

The Semi-Weekly Miner

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The Garfield-Rosecrans Affair.

New York, March 20.—The Herald follows up the differences between Garfield and Rosecrans in an interview with the latter in which he says in regard to the alleged speech in California giving preference to Garfield, there was nothing in the speech of a political character, certainly nothing of the interference of the chair. The Chronicle of the next morning repeated this speech and the Call, both Republican papers, calling attention to the fact that the preceding officer on the occasion was Rosecrans, formerly commander of the army of the Cumberland and inquired how I could listen to abuse the chief of the staff of that army in a complimentary order that I had issued on leaving him from duty. Rosecrans is a card stating in substance that it was Garfield's political and not his military career that was under discussion. There had been no objection for the interference of the chair during the proceedings which were open to investigation and that I did not expect to vouch for the standing of every officer whose name in the field had called for my commendation in orders and official reports and that many young men of high moral character seventeen years ago were today inmates of penitentiaries, convicted of theft. I did not allude to Garfield nor did I consider him a thief who ought to be in the penitentiary, but the irresponsible reporters who are always looking for a sensation telegraphed to Eastern papers that Rosecrans had denounced Garfield as a thief who ought to be in the penitentiary.

Snow Blockades.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—A dispatch from Emigrant Gap says two sections of the west bound train—the passenger and emigrant train—three days ago left here yesterday afternoon with the west bound train at Blue Canyon, which had been stuck there four days. They have got through. The east bound train reached this place yesterday morning. Six hundred men are working west of Blue Canyon trying to keep the road open. A storm is raging furiously and the snow is drifting badly. The snow plow is stuck west of Beaver Canyon and another blockade seems imminent. A later dispatch says the snow plow sound west is stuck about three miles west of Truckee. The plow of the east bound train cannot get out till morning. No trains can get through to-day, as it is snowing hard. A dispatch from Alta says the situation is very discouraging. The road was opened last night and trains passed through. A heavy snow storm has been raging since, and it is deemed impossible to keep the road clear. The snow is five feet deep. A violent snow is prevailing at Virginia City and also at Truckee. The snow is already three feet deep at the former place. A dispatch from Carson says the road is impassable between there and Reno. No snow drifts. Neither stage nor train can reach there.

Judge Lynch.

DALLAS, Ore., March 20.—A dispatch states Lucian Langdon and a man in employ, named Harrison, were arrested at Langdon's residence on the charge of killing A. H. Crooks and S. J. Jory, by a posse of citizens and handing over to the deputy sheriff. After teaching the hotel a party of masked men opened the guard and shot Harrison dead. Harrison was hanged to the cross-work of the bridge. None of the perpetrators have been identified. Nothing has been ascertained to implicate Harrison in the murder of Crooks and Jory, and his only offense seems to have been that he was in Langdon's employ.

Additional From the South.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Capt. Lee, of the Government relief fleet, says Adita has information that there is great distress and suffering through the Yazoo delta. It was originally designed to remove the people from their flooded homes to secure and comfortable quarters, but it is learned there are so many boats that it would require a whole fleet of steamers and boats to carry out this plan. The people will be left in their houses except in extreme cases, and arrangements will be made to furnish them supplies from the depots which will be established at eligible points. Capt. Lee held a consultation with prominent citizens of Greenville and at last accounts was making all possible haste to the Yazoo country. Seven persons were drowned when the levee broke at Prentiss.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 19.—There have been 18 deaths from smallpox since Friday. The disease is abating. Many stores and saloons were closed Saturday. Public meetings are avoided.

The Sioux Bill of Fare.

One of the peculiarities of the latest United States style of feeding the noble red man is the fact that he is given Government rations, and at the same time appropriations are made which are supposed to maintain him. Sometimes a wild Indian, who don't know much about groceries and how to prepare them for food, comes in and draws his regular soldier rations in this way. For instance, up in the sitting Bull country a white ago an Indian came in from the war path who had never seen any of the pale-face style of food, and drew his rations. He made a light meal of unground coffee the first day, and as he overate, and the coffee swelled on him, he had difficulty in buttoning his pants around the pain that he had on hand. He felt very unhappy for a day or two, but laid it to the fact that he hadn't exercised much, and the consequent ennuil and idleness resulting therefrom. As soon as he succeeded in getting the interior department quieted down a little he tackled his ration of candles. These he decided to parboil in order to avoid trouble from indigestion. The dish was not so much of a glittering success as he had anticipated, and as he remorsefully picked the candle-wicking out of his teeth with a tent-pin he made some remark that grated harshly on the aesthetic ears of those who stood near.

He then tried a meal of yeast powder with vinegar. He ate the yeast powder and then took a pint of extremely potent vinegar to wash it down. At first there was a feeling of glad surprise in his stomach, which rapidly gave place to unavailing remorse. A can of yeast powder in an Indian's midst didn't seem to be prepared for a pint of vinegar, and the result of such an unfortunate circumstance is not gratifying. Every little while a look of pain would come over the features of the noble child of the forest, and then he would jump about seventeen feet and try to kick a cloud out of the sky. Then he would sit down and think over his past life. It took him about a week to get back to where he dared to get up another meal for himself. Then he fricasseed a couple of pounds of laundry soap and ate that. Soap is all right for external purposes, or for treating a pair of soiled socks, but it does not assimilate with the gastric juice readily, and those who have tried laundry soap as a relish do not seem to think that it will ever arrive to any degree of prominence as an article of diet.

—New York Press.

The Tax Juggle.

Says the Protected Manufacturer: "Why, don't we manufacturers pay our proportion with the rest? The latter pays his twenty-five per cent. to the shoe-maker, the shoe-maker pays his twenty-five per cent. to the hatter, and out of the increased prices we are all able to pay the farmer more, and so it goes; everybody gets higher profits, and it is a good thing all around!"

Let us simplify. Suppose we have a community consisting of a hatter, a shoemaker and a farmer. The farmer has his own row, asking odds of nobody; but the hatter and the shoemaker demand a bonus of \$50 a year each. How, on the Protection plan, will they get it? It would be too late to demand a tax to levy a tax on the farmer alone. They will not do that. Avoiding the appearance of unjust discrimination, they will put a tax on all consumers of hats and shoes; they will make all purchasers of hats and shoes contribute alike to the Protection fund. Very fair, this looks; but mark the singular result!

The hatter pays \$50 a year to foster the shoe industry.

The shoemaker pays \$50 a year to foster the hat industry.

These two transactions balance each other. Neither the hatter nor the shoemaker are out of pocket a penny.

But the farmer? He pays \$50 a year to foster the hat industry, and \$50 a year to foster the shoe industry; total \$100. He receives—nothing. His industry is not "fostered."

There it is in an nutshell. The Protection tax is laid on all alike. But when the books are balanced, the hatter and the shoemaker are in \$50 each, and the farmer is out \$100. Who is it that pays for Protection?—Graham McAdam.

Buchanan's Disappointment.

President James Buchanan's melancholy mood was the result of a foolish misunderstanding. While a successful young lawyer in Lancaster he became engaged to a beautiful, but somewhat domineering girl. Some legal business drew him into a neighboring county, where he remained several days. When he returned one evening he found his office filled with importunate clients, and tired and hungry as he was, he attended to their business. Then hurrying to the home of the angel of his dream he found it closed and dark. Next morning he repeated the visit, and although he saw Miss — at the window, he was told by a servant that she was not at home. He walked away and never approached the house again. Neither could subdue pride enough to make or seek an explanation. The young lady shortly after died, and Mr. Buchanan never sought to win another woman.

CHERRYFIELD, Me. March 20.—Last evening Mrs. Hattie Sprague, who was leaving church, Chester Cunningham stepped up, drew a knife and cut her throat. She died almost instantly; cause, jealousy.

LONDON, March 20.—A shed at the Royal Albert dock yard was burned Saturday. It is supposed the fire was the result of a Fenian plot to fire the docks and make a raid for arms belonging to the dock volunteers. The damage is slight.

Man does not lack so much the knowledge of his duty as his will for it.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

REPORTED FOR THE MINER BY THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

MELVILLE'S REPORT.

The Search for DeLong and His Party.

Terrible sufferings of the Searchers.

DeLong's Records and Other Relics Found.

And Traces of His Party Discovered.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The report of Lieut. Melville to the Secretary of the Navy is at hand dated Yakutsk, Siberia, January 6th. Lieut. Melville says: "We made a landing at the mouth of the Lena river September 16th four days after the dispersion of the Jeannette's three boats, and reached a settlement called Bukoff, September 26th. Ice was making on the river the next day. I made an effort to get up the river with three native pilots, but after grounding very often the pilots insisted upon returning, and our condition did not warrant advancing, for most of us were very much exhausted, suffering from frozen feet and lips, and lack of food, the majority being unable to walk. The natives gave us quarters and a limited quantity of fish and dried geese. On October 10th a Russian exile named Koomskah Gulmayev discovered us accidentally. He gave us salt and all the food his scanty supply allowed, and agreed to go to Belun, to inform the commandant at that place of our presence and obtain food and transportation. He started October 15th and was to have returned in five days, but he did not return until October 29th, when he brought a small supply of food and reported the commandant would be at Bukoff Nov. 1st with deer and sleds to carry the whole party to Belun. On his way back, Oct. 26th, Koomskah met two of the first cutter's crew at Kumoukaka, and they gave him a brief note. I immediately started with dog sleds for Belun, hoping to anticipate the commandant on the way, but he had rejoined and traveled by a different route. Mr. John W. Danenhower having recovered the use of his eyes was placed in charge of my party with orders to follow me to Belun as soon as transportation could be obtained. I arrived at Belun Nov. 21, and found the two men in a very exhausted condition. From them I learned the following particulars of what transpired subsequent to Oct. 1st, the date of the latest of Lieut. DeLong's records. The party crossed the Lena to the west bank Oct. 1st, at a summer hunting lodge called Usterde. The toes of seaman Erickson having been amputated, he was hauled by his comrades several of whom were hardly able to stand, owing to frozen feet and legs. They proceeded south slowly for two days and crossed a small branch of the Lena, which they had to wade. On Oct. 6th they stopped at a small hut where Erickson died next day and was buried in the Lena. By this time they were in a deplorable condition, having eaten the last dog meat and being on an allowance of three ounces of alcohol per man per day. They proceeded south till Oct. 9th, when DeLong decided to send two men ahead to seek relief. The feet of Ninderman and Noros were better than those of the others and they were supplied with their blankets and Remington rifles, with 40 rounds of ammunition and six ounces of alcohol, which was a per capita division of the whole stock of the latter. They were ordered to proceed south on the west bank of the Lena and to send relief if found, being told the others would follow their footsteps. When the two men started the party was at a halt on the north bank of a large branch of the Lena. The two men ascended that branch about five miles to make a crossing and then traveled southeast to a hut known by the name of the "Two Crosses," and situated on the Lena's bank. After fourteen days of intense suffering and slow progress they reached Bulour and were found by three natives who supplied them with food and transported them to Belun on deer sleds, arriving at that place Oct. 27. The commandant of Belun took good care of them. He gave them material and they wrote a long dispatch addressed to the American minister at St. Petersburg, which the commandant took with him to Berkoff. Danenhower immediately sent it to me by special courier together with others from the commandant to subordinate and ordered Bulousk as the rendezvous at which place I met him and had a consultation with the commandant and ordered Danenhower to proceed south with all the party except J. H. Bartlett, a first-class fireman, who was to remain at Belun to communicate with me and I started north on that evening to the relief of DeLong having with me two natives and two dog teams with provisions for ten days. Nov. 6th I reached Bulour and found two deserted houses and traces of the two men Ninderman and Noros. I examined a small hut where two men had slept and where a number of sleds were stored. I slept in a snow bank that night and visited the huts Two Crosses, and shot at Asto-

ria reaching Matra after midnight. The next morning I found in a hut a waist belt that had been made on board the Jeannette and these were good indications that one or two of DeLong's party had slept in the hut on Nov. 10. Provisions running short I decided to go to Upper Belun in order to renew them. I reached upper Belun on the 11th, having stopped at a deserted hunting station of Col. Acota and also having visited eight huts on the route. Considerable stale fish and deer meat were found at Col. Acota's, but no signs of the huts having been visited by DeLong's party. On my arrival at upper Belun natives brought me DeLong's record dated Oct. 1st, and I learned that others had been found. I sent to a neighboring village for them and the next morning the records dated Sept. 22d and 25th, and Winchester rifles were brought to me. The only provisions to be obtained were deer meat and fish, there being a scarcity of the latter the natives having to send two hundred and fifty versts for their own supply.

November 13th I obtained four days' supply of fish, and with fresh dog teams and natives started for Bolokha hut, in which Record No. 2 and a Winchester rifle were found. I slept there two nights and found both huts filled with snow.

On November 14th I followed the east bank of the Lena to the coast and followed the coast about three miles to the east and found a cache which had been made by Lieutenant De Long September 19, '81. I made a thorough search and gathered up everything, the sleds being too heavily laden to carry it all. I searched both east and west of the cache for a distance of five miles and east a distance of one and a half miles off shore and saw no signs of the party. The ice was very much broken and was shrouded up in masses to within twenty-five feet of the cache. I returned about midnight to Upper Belun.

November 15th turning stormy I was obliged to wait there two days to rest and feed the dogs. During this time I overhauled everything found in the cache, and the following is a correct list, viz: One box containing refuse medical stores; one box of small articles of mess gear; one box for navigation books and sextant; one box chronometer; two tin cans containing four log books; two cook stoves; seven old sleeping bags, condemned; one lot of old clothing worn out; one Winchester rifle; one repeating rifle and other articles. There was no letter found in the cache, but the following record was found in the navigation box:

ARCTIC EXPLORING STEAMER JEANNETTE, LENA DELTA. The following named fourteen persons belong to the Jeannette, which was sunk by ice June 12, '81, in latitude North 77° 15', longitude, 155°, landed here on the evening of the 17th inst., and will proceed on foot this afternoon to try to reach a settlement on the Lena River: [Signed] GEO. W. DE LONG, Lieutenant Commanding.

The following are the names of the persons: First, Lieutenant De Long; Second, Surgeon Amble; 3d, Surgeon M. B. Collins; 4th, Surgeon W. F. C. Ninderman; 5th, A. Goetz; 6th, A. H. Tam; 7th, Alex. Y.; 8th, H. H. Erickson; 9th, H. H. Koch; 10th, C. W. Boyd; 11th, W. Lee; 12th, N. Jucerson; 13th, L. P. Norris; 14th, A. Dressler.

Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Navy with a note of the time and place at which it was found. Copies of the above in six languages followed.

On November 15th I left Upper Belun with fish for ten days' food and with three dog teams driven by three natives. I discovered the place at which De Long's party crossed the Lena and traced the party to a place called Sixterance, which place I wished to search for the hut in which Erickson died but there was a storm raging and the natives insisted on returning to either Belun or Upper Belun because there was a lack of food and the dogs refused to work. We had only raw frozen fish to eat and so I determined to return to Belun and arrived there Nov. 27th in a terrible condition, feet, legs, hands and face badly frost bitten, having been ten days in a continuous storm, remaining two days and one night in a hole in a snow bank without shelter of any kind. From my knowledge of the country and the evidence of DeLong and Ninderman, I am convinced DeLong and his party are somewhere to the westward of the Lena and between Sixterance and Bulour which are separated by an extent of about 150 versts of a barren and desolate region devoid of subsistence. To search that region a large force will be required, with authority from the Russian officials. I therefore came to this place to communicate with the United States and immediately with the aid of the authorities to organize searching parties. In the meantime the commandant is searching with all the force his station offers. The governor of this province has sent an order through the entire region from Lena to Kolgama to search for and render assistance to both parties that are missing. I am now completing my arrangements and will start north in a few days, the Gov. General Tseloriff in charge, rendering every assistance in his power. By next mail I will give you a full statement explaining the organization and plans adopted for the search. When Danenhower reached Belun transportation south was furnished for only six men; so he took four of the weakest of the party and reached this place Dec. 17, the remaining six arrived yesterday. The general health of the whole party is excellent but Danenhower's eyes are badly affected.

Jonroule, a seaman, suffered from aberration of mind and Hulbert Dash from frozen toes. Tomorrow Danenhower with nine men will proceed to Gakintz and thence to the Atlantic seaboard. I will keep Bartlett, the fireman, and W. F. Ninderman with me. Danenhower will carry to the United States the records and articles found in the caches. In conclusion allow me to call the attention of the Department to the upright and manly conduct of Master J. W. Danenhower, who cheerfully rendered the most valuable assistance under the most trying circumstances, and whose professional knowledge I availed myself of on all occasions. We were in perfect accord at all times, although an unfortunate circumstance deprived him of his legitimate command.

The conduct of first fireman Bartlett is worthy of special notice. His superior intelligence, cheerful disposition and energy are highly commendable. Also Hubert Leach, seaman, who was at the helm 11 hours in a gale, during which time his feet and legs were badly frozen, after which he worked manfully at the oars without a murmur and enduring the most intense pain.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. MELVILLE,
Past Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy.

THE DE LONG PARTY.

Records Found Written by DeLong.

His Whereabouts Not Yet Discovered.

Lieutenant De Long's Record No. 1.

The following record was left about one-half a mile north of the southern end of Simonatki Island buried under stakes:

The 33 persons composing the officers and crew of the Jeannette left that island on three boats on the morning of September 12. One week after that same night we were separated in a wind and have seen nothing of them since. Orders had been given in the event of such an accident for each boat to beat its way to some settlement on the Lena river before waiting for anybody. My boat made land on the morning of the 16th and I suppose we are at Lena Delta. I have had no chance to get sights for a position since I left Simonatki Island. After trying for two days to get to shore, without grounding, or to reach one of the river mouths, I abandoned my boat and waded one and a half miles carrying our provisions and outfit with us. We must now try, with God's help, to walk to a settlement, which I believe to be 95 miles distant. We are all well, have four days' provisions, arms and ammunition, and are carrying with us only the ship's books and papers, blankets, tents, and some medicines. Therefore, our chance of getting through seems to be good.

GEO. W. DE LONG,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy, Commanding.

DE LONG'S RECORD NO. 2.

The following record was found in a hut by a Yaut hunter and given to Melville at Upper Belun, at a hut about 12 miles from the head of the Delta:

MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1881.

Ten officers and men of the U. S. Arctic steamer Jeannette reached this place last evening and are proceeding to southward this morning. A complete record will be found in a tin case, buried in a hut 15 miles further, upon the right bank of the large stream.

GEO. W. DE LONG,
Lieut. Commanding.

Mr. Amble, J. J. Collins, A. Goetz, W. F. C. Ninderman, A. Dressler, H. H. Erickson, Ah Sam, H. H. Jop, Alexy and G. H. Boyd, L. P. Norris, W. Lee and L. Jamison.

DE LONG'S RECORD NO. 3.

This record was found by Yunkun, a hunter, and given me at Upper Belun. Geo. Melville, P. A. Engineer United States Navy, Arctic Exploring Steamer Jeannette: At hut on Lena Delta, believed to be near Fieholhagajle, Thursday, 22d September, 1881.—The following named persons, fourteen of the officers and crew of the Jeannette, reached this place yesterday afternoon on foot from the Arctic Ocean:

GEO. DE LONG,
Commander of Expedition, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Navy, with the correct time and place at which it was found. Copies of the above in six languages followed.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1879.—Lieut. DeLong; P. A. Surgeon J. M. Amble; Mr. J. J. Collins; W. F. Ninderman; H. Erickson; J. A. Goetz; A. H. Boyd, N. Jucerson; A. Dressler; S. H. Koch; L. P. Norris; W. Lee; Ah Sam, Alexy. The Jeannette was crushed and sunk by ice on the 12th of June, '81, in lat. 77 degs. 15 min., north, lon. 155 degs. after having drifted twenty-two months in a tremendous pack of ice in this ocean. The entire thirty-three persons composing her officers and crew dragged three boats and provisions over the ice to lat. north 76 degs. 38 min., long. 150 degs. east, where they landed upon a new island—Bennett Island—on the 29th of July. From thence we proceeded southward in boats, sometimes passing over ice, until the 10th of September, when we reached Semoutke land, about ninety miles northeast of this delta. We sailed from there in company on the 12th of Sept., but that same night were separated in a gale of wind and I have seen nothing of the two other boats or their people. They were divided as follows: Second cutter—Lieut. Chipps; Mr. Dunbar; A. Sweetman; W. L. Hornell; E. Starr; H. D. Warren; A. P. Khune; P. Johnson. Whale boat—P. A. Engineer Melville; Master Danenhower; Mr. Newcombe; S. Cob, L. H. Bartlett, H. Wilson, Shoberbach, L. Mason, Chas. Long, Sing Auogin and H. W. Leach. My boat having weathered the gale made land on the morning of the 16th inst. and after trying to get to shore for two days and being prevented by shoal water, we abandoned the boat and waded to the beach carrying our arms, provisions and records at a point about 12 miles north and east of this place. We had all suffered somewhat from cold, wet and exposure and three of our men were badly lamed, but having only four days provisions left, with reduced rations we were forced to proceed northward. On Monday Sept. 19, we left a pile of our effects near the beach, erecting a pole where will be found everything valuable, the chronometer, ship's log books for two years, tents, etc., which we were absolutely unable to carry.

It took us 48 hours to make these 12 miles owing to our disabled men and these two huts seemed good to stop at awhile, while I pushed toward the surgeon and Ninderman to get relief for us, but the last night we shot two reindeer, which gives us abundance of food for the present. I have seen more so that anxiety for the future is relieved. As soon as our two sick men can walk we shall resume our march for the settlement on the Lena river.

September 14, 8 a. m. Our two lame men being now able to walk we are about to resume our journey with two days rations of deer meat and two days rations of pemmican and three pounds of tea.

[Signed] GEO. W. DE LONG,
Lieutenant Commanding.

This paper is a copy of a note given to Kidmas and carried to Bankoff and given to me and was the first intelligence I had of the first cutter.

[Signed] GEO. MELVILLE,
P. A. Eng'n.

Nov. 16, The Arctic steamer Jeannette was lost on the 12th of June and we landed on the Siberian coast on the 25th of September or thereabouts. I want assistance to go for the Captain, Dr. and nine other men.

WM. C. F. NINDEMAN,
LOUIS H. NOROS,
Seaman U. S. N.

Reply in haste. Want food and clothing.

RECORD NO. 4.

The copy of record No. 4, was found in a hut by Yout, a hunter, and given to me at Upper Belun signed Geo. W. Melville, P. A. Engineer U. S. N. Saturday, Oct. 7, 1881. 14 officers and men of the U. S. Arctic steamer Jeannette reached this hut, Wednesday Sept. 28, and having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over are proceeding to cross to the west side this afternoon on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena river. We have two day's provisions but having been fortunate enough thus far to get game for our pressing needs we have no fear for the future. Our party are all well except one man named Erickson, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of being frost-bitten. Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of this river along which we have come from the north.

GEO. W. DE LONG,
Lieut. U. S. N., commanding the expedition.

Past Assistant Surgeon Amble, J. J. Collins, W. F. Ninderman, H. Erickson, A. Goetz, W. Lee, L. P. Norris, G. H. Boyd, A. Dressler, H. H. Koch, N. Jucerson, Ah Sam and Alexy.—Enclosures of the U. S. Arctic expedition, Cape Emma Bennett Island, lat 70° 28', long. 148° 28' east, Aug. 5th 1880 to Past Assist. Eng. Geo. W. Melville, U. S. N. We shall leave this island tomorrow steering our course over the ice or through the water as the case may be. In the event of our embarking in our boats at any time after the start you are hereby ordered to take command of the whale boat until such time as I relieve you from that duty or assign you to some other command. Every person under my command at the time, who will be embarked in that boat at any time is under your charge and subject to your orders and you are to exercise all care and diligence for the preservation and safety of the boat. You will under all circumstances keep close to the boat in which I shall embark, but if unfortunately we become separated you will make the best of your way southwest. You will make coast of Siberia, and follow it along to the west as far as the Lena river.

This river is the destination of our party, and without delay you will, in case of separation, assist the Lena to some Russian settlement, from which you can communicate or be forwarded with your party to some place of security and of easy access. If the boat in which I embark is separated from the other boat, you will at once take yourself under the orders of Lt. C. W. Chipps, and so long as you may remain in his company, obey such orders as he may give you. Signed,

Very Respectfully,
GEO. W. DE LONG,
Lt. U. S. Navy, Commanding active expedition.

The above is a true copy of my orders. [Signed] GEO. MELVILLE,
P. A. Engineer U. S. N.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Wm. Brown is the author of the recent attack in the Post on President Garfield over the signature of "Justice." He was really a delegate to the Chicago convention from Ky., so says Congressman White of Ky., who was chairman of the delegation from that State, but Kentucky Republicans all unite in denouncing him. He does not reflect the sentiment of the State in his assault upon Garfield. It is understood the friends of the Union and Central Pacific railways are working vigorously against the passage of the Chinese bill in the House. They are interested in head money and also in Chinese labor.

One thousand looms in the Upper Teas cific mill and the entire worsted department will be closed to-night, throwing three thousand persons out of employment.

Judge Blatchford's nomination has been formerly reported.

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Wm. Brown is the author of the recent attack in the Post on President Garfield over the signature of "Justice." He was really a delegate to the Chicago convention from Ky., so says Congressman White of Ky., who was chairman of the delegation from that State, but Kentucky Republicans all unite in denouncing him. He does not reflect the sentiment of the State in his assault upon Garfield. It is understood the friends of the Union and Central Pacific railways are working vigorously against the passage of the Chinese bill in the House. They are interested in head money and also in Chinese labor.

One thousand looms in the Upper Teas cific mill and the entire worsted department will be closed to-night, throwing three thousand persons out of employment.

Judge Blatchford's nomination has been formerly reported.