

transport so early in the season, before the opening had occurred. Lieut. Emory with the *Bear* has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. The Greely party are very much improved since the rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found, and for several days after. Sixty-eight hours' delay in reaching them would have been fatal to all of them now living. The season north is late and the coldest for years. Smith's sound was not open when I left Cape Sabin. The winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years. This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and the Secretary of War in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

(Signed) W. S. SCHLEY,  
Commander.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, received the following telegram:

St. Johns, N. N., 17.—For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of going the furthest north. Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard on May 13th, reached Lockwood Island, latitude 83 m. 24 s., longitude 44 m. 5 s. They saw from a 2,000 feet elevation no land north or northwest, but to the northeast Greenland still extended and was lost to view in Cape Robert Lincoln, in latitude 83 m. 35 s., longitude 38 m. Lieut. Lockwood was turned back in 1883 by open water on the north Greenland coast, and the party barely escaped drifting into the Polar ocean. Dr. Pavy, in 1882, in following the Markham route, was adrift one day in the Polar ocean north of Cape Joseph Henry, and escaped to land, abandoning nearly everything. In 1882 I made spring, and later, summer trips into the interior of Grinnell Land, discovering Lake Hazen, some sixty by ten miles in extent, which was fed by the ice cape of North Grinnell land, and draining Ruggie's River and Weyprecht Fiord into Conybeare Bay and Anchor Fiord. From the Summit of Mount Arthur, 5,080 feet, the contour of the land west of the Conger Mountains convinced me that Grinnell Land tends directly south from Lieut. Aldrich's farthest in 1876. In 1883 Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, and ninety miles from Bearuteux Bay, at the head of Anchor Fiord, struck the head of a fiord from a western sea, temporarily named by Lockwood, Greely Fiord. From the center of the fiord, latitude 80 minutes and 30 seconds, longitude 78 minutes and 30 seconds, Lieut. Lockwood saw the northern shore terminated some twenty miles west, and the southern shore extending some fifty miles with Cape Lockwood some seventy miles distant, apparently separate land from Grinnell Land. We have named the new land Arthur Land. Lieut. Lockwood followed the same, and returned to Ice Cape averaging about 150 feet perpendicular face. It follows that Grinnell Land's interior is ice capped, with a belt of country some sixty miles wide between the northern and southern ice capes. In March, 1884, Sergeant Long, while hunting, looked from the northwest side of Mount Carey to Hayes' Sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the farthest seen by Nares in 1876. The sound extends 20 miles further west than is shown by the English chart, but is possibly shut in by land which showed up across the western end. The two years' station duties for observations and all explorations, and the retreat to Cape Sabin were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident, or even serious frost bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death occurred from it last winter.

(Signed) GREELY, Commanding.

A second dispatch from Lieut. Greely is as follows:

St. Johns, N. F., July 17.

To the Chief Signal Officer Washington:

Brainard, Biederback, Fredericks, Connell, Long and myself, sole survivors, arrived to-day, having been rescued at the point of death from starvation by the relief ships *Thetis* and *Bear*, June 22nd, at Camp Clay, northwest of Cape Sabin. All now are in good health, but weak. Ellison, rescued, died July 8th, Cross died last Saturday, Christianson, Rice, Lockwood, Jewell and Edwards in April, Ellis, Weston, Whistler and Israel in May, Kisingbury, Henry Binder, Pavy, Gardiner and Schneider in June. We abandoned Fort Conger August 9th, were frozen in a peak off Victoria Head August 29, and abandoned the steam launch September 11th, eleven miles northeast of Cockedhat Island. When on the point of landing we were driven by southwest storms into Kane's sea and finally landed September 29th in Baird Inlet. Learning by scouting parties of the *Proteus* disaster, and that no provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabin, we moved and established winter quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabin and Cockedhat. An inventory showed that by daily rations of 4½ ounces of meat, seven ounces of bread and dog biscuits, and four ounces of miscellaneous food, the party would have ten day's full rations left for crossing Smith Sound to Littleton Island. Unfortunately Smith Sound remained open the entire winter, rendering the crossing impossible. Game failed despite daily hunting from early in February. Before the sun returned only 500 pounds of meat was obtained this year. Minute shrimps, seaweed,

sassafras, rocklicpens and sea-skin were resorted to for food, with the results as shown by the number of the survivors. The last regular food was issued May 14. Only 150 pounds of meat was left by Garlington, and we were compelled to send in November four men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Ellison froze solid both his hands and feet, and lost them all, surviving, however, until July 8th. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable courage of Capt. Schley and Lt. Emory, who, preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers, forced their vessels from the Uper Wavik through Melville Bay into the north waters at Cape York with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever possible, and always held it. Smith Sound was crossed and the party rescued during one of the most violent gales that had ever been known. The boats were handled only at imminent risk of swamping. Four of us were then unable to walk, and could not have survived exceeding twenty-four hours. Every care and attention was given us. We saved and are bringing back copies of the meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnet, pendulum, and other observations; also pendulum, gale and standard thermometers. Forty-eight photographic negatives, a collection of blanks and photographic proofs, Eskimo relics, and other things were necessarily abandoned. The *Thetis* remains here five days probably.

LIEUT. GREELY, Commanding.

The following dispatches were sent Lieutenant Greely to-day:

SIGNAL SERVICE, July 17th.

Lieutenant A. W. Greeley, St. Johns: Our hearts are overflowing with gladness and thanks to God for your safety, and in sadness for those who, without fault of yours, are dead. Your family are well and in San Diego.

(Signed,) W. B. HAZEN.

Lieut. Greely, St. Johns:

Your dispatches are most satisfactory and show your expedition to have been in the highest degree successful in every particular. This fact is not affected by the disaster later.

(Signed) W. B. HAZEN.

(Special to Tribune.)

NEW YORK, 17.—A Telegram special from St. Johns announces the arrival of the relief ships amidst great excitement of the populace lining the wharves. Commander Schley says: "On June 22d we sighted signals of distress while lying in a drift of ice off Cape Sabin, and steamed toward the pack. We found the Greely party crying like children, and hugging each other with frantic joy. I put off in the cutter. They flew at me; I thought them crazy. They seized each of the men in the boat, hugged them, kissed their hands, and did everything to show their joy and gratitude. All of the party were frostbitten and terribly emaciated, and poor Ellison was unable to move."

Washington, 17.—George Kennan of this city, the well known Arctic traveler and author, who has taken an active interest in the recent attempts to relieve Lieut. Greely's party, and who went before the Arctic relief board last spring to urge the offering of such a reward as would secure the co-operation of the whalers in the search, was asked by an Associated Press reporter to-night what he thought of the news received from St. John. He replied: "It is the story of a remarkable and heroic achievement in a field clouded in disaster due to the incompetence in Washington. If Lieut. Greely and his party had all returned in safety to the United States, as they might have done had they been properly supported, their Arctic record, in point of skillful management and success would have been unparalleled. No other Arctic expedition has ever spent two consecutive winters and part of a third in such high latitudes, and achieved such results without casualty or a single case of severe sickness. If Lieut. Greely had found at the mouth of Smith's Sound the shelter which he had a right to expect there, he would probably have brought his entire party back to the United States in perfect health after three winters in the highest northern latitudes that have ever been reached, and after a series of sledging campaigns, which for boldness and skillful execution, have rarely if ever been surpassed."

"Could the disaster which befell his party have been averted with the knowledge available at the time the relief expeditions were fitted out?"

"Unquestionably, and that is the pity of it. It doubles the grief which must be felt in the face of such a catastrophe to think that two ships in successive years, and probably a third, were in a position to land stores which would have saved the lives of those eighteen men. Beebe, in 1882, anchored on Prayer Island, just north of Cape Sabin, with a ship full of stores. Garlington the next summer anchored in the same place, also with a ship full of stores, and a few days later the *Yantic* with four months provisions on board was only thirty miles away. Any one of these ships might have landed stores enough, exactly where Greely afterwards made his winter camp, to have carried that brave party through, but their commanding officers were not ordered to do so, and they did not think of it."

"Were Greely's movements those which it was anticipated he would make?"

"They were precisely such as I anticipated. It was thought at the Signal Office that he wanted to remain at his station until September 1st, but as I

pointed out in a letter to the New York Herald on the 17th of last September, if he remained until September 1st he could not get away at all that year, on account of impracticability of sledging operations along the coast in the fall. I then thought he would abandon his station in July or August, of 1883, and come down to the mouth of Smith Sound in boats, as he was, in fact, doing at the very time my letter was written. It was, of course, a terrible shock to him when he failed to find shelter and food where he expected, but the party seems to have faced the terror of an Arctic winter without shelter, fire or adequate food in the most heroic way, and to have held out to the last with unflinching courage and tenacity. If a few hundred more rations could have been saved from the wreck of the *Proteus*, they would have carried the whole party through. All but one of the dead perished last spring after the 4th of April."

"How important are the discoveries made by Lieut. Greely?"

"From the point of view as an Arctic geography, they are of first-class importance. Lieut. Greely has not only taken away from Commander Markham of the British navy the blue ribbon for Arctic discovery and for the highest latitude ever attained in any part of the world, but he has greatly extended the limits of Nares' explorations both in Greenland and Grinnell Land. The fact that the two Greely sledge parties were stopped by open water upon the Polar Sea, and that both were at times adrift in strong currents which threatened to carry them helplessly away to the northward, would seem to show the polar basin is not a solid sea of ancient immovable ice, which Nares described, and which he declared was "never navigable." Lieut. Greely's explorations extended over three degrees of latitude, and nearly 40 degrees longitude. He has virtually ascertained the true outline of Grinnell Land; has crossed it from east to west, and on the northern coast of Greenland has gone on one degree of latitude and ten degrees of longitude beyond the farthest point reached by Capt. Nares' accomplished sledge officer, Lieut. Beaumont. These achievements alone reflect the highest credit upon Lieut. Greely and his men, but to them must of course be added the great mass of scientific knowledge gathered by the party during their two years' at Lady Franklin Bay."

TOPEKA, Kansas, 17.—The convention assembled again this morning. The chairman of the committee on resolutions presented a report with the remark that it was the unanimous action of the committee, and was arrived at through harmony and in separate sessions.

The resolutions ratifying the nomination of Blaine and Logan pledge them the largest majority ever given a national standard bearer, and enthusiastically endorse the republican platform as the best statement of living principles ever presented to the American people; its firm adherence to the protection of American industry, in demanding the enforcement of the inalienable rights of man; in opposing land monopoly and corporate monopoly, is cordially approved; declares prohibition has, by a vote of the people, without distinction of party, been adopted as an organic law of this State, and favors the faithful and honest enforcement of the Constitutional amendment that the full effect of prohibition may be realized, the will of the people be protected and the majesty of the law be vindicated; demands that the present railroad law be so strengthened and amended as to remove its cumbersome features, and to vest in a board of railroad commissioners all the necessary power to accomplish the good sought to be obtained, and to compel compliance with the reasonable orders of the board. The report at the platform committee having been received, Col. Anthony offered to amend by inserting this resolution: "That we favor a constitutional convention." This led to a lengthy debate, in which the whole subject of prohibition was discussed. Finally the vote on the amendment was taken, and it was defeated, yeas 62, nays 269. The platform was then adopted without change. Albert H. Horton was then nominated for Chief Justice by acclamation, and W. A. Johnston for Associate Justice. Col. John A. Martin, editor of the *Atchison Champion* and late secretary of the Republican National Committee, was nominated for Governor by a rising vote and three cheers, for which Col. Martin returned thanks in the most graceful manner.

The ticket was then completed as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, A. R. Riddle; Secretary of State, E. B. Allen; Auditor, Edwin P. McCabe; Treasurer, S. T. Howe; Attorney General, S. B. Bradford; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Lowhead. The State Central Committee was then chosen and adjourned.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The executive committees of the Baltimore & Ohio the Postal and the Bankers' & Merchants' telegraphic companies met last night and agreed upon the details of a pooling arrangement. It was agreed to form a pool for twenty-five years on a basis of about an equal division of the receipts. Each company will maintain a separate organization, and the pooling will include the land and canal business. All offices will be consolidated, and the lines will touch about seventy-five per cent of the Western Union paying points.

NEW YORK, 18.—Stocks firmer at opening. A few shares receded to lower figures, but subsequently prices rose ¼ to 1½. Mo. Pac., Lake Shore,

St. Paul, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific strongest. After 10.30 the improvement was partially lost. The market is now quiet.

MADISON, Wis., 18.—This is the last day of the convention of the National Teachers' Association. The committee on nominations recommended the renomination of Prest. T. W. Bicknell, who declined the honor. F. Louis Soudan, of St. Louis, was then recommended as Bicknell's successor, with W. E. Sheldon, of Boston, for secretary.

The resolution was unanimously adopted that the thanks of the convention be tendered to Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, for his successful labors in behalf of Federal aid for the common schools of the country.

Supt. Smain, of Indiana, was congratulated for his successful exposition of the educational exhibits, being the greatest of the kind ever seen in America.

AUGUSTA, 18.—Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance has been mailed to the press. It opens with a discussion of the differences between the republican and democratic parties on the tariff question and dwells on the importance of the protection of American labor. This takes up one half of the letter. The subject of American commerce and the civil service receive attention. The policy of a friendly union between the states of North and South America is defended as the policy of peace and humanity. The style of the letter is plain simple and direct. It contains about six thousand words.

NEW YORK, 18.—The police sanitary inspectors are investigating 5 cases of reported cholera in a tenement in Spring Street.

OTTAWA, 18.—The department of agriculture has issued instructions to quarantine stations of the Dominion; also to customs collectors, who are ex-officio quarantine officers, calling attention to the necessity of extra vigilance and careful inspection of all vessels from Marseilles and Toulon.

PANAMA, 18.—There is much sickness here in one hospital; there are over a dozen cases of yellow fever and one hundred of dysentery.

NEW YORK, 18.—In the Grant & Ward case to-day ex-Senator Chaffee testified that in April, 1883, he loaned the firm of Grant & Ward \$100,000 in United States bonds. In October he loaned them \$200,000. He also loaned them \$125,000 on West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railroad bonds. Government bonds were worth from 23 to 25 per cent. premium and no market for other bonds, but they sold at par and interest up to six per cent. At the time of the loan the bonds were in the box of U. S. Grant, Jr. He had left them there for safe keeping. U. S. Grant, Jr., had asked the loan of them to the firm as they had not as much money as they required. Mr. Ward, he thought, had afterwards told him the money obtained on the bonds was loaned to men who had a large railroad bond contract and would pay handsome profits. He was to receive half the profits made from the use of his money. Altogether he had drawn about \$40,000 as his share of profits. Chaffee said he had no written evidence of the transaction as far as the loans were concerned.

RALEIGH, N. C., 18.—A well being dug at the factory of Duke & Sons, Durham, caved in to-day burying seven men. Three were taken out, one badly injured, and four remain in the well dead, one being heard begging for succor, saying the water had risen to his neck and he was about to drown. Duke paid \$5 an hour for men to dig.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Rear Admiral Nichols, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, had a conference to-day, at which it was concluded to suggest to Commander Schley that he bring the survivors of the Greely party from St. Louis to Portland, Me., where they can remain until better prepared to stand the change of climate. Their families can join them at Portland if so desired.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 18.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Cheraw states J. P. H. Douglass, generally thought to be the party who led the posse that shot Bogan Cash, was shot down to-day while at work in the field. He claims to know who did the shooting.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—Picayune's Vicksburg special: Bob Hunt and Dan Parker, both colored, were hanged at Greenville to-day. The former killed Burrell Best, colored, October 6th, 1883. The latter killed Richard Barrett, colored, on Deer Creek, May 11th, 1884. Both confessed their guilt.

Waynesboro, 18.—Sam Williams, colored, was hanged here at noon for the murder of Clem Bush, also colored, October 20th. The execution was private in the jail yard. The crowd of 300 colored people was very orderly.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that Scotland and England agree to jointly demand of the Rajah of Tenom, the surrender of the crew of the steamer *Nisero*, which was wrecked on the coast of Sumatra. If he refused he should be punished. If he consented he would receive a money payment and his ports be opened.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company dated Tien Tsin, July 17th, states that China has rejected the French ultimatum.

Paris, 17.—The Academy of Medicine unanimously decided a land quarantine in France impracticable; that a disinfection process is inefficacious

and illusory, and urges the establishment of cholera hospitals at large railway stations.

The *Gazette de France* says that Admiral Courbet has been instructed to follow up the naval demonstration with the bombardment of Shanghai.

The *Temps* has a report that a large French squadron has been seen making for Foo Chow.

Shanghai, 17.—The Chinese government is providing for the safety of Chinese merchant vessels in the event of war between China and France.

The Hague, 17.—The funeral of the Prince of Orange took place to-day with great pomp. The procession was headed by King William, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and representatives of all the royal houses of Europe. The Prince of Wales sent a wreath in his capacity of Grand Master of Freemasonry. The route was crowded with people.

LONDON, 18.—The eldest daughter of Matthew Arnold is engaged to be married to Frederick Whiteridge, a New York lawyer.

LONDON, 18.—The health officers here are organizing service in case cholera makes its appearance, with hospitals for cholera patients at Chassao, Switzerland and Luina, Italy.

Toulon, 18.—Fourteen deaths last night. The mayor is improving, the deputy mayor is also ill; the panic continues and the exodus is increasing.

Marseilles, 18.—Twenty-three deaths last night. Cholera has appeared at Arles, 44 miles from here. Three deaths there.

London, 18.—The steamer *St. Dunstan*, from Marseilles, arrived in Menzies to-day. Two deaths from cholera occurred during the voyage. The steamer was ordered to be placed in an isolated position and all communication with the shore forbidden.

Marseilles, noon.—Six deaths since nine this morning.

Dover, 18.—The Municipal Council is preparing anti-cholera measures. Vessels will be examined before entering the harbor.

PARIS, 18.—It is officially announced China will give France the first measure of satisfaction. The Chinese Imperial *Gazette* of the 16th published a decree in accordance with the terms of the convention of May 11th. In this decree the Emperor orders the Chinese troops to evacuate Laoki, Langson and Cuo-Lang, and to withdraw to this side of the passes leading to Yunnan, Kwan-Ton and Katang-Si. The evacuation will be completed within a month.

MARSEILLES, 18.—9:50 p. m.—Deaths here from cholera during the past twenty-four hours, 58.

BERLIN, 18.—Russia and Germany have adopted a treaty against the anarchists. In the future Russians will not be allowed to reside in Germany without the permission of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18.—A plague has made its appearance at Kharko and other stations in the Caucasus. It was brought from Persia. The sanitary cordon at Batumi has proved entirely useless. Eight hundred persons having died at Bedra during May, Prince Doudoukoff Koroukoff interdicted Moslems of the Caucasus from making pilgrimages to the Holy Place.

SKAKIM, 18.—In a skirmish to-day between the patriots and rebels, the latter retreated with the loss of one man.

## Warning Symptoms.

Don't neglect these. If you have symptoms of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, or the indications of any other disease which may keep its hold upon you until it becomes chronic, do not neglect the warning indications. Meet the enemy upon the very threshold, and while your vitality is yet unimpaired. If your regular physician fails to reach the case, then we advise you to try the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Felen, 1109 Girard st., Philadelphia. It will be found an almost certain means of restoration—the way back to health—an agent that may save you from a life of invalidism, or from premature death. In saying this, we are not speaking lightly, nor from mere professional interest, nor from theory or general assumptions. In proof, you are offered an array of facts and results so large, so well authenticated, and so positive, that no one in the habit of weighing evidence can doubt them. If you write to Drs. Starkey & Felen, they will send you such documents and reports of cases as will enable you to decide for yourself whether this treatment will benefit you.

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.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One yellow MARE, black legs, white on left hind foot, mane and tail black, branded

D on right thigh, 5 or 6 years old.

One brown HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, a few white hairs in forehead also on end of nose, branded X on left jaw, JF combined on left hip, C on left thigh.

If not claimed and taken away within 10 days from date hereof, will be sold to the highest bidder at the Price Estay Pound, on Tuesday, July 29th, 1884, at 10 a. m.

CHARLES JOHNSON,

District Poundkeeper.

Price, July 18th, 1884.