

nal officer. They will be used by Greely in making his report of the expedition, and by the chief signal officer in making his report to the Secretary of War. The collection includes all the records of the scientific work and discoveries of the Greely party, their instruments and the private papers and diaries of the members. When the expedition was fitted out every member was supplied with blank books in which to keep their personal records of the events during their stay in the Arctic regions. It was the understanding that these records were their personal property, and not subject to the supervision of Lieut. Greely or any one else. Seventeen of them have been preserved. Their contents will be considered confidential between the government and the writers, and while portions of them will be used in making up the history of the expedition, nothing they contain will be made public until Lieut. Greely's report of the expedition is completed. Gen. Hazen says it may be a year before Greely's report is finished.

Arrangements were made to open the casket containing the remains of Sargeant Cross, of the Greely expedition, this morning, and have a post mortem examination of the body, but the plan was abandoned because of the objection of the widow and the mother of the deceased.

NEW YORK, 15.—Third officer Kelly, of the steamer *Bear*, this morning said the reports of the eating of the flesh of Lieutenant Kisingbury and Private Henry were true, as the survivors when brought on board were all but delirious, and admitted they had to eat the dead bodies to preserve their own lives. The cook of the *Bear* said all the survivors stated that they had to eat the flesh of the dead, as all their food, except a little leather or seal-skin, had given out. All the men on board the *Bear* knew that the bodies had been eaten, but were told not to speak about it when they got into port.

Coroner Robinson of Long Island City has written to Mrs. Dora Buck at Lincoln, Nebraska, the sister of Private Henry, asking if she desires his remains examined. If she replies affirmatively, the coroner will have them examined by Drs. Burnett and Hitchcock. Since the result of the examination of Kisingbury's body, the citizens of Long Island City are greatly excited, but the coroner refuses to exhume Henry's body until authorized by his sister.

GALVESTON, 15.—A warrant to-day was issued by United States Commissioner Shann for the arrest of John Ireland, Governor of Texas, for a violation of Sec. 5,610 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Emil Francois upon whose deposition the warrant is issued, was convicted in 1879, under the anti-miscegenation statute of Texas, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

On the 11th inst., Judge Sabine, of the United States Court granted a hearing to Francois on a writ of habeas corpus. When the case was called for hearing the State announced that the Governor had granted a full pardon to Francois, whereupon the writ was dismissed and an order of court was entered discharging Francois. The next day he refused to accept the Governor's pardon, alleging that it did not restore him to citizenship, and he preferred rather to rely on the judgment rendered in the dismissal of the court and be discharged from custody by the court as the best evidence of his liberty and citizenship. In his affidavit Francois deposes that Ireland, as Governor of Texas, with the penitentiary officials, conspired and confederated together for the purpose of depriving him of the rights and privileges secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Francois is purely white. He married a colored woman, whose complexion is fairer than his own. The State statute under which he was convicted, provided only for the punishment of the white person in miscegenation, hence his claim of being discriminated against. The warrant for the arrest of the Governor was placed in the hands of Marshal Tracy to-night. The case attracts great attention.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—A special telegram from the City of Mexico to the *Globe-Democrat* says: A conspiracy against the government discovered there embraced a plot to depose President Gonzales, put in his place Jose Maria Iglesias, and to assassinate General Diaz and all the leaders of what is known as the "Tuxtepec party." The plot is said to be wide-spread in the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Morelos and Queretara, and that there is a great deal of anxiety. A number of arrests were made in the City of Mexico during the week, embracing several prominent persons, among them Francisco Mejia, ex-minister of finance; Ricardo Romerez, ex-judge of the federal district; Gregoria Perez Jordan, a prominent lawyer; Gen. Neficiano Chaverro; Col. Jose Maria Rodriguez; Dr. Veas Augustin; D'Evas Augustin Mendoza; Ambrosio Dominguez; Ramon Juarez; Miguel Salcedo and Vidal Caral; also the wife of Jordan. The latter has a small printing office, in which a large number of posters were found ready for circulation, inciting the people to revolt against the present government and in favor of Iglesias. No further explanation is given, but other arrests are expected to be made, and active measures will be taken to defeat the plot.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—Russell H. Tevis, who shot and seriously wounded Frank T. Inglehart two years ago, for toointimate relations with his wife, went to his home at 28 Fourth street, at about

10 o'clock to-night, and had some angry words with his wife, remarking that he thought it would be better for all of them to die, evidently meaning himself, wife and child. He took a large pistol from the wash-stand drawer and made a demonstration towards his wife. She divining his purpose, fled from the room. Tevis then placed the pistol to his own head and sent a 38-calibre bullet through his brain and fell dead upon the floor. Mrs. Tevis is suffering from hysterics, and the physicians will not allow reporters to see her. Tevis bought out his business partner to-day and had been drinking to-night, and was in a highly nervous and excited condition before he went home. He was 32 years of age and of a very nervous temperament. The wife is a daughter of Gen. Reese, U.S.A., and was involved in an unfortunate affair with a young man named Inglehart two years ago, for which her husband obtained a divorce, but some months later they met in Chicago, became reconciled, were remarried, and had since been living together.

Portland, Oregon, 15.—Joseph Drake, condemned to hang to-day at Salem, Oregon, and Louis A. Knott, of Colfax, W. T., were both granted a stay of proceedings.

Philadelphia, 15.—Captain Wilson, of the bark *Thorne*, at this port, from Ivigtut, furnishes the following: In June, while off Julian's latitude 60 deg. 36 min. north, longitude 49 deg. 9 min. west, the lower part of a tent was found by Esquimaux on a piece of floor or drift ice, the upper part of which seemed to have been blown away. The end of a store or provision cask was found, marked "Jeannette," and the contents in the store, also marked, were as follows: A chart belonging to the party, a check book on the Bank of California, both signed by DeLong, a pair of oiled trousers of Louis Norose's, and a bear skin which covered something of the size and shape of a human corpse, but the Esquimaux could not remove the skin to ascertain what was under it.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—A special from the City of Mexico says 40 persons in all have been arrested in connection with the conspiracy. Gen. Pessa, chief of the artillery department, and Gen. Echegaray were imprisoned. Echegaray commanded a garrison at Vera Cruz under the Diaz administration. Gen. Chavarrias' whereabouts is unknown. He had been removed from the barracks. His son is out looking for him. All the prisoners were turned over to Juan Perez de Leon, first judge of this district. The authorities deny that any prisoners have been sent to Vera Cruz or Lacatan. The conspiracy is reported to have been to imprison or shoot Diaz and Gonzales under the leadership of Jordon, editor of the *National and La Opinion*.

The two Colonels Salado and Rodriguez, government detectives, are said to have obtained a list of the conspirators which was in Jordon's possession. General Allaturne has not been arrested. The plan of the conspiracy is said to have been to reconstruct the government as in 1876, under President Dordos. It is thought the cause was betrayed by a conspirator in Jordon's office who was arrested and his wife kept in close confinement.

NEW YORK, 16.—Stocks strong, prices rose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Kansas and Texas and Union Pacific the principal features.

NEW YORK, 16.—3's, 100%; 4's, 12%; 4's 26%; Pacific 6's, 26; bar silver, 10%; Central Pacific, 42%; Burlington, 22; Northern Pacific, 22%; preferred, 53%; Northwestern, 4%; N. Y. Central, 6%; Oregon Navigation, 83%; Oregon Trans., 16%; Pacific Mail, 51; Panama, 98; Texas Pac., 14%; St. Louis & S. F., 16%; U. P., 48%; Fargo Ex, 3; W. U. 67%.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 16.—Early yesterday morning, W. C. Blake, who has been active as an attorney in the prosecution of saloon keepers since the prohibition laws went into effect, was startled from his bed by a bright flash of light and a sharp explosion. He thought but little of the matter at the time, but on examination later in the day found a machine of destruction filled with dynamite, which he now believes was prepared with a view to explode. Mr. Blake says he has no known enemy, and that in the prosecution he has been courteously treated by saloon keepers.

NEW YORK, 16.—Five hundred thousand dollars in British gold bars and \$125,000 in American gold coin arrived from Europe to-day.

BOSTON, 16.—In an interview at Portsmouth, to-day, Lieut. Greeley said, as to the reports of divisions in the expedition: "In regard to the story of two factions, with Lieut. Kisingbury in charge of the opposition, I will say that it is totally false, having no foundation whatever. The trouble between Kisingbury and myself occurred in 1881, the first year of the expedition. He desired to be relieved from duty, and I not wishing to retain a man against his will, although I had the power so to do, gave him his liberty. It is my impression that he desired to return to the United States. He went southward, but the *Proteus* was sunk and he returned to duty. I treated him as though nothing had happened, and when Lockwood died I gave Kisingbury the second place in the expedition."

"What do you say about the condition of Kisingbury's body?" asked the reporter.

"I say that is news, and horrible news, to me. All these later disclosures and terrible charges come upon me with awful suddenness. I can truthfully say I have suffered more mental anguish in the last few days than I did

in all my sojourn at the north, when the chances were a hundred to one against me. I can but repeat, if there was any cannibalism, and there now seems no doubt of it, the man-eating was done in secret and entirely without my knowledge, and contrary to my discipline. I can make no stronger denial. I have demanded an investigation and it will come in time, but I can say nothing more than I have already stated. All my papers and Kisingbury's diary, Lockwood's diary, and in fact every scrap of information relating to the expedition are in charge of the War Department at Washington. The crew of the *Thetis* can testify that the body of the last dead, Schneider, was not mutilated in any way, and the fact that we kept Ellison alive in the helpless state we were in ought to convince anybody we were not cannibals. Since my return from Newberryport every one of my men have called upon me, they came in a body and assured me emphatically they knew nothing about the condition of the bodies of their fallen comrades, and each solemnly swore he was innocent. Perhaps the three who were dead last fed upon the bodies of those who died before, but all this is supposition. I can but answer for myself and for my orders to my party. For days and weeks I lay on my back unable to move. If, in my enfeebled condition, one or more of my men fed upon human flesh, it was beyond my control, and certainly beyond my knowledge. I know I have been criticized for not telegraphing the fact of the shooting of Henry as soon as I arrived at St. Johns, but you must remember that I was in a wretched condition of body and mind. I was in a quandary whether I should be tried for murder, as Henry was shot on my own responsibility and not by an order of a regular court martial.

NEW YORK, 16.—H. H. Hadley, whom John I. Davenport charges with having forged the Morey letter, being interviewed, denied emphatically having forged or written the Morey letter, and branded as a lie Davenport's assertion that he had confessed the forgery. He asserts he never saw or heard that the letter was published in public print. He admitted investigating the question of its authorship at the request of the Democratic National Committee, but asserts nothing ever came to his knowledge implicating any member of the committee. He offered a reward of \$25,000 in 1881 for the discovery of the author of the letter, and made a memorandum of the entire affair, which he gave to an intimate friend to publish in case of his death if he thought it necessary. He would now consult with his friends, and if considered best would publish his conclusions, which he says are sustained by unquestionable documentary evidence. He declared Senator Barnum has nothing to hide in regard to his connection with the letter, and in conclusion said: "In due time I shall speak for myself and when I do it will be effective."

CHICAGO, 16.—The striking bricklayers of this city, to the number of 1,500, who ceased work a month ago, owing to the reduction of their wages from \$2.50 to \$1.85 a day, held a mass meeting this afternoon. A proposition to arbitrate the matter was voted down. It was decided to have a procession and mass meeting in Market Square to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected that all the bricklayers affected by the reduction, to the number of 6,000, will be present.

CHICAGO, 14.—Members of the executive committee of the National Anti-Monopoly party began its session in this city this morning. While no formal vote was at once taken, the sentiment was unanimous for the nomination of A. J. West, of Mississippi, for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Butler. This will constitute the only business of importance to be transacted by the committee. The executive committee shortly after 1 o'clock formally placed Mr. West in nomination for Vice President by a unanimous vote. The committee then went into secret session to outline certain plans for the campaign.

An anti-monopolist committee, composed of C. C. Post, H. R. Harris, John F. Henry, Horatio Pratt and C. G. Dixon, was appointed as a notification committee to apprise General West of the anti-monopoly nomination. The chairman and secretary were ordered to issue an address, calling particular attention to the Congressional elections. There was also a resolution submitted suggesting a union of all the Butler forces, under the name of People's Party, which was referred to the committee. The secretary was instructed to enter into correspondence with representatives of all the anti-monopoly parties in the various States, with a view to securing a union of the various organizations on a Butler electoral ticket.

PITTSBURG, 16.—This section was visited this evening by a terrific hail and wind storm. Several buildings were partially unroofed, and considerable damage was done to goods by the water running into many cellars. This city and Allegheny were flooded and some streets covered with water to the depth of two feet.

ROCKLAND, Me., 16.—In the Knox County Greenback Convention to-day those in favor of a fusion with the Democrats carried their point by 38 to 36. Those opposed thereupon withdrew from the hall, and two sets of nominations were made.

Boston, 16.—The Democratic State Convention will be held at Worcester September 3rd. The call invites the Democrats and others in favor of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks to take part.

A call to the workingmen of Massachusetts will be issued to-morrow, for a conference in Boston August 27th, with a purpose to organize the State by Senatorial districts, and to select a committee to confer with the Greenback and other organizations which are in favor of the election of Butler to the Presidency. Each Congressional district will be allowed ten delegates, and labor societies one delegate for each one hundred members.

LINCOLN, Neb., 16.—The following dispatch was sent out from here to-day and explains itself:

"LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.  
Coroner Robinson, Long Island City, New York.

Dear Sir:—I see by the public prints that you have addressed me regarding the exhuming and examination of my brother's remains. It is my desire that the full facts be known. You will please have the body exhumed and examined as soon as possible.

[Signed] DORA BUCK."

Miss Buck was almost heart-broken at the report that her brother was shot for stealing rations, and has refused to see any reporter. The possibility that such reports are true, since the Kisingbury developments, have revived her spirits, and she is anxious that the matter should be sifted to the bottom, believing it will vindicate her brother's reputation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 16.—For the fourth time in its history the city of Anoka was fire stricken and the entire business portion for the second time wiped out of existence. The ruin is widespread and extensive. At this time it is utterly impossible to more than roughly approximate the great loss which is placed by the most conservative at a million dollars at least. From the Congregational Church at the corner of Main street and Third Avenue, west to Run River, and from Monroe street north to VanBuren street is naught but a heap of smoking ashes and blackened ruins. The alarm was given shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning. The cause was found to be a fire in Klones & Vandergeider's skating rink, situated in the rear of the postoffice and the high school building. Although the department was quickly at work, it was soon evident the flames were beyond control. In a few moments the Campbell-Foote brick block, in which the postoffice was situated, was in flames followed almost simultaneously by the appearance of fire in the high school and Dowdell Bro.'s restaurant. The flames were communicated to the elegant new brick block belonging to H. L. Tickner, and from there across Second avenue to H. S. Plumer's dry goods store, and across Main street to a row of wooden structures occupied by various branches of trade, up Second avenue, taking several residences and the Merchants' Hotel, and down Main street on the south side, destroying Plumer's dry goods store, Cutler's dry goods store, Tickner & Co.'s drugs, Ryan's boots and shoes, and so on, until the river barred its course.

While the devastation was being wrought in this direction, appalling flames leaped from the wooden buildings on the north side of Main street, and enveloped the handsome and stately structure lately erected by W. D. Washburne, and in which were situated the First National Bank and the elegant Washburn Opera House. The whole city seemed to be ablaze at once. Up and down both sides of Main Street from Third Avenue to the river, and along both sides of Second Avenue from Von Buren to Monroe Street, the pitiless flames swept irresistibly. From the Van Buren block to the hardware store of Puttman, Chelsea & Lindsay, and from the First National bank to the bridge square, the fire speedily went its way; thence along the bridge square on the east side, sweeping away Daniels' boot and shoe store, Aber & Wickland's dry goods store, the Union brick block, and Peters' drug store; thence across Jackson Street, diagonally, to the great Lincoln flouring mill and elevator, consuming also the small flouring mill near the bridge, two planing mills, one shingle dry kiln, lumber shed and office, all belonging to W. D. Washburn & Company, the flames being brought to a standstill at a line 90 feet from the mammoth Washburn saw and shingle mills. From the point where the fire communicated to the Lincoln mills, it went eastward to the corner of Second avenue and Jackson street, there joining forces, which jumped Main street and tackled the James hotel and stables, the blacksmith shops, engine house and jail, exhausting itself at the corner of Jackson street and Third Avenue. That branch of the great conflagration which took its way on Third Avenue, destroyed everything to Monroe street, where it was brought under control. No lives were lost and no very serious accidents occurred, though it was a scene of the wildest and most uncontrollable confusion. Men fell exhausted by the heat and smoke, while women fainted, appalled at the terrible visitation.

The losses and insurance cannot be definitely ascertained for several days. Washburn & Co. have an insurance of \$143,500. Their loss is believed to be fully \$175,000, possibly \$200,000. Assistance was summoned from St. Paul and Minneapolis, but reached the doomed city too late for service, except in saving the Washburn mammoth saw and shingle mills.

GRENADA, Miss., 17.—Fire last night destroyed the greater portion of the business part of the town. It burned

three hours, consuming 78 buildings and their contents. Loss \$300,000; insurance \$65,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 17.—About eleven this morning a man living nine miles from here notified the Sheriff that George Alsop and Theophilus Graves, the escaped convicts who led the recent revolt in the Penitentiary at Frankfort, were seen in the neighborhood. Deputy Sheriff Rogers headed a posse and immediately left for the scene. The fugitives were surprised in a corn field. They immediately opened fire on the posse killing George Cassel, a prominent farmer. The posse returned the fire, killing both Alsop and Graves.

NEW YORK, 17.—What is said to be the last Greek Church in the country closed to-day in this city. Rev. S. S. Hathely, Grand Arch Priest and Patriarch of the Greek Church at Constantinople, assisted by Rev. A. Athes conducted the services, which were attended by only 18 persons. Rev. Dr. D. Jerring, who has allied himself to the Presbyterian Church was once pastor of the congregation.

MEXICO, Via Galveston, 17.—It is reported authoritatively that General Ramirez Mejia and two others implicated in the recent conspiracy have been shot by order of the president. The *Diario oficial* publishes a proclamation of the conspirators which decrees that Gonsa Diaz and all others engaged in government affairs since the revolution of Tuxtepec in 1876, shall forfeit their lives and property.

ALBANY, 18.—General Logan telegraphs the *Evening Journal* from Jamestown: "I never told ex-Senator Barnum that I believed Garfield wrote the Morey letter as stated in a newspaper."

DOVER, N. H., 18.—A torrid wave to-day caused a suspension of outdoor work. The mercury rose to 100 at 11 o'clock. Several people are prostrated.

BAR HARBOR, Me., 18.—Blaine left here this morning for Augusta.

CINCINNATI, 18.—Continuous dry weather has for the second time this summer threatened great injury to the corn crop, as well as tobacco, pasture and vegetables. There has been no rain in Southern Ohio and Indiana for nearly three weeks. The weather to-day is very dry and hot and the sky is clear.

Plymouth, N. H., 18.—The driest season since 1870 is prevailing here. Wells are giving out, streams low and many of the smaller ones entirely dry. No rain has fallen since May.

NEW YORK, 18.—Mayor Edson vetoed the resolution granting the Broadway Surface Railroad the right to operate a road on Broadway, and also vetoed a resolution granting the Commercial Cable Company the right to lay a wire under ground.

Pittsburg, 18.—Max Schamberg, Austro-Hungarian Consul this morning hoisted a small Austrian flag over the door of the Consulate in honor of the fifty-fourth birthday of the Emperor of Austria. Chief of Police, Brown, who has been making a vigorous fight against swinging signs and street obstructions immediately ordered it down. Schamberg refused to comply with the order and Brown entered suit to compel its enforcement. Schamberg claims the order is a direct violation of the treaty between the United States and Austria, which states explicitly that Consuls can hoist their flags over the main entrance to the consulate in any city.

NEW YORK, 2.—Three's, 100%; 4's 12%; 4's, 20%; Pacific 6's, 37; Central Pacific, 42%; Burlington, 24; Northern Pacific, 23, preferred, 54%; Northwestern, 4%; New York Central, 35; Oregon Navigation, 82; Oregon Trans. 17%; Pacific Mail, 51%; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 17%; Union Pacific 49; Texas Pacific, 14%; Fargo, 3; Western Union 67.

#### Arresting the Progress of Consumption.

In this disease, as every one is aware, the only hope of the patient lies in the establishment of a higher vital condition. Efforts are made to reach this through out-door exercise, and by various other means for improving the general health which are known to invalids and physicians. Now, in the Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, has been discovered an agent that gives directly this higher vitality, which generally becomes apparent at the very outset of its use. This is manifest in an almost immediate increase of appetite, and in a sense of life and bodily comfort. If the Treatment is continued, a steady improvement nearly always follows; and where the disease has not become too deeply seated, a cure may be confidently looked for. If you would have satisfactory evidence of this, send to Drs. Starkey & Palen for such documents and reports of cases as will enable you to judge for yourself, and they will be promptly furnished.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Phila.

Never allow calves to get stunted. Always keep them growing. This is the whole secret of raising calves. One of the best farmers in New England writes that last Spring calves are not as large and thrifty as Fall calves, although fed grain all Winter. They didn't do well the first three months of their lives, which explains the lack of thrift since.