of none so good.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HAMPTON,
Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in endorsing Mr. Hampton's Testimonial, from a grateful experience during the past year.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. T. ODELL,
Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City,
of Grant, Odell & Co.