GREELY AND HIS MEN.

THEIR SUFFERINGS IN THE ARCTIC.

WHAT IS SAID CONCERNING A REVOLTING STORY—INCIDENTS OF THE RESCUE.

The Times yesterday published a hideous story to the effect that the survivors of the Greely party at Cape Sabine, driven to extremities by hunger, sustained life by eating the bodies of their dead companions. It was stated that Private Henry was shot for attempting to steal provisions and that his body was afterward eaten.

Great indignation was expressed among the officers of the relief fleet, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. That such a story should have been given to the public before Greely had made his report was pronounced an outrage. Said Commander Schley: "I know nothing about the matter and will not talk on the subject. I am surprised that *The Times* should have published such a story. I presume that there will be an official investigation, and then if the horrible story is true it will come out. To publish a story of the kind before that is a shame. As I say, I know nothing about it. When the Greely party was found I detailed officers to examine the bodies of those who had died, because I regarded it as a sacred duty that should be carefully and reverently performed. The bodies were wrapped in several thicknesses of clothing, which the victims had put on as they got more and more emaciated and consequently colder and colder. They were taken to the ships and carefully prepared, being wound round in strips of cotton cloth like mummies. They were all so fearfully emaciated that there was nothing but skin and bones left. The survivors were in the same condition. When Greely came on board this ship he was nothing but a skeleton with the skin drawn over it. As I said before, I can say nothing about this story of cannibalism. I know nothing of it."

Dr. Green, of the Thetis, said: "The limbs of the dead of the Greely party were not amputated. The story of cannibalism is a sensational one. The same story was started about the Jeannette party, and afterward disproved. If there is anything in the story the official investigation will show it."

Dr. Ames, of the Bear, said: "I cannot talk on the subject. I will say nothing about it."

Lieutenant Colwell, of the Bear, who was the first officer at the tent where the Greely party was found, and who saw the bodies of the dead afterward, said: "If there was any cannibalism I know nothing about it. The publication of the story by *The Times* is an outrage. Further than that I know nothing about it."

Mr. Nesmith, Mrs. Greely's brother, who visited the relief ship yesterday, said: "I know nothing about it, but this I do know: that when Greely writes his report he will tell the truth and the whole truth. And it seems to me that it would have been nothing more than common justice to men who have suffered and endured a great deal and who have accomplished a great deal, if they had waited until that report was made before publishing such a story as that which *The Times* had this morning."

Many officers of the Navy not attached to the relief fleet and several Army officers expressed themselves as deeply grieved that such a story had been published.

MAPS OF THE GRAVES.

A careful investigation of the matter yesterday showed that if the story is true (and that cannot yet be settled the account published in *The Times* was much exaggerated. It appears that when the survivors of the Greely party were found Brainard was really the head of the party, as his mind was clear and he was in a better physical condition than any one else. He was standing before the tent when Lieutenant Colwell and the crew of the Bear's launch came up. The Lieutenant and Captain Ash, the ice pilot of the Bear, had their pockets stuffed with food. The tent was set open and the survivors in it ate food lying in their sleeping bags. The men were like children, and had but one idea—that was eating. "We are starved," said they to Colwell; "won't you give us something to eat?" All the food that it was proper to give them to have was given to them, but they begged piteously for more. "You pity us; you will give us some food, won't you?" they would say. A number hoarded a few bits of food and had been prevented by Brainard from eating it, and was standing by a kettle in the tent. One of the men in his frenzy grabbed a handful and put it in his mouth, and then threw some of it about. They were suffering intensely from cold, so long confined in several suits of Arctic clothing. When the bodies of the dead were taken out it was noticed that the ground, which was frozen to the depth of an inch and a half, was moist on the surface of each body. Underneath each was a stone bearing a number in a number corresponding to the number on a map in the grave. The men were all recognized from photographs that Commander Sealey had in his possession and the name of each carefully affixed to the body. Greely afterward gave Commander Sealey a map of the ground where the dead were buried with the names of each of the dead in the grave where he lay buried. This was carefully compared with Commander Schley's map and the identification was complete.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The scientific results of Greely's observations are said by those who know about them to be more valuable than the public have any idea of. Geographically his explorations will not make many changes necessary in polar maps. Cape Britannia, which was the furthest point north on the coast of Greenland seen by Beaumont, is the southwestern end of an island, and not the northern, and as the English explorers supposed. The map of the northern coast of Greenland will be continued for several miles above Lockwood Island, as Lieutenant Lockwood really was in a medium sledge beyond the island which bears his name, but could not get accurate observations on account of the shapes of the clouds. So much has his official report been worth that Lockwood Island and adjacent the American flag flies permanently from it was had planted in the Arctic ocean. Hazen Lake, where Greely discovered some miles inland from Archer Fiord, is a large body of water well stocked with fish. The collection of Esquimaux relics which were found at Fort Conger is the most complete ever gotten together. When the party abandoned Fort Conger the relics were boxed up and left. It is the opinion of some officers of the relief expedition that it would have been possible this year or next season to carry up to Lady Franklin Bay, get the relics and return. This of course could not have been done last year by the relief ship, as they had enough to do to perform the mission which the Greely party had in their searches for the Cape Sabine men is almost exactly the same gray moss which grows on the New England coast. Pieces and bits of the instruments in Fort Conger were found lying about when the relief party arrived, some beautiful flowering moss. A change of it, with its purple flowers, was placed by one of the officers of the relief expedition and brought home to the family of the dead explorer. Among the relics brought back from Cape Sabine was the flag that Lockwood unfurled on his farthest north.

Among the visitors to the relief ships yesterday was Colonel Lovell, of Newport, and formerly an officer in the Navy and an old Arctic explorer. He made two voyages to the north seas in sailing vessels while in the service. As he was standing on the deck of the Thetis yesterday talking with a friend, and contrasting the complete equipment of the relief fleet with the Arctic ships of former times, Ice Pilot Norman came up, touched the colonel on the lapel and made the following remarks to Colonel Lovell: "Commander Schley immediately discharge that man. Norman is said to have been a useless and not an agreeable incumbrance to the relief expedition. Captain Ash, the pilot of the Bear, on the contrary, is highly spoken of by the officers of the expedition. They say he is the best sailor that ever trod a deck and what he does not know about piloting a boat in the ice is not of much value.

WHAT IS SAID IN WASHINGTON.

NOTHING ALIGHTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—A TALK WITH GENERAL HAZEN.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A rumor was afloat here last week that the records of the Navy Department showed that the rescued members of Lieutenant Greely's party had partially satisfied the inner cravings of their dear comrades, and was at that time emphatically denied by Rear Admiral Nichols, acting Secretary of the Navy. The circumstantial account of this alleged cannibalism published in New-York, this morning, was shown to Admiral Nichols, today, and his comment was that there are no records at the Navy Department which would give a shadow of foundation for such a story. He added that he did not believe there was any truth in it. Secretary Chandler has been absent from the city for several weeks, but has, of course, been constantly in communication with the department and a great many important official documents have been sent to him, so that Admiral Nichols's statement that there are no documents bearing upon the matter at the department is not necessarily conclusive as to their non-existence.

Commodore Walker, chief of Bureau of Navigation, was of the decided opinion that the story was made out of whole cloth. The dispatch of Commander Schley that it was imperative to place the bodies in metallic caskets, he explained as follows: Commander Schley was anxious to bring the bodies back in as good state of preservation as possible. They were kept in alcohol until they reached St. John's. Such a method of transportation was only proper as long as necessary. In these tanks of alcohol the bodies would be knocked about by the motion of the vessel at sea and would be damaged. Hence it was necessary to place them in metallic coffins at the earliest opportunity. "Besides that," he said, "the bodies, which were frozen when found, would, you know, decompose rapidly as soon as they reached a warmer climate, and it was advisable to care for them before the decomposition should take place."

While it is generally conceded that there were no records in Washington that would substantiate the story, both Army and Navy officers, among themselves, did not view it as an impossibility by any means. Said a naval officer, in the corridor of the Navy Department: "While there is no reason that I know of for believing the story, the fact that there are no records to substantiate it does not disprove it at all. Look at it as true, is there anything improbable about it? You and I standing here, with all the comforts around us, look upon such a matter with dread and horror. But you must remember that those men were reduced to such a condition by a gradual starvation that their moral faculties were blunted. They should not be considered, in fact, responsible agents. Self preservation was their only thought, and they could not be expected to moralize upon it. Self preservation is undoubtedly the first law of Nature. It is well enough for us to stand here and moralize, but let us imagine ourselves in their places and such a course would not be so horrifying."

To an Associated Press reporter this afternoon General Hazen was at first inclined to deny entirely that there was any foundation for the story of Cannibalism.

Q.—Is the report that Captain Schley called you and Secretary Chandler into the vessel's cabin and informed you that the survivors had eaten their associates false? A.—That story is untrue, as is also the report that the limbs of some of the party were amputated and afterward eaten. There was only one amputation, and that occurred six days after the party had been rescued, when they were surrounded by a boat-load of things to eat. They wouldn't want to eat the limbs of men under those circumstances.

Q.—There is no truth then in the remainder of the published stories that the bodies were eaten? A.—I will not say that they are not true. I have only casually glanced at the published story, other than at those portions which I deny.

Q.—Did you hear any rumors while at Portsmouth that the dead men had been eaten? A.—There were rumors of that kind afloat. My official position would not permit me to give the facts in the case.

Q.—There are facts then? A.—I can't answer that. I had a long interview with Lieutenant Greely, but the subject of eating the bodies was not referred to. I can imagine a case when cannibalism would be justifiable, and it would be a case when men are starving.

Q.—Do you excuse cannibalism in the Greely case? A.—Under the circumstances, it would be excusable.

Q.—Has Secretary Chandler any report relative to this subject? A.—Not that I know of. I have received none.

Q.—Is the report that Private Henry was shot and afterward eaten false? A.—There were rumors at Portsmouth that he had been killed, and that the survivors had eaten his body. But I decline to give any facts in his case that I may know.

Q.—Will the subject be the subject of investigation by the War Department? A.—Not necessarily; men are shot every day in mutinies, and no investigation is made. Under some circumstances it might be proper.

Q.—Will there be any investigation of the reported eating of the bodies? A.—An investigation could not be made by either the War or the Navy Department. that is a matter that Congress will have to look into. It is probable that a Congressional investigation will be made next winter. Then all the facts in the case will be presented and until then nothing will be given out.

Q.—Why was it necessary to place the remains in metal coffins, thoroughly boxed, and then telegraph that they should not be opened under any circumstances? A.—When the bodies were frozen they would not decompose. It was thought best to place them in metallic caskets so that the gas escaping from them would not burst these flags. And then it was thought the friends would not want to look at the remains, and the order was given not to open the coffins.

General Hazen says that Lieutenant Greely's report on the entire expedition will probably be forwarded to him within a month.

THE ALLEGED SHOOTING OF HENRY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY SAYS HE HAS NO REPORT ON THE SUBJECT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, returned here to-day. Tonight an Associated Press agent visited him on the Tallapoosa to inquire concerning the truth of the article in to-day's *New-York Times*. Mr. Chandler appeared to be considerably agitated. He said: "You may say that I have seen *The New-York Times*, and that the Navy Department has received no such reports of the shooting of Henry and cannibalism as *The Times* gives. Of course you naturally next ask me is the story true. I say that I decline to say. I refuse to say anything further about the matter."

This is all the information any one has been able to obtain. There is a curious reticence among the officers and crew concerning the entire matter. The crew of the launch left for their homes in the Western cities yesterday. The officers are closely guarded by sentinels and orders, and Mr. Chandler refused to permit any one to see them.

HENRY'S FRIENDS AROUSED.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 12.—The story that Charles B. Henry, a member of the Greely ex-edition, was shot for stealing rations, and that his body was eaten by his comrades, has caused considerable excitement here. He is well and favorably known. His sister and friends in this city will push an investigation.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT LOCKWOOD.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—The funeral of Lieutenant James B. Lockwood took place here to-day with all the ceremony possible during the vacation of the Naval Academy. Every one unites in paying honor to the man whose exploit in reaching the highest latitude the foot of man ever trod had added another name to the roll of illustrious Annapolitans whose fame is historic. The remains were transferred from the chapel of St. Anne's to the church. At 2 o'clock the church began to fill rapidly. The officers, professors and cadets now at the Naval Academy were present, together with a large congregation, including leading citizens. After service at the church the procession formed and proceeded down College-ave. to the naval cemetery, the bell of St. Anne's tolling solemn dirge. The remains were deposited in a grave between those of Commander Edward Terry and Lieutenant Colins, of the Navy.

WILLIAM MCGLORY AGAIN AT LARGE.

HIS TERM SERVED OUT—HIS LITTLE PARLOR WITH ANOTHER OCCUPANT.

In the office of the free boarding house on Blackwell's Island an entry in the blotter reads as follows: "Received February 13, McGlory, William; age, 33; term, 6 months; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 138 pounds; crime, violation of excise law; gray hair, brown eyes, dark complexion; home, New-York; married; read and write; no religion; dealer in liquor and real estate; discharged at expiration of term, August 12; conduct good; weight 136 pounds."

It was about 6 o'clock yesterday morning when a small boat put out from the wharf near the Charity Hospital and made its way to the foot of East Fifteenth-st. A medium-sized man wearing close cropped hair, a Derby hat and a gray suit of clothes, climbed out, made his way to a carriage that was waiting and was driven rapidly away. A score of people stood for an hour on the pier at Fifty-second-st., to get a glimpse of the "boss" of Armory Hall, but he came not and they went away. The blacksmith had given them the slip.

Mr. McGlory was much missed on the island yesterday. As a public servant, in the employ of the Department of Charities and Correction, he was a decided success. He took as naturally to work as a fish does to water, and living among iron filings and coal-dust agreed with his constitution so well that he fairly thrived among them. He seldom, if ever, gave any one the slightest trouble. When the light of early dawn stole through the latticed door of his cosy little room, he crept softly out of bed, donned his full dress suit, an, taking his little wooden kit, joined the other boarders at the water trough to bathe his face and hands. After breakfast he wended his way to the blacksmith shop, and there toyed all the day with his custom-made sledge, drawing out and beating into bedsteads and fire-escapes the red hot iron and steel. The anvil rings no more at his blow, the sledge lies heavily on the floor, and the bellows squeaks a mournful tune in memory of him who puffed its sides so faithfully and so long. Mr. McGlory was progressive. On June 18 he was graduated at the forge and it was whispered among his colleagues that he was to be promoted. Their envy knew no bounds when they learned that the skillful bellows-blower had been transferred at one jump to the topmost round of Blackwell's ladder, lifted as it were to the very pinnacle of convict glory. He became a bread slicer! This accomplished sledge wielder sliced bread. "Billy has gone for good," mourned the deputy warden "and his little parlor has already been let to another lodger."

"Who is his successor?"

"John Smith, petty larceny."

"Billy" did not show himself at his usual hanging out places.

Mr. Gibbs, who was in charge of "Billy's" reform about six months ago, was completely in the dark yesterday about his protege's movements. He has, however, invited Mr. and Mrs. McGlory, of McGlory Hall, to call upon him.

OBITUARY.

FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON.

Franklin J. Ottarson, a well-known newspaper man, died on Monday evening in this city, age sixty-eight. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., and at an early age entered a printing office in Watertown. He worked for some time as a journeyman printer after learning his trade, and finally came to this city. After working here for a time, he entered the service of THE TRIBUNE about the year 1846 as a compositor. Soon afterward he was made city editor, and served as such until 1857. This was before the Atlantic cable service, and part of the duties of a city editor was to watch for incoming steamers and procure copies of the late foreign newspapers from which to make up a summary of the freshest foreign news. The field covered by the city department of the great dailies was not nearly so great then as now, however. Mr. Ottarson bore the reputation of being a bright newspaper man, and had the faculty of bringing into the service of THE TRIBUNE many bright young fellows who have since won distinction as journalists.

Mr. Ottarson occasionally acted as dramatic critic of THE TRIBUNE, and for several years had charge of the dramatic columns of *Wilkes's Spirit of The Times*, writing over the signature of "Bayard." He was a vigorous and caustic writer.

In 1862 Mr. Ottarson became night editor and afterward managing editor of *The Daily Times* of this city when it was under the control of Henry J. Raymond. Later Mr. Ottarson again entered the service of THE TRIBUNE as night editor, remaining for a brief period. Then he was made night editor of *The Sun* in 1869. Afterward he was Editor of *The Jersey City Times*. In 1872 he was given a position in the Custom House, and was removed during the administration of President Hayes. Since then Mr. Ottarson has done a good deal of miscellaneous writing. He was for a short time employed on *The Journal*. For the past two or three years his health has been much broken. In his early journalistic career Mr. Ottarson was an influential politician. He was an ardent Republican from the birth of the party. In 1857 he was a member of the Board of Councilmen of this city, and again in 1859. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Aubrey, who was graduated as a physician, but died a few years ago in the Southwest. He has a sister in Washington, D. C. The New-York Press Club will take charge of the funeral arrangements.

THE REV. JOHN LEE WATSON.

The Rev. John Lee Watson, a chaplain in the United States Navy on the retired list, died yesterday at Orange, New-Jersey, in his eighty-seventh year. Dr. Watson was born in Massachusetts and lived for some time at Boston. He was appointed to the Navy, however, from New-Jersey in 1855. He did actual sea service for one year and seven months. The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, West Orange, on Friday at 1:30 p. m.

WILLIAM OTT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HARRISONBURG, Va., Aug. 12.—William Ott, the oldest citizen of this town, who had been in the mercantile business here for over sixty years, died this morning. Mr. Ott was born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1799.

OBITUARY NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Right Rev. Piers Calveley Claughton, D. D., is dead.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—Amalie Halzinger, the actress, is dead.

William G. Tilton, of Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly on Monday, age eighty-eight. He was a native of New-Jersey and an old time Republican. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

THE SARATOGA MONUMENT.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—DESIGNS FOR TABLETS DISPLAYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The annual meeting of the Saratoga Battle Monument Association was held to-day at the United States Hotel. There were present James M. Marvin, who presided, William L. Stone, the secretary, E. F. Bullard, Congressman Wemple, D. F. Ritchie, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, and the architect, J. C. Markham. Letters were read from John H. Starin, Joseph W. Drexel, General Charles K. Graham, E. G. Lapham, Algernon S. Sullivan, J. Meredith Reed, General Horatio Rogers, G. W. Curtis and S. S. Cox. The following trustees were elected in place of those who died during the year: Elliott T. Slocum, of Detroit, in place of his father, Giles B. Slocum; ex-Senator Bancus, in place of Isaac Arnold and Lieutenant A. R. McNair, in place of Judge Campbell of Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Stone, of the Committee on Design, reported that Congress would probably appropriate $10,000 early in the next session for completing the tablets and statuary. There will be statues of General Morgan, General Schuyler and General Gates on the corners of the monument, and a vacant niche inscribed "Arnold." Designs of the bronze tablets for interior decoration were shown; four being scenes in the British Army and four in the American. They will represent the British march, the encampment, the flight and the surrender, American women of the Revolution, the Continental march, the wounding of Arnold, and the death of Fraser. The statuesque will be of bronze, and the tablets of historic design. Mr. Walworth reported that the receipts for admission to the monument at his grounds each had been $194 above expenses for lights. S. L. Willoughby and Joseph W. Drexel had paid for additional tablets to mark points of interest on the battle ground. These now erected mark Freeman's farm, the American line and outposts, where Frasefield, Fort Neilson and Bemis tavern. The monument stands where Burgoyne surrendered on a bluff near Schaylerville, 200 feet above the Hudson River. It is of granite, 155 feet high, with a room in the base. The top commands a fine view.

AN OFFICIAL EXAMINATION.

RESULT OF MR. PAINE'S VISIT TO THE BANK—EFFECT OF A RECENT LAW.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Bank Superintendent Paine says with reference to the Wall Street Bank, of New-York, that he personally visited the bank last Monday morning, and at that time began an examination of its affairs. He says from his own investigation he is satisfied that the cashier had abstracted a large amount of collaterals to its demand loans, and that the last quarterly statement of the bank sent to the Department, dated June 14, 1884, and verified by the officers, showed net profits of $97,000, loans, $1,111,500; specie, $12,200; legal tender, $195,500, and deposits, $1,180,200. The statement as to the items of loans and deposits differs but little from the two last reports made by the bank to the Clearing House on August 2 and 9. The institution was originally the Mechanics Banking Association and began business on October 1, 1858. It became a National bank on May 1, 1865, and again became a State bank on October 19, 1883.

Superintendent Paine further says that the result of the examination will be made public as soon as it is complete, and in the meantime, so far as the examiners may be concerned, the bank will remain closed. The State law until recently did not permit the Superintendent to examine State banks of deposit and discount until he should have good cause to suspect that such bank, banking association or individual banker was in an unsound or unsafe condition. During the last session of the Legislature he asked for a bill permitting him, whenever in his discretion he thought proper, to make an examination. This bill became a law. He or the authority granted by this law the Superintendent engaged in an examination of all state banks.

THE LABOR CONVENTION PLATFORM.

UTICA, Aug. 12.—The Trades Assembly met to-day at 10 a. m. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as officers: Chairman, John R. McGee, Utica; first vice-president, Joseph Delehanty, Cohoes; second vice-president, L. J. Greenwood, Rochester; secretaries, J. H. Moffitt, Auburn, and John Phillips, Brooklyn; treasurer, W. H. Coughlin, Albany; sergeant-at-arms, F. D. Shorter, Utica. The nomination of Mr. McGee was opposed by the Oneida delegation, and a warm discussion arose; but the report was finally adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions approved the Mechanics' Lien law, giving labor the first chance, the abolition of the order system and the adoption of weekly payments; favored the union label on segars; the adoption of a stamp for union goods; asked an investigation regarding the state lands at Sing Sing occupied by John T. Perry; recommended the establishment of a State Printing office; advocated the Fine Hour and the Child Labor bills; urged the direction of direct requests addressed to the Legislature and the licensing of car-drivers; urged a law to change the Castle Garden Labor Bureau into a bureau for the benefit of citizens of New-York, and an increase of the head-money tax on immigrants to $1.00, the fund to be used for the benefit of immigrants. The report was approved. Political questions were avoided, and attempts to introduce them were crushed out severely.

THE CROPS NEAR TROY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TROY, Aug. 12.—An afternoon paper publishes to-day reports from Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie, Otsego, Columbia, Clinton and Essex and other counties, giving the present state of the crops and the indications. The hay crop appears to be from a half to two-thirds of an average crop. The luck in quantity is partly made up by the marked improvement in quality and in some places a good second cutting will be obtained. Rye and oats while short in the straw, have in most places headed fairly well. Corn is backward, owing to the cold weather, but gives good promise of earing well, if early frosts do not interfere. Early potatoes fared poorly, but the late varieties are doing splendidly, and this important crop in this vicinity promises to hold its own. Buckwheat looks well. Fruit has never recovered from the blasting frost of spring, and grapes, plums and peaches are failures, but apples and pears, though very poor in the counties immediately south and southwest of Rensselaer, promise better in other sections.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE PATIENT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—Arthur Griswold, an incurably insane patient at the State Insane Asylum, committed suicide to-day by jumping from a window in the fourth story of the building. He was considered a harmless patient, and had never before shown signs of an intention to take his own life.

OVERPRODUCTION OF ROOF SLATES.

TROY, Aug. 12.—At Granville the roofing slate already manufactured is amply sufficient to supply the demand for a year to come. The prospects are that part or all of the mills will stop the manufacture of slate soon until there is a demand for it.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—This morning a freight-train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran off the tracks on a trestle near Buffalo, killing the fireman. The engineer saved his life by jumping from the train while it was in motion. Several cars were badly wrecked.

RELIGIOUS WORK BY THE SEA.

OCEAN GROVE, N.J., Aug. 12.—The meetings to-day were under the auspices of the New-Jersey Conference Historical Society. This morning an address was delivered by the Rev. R. J. Andrews on the "Organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The Rev. Dr. John Atkinson followed in an interesting address on the "Life and Work of Bishop Asbury." This afternoon an address was delivered on "What Memory and History have done for the Methodist Episcopal Church." The Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, gave an account of his itinerant life in New-Jersey fifty years ago.

A FABLE FOR FREE-TRADERS.

A wolf espied a goat standing on a cliff quite out of his reach, and munching the herbage that grew on the summit level. "Come down here, my friend," said the wolf; "it is contrary to the principles of economic sociology that you should get your living in such an exclusive and uncommercial way. Besides, you will find it much better feeding down here, where the grass is both more nutritious and more abundant."

"Much obliged for your invitation," replied the goat, "which, however, I will decline with thanks. I am doing very well where I am, and besides, I suspect that you are more solicitous about your own dinner than mine."

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

FINE CONTESTS AT MONMOUTH PARK.

GOANO AT LAST SUCCESSFUL.—PRIAM BEATS MONITOR.

The racing at Monmouth Park yesterday was attended by great numbers of people, who were well rewarded, for the day was pleasant and cool, and the sport most interesting. Duplex, carrying 117 pounds in the first race, a mile dash, won in the excellent time of 1:43 proving that he is a race-horse when in the humor. In the Autumn Stakes the oddly named Goano carried off the prize, greatly to the satisfaction of his enthusiastic owner, Mr. Bernard, who reiterated frequently his ardent desire to match his colt against the best of the Mortemers. The backers of Mr. Kelso's Brookwood were not so enthusiastic over the race, for it seemed to many that Feakes did not ride with much judgment or energy. He came at the end with one of his fine finishes, but he came too late, and the admirers of Brookwood had the annoyance of seeing their favorite come in second, but far stronger than the victor, and stronger than any horse in the race. And yet he carried the top weight and was conceding to Goano seven pounds.

In the third race the imported colt Richmond, a Derby candidate, highly bred, and much belauded, came home last. Whether the Plunger anticipated this or whether he was taken by surprise cannot be known. But it is certain that he was not so great a loser on the race as was currently reported in the betting pavilion. The public that plunged on the Plunger's horse suffered, while the Brighton Beachers that stood by Tattler were wildly exultant over his victory, which was not in doubt for a moment. In the selling race there was an interference by Garrison, the jockey of Itaska, with young Donohue, who rode Polonia, but it only amounted to an adroit piece of jockeying and consisted in coming up alongside so closely that Donohue could not use his whip hand. A crowd assembled around the judges' stand, and shouted in support of the claim of foul, but the judges properly dismissed it. The hurdle race in spite of the numerous starters resolved itself into a duel between Echo and Buckra, won by the latter. There was another claim of foul, ridiculously unsubstantial, which the judges promptly decided in the negative.

In the handicap of the fourth race, Captain Coster had been uncommonly lenient to Priam, who was let in at 102 pounds, while Monitor carried 129 and Kinglike 119. The weights settled it, and Priam won as he pleased, though Monitor and Kinglike ran a good race and made a stout battle for their respective stables.

DETAILS OF THE CONTESTS.

The first race was a handicap, $25 each, $500 added, 1 mile. Eleven starters—McDonald's colt Rothesaff (4 years, 98 pounds, ridden by Sheridan); Belmont's gelding Latestrong (5, 97, Church); Kelsoe's mare Elsa (5, 116, Feakes); G. L. Lorillard's filly Louisette (3, 92, Gardner); Ryan's filly Caramel (4, 90, Claud); Chamberlain's gelding Duplex (4, 99, Beasley); Bennett's filly Sunbeam (4, 85, Moore); Wheeler's gelding Dupe (6, 117, W. Donohue); P. Lorillard's colt Hobart (5, 118, Sam); Keene's filly Hand (4, 87, Hargrave); H. Keeler's filly Lizzie Mack (4, 94, McGee). Betting 3 to 1, Elsa; 7 to 2, Duplex; 4 to 1, Lizzie Mack; 7 to 1, Latestrong; 7 to 1, Hand; 10 to 1, Hobart; 12 to 1, Sam; 40 to 1, Louisette; 50 to 1, Caramel; 50 to 1, Dupe; 100 to 1, Sunbeam. Hobart won, Elsa second, Latestrong third. Time, 1:43. Duplex ran 4th. Pools—Elsa, $100, Duplex $70, Hobart $50, field $80.

The second race was for the Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds, $100 each, half forfeit if declared out, $1,000 added, $250 to second, $100 to third. Ten starters—Belmont's colt Goano (110, Gardner); Keene's colt Richmond (115, Hargrave); K. B. Kelsoe's filly Glenalvie Bess (107, Martin); G. L. Lorillard's colt Mortemer (110, Hargrave); Keene's colt Brookwood (117, Feakes); Preakness Stable's gelding Rupert (107, Brown); P. Lorillard's filly Unrest (107, Quinn), and colt Exile (110, Somers). Betting—Exile 2 to 1, Unrest 4 to 1, Goano 7 to 2, Brookwood 7 to 1, Annie Buckner 8 to 1, Richmond 10 to 1, Rupert 12 to 1, Mortemer 12 to 1. Pools—Lorillard's colt Exile, $200, Goano $160, Brookwood $80, Richmond $50, field $40.

There was much jockeying in getting them off, but the flag fell to a good start. To Annie Buckner it looked, U. Rest second, Rupert third, Goano fourth, Richmond fifth. Half way down the backstretch Goano was at the front, Unrest second. In the homestretch Brookwood came out of last place, Garrison trying to waltz Goano out of a shortening lead. Unrest was third, four lengths behind Brookwood, Exile fourth, the Annie Buckner filly fifth, Mortemer sixth. Time, 1:16. Mutuals $23.60.

The third race was a handicap for three-year-olds, $25 each, $500 added, 1 mile and 70 yards. Eleven starters—J. Walton's imported colt Tattler (98, Garrison); Belmont's gelding Economy (98, Goodrich); Jennings's colt Tattler (105, Billings); Walker's colt Bonnie Scotland (100, Morgan); Belmont's filly Alba (100, Church); Dupont's gelding Dupont (100, Lewis); Bonnie's gelding Richmond (98, Donohue); Keene's colt Priam (102, Hayes); Kelly's colt Monitor (129, Murphy); Kinglike (119, Hamilton). Betting—Tattler 6 to 5; Kinglike 3 to 1; Economy, 6 to 1; Pools—Richmond, $50; Tattler, $25; Alba, $25; Tattler, $20; Economy, $20; Kinglike, $15.

Tattler jumped away in the lead, followed by Alba and Economy. Going round the first turn Tattler led by two lengths. On the backstretch Economy began to ride Richmond to keep him in the race at all. In the last quarter Monitor then recovered only two lengths in the rear of Tattler's colt. Tattler won with ease in 1:50, Alba second, Economy third, Richmond fourth, Alba fifth, the mount far back. Mutuals $32.35.

Sixty seconds was the prize, $25 each, $500 added; 1 3-16 miles. Seven starters—Morris' horse Priam (aged, 102, Barker); Kelly's colt Tumbled (4, 87, Gaffney); G. L. Lorillard's gelding Mortemer (aged, 120, Hayes); Wheeler's colt Kinglike (4, 119, Donohue); Gerhardt's gelding Hidden (aged, 96, J. Donohue); Bohrer's mare Giroflé (6, 91, Cunningham); Bonnie's mare Chickadee (5, 99, Charles). Betting—Monitor 7 to 5, Kinglike 3 to 1, Giroflé 4 to 1, Priam 4 to 1, Hidden 6 to 1, Chickadee 10 to 1, Comus 2 to 1. Pools—Monitor $200, Kinglike $100, Priam $120, Giroflé $75, field $80.

This was a splendid horse race. Tumbled darted off first followed by Hidden and Lizzie Mack, with the Kinglike pushed to the front. Rochester, Hidden and Giroflé behind her, then Duplex. Coming down the lower stretch Rochester ran first up to second place. Donohue on Duplex certainly sulked in time. Down the long turn Rochester got even with Lizzie Mack and the pair raced neck to neck to the turn, with a great rush, followed by Giroflé, winning easily by three lengths, Comus second, Lizzie Mack third, Lizzie Mack fourth. Time, 1:13. Mutuals $32.60.

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