THE ARCTIC HORROR.

WAS THERE ANY CANNIBALISM?

The "Times" Reiterates its Charges—The Survivors Closely Guarded—A Denial from Lieutenant Greely.

The New York *Times* reiterates its statement that the survivors of the Greely party resorted to cannibalism. It says:

Very few of the crew of the two relief vessels which reached Greely's desolate camp were permitted to see the bodies of the dead. When their condition was discovered and the horrible fact was apparent that cannibalism had been resorted to, the officers of the two vessels took every precaution to keep the fact from the sailors. The officers, assisted by only a few sailors, uncovered the bodies and prepared the remains for removal to the ships. The gravel thrown over them was only a few inches in thickness at any place, while the heads and feet of several were exposed. The officers carefully shielded the bodies, and it was this act which first aroused the suspicion of many of the sailors. Blankets were taken to the camp from the Bear, and in them the officers rolled the bodies. Not until this was done were they confided to the care of sailors for transportation to the steam-launch and to the ship. These coverings of blankets were never removed, and when the iron caskets were prepared at St. Johns they received the remains without a single blanket having been disturbed, and the lids were riveted on the coffins. Clean white waste was packed about the bundles in the caskets to prevent their rolling about. Everything was done in a careful, painstaking, reverent way, and only to the officers and a few sailors—not more than three or four—was it known for a certainty that the bodies were mutilated.

In handling the remains after they had been prepared by the officers the exceeding lightness of some of them was remarked upon by the seamen, and a doubt was more than once expressed if more than half a body was within the covering. This was noticed in removing the bodies from their shallow graves in the gravel at the cape, and again when they were placed in tanks on the Bear and Thetis—six in one and seven in the other. It is said that the body of the Esquimau was not mutilated to any extent, but it was with reluctance that it was left at Disco, and then only by the imperative order of the inspector of Western Greenland. At Godhaven the Governor wished the body left, but he was prevailed upon to leave it with the others. At Disco, however, the demand for the remains was imperative. Some of the men had been little more than skin and bones when they died, but the little flesh they had was gone in places, as on the calves of the legs, on the hips, thighs, and arms. Some of this, it is thought, was used as bait for shrimps, some to sustain the wasting life of the survivors. There seems, from the condition of the bodies, that there was no concerted action on the part of those remaining to sustain life in this way. None of the limbs were missing. But rather it seems that the perishing men went to the bodies when hunger became unbearable and supplied themselves as best they could.

The disclosure made by the unearthing the bodies of the dead was generally discussed by the crews of all the vessels on the homeward trip. Giving due allowance for the imagination of the sailors, the hard facts of the few who saw the remains and related what they saw to others before silence was enjoined show that terrible scenes must have been enacted by the famishing men in the Greely camp during the many long months that famine was with them.

The officers of the vessels, who alone can tell in full detail the condition of the dead when found, refuse to speak at all on the subject. "There is this much about it," remarked one yesterday, "that if cannibalism was resorted to it can never be proved. No oath, however sacred, could make the survivors speak. So, I say, it can never be proved. Proof by circumstantial evidence? Yes; but nothing else."

Commander Schley received a *Times* reporter in his cabin on the Thetis yesterday afternoon. "I suppose," he remarked pleasantly as the reporter entered, "that you have come to interview me?"

"Yes, sir," said the reporter.

"I must decline to be interviewed," said Captain Schley. "I don't wish you to consider me impolite, but I can say nothing."

"I wished to ask you," said the reporter, "about the subject of the report in the *Times* this morning. Can you tell me anything about it?"

"I can say nothing," said the Captain; "nothing whatever. I mean no disrespect by declining. You do not, I think, appreciate my refusal from a military standpoint. It is under that that I can say nothing."

Captain Emery, of the Bear, was at his home in Long Island yesterday. Lieutenant Crawford, in command of the Bear as first officer, declined to have anything to say. Captain Coffin, of the Alert, also refused to talk on the subject, as did many other officers seen. They all seemed to feel that the report of the expedition having been made to the Navy Department, they would render themselves liable to court-martial if anything was said. This same feeling extends to the crews, which stand in the same relative position to the officers of the vessels as the officers to the department.

"It is not only this," said one intelligent seaman, "but it is such a horrible thing that I dread to think of it, and I thanked God that as time passed the crew quit discussing it constantly. It sickened me."

"It was a common topic, then?"

"Yes, indeed. The few who had seen the bodies had no backwardness at first in telling their condition. Those who had not seen them knew from the first that something was wrong by the way the officers screened them from view. That was from no feeling of respect to the dead, however great the respect really was."

"Did you see the bodies?"

"I did. I am not at liberty to tell you anything of their condition."

"What was the talk of others who did see them?"

"That portions of the flesh had been cut away from different parts of the bodies. Some were nearly stripped of flesh—nothing but bones left."

"Would not that have been the case had the bodies been long buried?"

"I think not. In that country flesh does not decay. There was no putrefaction. The bodies would shrivel and dry up in time. I am satisfied as to what occurred at that camp, but I cannot say anything about it."

Five bodies of the dead were reported as washed away. Four of these wretched men died in June—the month of the greatest want and suffering. That they were mutilated like the others, perhaps even worse, is not at all improbable.

From all of the score or more of officers and seamen seen by the *Times's* reporter on the vessels of the relief squadron yesterday, not a single denial of the reported facts was heard. Officers declined to speak of the matter, as did a few of the seamen, while all were careful of any statement they made. Some of the visitors at the navy-yard seemed to wonder that the facts had not appeared before, and to have taken it for granted when the condition of the Greely party was first reported that cannibalism had been resorted to.

It is more than probable that when all the details of the story are known Dr. Octave Pavy, the surgeon of the expedition, will be found to have shared the same or a very similar fate to that of young Charles Henry. The deaths of both men are entered under the same date on the ship's journal. Nothing is said about Henry's being shot. There is a blank left beneath the words "under the following order," and the names of the two men are written at the bottom of the page. The order, which was written on a separate piece of paper, had not been copied into the book. Dr. Pavy's body was one of the four swept away to sea. It is said that most of the men who went with the expedition were under arrest earlier in the winter for the same offence which cost poor Henry his life.

With regard to a rumor that the men who perished in the Jeannette expedition shared a similar fate, a gentleman in this city thoroughly informed of the facts said yesterday: "It is not true. The bodies of the Jeannette dead were all found intact. The nearest approach to any such thing was in the case of Dr. Ambler, who sucked the blood from his own fingers."

The Thetis, Bear, and Alert, the vessels comprising the Arctic relief squadron, were visited by hundreds of people at the Brooklyn navy-yard yesterday, and there was not a minute during the entire day when the decks of the staunch ships were not dotted by civilians engaged in eagerly inspecting the craft. To them all the expedition had added interest from the disclosures in the *Times* of yesterday of the extremities to which the survivors of the unfortunate Greely party were compelled to resort before their rescue at their bleak Arctic camp on Cape Sabine. The scenes which occurred there may never be fully known. The secrets of those awful days are locked in the hearts of the little handful of survivors. What must be told will come from the officers of the Thetis and Bear, who discovered the survivors and cared for the remains of the dead. The condition of these remains pointed unmistakably to the fact that life had been sustained in the few left by the flesh of the dead.

THE SURVIVORS GUARDED.

No Chance for Them to Talk to Strangers at Portsmouth.

A Portsmouth special to the same paper says: The recital of this new phase in the already frightful story of the last winter of the Greely party, how men crazed or stupefied by the pangs of hunger and the terrible cold fed on the bodies of their companions, is here in this quiet town, so closely interested in the unhappy expedition, received with a general feeling of horror. Not that the information was altogether sudden and unexpected, for indeed it had already begun to be whispered about. At the navy-yard, almost from the day of the arrival of the ships of the rescuing squadron, there has been a feeling that there was some hidden horror still untold in the history of those dreary months among the ice and snow. Military and medical officials have, it seems, been more than ordinarily reticent, and all the intricacies of red tape which could surround the convalescent survivors have been retwisted and redoubled. Extraordinary precautions, so it is said, have been taken to prevent the Arctic heroes from communicating with the other inmates of the yard hospital, and until to-day the miniature lawn, on which they were accustomed to take their daily exercise, has been strictly guarded by rows of sentinels. These measures may have, of course, their warrant in the debilitated condition of Brainerd, Long, Connell, and the others, but nevertheless quite another interpretation is by some people put upon this isolation since these latter and terrible rumors have gained currency.

"I freely admit that we have felt that there was something exceedingly ugly behind all this," said an attaché of the navy-yard to-day. Indeed, it is not difficult to see that to some extent, among both officers and civilians, the heartrending story of the distress and madness of the unhappy explorers had a more than partial credence.

Lieutenant Greely, with his wife and children, has since Saturday been in possession of a neat, unpretentious cottage on the banks of the river and within the limits of the navy-yard. Sergeant Brainerd and the others are quartered at the Navy-Yard Hospital. Those of the party who are strong enough stroll about the grounds, and even visit the city, but care is always taken to guard them from the questioning and conversation of strangers. The strictest orders have been issued against the visits of the reporters of the press. In fact, so thorough is the seclusion of the survivors that a seaman, an inmate with them of the hospital, stated that passing the time of day with one of them was the only communication during the time they had been under the same roof. One thing seems assured, that the story of the tragic death of poor Henry and the desperate resort to the flesh of their dead comrades has not come directly from the lips of the survivors.

The Talipooss lay at the navy-yard pier this evening, and Secretary Chandler, accompanied by one or two of the ship's officers, was pacing her quarter-deck. The Secretary seemed to be in a decidedly sombre mood. As to the reported acts of cannibalism by members of the Arctic party, he stated that he had nothing to say. He would admit nothing, and deny nothing. The reports of Lieutenant Greely and Commander Schley would doubtless soon be made, and would be straightway put before the public. He had no knowledge of any movements in official circles looking toward the calling of a court of inquiry; in fact, the Secretary went on to say the convening of such a court rests with the Secretary of War.

THE PARTY WHEN FOUND

As Helpless as Children—Maps of the Graves.

The *Tribune* says: 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 clearer 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 cut open and the survivors inside found lying in their sleeping-bags. They were like children, and had but one idea and that was eating. "We are saved," said they feebly; "won't you give us something to eat?" All the food that it was prudent for them to have was given to them, but still they begged piteously for more. "You pity us; you will give us something, won't you?" they would say. A mess of boiled sealskin broth and moss had been prepared when the party was stronger, and was standing in 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, although clad in several suits of Arctic clothing. When the bodies of the dead were exhumed a map was made of the ground, and the graves numbered. Around the neck of each body was put a string bearing a tag with a number on it, corresponding to the number of the grave. The faces were all recognized from portraits that Commander Schley had in his possession and the name of each carefully affixed to the body. Greely afterward gave Commander Schley a map of the ground where the dead were buried, with the names of each of the dead on the grave where he lay buried. This was carefully compared with Commander Schley's map, and the identification was complete.

THE ALLEGED CANNIBALISM.

Lieutenant Greely Explains the Henry Execution, but Knows of No Man-Eating.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, August 13.—A special dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says: Early this morning Colonel Kent obtained an interview with Lieutenant Greely, who admits that Private Henry had a military execution on the 6th of June. As early as March it was suspected that Henry was stealing the limited food, which was apportioned out to the survivors for their sustenance, and this fact being finally and positively ascertained, Lieutenant Greely had thereafter hard work to protect the man's life. It became necessary, in order to keep up discipline, to inform Henry that he would be shot if the practice continued, and that a similar fate would be meted out to any other member of the party who should be detected in a like crime. If Henry had been permitted to continue his stealings unmolested the balance of the party would have been surely starved to death, and Henry alone survived. After, and in spite of these warnings, Henry was again detected stealing provisions, among the food taken being two pounds of bacon, the eating of so much of which made him sick. A search was then instituted, when it was found that Henry had, among other articles, stolen and secreted a pair of sealskin boots which had belonged to the hunter of the party. Lieutenant Greely was, therefore, forced, in order to maintain military discipline and to protect the lives of his other comrades, to issue a written order that Henry be shot, which order was carried into effect on June 6th.

As to the alleged cannibalism, Lieutenant Greely says that if there was anything of the kind it must have been an individual act and not general. Nothing of the kind, however, came under Lieutenant Greely's personal observation.

Sergeant Brainard, who is in the hospital at the navy-yard, confirms Lieutenant Greely's statements.

More than a week ago Lieutenant Greely forwarded to the Secretary of War a detailed report of Henry's execution.

Upon proper representations to Secretary Lincoln a court of inquiry will undoubtedly be ordered.

The Muscle Shell Fight.

A Poplar River, Montana, special says: The following are additional details of the Muscle Shell fight: A party of stockmen and their employés, under the leadership of Granville Stewart, left Fort Maginnis on July 5th for Bates Point, twenty miles west of Muscle Shell, to destroy the headquarters of all the horse-thieves, highwaymen, &c., in that section. The settlers have for several years been harassed beyond measure by the continued invasions of this notorious and regularly organized gang. Their mode of operation was so systematic and ostensibly guiltless that it baffled detection. They had an agent in Niles City and one in Woody Mountain, to whom the stock was delivered and then sent to market. Old man James had a wood-yard at Bates Point, and with his two sons, Yam and Sam, lived in a house 50 feet long. Thirty yards in the rear was a stable connected with the house on both sides by picket-fences, forming a good corral for the booty. On July 19th the vigilance committee, guided by a spy, "Flopping Bill," arrived in sight. They surrounded James's house and found five men twenty yards south secreted in a tent acting as watchmen. When the vigilance committee was discovered a watchman proceeded toward the house to give notice. The signal-gun was fired, and the watchman fell dead. A lively fight ensued, in which it is thought that six of the thieves were killed. So warm did the cowboys make it for them that all who were not killed took to their dug-outs and escaped down the river as fast as possible. Five of them were arrested here by Mayor Hartz. At the James place the vigilantes recovered thirty-five stolen horses, and twenty-nine at Dennes, a few miles distant.

AT THE BAR.

Some Comparison of the Legal Lights of London and New York.

A *Herald* correspondent has been visiting the courts of London and studying the "London Law-List; or, Legal Red Book," which, he says, is a fat, Falstaffian-looking volume that seems to warn against litigation as it stares from the windows of law-booksellers in Chancery or Fetter lane, Fleet street, Bell yard, and Carey streets. Certainly its 1,304 pages suggest deaded premonitions against becoming a plaintiff. Whenever the layman summons courage enough to open it and to look it over he finds chronicled the names of one hundred and ninety-six Q. C.'s, all of whom, except thirty, have been gazetted within the last twenty years. They are Queen's counsel, wearing distinctive wigs, with gowns of silk. Probably as many more have declined to become Q. C.'s, inasmuch as in this rank all briefs against the Crown must be declined—which involves a loss of income. The rank is a question of pride *versus* pocket. Many a barrister wears a stuff gown through love of the guineas, or the family necessity for them, who could in logic, sharp questioning, tact, adroitness, and presence equal any of the Queen's counsel. The list of counsel comprises 5,000 names, from which take out half as residing elsewhere in the kingdom or in the colonies, and the number of barristers for London area will be about 3,000. Fully two thirds of these do not care for practice or get none.

MR. GEORGE LEWIS.

The best known and the most besought solicitor in London is Mr. George Lewis, who in person and in manner much reminds a New Yorker of what Issac P. Martin was twenty years ago, when he was unquestionably the best attorney of his city. Mr. Lewis is the model solicitor, for he is wary, conservative as to risks, always ready to save a question, fertile in resources, cool in manner, a quick thinker and mover, and upon hearing a case stated by a client mentally plays chess with it at once. He believes in the thoroughest preparation of his cases, and takes nothing for granted. He prepares by absorption and not by assumption. He has the law of evidence, as Leopold de Meyer had the notes of music, at his fingers' ends. When called upon to examine witnesses or make an address, as a solicitor may before magistrates, county courts, sessions, and a few other tribunals less than jury tribunals or those of argument and appeal, Mr. Lewis is adroit, ready, logical, and magnetic in manner.

AN EX-SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Sir Hardinge Gifford puts one in mind of Mr. Evarts, and he adapts his logic with equal adroitness to a judge who is as wide-awake as Baron Huddlestone or to a beery juryman, such as Frith has drawn in his celebrated picture of the "Sacred Twelve." Sir Hardinge has all the conception of what oratory should be, without the full physique and intonations to execute consummate oratory. Nevertheless, in England, even more than in America, the flowing and glowing periods of an Erskine or a Choate have fallen into desuetude along with emotional manner, and the judge or average juryman distrusts the Greek fellow of an advocate who brings gifts of eloquence to bench or box. Your English court and jury are semi-Gradgrinds, and want hard facts. Sir Hardinge is a marked exception to the usual rule in London, that "no practitioner in the criminal courts ever attains high office or succeeds in getting out of the groove of criminal work." He began his professional life in the Middlesex Sessions and Old Bailey. This made him keen, and watchful, and prudent in dealing with witnesses. These qualities shone in the Tichborne, and Belt, and Lawes cases. He is notable for his courtesy to the junior bar, and more than ever so since he exchanged the staff for the silk gown and became chairman of the Bar Committee.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

Sir Farrar Herschel, the Solicitor-General who succeeded Sir Hardinge, is a leader much run after by solicitors because of his incisive way of separating grain from chaff—in which he may be likened to George F. Comstock in his best days. On the other hand, Charles Russell, who is the head of the unofficial bar, is sought for because not only of his ability to state cases and their salient points clearly, but of his even greater ability to either extract truth from an unwilling witness or to befog the case of his learned brother whenever that is necessary. He has a magnetic readiness and an ability to spring a trap which puts one in mind of William Fullerton.

AN ENGLISH WEBSTER.

But for the florid face, blonde hair, and Scotch features of Queen's Counsellor Webster—the leader in commercial and railway cases—you could swear to hear him that you were meeting with the play and ways of A. J. Vanderpoel. Richard Everard Webster is ready at one moment with insinuating insolence and bantering smiles, and at another with the bark of a hound ready to flash fangs in a witness or to wake up a juryman to the consciousness that game was really in view. His persistent patience and concise exposition are remarkable.

THREE MONTAGUS.

There are three houses of Montagu—M. Chambers, M. Cookson, and M. Williams. Montagu Cookson is known by his peculiar lisp as one enters the court of Mr. Justice Pearson, where he is a best-known chancery leader. Montagu Chambers has a pertinacity very attractive for a judge who is unjustly disposed, be it the case of a widow or of an abandoned "something in the city." Montagu Williams can force an unwilling witness to skin his memory before a jury or a too-willing witness to topple into a pit about as well as Ira Shafer can.

VERSATILITY.

The career of Mr. Williams has been checkered. He has been a tutor, a soldier, a playwright, an actor, a critic, and a journalist before going to the bar. This step he took on the advice of his intimate friend Mr. Burnand, of *Punch*. On taking his certificate as barrister he went into the criminal courts, where his varied experience proved of great value. He was in the Lefoy (railway) and Lamson-Schuyler murder cases, and in the Irish O'Donnell case. They call him "Monty" in the robing-rooms. He is as often a prosecutor as a defender. He has nerves and a constitution of iron, having worked twenty years without a bit of illness, and he realizes an old observation of Sir Arthur Helps, "Men break down, not from overwork, but from want of success in their work." Mr. Williams reminds the American very much in his demeanor and methods, and in his union of *bonhomie* with professional "grindstone turning," of Mr. Daniel G. Rollins.

Working-Girls in a Panic.

[New York Times.]

Pressmen Samuel Wood and Charles Koeler, who are employed in Dick & Siecker's printing-house, at No. 252 Mercer street, were cutting the edges of pamphlets shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the top floor of the four-story brick building which is occupied by the firm, when they saw a black column of smoke arise from beneath them and fill the cutting- and binding-room, where there were twenty-five girls employed. They called Engineer Thomas F. Tober, who was at work on a lower floor, and told him that the building was on fire. Seizing a pail of water in each hand Tober dashed the contents on a pile of paper clippings which was burning, and, directing one of his assistants to send out an alarm, he worked in the glare of the rapidly growing fire, striving to quench the flames until the firemen arrived. The presence of the smoke and the crackling of the flames created the utmost excitement among the girls who occupied the binding-room. As soon as they understood that the building was on fire they rushed to the windows and leaped upon the sills with the intention of jumping to the street. Edward Stecker, Jr., the son of one of the members of the firm, rushed into the room, and, dragging the excited girls from their perilous position, he commanded them to go down stairs. He had considerable difficulty in restraining the employés from leaping to the street until he was aided by the foreman, who obliged the girls to descend the stairs one by one. The employés of the firm were received in the Fifteenth precinct station and cared for by the matron.

The flames were under control in a short time, and the damage was trifling. The floors of the building are completely saturated with benzine, and had it not been for the prompt work of Engineer Tober the loss of life and property would have been considerable. About two years ago the firm was burned out while at No. 18 Rose street, the employés barely escaping with their lives. At that fire Mr. E. Stecker and his son were both severely injured.

WHAT THE WIRES BRING US.

BANKERS IN COUNCIL.

Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association at Saratoga.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 13.—The American Bankers' Association assembled in annual convention in Putnam Music Hall at 10:45 o'clock this morning, with quite a large representation of prominent bankers present. The meeting was called to order by President Heyman J. Gage, of Chicago. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Harper, of Philadelphia, after which President Gage delivered the inaugural address as chairman. The address was received with great favor throughout, the speaker being frequently interrupted by applause, which at the close of his address was unbounded. Secretary Marsland read a resolution submitted by the Executive Council as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Bankers' Association that the coining of standard silver dollars of 412½ grains is against the welfare of the country, and that they recommend to Congress the discontinuance of such coinage.

George Butler, of New Haven, spoke at length upon the resolution. He concurred in it, and thought the coinage of silver should be suspended until other countries joined with the United States.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the articles of association of the national banks of the country are rapidly expiring without sufficient inducement for their renewal, owing to the constantly diminishing amount and high prices of Government bonds, upon which the bank circulation is based, thus threatening a serious curtailment of the currency of the country, and since bank-note circulation, absolutely secured and issued under ample safeguards for its redemption in coin on demand, is necessary for the convenient transaction of the business of the country, and such condition can be best provided for through the continued operation of national banks, as has been attested by the responses of the last twenty-one years, the attention of the Congress of the United States be urgently called to the necessity of immediate legislation to meet the emergency.

Charles S. Graham, president of the Ninth-Ward National Bank, of Newark, N. J., read a paper on the "Continuance of National Banking Currency." Other papers were read as follows: By John Thompson, of New York, on "Silver Coinage"; Henry W. Yates, of Nebraska, on "The Prevention of Panics"; E. Sutton, of Mississippi, on "Our Banking System"; N. B. Sligh, of Texas, on "Banks and Their Uses"; and others.

GATHERING OF ERIN'S SONS.

Second Annual Convention of the Irish National League at Boston.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, August 13.—Last night the delegates to the Convention of the Irish National League of America held a secret meeting, which lasted until after midnight. The principal business transacted was the policy which shall govern the proceedings of the Convention to-day. The delegates were nearly unanimous in favor of prohibiting discussion in any form of American politics.

The Iowa State League has sent $10,000 to Sullivan for parliamentary fund.

BOSTON, August 13.—Delegates to the second annual Convention of the Irish National League began to assemble in Faneuil Hall, in this city, at half-past 11 o'clock this morning. By noon the body of the hall was pretty well filled with delegates, which numbered 800, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Among the delegates and spectators are a great many ladies, many of them being representatives of the Woman's Branch of the Irish National League recently established by Mrs. Parnell. The delegates present a fine appearance, and undoubtedly form a representative body of Irishmen. Throughout the body of the hall are many gentlemen whose habiliments indicate their priestly calling.

Although it was announced that the Convention would be called to order at 11 o'clock, the delegates, at 11:35, had not all arrived. Faneuil Hall was never more profusely decorated than it is this morning, and every feature of the adornment indicates a gathering of a host of Erin's sons.

Among prominent personages present are Mrs. D. T. S. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan; Tynan, who is known as "No. 1"; Thomas Sexton, member of Parliament for Sligo, and William E. Redman, member of Parliament for Wexford, who arrived at New York from England last night, and arrived here this afternoon under the escort of J. P. Ryan, president of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League in New York.

At 1:30 o'clock, when Hon. Alexander Sullivan entered the hall leaning upon the arm of John Boyle O'Reilly, his appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, which was repeated when the chairman shortly afterwards took his place upon the platform. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and delegates rose to their feet in their enthusiasm. When silence was restored Sullivan advanced to the speaker's table and called the Convention to order.

The enthusiasm during the delivery of the chairman's address was unbounded, and frequently the delegates stood upon their chairs waving their hats and shouting. The applause began in almost the first paragraph of the address, and the speaker was compelled several times to await subsidence of the tumult of enthusiasm before he could continue. When the speaker referred to the work of the National League in Ireland the Convention rose *en masse* and cheered, which was repeated when he accused the English Government of bringing famine upon Ireland.

When the speaker said, "The shamrock on the banner of the Irish National League, tear-bedewed in its native bed, is the symbol of the glorious union of that race in their homes, separated by seas that divide continents, united by determination of race to achieve the independence of the nation," the applause was tremendous, and it was a long time before quiet was restored. At other points in the address these scenes were repeated, particularly when the eloquent speaker referred to the spirit of liberty which hovered over the hall in which the Convention was assembled and when he spoke of the great work in freedom's cause performed by Wendell Phillips in that same structure, hallowed by liberty.

The secretary then read the call by which the second National Convention of the League was assembled; after which Chairman Sullivan announced that by the unanimous vote of the National Committee the following gentlemen were recommended as temporary officers, and they were elected by unanimous vote: For temporary chairman, ex-President of the League James Mooney, of Buffalo; secretaries, Charles McGlaw, of Pennsylvania; M. J. Griffin, of Iowa; and Thomas J. Flatty, of Massachusetts. Mr. Mooney in taking the chair briefly addressed the Convention. The rules of the last Convention at Philadelphia were adopted. The usual committees were appointed, and adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock.

The evening session was called to order at about 8:10 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported through Judge Rooney, of New York, that from some of the States there were societies not in good standing, but there was no over-representation. The secretary of the committee then read a long roll of delegates, footing up 381. Some additions were then made, making the whole number over 400.

At this point the audience rose and broke into tumultuous cheers as Mrs. Parnell and Messrs. Sexton and Redmond, members of Parliament, came in, escorted by General P. A. Collins and several other gentlemen. When Sexton was first introduced the audience stood up and cheered. When quiet was restored he addressed the Convention for an hour, keeping the enthusiasm of the audience at a tumultuous pitch.

Dana Indulges in a Little Gush.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 13.—To-day a letter was sent to Charles A. Dana by a committee of General Butler's friends inviting him to become a member of the reception committee and chairman of the mass-meeting to coöperate in the Butler demonstration which will take place in this city on August 30th. Dana, in his reply, while thanking the committee for their flattering invitation, says he cannot accept the chairmanship of the meeting, as his professional engagements are such that he will be unable to be present in person. He says, however, that he will endeavor otherwise to contribute to its success. "It will be a great meeting," he says, "and any citizen of New York interested in the promotion of Democratic principles might be proud to preside over it."

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Louisville and Nashville statement for the year is as follows: Gross earnings, $16,351,092; operating expenses (61.48 per cent.), $8,823,782; net earnings, $5,527,310; other income from investments, $261,380; total, $5,788,691; fixed charges, etc., $4,703,353; net profit for the year, $1,085,335. Deduct other charges of $268,476; net balance, $716,858; expended on capital, etc., $635,263; surplus, $81,595.

FURIOUS FLAMES.

Destructive Fire in Boston—Two Firemen Lose Their Lives.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, August 13.—At an early hour this morning a fire occurred in the four-story brick building Nos. 108, 110, and 112 Beach street, owned by Henry Faxon. The building was occupied in the basement as a storehouse for old bottles. On the first floor were Potter & Watson, manufacturers of sole leather, shoe machinery, &c. The second and a portion of the third story were occupied by the firm of F. H. Wheelock & Co., manufacturers of lace goods, ruffings, &c., and the remainder of the third and upper floors were occupied by Caton, Heckle & Co., manufacturers of straw and felt hats. Caton, Heckle & Co. suffer a total loss on stock and machinery amounting to $20,000; Wheelock & Co. lose about the same; Potter & Watson's loss will reach about $15,000, and the building damaged to the amount of $15,000. The insurance practically covers all losses.

A sad incident of the fire was the terrible death of two firemen of Steamer No. 4—Veteran Joseph Pierce, one of the best hosemen in the city, and James Quigley, of South Boston. The men carried a line of hose to the top of the blazing building, but had hardly set foot upon the roof when it fell in with a crash and precipitated the men to the floor of the upper story into a seething mass of flame. At about 4 o'clock, when the fire had been subdued, the bodies of the men, burned to a crisp, were found lying close together on the fourth floor. Pierce was a well-known member of the department. It was he who, when everybody else retreated from their posts, held his position at a fire at Lowell's gun-store a year or more ago, and not all the threats nor oft-repeated warnings of the danger of a powder explosion could drive him from it. He was a faithful worker, and had often been injured in his efforts to save the property of others. He was married, while his companion in death was a single man.

Big Blaze in Erie, Pa.

ERIE, PA., August 13.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the drug-store of Brookins & Fleming, at North East, in this county, and spread rapidly. In reply to a call for assistance, a steamer was sent by the Erie Fire Department. It was several hours before the fire could be got under control, and the business portion of the town is now in ashes. Among the blocks destroyed are Towns's, Loomis's, Hall's, Belknap's, Union, and the Haynes House. These and the Presbyterian church were mostly fine brick buildings, built since the fire of 1871, when this same district was burned over. Over two thirds of the business portion of the town was destroyed, including the best buildings in the place. No estimate of the loss and insurance can yet be made.

Total loss estimated at $200,000; insurance, $85,000.

Fire in Tarboro', N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 13.—This morning a fire at Tarboro' destroyed the stores of E. B. Hodges & Co. and C. J. Austin. The total loss is not yet known. The insurance amounts to $10,500.

Saratoga Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SARATOGA, August 13.—First race—purse $300, for maiden two-year-olds, whitallowances, five furlongs—Hart, the favorite, won by two lengths; Leonidas second, Fairmount third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race—purse $400, for all ages, with allowances, one mile and five hundred yards—John Henry won a good race by half a length; Ada Glenn second, Wallenese third. Time, 2:45¼.

Third race—purse $350, for three-year-olds that had not won at Saratoga this year, six allowances, one mile and seventy yards—Shenandoah won a grand race by a head; Vinton second, Admiral third. Time, 1:50¾.

Fourth race—purse $400, handicap steeple chase over the short course—Rienzi fell at the bush fence in the field near the three-quarter pole and broke his neck. Warder, his jockey, was badly hurt. The race was won easily by Major Pickett, with Rose second, two lengths away. Disturbance did not finish. Time, 4:22.

Brighton-Beach Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 13.—First race—for non-winners, three quarters of a mile—Marsh Redon won; King Day second, Medusa third. Time, 1:16.

Second race—for non-winners, winner to be sold, one mile—Sister won; Eros second, Edwin A. third. Time, 1:45.

Third race—Manhattan Beach railroad stakes, one mile and three furlongs—Mike's Pride won; Joe Mitchell second, Quixotte third. Time, 2:27.

Fourth race—all ages, one mile and a half—Levant won; Little Buttercup second, Arsenic third. Time, 2:38¼.

Fifth race—all ages, seven furlongs—Tom Martin won; Frank E. second, Barney third. Time, 1:30.

Sixth race—steeple-chase, short course—Puritan and Odette ran a dead heat; Nimblefoot third. Time, 2:48. The owners agreed to divide the purse.

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New York: New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4.

Chicago: Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 15.

Detroit: Detroit, 0; Cleveland, 1.

Philadelphia: Athletic, 8; Metropolitan, 7.

Cincinnati: Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 2.

Toledo: Toledo, 11; Indianapolis, 8.

Pittsburgh: Allegheny, 0; Baltimore, 8.

Trenton: Trenton, 6; Domestic, 8.

Lancaster, Pa.: York, 5; Ironsides, 0.

Elizabeth, N. J.: Virginia, 7; Elizabeth, 3. Exhibition game.

Mills to be Closed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—The large mills belonging to the estate of Robert E. Patterson, located at Manayunk and Chester, Pa., will be closed during this week in accordance with the provisions of the will of General Patterson, which stated that the mills should be closed three years after his death. This suspension will not last for any greater length of time than it takes to adjust the large interest of the estate. About 1,000 hands are employed at the two mills.

Georgia Democratic Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ATLANTA, GA., August 13.—The Democratic Convention met here to-day and nominated the present Governor, H. D. McDaniel, for Governor; N. C. Barnett for Secretary of State; W. A. Wright for Comptroller, and R. A. Hardeman for Treasurer; for Attorney-General, Clifford Anderson, of Bibb. All the nominees except Hardeman are present incumbents, and were nominated unanimously.

The Convention endorsed Cleveland and Hendricks.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—The Democratic State Convention at Jefferson City last night nominated General John S. Marmaduke as a candidate for Governor.

The Convention reassembled this morning, and immediately continued the nomination of a State ticket, as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Morehouse; Secretary of State, Michael K. McGrath.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

Michigan Republican Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DETROIT, August 13.—The Republican state Convention met this morning, with Jay A. Hubbell temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees a recess was taken for dinner.

Congressional Nomination.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MORRISTOWN, N. J., August 13.—The Democrats of the Fifth congressional district to-day nominated Preston Stevenson, of Paterson, for Congress by acclamation.

Importation of British Gold.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 13.—The steamer Bathnia, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought $750,000 in gold consigned to L. Von Hoffman & Co. and Black & Co. The steamship Nevada brought $500,000 to L. Von Hoffman & Co. Total, $1,250,000—all in British gold bars.

Cattle-Fever in Texas Spreading.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says: The State veterinary surgeon has received advices that the Texas fever has appeared in Pottawatomie, Morris, Wilson, and Johnson counties, making eight places in the State where the disease exists.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Cholera Notes.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

TOULON, August 13.—There were two deaths from cholera here last night. The heat is moderating.

ROME, August 13.—The account of cholera throughout Italy for yesterday is as follows: There were three deaths at Castelstuavo and one at Minneciano. At Berceto four cases were reported, two of which proved fatal. One fresh case was reported at each of the following named towns: Livagnano, Sebarga, Carignano, and Pancalieri.

MARSEILLES, August 13.—In twelve hours ended at 8 o'clock this morning five persons died here from cholera. It is reported that the disease has broken out at Toulouse. Forty deaths from cholera have occurred in two days at Lesamorgues hamlet, in the department of Basses-Alps.

During the twenty-four hours ending to-night twelve deaths occurred here from cholera. There was one death at Riana. No deaths occurred at Toulon, but many cases of typhoid-fever and small-pox have appeared there owing to the bad sanitary condition of the city. The record of cholera in the Marseilles hospitals for the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Admitted, 4; cured, 6; deaths, 2; under treatment, 48. The total number of cases admitted since the outbreak of the cholera is 837, of which 243 died.

England Antagonizing Germany in South Africa.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, August 13.—The German newspapers declare that the recent annexation of Wallfish Bay and adjoining territory in South Africa by the Cape Government was directed against Germany. They make this an occasion for abusing England, and advise Prince Bismarck to ignore the annexation in the same manner he has ignored the Congo treaty.

Advices from Capetown state that the German corvette Leipzig left there for Angra Pequena on July 16th. It goes to take formal possession of the Bay of Angra Pequena and the surrounding country in the name of the German empire. Dr. Nachtigal, the special German commissioner, was expected to reach Angra Pequena at the same time.

The French Revision Congress.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, August 13.—The Congress of the two houses of Parliament at Versailles, which is engaged upon the revision of the Constitution, resumed its labors to-day. The proposed amendment providing for the election of senators by universal suffrage was r