

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Herald* has the following from Noros: When our food began to give out and we found no game. The Captain one day asked Ninderman and myself if our feet were all right and if we felt able to go ahead to seek help, we replied that we thought we were strong enough to undertake it. Captain De Long changed his mind about sending us forward to look for help when Erickson died and he decided that we had best all remain together. He seemed to have little hope. Two awful days without food followed. We saw no vestige of game and we were all downhearted. On the night of the second day, October 8th, the Captain asked Ninderman and me if we still felt strong enough to push on ahead. We told him we were able to try. He then asked if we had to stand any watch that night. I told him that I had not. We kept up a regular watch every night to see to the fire. The Captain then gave orders that we should bunk near the fire, where we could have a good sound sleep all night, so as to be bright and fresh next day. I asked no questions, but I knew that the Captain, as a last resort, had resolved once more to send us ahead on a desperate chance of finding relief. I shall never forget the scene of our last parting with our comrades whom we were never to see again alive. It was in the cold gray of early morning, we were all weak and despondent, but Ninderman and I had resolution enough to try and keep up our appearance of courage and hope. They all gave us one after another a farewell grasp of the hand, and gathered about us in a mournful group, charging us with messages and appeals for help, and urging us to hasten on our way. There were tears in all of our eyes, and I think that there was not one of us who did not feel in his utmost breast that we were separating never to meet again but we tried to appear hopeful and confident and to cheer up those who were leaving. I shook hands with Collins last of all and as we did so he said sadly, "Noros, remember me when you get to New York." I replied, "I will Collins, if I live to get there." This all took place down on the edge of the river and as we started on our way they climbed up the hilly bank and gave us three cheers. They were given with right good will and DeLong and his men stood there watching us until we had gone some distance away.

The *Times* has the following: On the steamer Melville was introduced to each of the reporters, and when asked whether he desired to communicate with the public upon any point of special interest he said: "No, not at this time. The whole matter of the condition of the *Jeannette* the trip and the results, is to be investigated by a naval court of inquiry, and I am not allowed to say anything until examined by the court. Then everything will be made plain."

Here a naval officer interrupted him with: "You know of course that Congress has appointed a special committee to investigate the matter?"

"Yes," answered Melville.

At this point several members of the committee began to shout: "Here, Melville, come here!" "Don't you say anything!" "You have said quite enough!" and one of the committee seized him by the coat collar and hastily withdrew him from the society of the representatives of the newspapers. These gentlemen protested that they had no desire to seek information which should only be given to a court or committee of investigation.

A naval officer stated that Melville has the *Jeannette's* log, and private log, Lieutenant De Long's last written instructions to him, and in fact that he is prepared at the proper time to repeat De Long's last words to him. Afterwards Melville said to the reporters that he had no intention of being rude, but that he was about to say when taken from their society that he had determined to make no statement concerning the *Jeannette* until an official investigation was made. He had nothing to say concerning Lieutenant Danenhower or anybody else at this time. He was satisfied that he had done his duty.

GALVESTON, 14.—The *News' Leader* special says that yellow fever of the most malignant type broke out at Mier, Mexico, thirty-five

miles from this place. The fever was brought to the town from Matamoros, by a shipment of merchandise. The inhabitants are leaving in every direction to-day.

Brownsville, 14.—The Rio Grande is still rising, and we are completely isolated, as our mails neither come or go. There are thirty-two new cases of fever, and no deaths in the last twenty-four hours. All the sick in the city are doing well now, and it is generally believed that the physicians have entire control of the fever, and hopes are entertained of its disappearance inside of two weeks. The sick in Fort Brown are doing well, and there are no new cases. The sick of Point Isabel are doing well. There have been few new cases and no deaths for several days past.

Pensacola, 14.—The number of cases reported to-day are 11 deaths. The fever continues to rage in this city, and the destitution and suffering is on the increase, while the means for its amelioration are daily growing more and more inadequate. The National Board of Health refuses to make a reasonable appropriation, and aid from the outside is scarce. There are about 100 cases under treatment, and the medical men have been taxed to the utmost.

Corpus Christi, Texas, 14.—Forty cases of yellow fever are reported at Mier, Mexico, introduced in goods from Matamoros on the 11th. Refugees are going from Mier to Monterey.

MEXICO, N. Y., 14.—A heavy wind and rain storm swept over this place about 3 p.m. Three thousand people were on the fair grounds at the time. The liberty pole was blown down killing a horse and severely injuring several people. Horses ran away and women and children were panic-stricken. Thor. DeLong of Mexico, and Fred. Winkler of Richland were seriously hurt, and Winkler's horse was killed. Much damage was done to fruit and crops.

Rochester, N. Y., 14.—Lightning last night did much damage in this city and neighborhood. The Baptist Church at North Parma was badly wrecked, and 14 telegraph poles just north of this city were shattered by lightning.

CHICAGO, 13.—Ex-Secretary Blaine furnishes a long article to a weekly magazine of Chicago upon the South American policy of the Garfield administration. Following are the more salient points: The foreign policy of President Garfield's administration had two principal objects in view: First, to bring about peace and prevent future wars in North and South America. Second, to cultivate such friendly commercial relations with all American countries as would lead to a large increase in the export trade of the United States, and supplying those fabrics in which we are abundantly able to compete with the manufacturing nations of Europe. To obtain the second object the first must be accomplished. The influence of a peace congress would have been a signal victory of philanthropy over the selfishness of human ambition, a complete triumph of Christian principles as applied to the affairs of nations. It would have reflected enduring honor on our own country and would have imparted a new spirit and new brotherhood to all America. Nor would its influence beyond the sea have been small. The example of 17 independent nations solemnly agreeing to abolish the arbitrament of the sword and settle every dispute by peaceful methods of adjudication would have exerted its influence to the utmost confines of civilization and upon generations of men yet to come.

TOLEDO, 15.—This morning a fire broke out in the extensive lumber mill of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Co., destroying it. The fire spread to large piles of lumber with which the yards were filled and before the flames were checked thirteen or fourteen million feet of lumber were consumed. The loss on the mill is \$100,000, insured for \$60,000; on the lumber \$220,000, was covered by insurance. Nearly all the insurance companies represented here are interested in this loss.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The verdict in the case of Miner and Rerdell has been set aside and they have been granted a new trial.

NEW YORK, 15.—Following is report of the condition of trade here for the week ending to-day:

While the grain, provisions and cotton markets are weak and demoralized, the stock market is active and buoyant. Exchanges are large and the general trade satisfactory.

BOSTON, 15.—The market for wool is very firm, with good demand from manufacturers. All grades are wanted. Coarse, medium and fine fleeces, much neglected for a long time, are now inquired for. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quiet and firm, with sales at 41 @ 43 for X and XX, choice XX and above at 44 @ 45; Michigan X fleeces at 39 @ 40; New York X third and No. 1 fleeces have been in demand at 42 @ 45; combing and delaine fleeces are in demand, with sales at 41 @ 46 for fine delaine and 46 @ 50 for fine and No. 1 combings. Coarse combing has been selling more freely at 33 @ 40. In unwashed fleeces sales have been at 16 @ 23 for low and coarse, 25 @ 32 for fine and medium, and 33 @ 35 for medium selections. California wool has been in moderate demand at 24 @ 30 for spring. Pulled wool is quoted in stocks of desirable grades. Small choice supers sold at 45 @ 48, and common and good 36 @ 40. In foreign wool, Australia sold at 42, Montevideo at 31, and Mediterranean carpet at previous prices.

CREEDMORE, 15.—The following are the scores at the 800 yard range:

American—Hinds 19, Dolan 16, McNevin 17, Hinman 19, Smith 26, Paulding 20, Ogden 27, Atkinson 26, Pollard 23, Shakespeare 16, Howard 19; total for the Americans at 800 yards, 255.

British—Heap 10, Boulter 31, Godel 29, Humphrey 21, Caldwell 25, Pearce 29, Goode 26, Perry 21, Bates 24, McVittie 26, Oliver 25, Dods 26; total for the British, 293.

OMAHA, 15.—Many have been puzzled to understand why the Woman Suffrage Convention for the United States should convene in this city two weeks ahead of the date of the National Woman's Suffrage Convention, and many have been led into confounding the two. One of the officers of the latter named says the convention will be held as announced, in Omaha, commencing on the 26th, with Phoebe Cozzens, Matilda Joselyn Gage and Thille Devereux Blake, Susan B. Anthony and other prominent advocates in attendance. The present convention, the "Boston Ring" as it is called, is composed largely of Nebraska people, but is run by Lucy Stone, who is a seceder from the National, and by her husband, Dr. Blackwell of Boston. The manager of each convention ignores the other in the calls. The difference is, the National holds that woman's suffrage is a national right, whereas the American holds that it is a state right question.

TOLEDO, 15.—The loss by yesterday's fire was \$375,000; insurance \$315,000, in 86 companies.

ELMHURST, N. Y., 15.—This morning the Elmira boot and shoe factory of Richardson & Co., a four story brick, burned, the loss is estimated at \$300,000, insurance half. Three hundred hands are out of employment. Four firemen were hurt by falling walls.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 15.—The heated wave which swept over this region this week has subsided. The weather, however, is still unusually warm, and rain, for which everything is favorable, would be acceptable. The scorching wind was felt principally in Kansas, extending only a short distance into Missouri. Reports from several towns in the former State indicate that corn has not been injured, except that which was planted very late. The great crop is beyond the reach of heat or drouth, and the injury is comparatively unimportant.

MATAMORAS, 15.—Northwell and Wm. Aagell's Maliz, Spanish merchants just from the seaboard, are down with the fever. During the 24 hours to 9 a. m. there were two deaths in the city, one of fever. Aid was given to 424 families, or 1,864 persons in Brownsville. Mr. Witherall, Mrs. Wells and others are better. There were 15 cases in the hospital and 40 cases at Mier, yesterday, and five deaths.

PENSACOLA, Fla., 15.—Nineteen new cases of yellow fever within 24 hours, two deaths, total number of cases, 163, and 20 deaths.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Lieut. Danenhower issues the following card:

My attention has been drawn to several items and comments, referring to alleged trouble between the chief engineer Geo. W. Melville and myself. The latest one, in the *Washington Star* last evening, copied from New York papers, is the first that takes definite shape, stating under the title "Melville vs. Danenhower," that the alleged charge is that Lt. Danenhower said that if he, (Melville) had not turned back from the first search

Captain DeLong and his companions would have been saved."

The above alleged charge has never been made by me. In the first place the facts would not admit of such a charge, for when Melville turned back the Captain's party had been dead at least fifteen days. In the second place, I would never make such charges except to the proper official authorities. I always avoided adverse and premature criticism of my late comrades and will simply refer to what I said when confronted by a score of journalists on board the *Celtic* on my arrival in New York and which was published in the *Herald* of May 29th, 1892, under the caption of "Vindication of Melville." This publication was caused by my learning that he had been hastily and unfairly criticised previous to my return. I made no charge against any one, my personal relations with Mr. Melville have been of a very peasant character. Regretting that I have to appear in print and hoping there will be no further necessity for it.

I am respectfully,
(Signed.) JOHN W. DANENHOWER
Lieut. U. S. N.

FOREIGN.

PORT SAID, 14.—The English advanced guard arrived at Cairo by railway. They were received enthusiastically, and all personages of rank concerned in the rebellion have made submission.

LONDON, 14.—An official dispatch from Kassassin reports fifteen wounded officers and 245 wounded privates from Tel el Kebir. Ice sent. Patients treated antiseptically.

ZAGAZIG, 14, 9 p.m.—The English troops are now entering Cairo. Gen. Wolesey, in reply to a deputation of chiefs from Tel el Kebir, who asked that the country be spared humiliation from a further advance of the British, said he would occupy Cairo to-night; that in a few hours he would dispatch a train there with troops. This has since been done. The Sultan telegraphed Gen. Wolesey offering his congratulations on his splendid military victory, and requesting him, now that the neck of the rebellion is broken, to stop the march of his army into the interior. Gen. Wolesey sent a telegram replying, in which he referred the Sultan to London for response to his request. All the enemy's magazines are blown up and all unmovable stores destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—The Ahelmah (or written decision) was obtained from Sheikhue Islam, at a meeting of the Ulemas before Arabi Pasha was proclaimed a rebel.

LONDON, 15.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Wolesey:

Benta, Sept. 15.—Gen. Lowe has occupied Cairo. Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha have surrendered unconditionally. Ten thousand troops at Cairo have laid down their arms.

ALEXANDRIA, 15.—The Khedive and Sir Edward Malet, British consul general, will proceed to Cairo as soon as the road is open. All offers of submission must be made to the Khedive nominally, but by actual surrender to Gen. Wolesey. It appears that Kafir el Douar has not yet been occupied. Negotiations for its occupation are expected to be conducted this afternoon. The announcement that the British had entered the earthworks yesterday was a misconception. Only Generals Wood and Harmon rode in with a small party in consequence of the display of a flag of truce. Roubi Pasha was commandant of the troops at Meks and deeply implicated in the rebellion.

The following additional dispatch has been received from General Wolesey:

"Cairo, 15.
Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha are both confined in our guard rooms. I will now change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria."

LONDON, 15.—The race between the Hillsdale crew and the Thames Rowing Club, was won by the Thames.

The Thames crew won by two lengths.

LONDON, 15.—Gen. Wolesey has arrived at Cairo, whence he sent the following telegram: Cairo, 15.—The war is over, send no more men from England. Missionary De Chain is safe. I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The soldiers are glad to return to homes. Our cavalry did extremely well in the long forced march.

TEL-EL-KEBIR, 15.—The casual-

ties in Wednesday's battle are killed, nine officers and 40 men; wounded, 22 officers and 330 men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded. General Wolesey has gone forward on his way to Cairo, and his staff officers stand to-day.

Alexandria, September 15.—Thousands of Bedouins descended upon the Kassassin camp after the battle and the Fiftieth regiment drove them off with loss. Bedouins are hanging around Ismailia in great numbers.

The *Times* in an article on the attack on Tel-el-Kebir says: It is impossible to conceive of an operation more successful, and of execution in a more masterly manner.

The whole plan of the campaign was settled by Gen. Wolesey, and the concurrence of his superiors and the hearty acquiescence of his advisers before he left England, never was there any question about the canal being the base of operations. Before he left England he put his finger upon Tel-el-Kebir, saying: There Arabi Pasha would stand, and we should attack him on the 15th of September. We mention the circumstance to show outside observers that what seemed chance is really foreseen and planned. Gen. Wolesey has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous.

PANAMA, 7.—A Chilean correspondent writes the *Star* and *Herald* that when the inhabitants of Tarapaca learned that the Chilean forces were to leave, a large majority of the Peruvian families asked to be allowed to accompany them in order to escape the depredations of the lawless countrymen. Only a few foreign families, believing the guerrillas would respect them, decided to remain, and fully 500 women followed the army. Just hours after the troops left, immense herds of guerrillas poured in. There were 600 armed with rifles and equipped like the regulars who entered formed a column, followed by about 800 guerrillas armed with sticks, clubs and lances, and similar weapons, who entered pell-mell, shouting vociferously. One being known that all well-to-do decent families had left town, the fury of the Indians knew no bounds. Residences were stripped, and those of many foreign residents shared the same fate. Many assassinations followed. Among the victims were eighteen foreigners. In the midst of the drunken orgie Tarapaca was reduced to ruins with the objects burning the property of foreigners and Chileans. Tarapaca and all the town were burned. The cities of Janja and Huancho shared the fate of Tarapaca. The names of some of the foreigners assassinated are given. An Italian named Mattos, and Germans named String and Schuler were among the slain.

Four soldiers and six fugitive Peruvians were frozen to death in the wilderness. At Concepcion the Chilean garrison made a noble defense against the Indians. When their ammunition of the Chileans was exhausted the assailants secured powder and fired the barracks, burning some wounded soldiers. Capt. Pizarro and a few survivors of the garrison made a sally and cut down the enemy and cleared the front and sides of the barracks while the men inside extinguished the flames and removed the wounded to the place of safety. In another sally Capt. Pinto was shot dead. The Indians again fired the building, and sallies were organized by sub-Lieut. Mount, Cruz and Piez. In one of the earliest of these first mentioned officer was mortally wounded. In another sally a young officer was immediately pounced on by the horde of Indians, who lanced him to death. At this hour five friars from the neighborhood of the convent of Ocopa appeared on this scene and with their crucifixes band commenced to incite the Indians to renew the attack on the building. At once the Chilean soldiers composing the garrison numbered only four, and two of them wounded, remained to offer resistance. The others were either dead or dying. The buildings were now ablaze in every direction. Four women, wives of soldiers, were eye-witnesses to the death of their husbands, and of them accompanied by her, a five-year-old child.

After the removal of the wounded from the burning building, the Chileans went out into the square, hoping their lives would be spared. They had barely stepped outside the burning building when they were set on by a crowd of drunken savages and horribly butchered. A five-year-old child