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NOT CANNIBALS.

THE HORRIBLE STORY ABOUT THE GREELY PARTY DENIED.

Interviews With Commander Schley and Other Officers—Greely Not Yet Heard From—Hints About a Story Yet to be Told—Evidence in Sergt. Cross's Coffin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A reporter to-day showed Commander Schley, the chief officer of the Greely relief expedition, the published story of Greely and his comrades sustaining life on the bodies of their companions. Commander Schley said immediately and with great indignation: "There is not a word of truth in that story. You need not show it to me for I have read it. It has been manufactured out of whole cloth, and if I were Lieut. Greely I should take legal steps against the paper that published the outrageous statement. Now, regarding some of the specific charges: It is true that I did suggest to Secretary Chandler that the bodies should be placed in metallic cases. This I did because I thought that they would be better protected in this way. These caskets were not "all bolted and riveted," but they were simply closed in the usual way. It has been stated that the bodies were placed in metallic cases so that the friends of the dead could not get at them, and that, with the exception of a few men who assisted in removing the bodies, no one on the relief ships saw them. This is false; the bodies lay on the deck of the Thetis several days, and there was hardly a sailor on the ship who did not see and touch them, for we were obliged to keep ice on them all the time. It is said that I communicated to Secretary Chandler and Gen. Hazen, at Portsmouth, on Aug. 2, facts leading to the conclusion that these men had eaten up their companions. This I deny. I made no such communication to either of these gentlemen. I do not think there was any cannibalism practiced by Greely or his men. I know nothing about this business, nor did I order an investigation."

Mr. Ames, the surgeon of the Bear, corroborated all that Commander Schley said, and added: "Regarding the story about the German whom's reported, when the sailors lifted him up, to have said, 'Must I be killed and eaten as Henry was,' I say I questioned this man after them, and he positively declared that he made any such remark. I attended the man afterward. He was delirious and did not know what he said, but he never while I was near him said anything about Henry or any one else being eaten. I do not think there is a word of truth in the story. Dr. Greely and myself laid all the bodies out. They were, of course, nothing but skin and bone, but with the exception of one of the men, whose back was broken, they were all right; that is, they looked as if they had been starved to death, or as if the flesh had been eaten off of them."

Lieut. Colville, first officer of the Bear, said: "I wrapped the bodies of the dead up and then the sailors removed them to the launch. I did not notice any sign of mutilation about them."

Lieut. Colville did, however, say that he had heard rumors about the Greely survivors having eaten the bodies of their comrades. He would not state where he had heard them or what he thought of them.

Among the sailors of the Bear and Thetis there is an air of mystery, and all sorts of stories are afloat. But their statements are conflicting, and it is hard to know what they know or what they think.

Geo. Gavel, captain of the "top" of the Thetis, is a most intelligent young seaman and he tells a very straightforward story. He says: I dug ten of the dead bodies up. They were only covered with a thin layer of sand. I saw nothing about them that suggested cannibalism. There was some blue flesh on them. They were not frozen hard when we found them and their flesh and skin was quite soft. The bodies lay on the deck ten days and we all saw them. The German who is reported to have said: 'Must I be killed and eaten as Henry was?' did not make any such remark. When he saw us coming to him he said: 'I knew the Yankees would come and find us.'"

One or two of the sailors said that if they were discharged they would have a story to tell, but they do not care to say anything now. Sergeant Brainard, one of the survivors, is reported to have kept a diary and in it to have stated that one of the party had to be sacrificed to keep the rest alive. Seaman Gaylor who became quite intimate with Brainard on the voyage home, said Brainard referred to a dog and not to a man when he wrote the above.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—Secretary Chandler returned here to-day. To-night an associated press agent visited him on the Tallapoosa to inquire concerning the truth of the article in to-day's New York *Times*. The secretary 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 report 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, refuse to say anything further about the matter."

GEN. HAZEN

said last evening that that part of the story relating to the interview between himself, Secretary Chandler, and Commander Schley was untrue, as is also the report that the limbs of some of the party were amputated and afterward eaten.

"There was but one amputation, he said, 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."

"There is no truth then in the remainder of the published stories that the bodies were eaten?"

"I will not say that they are not true. I have but casually glanced at the published story other than at those portions which I deny."

"Did you hear any rumors while at Portsmouth that the dead men had been eaten?"

"There were rumors of that kind afloat. My official position would not permit me to give the facts in the case."

"There are facts then?"

"I can't answer that. I had a long interview with Lieut. 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 where men are starving."

"Do you excuse cannibalism in the Greely case?"

"Under the circumstances it would be excusable."

"Has Secretary Chandler received any report relative to this subject?"

"Not that I know of. I have received none."

"Is the report that Private Henry was shot and afterward eaten, false?"

"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 might know."

"Will the shooting be the subject of investigation by the war department?"

"Not necessarily. Men are shot every day in mutinies, and no investigation is made. Under some circumstances it might be proper."

"Will there be any investigation of the reported eating of the bodies?"

"An investigation could not be made either by the war or 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."

"Why was it necessary to place the remains in metal coffins, thoroughly bolted, and then telegraph that they should not be opened under any circumstances?"

"While 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 the coffins. And then it was thought the friends would not want to look at the remains, and the order was given not to open the casket."

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

ADMIRAL NICHOLS.

"It is a lie. An outrageous, unfounded lie, out of whole cloth," said Rear Admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy, yesterday, before the reporter could formulate a question about the horrible story. "I have said it forty times, and am tired of hearing it. It is the grossest outrage I ever heard of to tell such a horrible story. There is not a line nor a word nor even a hint in any of Commander Schley's dispatches or reports of such a thing occurring. No; Commander Schley's full official report of the search cruise has not yet been made—at least not to me. It might have been made to Secretary Chandler, but if it was I have heard nothing of it. It is impossible that there can be the least suspicion of truth in the story, for if there was, no matter whether the reports told of it or not, I would have heard some private hint that would prevent me stigmatizing it as strongly as I do. I don't think any such report was made to Secretary Chandler, for I would certainly have heard something of it before. It is an outrageous lie."

CAPT. P. HENRY RAY,

8th United States infantry, who is attached to the signal service, and who commanded the Point Barrow expedition which went north at the same time Greely did, was found at his office on Seventeenth street. He said at once that he did not believe a word of the story. He said he did not appreciate the excitement that the story creates, except that it adds to the minds of the public an increased feeling of horror at the sufferings and sacrifices undergone by the little band. As to the alleged shooting of Private Henry, that may or may not be true; but if it was so, it was only what should have been done under the alleged circumstances. Here was a case of a separate, independent military command placed in a position where emergencies arise which could not be foreseen, and where the prompt action of the commanding officer was necessary to preserve the lives of the whole party. It was precisely parallel to the case of a separate army acting in time of war at a distance, when immediate action was absolutely necessary.

As to the use of human flesh to preserve the lives of the survivors, while the idea is revolting, history shows that such use has been the rule ever since history has told of the constant recurrence of such cases. The Jeannette is the only exception; yet there the testimony showed that they began to gnaw at their own flesh; besides that, De Long's party perished really from exposure more than from hunger. The only thing about this story that seems at all to give evidence to its truth is the instruction that was sent here from the army authorities at Governor's island to Mrs. William H. Cross when the body of Sergt. Cross was sent on. The order read, "Under no circumstances must this casket be opened." Yet this could easily be accounted for by common causes. The bodies when found were placed in the oil tanks that were fixtures of the lower hold of the Bear and Thetis and immersed in alcohol. The effect of that would be to make human flesh look like dirty, shriveled leather, and loathsome to look at; besides this, the bodies were floating in the alcohol and must have been much bruised while the vessel was rolling and tumbling about during the heavy gales experienced in returning.

THE SISTER OF MRS. WILLIAM H. CROSS,

the widow of Sergeant Cross, was found at a late hour last night and asked as to her sister's views of the terrible story. Mrs. Cross, she said, had no intimation whatever of the story until the arrival at her home of the evening paper, when her little girl read it. She did not read it until later, and, while greatly shocked, was much consoled by the unqualified denial made by prominent navy officials. When the casket arrived here, Mr. Frank Cross, a younger brother of the Sergeant, urged that the lid be removed, so that the body might be identified beyond all question. But Mrs. Cross wisely objected to acting contrary to the instructions received, not to allow the casket to be opened, and urged that the body must be emaciated from starvation and disfigured by the transportation home in the tanks, and she wanted to retain as her last recollection of her husband, the bright, cheerful look on his face as he turned and kissed his hand to her on entering the carriage at their door to leave her forever. In the light of this new story she could not yet tell whether she would now consent to an examination of the remains, but she would defer considerably to the wishes of his mother and brothers, who live here, although she still does not want to know it even if the appearance of the body should prove the story to be true. She has not yet seen the brothers, but probably will to-morrow, and let them decide what shall be done.

The casket is still in the public vault at the Congressional cemetery and would be convenient of access in case the relatives should overcome Mrs. Cross's objections and conclude to make an examination of the body.

The pallbearers were Lieut. Beck, W. D. Orme, S. W. Rittenhouse, W. Atkinson, Ensign R. B. Dashiell, and Nevett Steele. The coffin was beautifully decorated with flowers in the center a crown and rest covered with crosses. Lieut. Lockwood's father, mother, and three sisters, and Admiral Balch were present. The church was packed.

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 12.—The story that Charles B. Henry, a member of the Greely expedition, was shot for stealing rations and that his dead comrades ate his comrades, has caused considerable excitement here. Henry's real name was Back. His sister and friends in this city will push an investigation.

Lieut. Lockwood's Funeral.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 12.—The obsequies of Lieut. James B. Lockwood, U. S. A., were observed here to-day with all the ceremonies possible during the vacation of the naval academy. Every one united in paying honor to the distinguished dead, 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 of Lieut. Lockwood were transferred during the services from the chapel of St. Mary's to the church. At 4 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 our leading citizens. The pallbearers proceeded down the main isle of the church, at the conclusion of the services, to the Rev. Mr. Southgate, who read the services for the dead. Halting at the chancel, the pallbearers deposited the remains on the altar and the services were continued.

After services had concluded at the church the corpse was removed to the house, and the procession formed as follows and proceeded down College avenue to the naval cemetery, the bell of St. Anne's tolling a solemn dirge as the cortege moved away: Music, firing party, chaplain, pallbearers, hearse, pallbearers, bodybearers, sailors, cadets, officers, and professors, the Governor's Guard, carriages, and civilians. The national colors were draped, and were carried by a company of sailors. The naval officers were in dress uniforms, the sailors in blue mustering clothes, and the marines in full dress. Lieut. Gibson had command of the marines and Lieut. Clason of the cadets and sailors of the ships. Arrived at the naval cemetery, the remains were deposited in a grave between those of Commodore Edward Terry and Lieut. Collins, of the United States navy, the site of which is a high, woody bluff that overlooks the birthplace and alma mater of the young hero. The religious rites ended, the firing party gave the martial spirit of a soldier's last farewell, and Lieut. Lockwood was left to sleep till the reveille of God shall awake him.

A Clergyman Shoots His Wife and Then Himself.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Information has just been received here from the northern suburb of Lake View that the Rev. H. M. Collison, pastor of the Fullerton avenue Presbyterian church, shot his wife and then himself this afternoon. Both are dead.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTERS.

—Advices from Osage, Indiana county, say that Black Dog was elected chief of that nation a few days ago by a majority of 250.

—The Alleghany Base Ball club are negotiating with the Cleveland manager for the transfer bodily of the Cleveland nine to Pittsburg, Pa.

—The new Southern Pacific railroad bridge over the Colorado river at Yuma will be opened to-day and through trains to New Orleans will be resumed.

—The receiver of the bank of Huron, Dak., states that the liabilities are $13,000, and that the assets are nominally valued at $20,000, but are really worth only $15,000.

—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company has given notice to the Southern Railway and Steamship association of its withdrawal from the Macon and Atlanta pool on Sept. 1.

—During the temporary absence of their mother two young Swedish children of McKeesport, Pa., attempted to put a can of carbon oil on a fire in the kitchen stove and in the explosion which followed both children were fatally burned.

—Three children on a farm near South Perry, Ohio, named Robert Wood, Louis D. Wood, and Kate Shaw, all under 10 years of age, were burned to death in a barn, having gone there to smoke, and in so doing set the building on fire.

—The Italian bark Richetta, with lumber and timber, loaded by James Hunter, for West Hartlepool, and lying in the lower Mobile bay, was discovered to be on fire, but the crew of a passing tow boat extinguished the flames. The vessel and cargo were considerably damaged.

—The city council of Charleston, S. C., has voted to open an avenue along the eastern water front of the city and to lay two lines of steel tracks through the new avenue. This terminal railway is to be owned by the city, and to be used free of cost by all railroads entering the city.

—Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation urging upon all individuals and corporations and all state officials to aid in securing individual and state exhibits that will reflect credit upon New Jersey in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans.

—George Fulljames, the pugilist for whose arrest a warrant was issued in New York, has been in Toronto, Ont., for the past few days, and left for Barrie to-day on a visit to friends. An effort is being made for a meeting between him and Harry Gilmore, the light weight champion of Canada.

—In the Graeco-Roman wrestling match in San Francisco, best two in three falls, for $500 a side, between Tom Cannon, champion of England, and Pietro Delmas, champion of France, Cannon won the first fall in 9m. 20s. Ten thousand people were present. Delmas won the second fall in 3h. 11m.

—The Catskill Mountain Railroad company has settled the claim of O'Brien & Rogers, contractors, for $7,000 cash. O'Brien & Rogers were the creditors who made application to the attorney general to bring suit to dissolve the corporation. It is understood that other creditors will bring proceedings against the company.

—Postmaster Pearson, of New York, has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the mails from Melbourne July 16; Sydney, 17; Auckland, 22, and Honolulu, Aug. 3, are due in New York for first carrier delivery on Monday, Aug. 18. The next outward return mail for the above countries will close at the New York postoffice on Saturday, Aug. 23, at 7 p. m.

SPORTING VARIETY.

The Nationals Defeated—Racing Results—The Columbias Win Their Heat at Watkins.

With Shaw pitching, the Bostons defeated the Nationals yesterday by the decisive score of 8 to 1. Powell pitched for the home team and was not so successful as Gagus was on Monday.

The Nationals have engaged McCormick, the fine third baseman and heavy batter who played with the Keystones. He joined the Nationals at Boston last night. Birch is expected to reach Boston this morning, and both players will be available at once.

A time from the surgeon general's office defeated the Beavers at Capitol park yesterday. Seven innings were played. The boys "knocked the cover off the ball," the score standing 26 to 14 in favor of the surgeon general's office.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

Chicago—Chicago, 9; Buffalo, 11.
Boston—Providence, 4; Boston, 4. Boston Unions, 8; National Unions, 1.
Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Allegheny, 3.
Philadelphia—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Columbus—Columbus, 5; Indianapolis, 4.
York—Trenton, 16; York, 3.
New York—Virginia, 5; Metropolitan, 13.
Detroit—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 2.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Athletic, 2.
St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Louisville, 3.

Racing.

Lizzie Dwyer won the first race at Saratoga yesterday, with Hart second and Radha third. Time, 1:17¾.

Gen. Monroe won the race for the grand prize of Saratoga, Lucky B second, Referee third. Time, 3:99.

The third race was won by Jim Renwick, Saunter second, Glenber third. Time, 1:53¼.

Glenarm won the hurdle race, with Bourke Cochrane (late Jim McGowan) second. Scalper fell. Time, 1:53¼.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—This was the fourteenth regular day of the midsummer meeting at the Chicago Driving park. The weather was very warm, the track fast and the attendance good.

First race—Purse $200, 1-16 miles. After a close race home, Conkling won in hand by a neck; Chantilly second, two lengths before Ella Rovel, third. Time 1:50¾.

Second race—The Coronation stakes for 3-year-olds, 1⅛ miles. Allee won by a short half length; Berlin second, and Top Sawyer a poor third. Time 1:56.

Third race—Purse $200, for all ages. 1 mile 500 yards. Leman got a lead of two lengths at the head of the stretch and was never headed, winning easily by one length; Boatman second, a length in front of Athlone third. Time 2:02.

Fourth race—Purse $250, for all ages, mile heats:

First heat—Trix won easily by two lengths. Midnight second, John Sullivan third, Ida B was distanced. Time, 1:48¾.

Second heat—The horses had passed the wire when the drum was tapped, with Sullivan two lengths ahead and Trix last. John Sullivan was never headed, and won in a gallop by a length, Trix second, Midnight third; Ada Ean was distanced. Time, 1:48.

Third heat—John Sullivan had a length the best of the start and won, Trix second. Time, 1:43⅝.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Monmouth park races; weather fine, track fast, attendance was good.

First race—All ages, one mile. Dupleix won, Caramel second, Louisette third. Time, 1:46.

Second race—August stakes, 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Starters, P. Lorillard's pair (Exile and Unrest), Goano, Brookwood, Richmond, Bush filly St. Augustine, and Rupert. Goano won, Brookwood second, Unrest third. Time, 1:16.

Third race—3-year-olds, one and one-eighth miles. Tattler won, Tattoo Colt second, Blue Bell third. Time, 1:59.

Fourth race—All ages, one and three-sixteenths miles. Priam won, Monitor second, Haledon third. Time, 2:04¾.

Fifth race—Winner to be sold, three-quarters of a mile. Itaska won, Palonia second, Queen Esther third. Time, 1:16.

Cricket.

TORONTO, ONT., Aug. 12.—The Ontario Cricket association held a meeting last night and selected the team which is to play at Philadelphia on Sept. 15, 16, and 17 next. The following will comprise the team: A. C. Allen, M. Boyd, E. R. Ogden, Capt. D. W. Saunders, and W. W. Vickers, of Toronto; J. C. Badgley and J. Pinkney, of Montreal; J. B. Carson and A. Gillespie, of Hamilton; I. Harley, of Guelph; G. W. Jones, of Fredericton, N. B., and C. C. Luard, of Kingston.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A match game of cricket was begun yesterday now the Kent team of eleven between the Australians and the All England eleven. The Australians went to the bat first, and their first inning lasted until 4 o'clock to-day. They made a score of 551, of which Murdoch secured 211. The All England club commenced their first inning at 4:30 and made runs for 2 wickets down, when the umpire gave Grace a run out. The crowd of spectators became angry at the decision of the umpire, and surrounded him, hooting and yelling at him.

The National Regatta.

WATKINS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The first heat was won by J. F. Cushing, of the Crescents of Boston. Time 11:15. The second heat was won by E. S. Mulcahy, of the Mutuals of Albany. Time 11:23¼.

The first heat of the senior fours was won by the Argonaut's, of Toronto. Time 13:23¼.

The second heat was won by the Columbias of Washington.

Long-Winded Wrestlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The wrestling match between Delmas and Cannon, which commenced at 9 last evening, only terminated at 4 this morning. They wrestled for three hours on the third round, when the referee decided the match a draw.

The Wall Street Bank Failure.

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 the officers. He says from his 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 made to the department, dated June 14, 1884, and verified by the officers, showed net profits of $97,000; loans, $1,435,516; specie, $42,200; legal tenders, $105,900, and deposits, $1,180,300. The statement as to the items of loans and deposits differs but little from the last two reports made by the bank to the clearing house on the 2d and 9th days of the present month. The institution was originally the Mechanics' Banking association, and began business Oct. 1, 1838. It became a national bank on May 1, 1865, and again a state bank on Oct. 19, 1883.

Superintendent Paine further says that the result of the examination will be made public as soon as the same shall be completed, and that in the meantime that the examiners may not be interrupted, 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 drafted a bill permitting him, whenever in his discretion he thought proper, to make an examination. This bill became a law. Under the authority granted by this law the superintendent engaged in an examination of all state banks.

A Desperate Duel in Texas.

TERRELL, TEXAS, Aug. 12.—Bill Dougherty and Zach Gray, young ranchers residing on Sand prairie, in the southwestern part of this country, were principals in a desperate duel fought on Sunday evening, in which both men were wounded, Gray fatally. The trouble grew out of a feud of long stadding, and as the only adjustment they agreed to adjourn to an isolated place and use revolvers until one or both fell. At the appointed time both were on hand and without parley commenced action, both using single action colts, 45-caliber revolvers. After the first fire the men changed position and began firing at will. Dougherty receiving one of Gray's three shots in his left side, Gray, at Dougherty's fifth shot, fell with a bullet in the lower part of his back. This ended the battle and the wounded men were cared for by friends, who, from a distance, had watched the bloody encounter.

Look at Your Numbers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 12.—At the drawing of the Louisiana State lottery to-day the following numbers captured the principal prizes: No. 13565, first capital prize, drawing $75,000, sold in New Orleans, La.; No. 63803, second capital prize, drawing $25,000, sold in New York city; No. 19862, third capital prize, drawing $10,000, sold in Sanford, Fla.; Nos. 1157 and 55475, each drawing $6,000, sold in New Orleans, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Mo.; Nos. 20762, 23082, 43803, 45136, and 51923, each $2,000, sold in Cincinnati, Ohio; New York, Louisville, Ky.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans; Logansport, Ind., and Nebraska City, Neb.

A Drowned Man Identified.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 12.—An unknown man, who was found last night in the basin at the foot of Commerce street, has been identified this morning as J. F. Piester, a well known citizen farmer and cattle dealer of Laurel, Md. It is supposed he mistook his way and walked overboard into the basin. The remains have been taken to Laurel.

Died at the Age of 104.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12.—Charles Crowley, aged 104 years, died at Suncook yesterday. He was a native of Ireland, and the oldest person in this state.

MAINE REPUBLICANS

AN IMMENSE POLITICAL GATHERING AT LAKE MARANACOOK YESTERDAY.

Distinguished Persons Present—An Ovation to Mr. Blaine—He is Loudly Cheered—Nominations for Congress in Several Districts—Political Movements in Various States.

LAKE MARANACOOK, ME., Aug. 12.—A special train arrived here at 1:15 o'clock to-day bringing Hon. James G. Blaine, Gov. Robie, Congressman Dingley, Collector Dow, Gov. Hale, S. S. Marble, Albion Little, H. W. Coombs, Senators Frye and Hale, J. A. Locke, Chairman Wing and Secretary Sprague, of the republican state committee; R. P. Pulsifer, William Osgood, T. C. Crawford, of the *Chicago Tribune*; W. C. Plummer, M. L. Henninger, of New York; E. A. Storrs, Gen. Gibson, E. Moody Boynton, and others. As Mr. Blaine stepped upon the platform he was received with tremendous applause which continued until he reached the main stand. At this stand ex-Gov. Conner presided; at another stand Senator Hale presided; at still another Senator Frye presided, all of whom made opening addresses previous to introducing the various speakers. The crowd was estimated at 15,000. Various campaign companies and Blaine and Logan clubs were in attendance with several bands of music.

Mr. Blaine was loudly called for. As he came forward a voice shouted, "Three cheers for the next president of the United States!" and they were heartily given. Mr. Blaine said:

MY FRIENDS: I came here to-day, not to speak, but to hear. I have been too long accustomed to attend every political gathering in Kennebec county to miss this one [laughter], and so I came from old habit just to see if they were held as well as they were in the old days when I so often imposed upon you for your suffrages, an exaction which, I can say with candor, I never had any expectation of again laying upon you. But I am once more before the people of Maine, a people in whom I have never trusted in vain. [A voice: "Good," and applause.] I am detaining you by this simple word from the enjoyment of hearing a great orator from the west. I am as anxious for the treat as you, and so I yield the platform to him."

Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Illinois, then made a brief speech.

Hon. J. C. Burroughs, E. Moody Boynton, Senator Hale, Gen. Chas. Grover, Nelson Dingley, and Col. W. C. Plummer, Senator Frye, Gen. Swift, Congressman Milliken, and Gen. James A. Hall were the other speakers.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Mr. Lowden Snowden, director of the Philadelphia mint, and Mr. Bell, of Philadelphia, left by special train for Bangor, where they will attend the soldiers' reunion to-morrow, after which they go to Bar Harbor, where Messrs. Snowden and Bell will be the guests of Mr. Blaine.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 12.—About half of the members of the general assembly, which meets here in special session to-morrow, have arrived, and there will be a quorum present. The boniterms, however, continue to say that they are in favor of a very short session, and an adjournment until next winter, which can be done under the present call, provided the time does not extend over 120 days from to-morrow.

Judge Hughes to-day delivered his opinion in the United States circuit here—Judge Bond having previously so decided—that maturing coupons of Virginia consol bonds may be funded in new 3 per cent. Riddleberger bonds. Under such a decision holders of consol bonds can present coupons maturing after the date due by the state under the old settlement, and 3 per cent. yearly interest on the same, and then refund near the final maturing of the old bonds the original face value of bonds unless the laws be changed. It is probable that extra session of the legislature will go to work at once on the debt question.

Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—A Jefferson City special says Chairman O'Day, of the state central committee, called the state democratic convention to order at 10:45 o'clock. After prayer Chairman O'Day informed the delegates that on the condition of party affairs in the state, and, referring to the reported effort at coalition of all other parties, said he had no fears whatever that it would succeed. G. F. Rothwell was made temporary chairman, and L. J. Lange secretary. After an address by the temporary chairman committees were appointed. Presidential electors were chosen as follows: First district, James Ellison; second, G. A. Rothwell; third, A. W. Kelso; fourth, T. H. Parrish; fifth, W. A. Southern; sixth, E. C. Moore; seventh, Nat. C. Dryden; eighth, John I. Martin (contested); ninth, George Allen; tenth, J. J. O'Fallen; eleventh, E. A. Lee; twelfth, D. A. Darman; thirteenth, H. Travers, and fourteenth, J. J. Russell.

The Irish Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The advance guard of the Irish National convention delegates began to appear here this morning. Among the prominent Irishmen now here are Patrick Egan, extreasurer of the land league; Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish national league; Roger S. Walsh, Chicago, state secretary; J. J. Curran, Chicago, state delegate; Dr. Thomas J. Reilly, St. Louis; P. K. Walsh, Cleveland; M. V. Gannon, Iowa, and from Chicago Henry F. Sheridan, national delegate, A. O. of H.; T. F. O'Connor, Martin Muleahy, Alderman H. J. Hildreth, J. B. Ryan, Walter S. Gibbons, James P. Stanton, M. S. Hyland, Thomas Gray, and others. The delegates seem to be unanimously in favor of the exclusion of all discussion of American politics from the convention.

New York Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The executive committee of the democratic state committee met to-day at the Hoffman house and elected Wm. E. Smith, of Clinton county, chairman of the committee. It was said to-night at the headquarters of the committee that the statement that Edward Cooper had "resigned" from the chairmanship was slightly premature, as he had never been elected to that office, his name merely having been suggested in connection with it. When this suggestion had been conveyed to Mr. Cooper, he at once declined to accept the position on account of ill health. The committee to-day organized for the first time. Mr. Smith, who is a warm personal friend of Gov. Cleveland, was elected on motion of ex-Mayor Cooper.

A Greenback Circular.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The following was given out to-day:

"NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1884.—The greenback state committee will soon issue a circular, which says: 'As Gen. Butler is to address a mass meeting in this city on Saturday evening, Aug. 30, therefore, in order to afford delegates and visitors to the state convention an opportunity to see and hear our candidate for president at the least personal expense to themselves, it has been decided to change the day for holding the state convention of the national greenback labor party, called to meet at the Masonic temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, the 27th, to the same place on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m.

"'By order of the executive committee.

"'GEORGE O. JONES, Chairman.'"

Blaine and Logan in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 12.—Blaine and Logan club, No. 1, of this city, held an enthusiastic meeting to-night, and several new members signed the roll. A number of stirring speeches were made. A member gave notice that at the next meeting he would offer a resolution looking to the formation of a fire brigade in the city. The R. A. Winder club, named to the choice of the republican voters of this district for member of congress.

Indiana Prohibitionists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—A meeting of the executive committee of the prohibition state central committee was held here to-day and it was decided to put an electoral ticket in the field. The ticket is not yet named, and the members of the party will not be pledged to its support. The naming of an electoral ticket is simply to enable such prohibitionists as so desire to vote for St. John.

Gen. Marmaduke Nominated.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Aug. 12.—Gen. John S. Marmaduke was nominated for governor by the democratic state convention to day on the first ballot.

Nominated for Congress.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 12.—The republicans of the seventh district in convention at Salisbury to-day nominated Dr. J. G. Ramsay for congress and A. E. Holton for presidential elector.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 12.—The renomination of Congressman W. Connolly by the Lackawanna county democratic convention held at Scranton to-day will secure him the conferees from the Luzerne county portion of the twelfth congressional district, and his unanimous nomination is more than possible.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 12.—Gen. Jos. Wheeler was to-day nominated for congress by the democrats of the eighth Alabama district.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—The third district republican convention to-day nominated James O'Donnell for congress.

Suit to Recover a Trust Fund.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Senor Rauon Caamano was arrested to-day in a suit brought against him by Charles Coudert, as executor of the last will of Josepha Blanco y Vilela de Rodriguez, to recover $28,000, which the defendant received as a trust fund, and for which he has failed to account and which he refuses to pay over. The order of arrest was issued last March, but was never executed, as it was thought that a settlement might be made. To-day Caamano surrendered himself, and, not being able to furnish $30,000 bail, was locked up.

THE DEER PARK CONFERENCE.

A Good Many Things That Were Not Done—Mr. Elkins on the Cleveland Story.

Mr. Charles B. Hart, editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, who attended the Deer Park conference, disposes of a good many of the ridiculous stories that have been telegraphed over the country concerning that meeting. Here is a specimen:

Among other things that has been said and "stuck to," that Mr. Elkins circulated a pamphlet containing the charge that Gov. Cleveland has been somewhat promiscuous in his relations with women. Having been present, I know what was said and done. Mr. Elkins was asked about these charges, and he replied that the national committee had not circulated them; that it had declined to be a party to their circulation; that it was a kind of warfare in which the committee did not wish to engage. Mr. Elkins did not exhibit a copy of the charges, nor, so far as I am aware, did he have copies to exhibit and distribute. After the meeting he told me privately of an offer which had been made to the national committee and by that body declined. "Mr. Blaine's cause does not need this kind of help," said Mr. Elkins, "and if it did we would not be disposed to make such a campaign." I know that the charges are giving Gov. Cleveland's friends grave concern. They have placed the republican purists and Pharisees in a peculiarly awkward position. Doubtless they will seriously damage any prospects that Cleveland may have. The New York *Post* has tried to let him down gently, but it is a lame defense. The *Post* discovers that in the case which has attracted most attention Cleveland dealt generously by the woman. That would be something in mitigation, but it would not wipe out the original wrong.

THE RED CROSS DELEGATES.

Miss Clara Barton and Mr. A. S. Solomons Leaving for Geneva.

Miss Clara Barton and Mr. A. S. Solomons, who have been appointed representatives of this government at the convention of the International Society of the Red Cross, of Geneva, leave for Switzerland in a day or two. The convention meets at Geneva Sept. 1, and promises to be a remarkable gathering. Over thirty Christian and other governments will be represented, including all of the great powers of Europe, the Porte, and Persia. The origin of the society, dating from the experience and observation of M. Henri Durant, a native of Switzerland, at the battle of Solferino, where he was shocked at the inadequate means at hand to care for the wounded. The hospital, with its scant provisions, meager attention, crude appliances, and untold suffering made a deep impression on his mind. He began to advocate more humane and extensive appliances of aid to sick and wounded soldiers, and in February, 1863, the first general meeting was held, with M. Moynier at its head, to consider how these desired results might be obtained. In October following an international conference was held, which agreed upon the basis of the Geneva treaty. By the terms of this treaty the subscribing states agree to recognize the neutrality of hospitals and sick and wounded soldiers and hospital supplies and of all persons and effects connected with the sanitary service. Upon this treaty the Red Cross society was founded. The deliberations cannot but be wholesome to the world at large, the friends of the cause affirm, and they predict that its gathering will prove the forerunner of a greater convention which shall meet some time in the near future, to discuss the abolition of war itself. However remote or improbable such an event may seem, it is nevertheless a significant fact that the kings of Europe are deeply concerned in the fate of this society; princes wear its badge, and the coming session will be dignified by the presence and participation of men of hereditary rank and men of mark in the affairs of state.

Tonnage Tax of Undocumented Vessels.

Mr. Patten, commissioner of navigation, has written to the collector of customs at San Diego, Cal., in reply to an inquiry as to the rate of tonnage tax to be collected of undocumented vessels arriving from foreign ports in a port of the United States in consequence of the enactment of the provision of section 14 of the Dingley shipping bill. The commissioner informs the collector that to such vessels will attach—first, a tax of fifty cents per ton, under the phrase "other vessels of the United States" embraced in sec. 4219 R. S.; secondly, fifty cents per ton as "light money," under sec. 4225 R. S.; and thirdly, six cents per ton, per ton according to the locality whence she may come, as defined in said section 14 of the shipping act. In other words, the tax will be in gross $1.06 per ton or $1.03 per ton, according to the port of departure as defined in section 14 of said act.

Commissioner Patten has also answered the protest and appeal of Shumacher & Co., of Baltimore, against the payment of 6 cents per ton on 1,900 tons burden of the German steamship "Hohenzollern." The appellants claim that as no tonnage tax is charged on vessels of the United States in the port of Bremen, Germany, whence the Hohenzollern arrived there is no tonnage duty collectable from her in a port of this country, the appellants alleging that section 14 of the shipping act, June 26, 1884, relieves vessels from a tonnage duty in this country when arriving from a port where no tonnage duties are collected on our vessels. The commissioner says he is of opinion that the exemption from tonnage duty conceded by section 14 of said act inures only in favor of vessels liable to a duty of three cents per ton arriving from localities enumerated in the first proviso and that the exemption cannot be recognized until the issue of a proclamation by the president, specifying the amount of the exemption. He therefore rejects the appeal.

Trying to Fasten It on the Negroes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—The staff correspondent of the *News and Courier* who investigated the midnight attack on Postmaster Robinson, of Bamberg, reports that Mr. Robinson is at his post again. He also says that no complaint had been made against Mr. Robinson by the people and that his general reputation was good. It has been established that the attack upon him was not made on account of his politics, or of the position held by him and Postoffice Inspector Simpson who is on the spot. He is satisfied of this, and has assured Mr. Robinson that the people of Bamberg will protect him if molested. It is a noteworthy fact that at about the time Mr. Robinson was warned to leave Bamberg and resign a colored excursion party reached Bamberg by train, bearing with them an effigy of Mr. Robinson, which they cuffed and cut with knives and afterward hanged. The white people of the county are indignant over the attack on Mr. Robinson, and will see that the offenders are punished if they can be detected.

A Middle Weight Glove Fight.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Johnny Cash, the New York middle weight, and Mike Walsh, of Ottawa, fought to the finish with small gloves, under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, here last night for $25, the gate receipts to be divided, 60 per cent. going to the winner. Fourteen rounds were fought, when Cash falling