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LIEUT. GREELY.

The Relief Ships Thetis and Bear Rescue the Greely Party.

Lieut. Greely and Seven Others All That are Left of the Original Party.

Sergt. Ellison, One of the Rescued, Being Badly Frozen, Dies on the Way Home.

A Description of Their Wanderings, Hardships and Perils---Report of Com. J. S. Schley.

For the First Time in Three Centuries England Yields the Honor of Getting Farthest North.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The rumor is confirmed here that the Greely party has been found. It is said that nine are alive and twelve dead.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The acting secretary of the navy has just received a telegram from St. John's stating that the Greely relief expedition had found the survivors of Greely's party, eight men in all. The survivors of the Greely party numbered seven instead of eight, as previously reported. Their names are Lieut. Greely, Sergt. Brainard, Sergt. Fredericks, Sergt. Long, Sergt. Ellison, Hospital Steward Beiderback and Private Cornell. They were found by the relief ships Thetis and Bear, five miles off the Cape Sabine in Smith's Sound. Sergt. Ellison was very badly frost bitten and died at Godhaven, July 6, after undergoing a surgical operation. The relief ships Thetis and Bear, with the survivors, are now at St. Johns, N. F. The following telegram was received at the navy department this morning:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., (9 a. m.), July 17.—To the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

The Thetis, Bear and Lockgarry arrived here to-day from West Greenland. All well. Separated from the Alert one hundred and fifty miles north, during a gale. At 9 p. m. June 22d, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Hospital Steward Beiderback, Private Cornell and Sergeant Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sergeant Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost-bite and died July 6th at Godhaven, three days after amputation, which become imperative. Seventeen of the twenty-five persons composing the expedition

PERISHED BY STARVATION.

at the point where found. One was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued and are now on board the Thetis and Bear. One Eskimo Turvevik, was buried at a village called Disco, in accordance with the desire of the inspector of Western Greenland. Five, as follows: Sergeant Cross, January 1, 1884; Weduck Eskimo, April 5; Sergeant Linn, April 6; Lieut. Lockwood, April 9; Sergeant Jewell, April 12; Private Ellis May 19; Sergeant Ralston, May 23. The bodies buried in the ice fort near the camp were swept away to sea by winds and currents before my arrival, and could not be recovered, with the date of death. Private Henry, June 6; Private Schneider, June 18. The names of the dead buried in the ice fort, with date of death whose bodies were not recovered, are as follows: Sergeant Salen, June 3; Private William Bender, June 6; Assistant Surgeon Pavy, June 6; Sergeant Gardner, June 12; drowned by breaking through the newly formed ice while sealing; Seus Edward, Eskimo, April 24. I would urgently request that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here for safer and better transportation in a seaway. This appears to me imperative. Greely abandoned Fort Conger August 8, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet, September 29, following, with the entire party well. He abandoned all his boats and was adrift.

THIRTY DAYS ON AN ICE FLOE

In Smith's sound. His permanent camp was established October 21, 1883, at the point where he was found. During nine months his party had to live on a scant allowance of food brought from Fort Conger that was cached at Payer Harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Nares in 1875, but found it to be much damaged by the lapse of time, and that cached by Beebe at Cape Sabine in 1882, a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteus in 1883, and landed by Lieuts. Garlington and Colwell on the beach near where Greely's party was found.

When their provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled sealskins stripped from sealskin clothes and lichens and shrimps caught in good weather, when they were strong enough to make exertions. As it took 1,300 shrimps to fill a gallon measure the labor was too exhaustive to depend upon them to sustain life entirely. The channel between Cape Sabine and Gilleton island did not close on account of violent gales all winter, so that the 240 rations at the latter point could not be reached.

All of Greeley's records and all instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered and are on board. From Hare Island to Smith's Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, and when rafted much thicker. The Bear reached Cape York June 18, after a passage of twenty-one days in Melville bay, with two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine.

Returning seven days later we fell in with seven others of this fleet off Wostenholm island, and announced Greely's rescue, that they might not be delayed from their fishing grounds nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith's sound in view of the reward of $25,000 offered by congress. Returning across Melville Bay we fell in with the Alert and Lockgarry of Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with a transport so early in the season, before an opening had occurred.

LT. EMERY,

with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. The Greely party are very much improved since their rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found, and for several days after. Forty-eight hours delay in reaching them would have been fatal to all those now living. Tee season north is late and the coldest for years. Smith's sound was not open when it left Cape Sabine. The winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years. This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and the secretary of war in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish. [Signed] J. S. SCHLEY, Commander.

PERSONNEL OF THE EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Greely expedition was composed of the following persons:

Adolphus W. Greely, first lieutenant fifth cavalry, acting signal officer and assistant; his wife is at present a resident of San Diego, Cal.

Frederick F. Kisslingbury, second lieutenant 11th cavalry, acting signal officer; widower with two children.

James B. Lockwood, first lieutent 2d infantry, acting signal officer Washington, D. C., unmarried; is a son of Gen. Lockwood (retired) U. S. A.

Dr. Octave Pavey, medical officer, married; wife's address, Maryville, Nodaway county, Mo.

Edward A. Reiso, sergeant signal corps, Kalamazoo, Mich.; unmarried, born at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Winfield S. Jewell, sergeant signal corps, unmarried, born at Lisbon, N. H.

George W. Rice, sergeant signal corps, Washington, D. C.; unmarried, born at Sidney, Nova Scotia.

David C. Ralston, sergeant signal corps; unmarried; born at Bloomfield, Ohio.

Hampton S. Gardner, sargeant signal corps, Philadelphia, Pa.; unmarried; born at Philadelphia.

Wm. H. Cross, sergeant general service, Washington, D. C.; married; born at Washington, D. C.

David L. Brainard, sergeant, Company I, 2d cavalry; enlisted at New York city; born in Oswego county, N. Y.

David Lynn, sergeant Company C, 2d cavalry; enlisted at Philadelphia, born at Philadelphia.

Nicholas Nalor, corporal, company H, Second cavalry; enlisted at Cincinnati, O.; unmarried; born at Luxemburg, Germany.

Joseph Elisen, corporal, company E, Tenth infantry; enlisted at Fort Wayne, Mich.; born in Germany.

Charles B. Henry, private, company E, Fifth cavalry; enlisted at Cincinnatti, O.; born in Hanover, Germany.

Maurice Connell, private, company B, Third cavalry; enlisted in camp on Goose Creek, Wyo.; born in Kerry, Ireland.

Jacob Bender, private company F, Ninth infantry; enlisted at Omaha barracks, Neb.; born in Friedburg, Germany.

Wm. Whistler, private, company F, Ninth infantry; enlisted at Omaha barracks, Neb.; born in Carrol county, Ind. Father's address, Menona, Ind.

Henry Bierderbick, private company G, Seventeenth infantry; enlisted at Cincinnati, O.; born in Waldock, Germany.

Julius Fredericks, private, company I, Second cavalry; enlisted at Cleveland, O.; unmarried; born in Dayton, O.

Wm. R. Ellis, pivate, company C, second cavalry; enlisted in New York city; born at Seneca Falls.

R. R. Schneider, private, company A, First artillery; enlisted at Fort Columbus, New York harbor; born in Chemnitz, Germany.

Francis Long, private, company F, Ninth infantry; enlisted at Omaha barricks, Neb.; born in Wurtemburg, Germany.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The news of the rescue of Lieut. Greely and several of his party created much excitement in this city. A telegram from Commander Schley was received by Rear Admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy, who immediately communicated its contents to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, acting secretary of war. They proceeded to the White house, and showed the telegram to the president, who has taken deep interest in the expedition, and expresses great concern at the sad death of so many of the party. A copy of the telegram was telegraphed to Secretary Chandler at West Point, and to Secretary Lincoln at New York. The families of Lieut. Greely, Lieut. Commander Schley and Lieut. Emory were also informed of the rescue. Rear Admiral Nichols to-day telegraphed Commander Schley at St. Johns as follows:

"Use your discretion about the care and transportation of the bodies. Report by wire when ready to sail for New Yort. The department sends most hearty congratulations to yourself and men."

IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—This city and state have a melancholy interest in the final outcome of the Greely expedition. The sons of Lieut. Kislingbury, second in command, live in this city, while Sergt. Edward Israel's friends live in Kalamazoo.

FROM LIEUT. GREELY.

General Hazen, chief signal officer, received the following telegram:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 17.—For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of getting farthest north, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainerd on May 13th reaching Lockwood island, latitude 83 minutes, 24 seconds, longitude 44 minutes, 5 seconds. They saw from a 2,000 feet elevation no land north or northwest, but to the northeast Greenland yet extended, and was lost to view in Cape Robert Lincoln, latitude 83 minutes, 35 seconds, longitude 38 minutes. Lieut. Lockwood was turned back in 1883 by open water on the north Greenland shore, barely escaping drifts into the Polar ocean. Dr. Pavy, in 1882, following the Markham route, was adrift one day in the Polar ocean north of Cape Joseph Henry, and escaped to land, abandoning nearly everything. In 1882 I made in the spring and later part of summer a trip into the interior of Greenland discovering Lake Hazen, some sixty by ten miles in extent, which is fed by the ice cape of north Grinnel Land, and drains Ruggles river and Weyprecht Fiord into Conybeare bay and Archer Fiord. From the summit of Mount Arthur, 5,000 feet, the contour of the land west of the Conger mountains convinced me that Grinnell Land tends directly south from Lieut. Aldrich's farthest in 1876. In 1883 Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainerd succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, and ninety miles from Beaufeux bay, head of Archers Fiord, struck the head of a fiord from the Western sea, temporarily named by Lockwood Greely Fiord. From the center of the fiord in lattitude 80 minutes 30 seconds, longitude 78 minutes 30 seconds, Lieutenant Lockwood saw the northern shore termination some twenty miles west, and the southern shore extending some fifty miles, with Cape Lockwood some seventy miles distant, apparently separate land from Grinnel Land. I have named the new land Arthur Land. Lieutenant Lockwood following and going and returning on the ice, cape averaging about 150 feet of perpendicular face. It follows that the Grinnell land interior is ice capped with a belt of country some sixty miles wide, between the northern and southern ice capes. In March, 1884, Serg. Long, while hunting, looked from the northwest side of Mount Carey to Hayes Sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of furthest seen by Nariss in 1876. The sound extends some twenty miles further west than shown by the English chart, but is possibly shut in by land, which showed up across the western end. The two years of station duties, observations, all explorations and retreat to Cape Sabine, were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident or even severe frost bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death from it occurred last winter.

(Signed) GREELY, Commanding.

THE SECOND DISPATCH.

A second dispatch from Lieut. Greely is as follows:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 17.—To Chief Signal Officer, Washington: Brainerd, Bierderbick, Connell, Fredericks, Long, and myself, sole survivors, arrived to-day, having been rescued at the point of death from starvation, by relief ships Thetis and Bear, June 22, at Camp Clay, northwest of Cape Sabine. All are now in good health, but weak. Sergeant Elison, rescued, died July 8. Cross died last January: Christianson, Linn, Rice, Lockwood, Jewell and Edwards in April; Ellis, Ralston, Whisler and Israel in May; Kislengburg, Sailor, Henry, Bender, Pavy, Gardiner and Schneider in June. Abandoned Fort Conger August 19; frozen in pack off Victoria head August 29th; abandoned steam launch September 11th eleven miles northeast of Cockedhat Island, when on point of landing we were three times driven by southwest storms into Kane's sea, finally landed September 29th in Baird Inlet. Learning by scouting parties of the Proteus disaster, and that no provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabine, moved and established winter quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabine and Cockedhat. An inventory showed that by a daily ration of four and one-third ounce of meat, seven ounces of bread and dog biscuits, and four ounces of miscellaneous, the party would have ten days' full rations left for crossing Smith Sound to Littleton Island. Unfortunately Smith Sound remained open the entire winter, rendering a crossing impracticable. Game failed, despite daily hunting. From early February, before the sun returned, only 500 pounds of meat were obtained this year. Minute sea weed, sassafras, rock lichens and sealskin were resorted to for food with results as show by the number of survivors. The

LAST REGULAR FOOD

Was issued May 14. Only 150 pounds of meat meat was left by Garlington, which compelled me to send in November four men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Ellison froze solid both hands and feet, and lost them all, surviving, however, through our terrible winter and spring until July 8. The survivors owe their lives to the indomittable energy of Capt. Schley and Lieut. Emory, who preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers, forced ther vessels from Upernavik through Melville bay into the north water at Cape York with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever possible and always held it. Smith's sound was crossed, and our party rescued during one of the most violent gales we have ever known. Boats were handled only at imminent risk of swamping. Four of us were then

UNABLE TO WALK,

And could not have survived exceeding twenty-four hours. Every care and attention was given us. They saved and bring back copies of the meteorological tidals, astronomical, magnetic, pendulum and other observations, also the pendulum, Yale and standard thermometers, forty-five photographic negatives, a collection of blanks and photographic proofs. Eskimo relics and other things were necessarily abandoned. The Thetis remains here five days probably.

(Signed) GREELY, Commanding.

TO LIEUT. GREELY.

The following dispatch was sent Lieut. Greely to-day:

Signal Service, July 17.—Lieut. A. W. Greely, St. Johns: Our hearts are overflowing with gladness and thanks to God for your safety, and sadness for those who, without fault of yours, are dead. Your family are well and in San Diego. (Signed) W. B. HAZEN.

Lieut. Greely, St. Johns: Your dispatches are most satisfactory, and show your expedition to have been in the highest degree successful in every particular. This fact is not affected by the disaster later. W. B. HAZEN.

TO COM. W. S. SCHLEY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 17.—The following dispatch was forwarded by Secretary Chandler:

Commander W. S. Schley, St. Johns, N. F.: Receive my hearty congratulations and thanks for yourself and your whole command, for your prudence, perseverance and courage in reaching our dead and dying countrymen. The hearts of the American people go out with great affection to Lieut. Greely and few survivors in his deadly peril. Care for them unremittingly, and bid them be cheerful and hopeful on account of what life yet has in store for them. Preserve tenderly the remains of the heroic dead. Prepare them according to your judgment and bring them home.

[Signed] W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

GEO. KENNAN INTRIEWED.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. George Kennan, of this city, a well known arctic traveler and author, who has taken an active interest in the recent attempts to relieve Lieutenant Greely's party, and who went before the arctic relief board last spring, to urge the offerings of such reward as would secure the co-operation of whalers in search, was asked by the Associated Press reporter to-night what he thought of the news received from St. Johns. He replied:

"It is a story of remarkable and heroic achievement in a field clouded by disaster, due to incompetence in Washington. If Greely and his party had all returned in safety to the United States, as they might have done, had they been properly supported, their arctic record in point of skillful management and success, would have been unparalleled. No other Arctic expedition has ever spent two consecutive winters and a part of a third in such high latitudes, and achieved such results without a casualty or single case of serious sickness. If Lieut. Greely had found at the mouth of Smith's sound the shelter and food which he had a right to expect there, he would probably have brought his entire party to the United States in perfect health, after three winters in the highest northern latitudes that has ever been reached, and after a series of sledding campaigns which, for boldness and skillful execution, has rarely if ever been surpassed.

"Could the disaster which befel this party have been avoided with the knowledge available at the time the relief expeditions were fitted out?"

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

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

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

"If Lt. Garlington had landed stores on his way north at Littleton Island, in accordance with what were known as his "supplementary instructions," would such stores have been of any use to Lieut. Greely?"

"As it turned out not the slightest. There were a few hundred rations on Littleton Island, but Greely could not get across the tossing ice to Smith's sound to avail himself of them. The place to land stores, as repeatedly pointed out by Dr. Hoadley, Mr. Merriam and others, and as shown by the example of Nare's expedition, was the western coast of the sound, the coast that Greely must come down, not opposite the coast which he might never reach. It is to the caches made by the British expedition of 1875 on the western coast that the few survivors of Greely's party mainly owe their lives."

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

"From a point of view on arctic geography they are of first class importance. Lieut. Greely has not only taken away from Commender Markham, of the British navy, the blue ribbon on arctic discovery for the highest latitude ever attained in any part of the world, but he has greatly extended the limits of Nares' explorations both in Greenland and Grinnell Land, and has given a severe blow to Captain Nares' "Palace crystic ice" and the theories which the latter founded upon it. The fact that two of Greely's sledding parties were stopped by open water in the polar basin, and that both were at times adrift on strong currents which threatened to carry them helplessly away northward, would seem to show the polar basin is not the solid sea of ancient immovable ice which Nares describes, and which he declared was "never navigable." Lieut. Greely's explorations extended over three degrees of latitude and nearly forty degrees of longitude. He has virtually ascertained the true outline of Grinnell, has crossed from east to west and on the northern coast of Greenland has gone one degree of latitude and ten degrees of longitude beyond the farthest point reached by Captain Nares and the accomplished sledging officer, Lieut. Beaumont. These achivements reflect the highest credit upon Greely and his men, but to them must of course be added the great mass of scientific knowledge gathered by the party during their two years at Lady Franklin Bay, the records of which have fortunately been saved. When these observations shall have been collated and put in order, they will, I think, be found not second in importance to any furnished by the circle of international polar stations.

Watterson Corrected.

DENVER, Col., July 17.—Malcom Hay, of Pennsylvania, who was the chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention during the whole deaberation, and now here, states that Henry Watterson in his Louisville speech last night reported by the associated press misrepresented the motion of Hay to strike out the word "exclusively" from the platform as being a protectionist move. It was, at the time the motion was made, expressly stated that all agreed to the truth of the constitutional doctrine, and that federal taxation should be exclusively for public purposes and that the motion was made solely to avoid any possible injury to the party from misunderstanding or misuse of the particular word, that it was unnecessary to a full and complete statement of truth and the sentence in which it occurred, and its retention could therefore only be harmful as unnecessary words in a platform usually were. The only protection sought was Watterson's pride in phrases.

Mistook Ant Poison for Custard.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—A special dispatch from Whitewater to the *Evening Wisconsin* says that Thomas Bingham, a very wealthy and prominent farmer, living near there, met a terrible death last night. The family had been using a deadly poison to destroy ants, and a plate of the preparation was placed in the pantry. Last night Mr. Bingham went to the pantry and mistaking the poison for custard ate it. Symptoms of poison at once developed and in less than an hour Bingham was dead. Nothing could be done to relieve his sufferings, and his writhings before death were most pitiable to witness.

Fishermen Rescued.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 17.—Twelve fishermen, belonging to the Gloucester schooner Abbie A. Morris, were rescued yesterday, forty miles eastward of St. Pierre island, at the point of death. The men left their vessels in six dories on the morning of July 8, on Grand banks, to take up their trawls. The wind was blowing strong, and there was a dense fog. The crews got astray and rowed about for thirty hours, hoping to reach the vessel, and then headed for St. Pierre, distant about 200 miles. During four days and nights they were without food, water or rest. Three fishing vessels picked them up and took them to St. Pierre. Their captain, Merris, and the cook, drifted out to sea.

New Pooling Arrangement.

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

Funeral of the Prince of Orange.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—The funeral of the Prince of Orange occurred to-day with great pomp. The procession was headed by King William, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimer, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and representatives of all the royal houses of Europe. The Prince of Wales sent a wreath in his capacity as grandmaster of the Free Masons. The route was crowded with people.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

But There's a Manifest Lack of Confidence in Wall Street,

And the Stock Market Yesterday Was, Therefore, Exceedingly Dull.

Speculators Went Over to the Produce Exchange, Where There Was More Life.

In the Chicago Markets Everything Stronger Except What's Under Amour's Big Thumb.

Fair Shipments and Light Receipts of Grain With Favorable Reports From All Markets.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 17.—Prices to-day favored the bulls and a marked advance over yesterday's closings was scored in everything except pork, which is under Armour's thumb, and already $7 or $8 too high. The advance was chiefly due to a return of confidence consequent upon the belief that no further troubles in the business world result to drive prices down to-day as was the case yesterday and the day before. In addition reports of foreign grain markets were favorable and shipments from this point were largely in excess of receipts. Grain opened strong under these influences and an active demand from shorts and the course of prices was steadily upward, the closing prices on the regular board being nearly the highest of the session. On the afternoon board there was less activity, the shorts having nearly all covered, and prices settled back somewhat. In the provision pit quite a good speculative business was transacted. Offerings for future delivery were fair and the demand was quite active at times, especially from shorts. The feeling was somewhat unsettled and prices fluctuated considerably within a moderate range, though averaging higher on the leading articles. The market for both corn and hogs ruled higher, which had some effect on the market for hog products. Foreign advices showed no particular change in that quarter and the eastern markets were steadier in a general way.

Receipts were moderate and the shipments of all descriptions liberal.

In answer to an inquiry as to the price of pork, a trader in provisions said: "There has not been a trade in it." This was at 11 a. m. "The price of pork," continued the trader, "depends altogether upon how badly you want it. If you are a grocer and sell stuff to the lumber people up in the woods, I believe I can skurry around and get a little stuff pretty reasonably cheap. If you're one of those gamblers who was sill enough to sell pork when the panic was at its height at New York upon the theory that Phils Armour was as weak as some of the more pretentious millionaires down east—why, I guess you'll have to pay a pretty good round figure for your pork."

Trading in wheat was active, and though mainly on local account there were more outside orders than for some time past. The feeling was somewhat unsettled, but prices averaged higher under the influences noted above. The taking of vessel room for 300,000 bushels also helped the long side. In Kansas the weather has been damp and wet since Sunday, and not dry enough yet to thresh. Indications are that Kansas and Missouri farmers will sell freely at the market price, whatever that may be, but farmers in Indiana and Illinois will sell but slowly. The market opened ¼c higher, ruled steady for a while and then advanced ¼c more under free buying by shorts. Later, however, the most urgent demand had been satisfied, and New York not reporting to the early advance here, there was more to realize, and prices declined ¼@⅜c: but the market again recovered later, advancing under a good demand 1⅛@1¼c, fluctuated and finally closed about 1¼c higher for August and September, and 1c higher for October than at the closing session yesterday, the figure for August being 84⅝c, and for September 85⅜c. On the afternoon board the feeling was easier. August ranged at 83⅜@83¼c, and closed at 84c, and September ranged at 84⅝@85⅜c, and closed at 85c bid.

Corn was active, especially on speculative account, and at times excited. The feeling was unsettled and prices considerably higher. The market opened firmer and ⅛@⅜ higher, and under an active demand, the advance of yesterday having brought out a large number of buying orders, the market improved 1@1⅛c more; then, when the most urgent demand from the shorts was filled, declined about ⅞c under large offerings. Later there was a rally of ⅞@1c and then fluctuations to the close, which was 1⅛c higher for August, September and October—the closing for August and September being 54c and for October 53c. Freight engagements were reported for 100,000 bushels. On the afternoon board prices were a shade easier.

Oats showed considerable more activity in the speculative market and an unusual degree of interest was suddenly developed, operators bestowing a good deal of attention upon it, and the result was a volume of business far exceeding that done for some time past. Evidently the shorts were covering, and for all future deliveries prices ranged ⅞@1⅛c higher, while July was 1⅝c above yesterday's close. The advance all round was maintained to the close, which was at 27c for August and 26⅝c for September. On the afternoon board trading was light and the market a trifle weaker.

As usual there was very little doing in the pork, and there is no particular change to note in the market.

A fair business was reported in lard, chiefly on speculative account. The feeling was firmer early in the day and prices were advanced 10@12½c, but later a reaction set in and most of the advance was lost. Offerings were fair and the demand moderately active. August closed at $7.20 and September at $7.35. Prices were a shade easier in the afternoon.

Trading was moderately active in short ribs and a stronger feeling prevailed. Offerings were fair and the demand quite active. Prices ruled somewhat irregular, advancing 15@20c early, but settling back again 5@10c, and closing steady at $7.75 for August and $7.80 September.

The cattle market was dull under the very heavy receipts and all descriptions of cattle sold lower. There is an increase of nearly 4,000 over this time last week, about 3,000 of which are today. The best fat cattle were slow and a strong 10@15c lower. Among the arrivals were several droves of prime fat natives and a large number of fair to good grass cattle. There was also a large number of poor grassers and other common native stock that sold 30@40c lower than at the opening of the week. There were about 100 cars of Texans, and 40 or 50 cars of Colorados and Indian Territory cattle, which, with odds and ends, would make nearly 200 cars of western, northwestern and southwestern stock on the market. Texans were 10@15c lower, making the decline 25@40c for the week. Old cows, common bulls, and all sorts of scrubby native stock were 10@15c lower, making the decline for the week so far 30@40c. Stockers and feeders quiet, with little or no change in prices. There was a keen demand for fine assorted light, and the best of these sorts sold at 5@10c higher during the early hours of the morning, but later this advance was mostly lost. Heavy sorts were only barely steady on an average. An occasional car load or so may have sold early at an advance of 5c, but the bulk went out at yesterday's prices. The general market closed rather tame. There was only a limited demand for skips, culls, light—light and throw outs, and prices were almost nominal.

Geo. Brine said to-day: "Wheat is now cheaper than it has been in 25 years—actually cheaper for money. An advance will come like a thief in the night."

J. W. Ramsey & Co. say: "At present the feeling here is "bullish," and with gradually decreasing stocks we would rather buy on the soft spots than sell. With limited wheat receipts and a good shipping demand we can see but one side to take on corn and that is the bull."

The Chandler-Brown Co. say: "In view of the fact that it is some months yet before the corn crop of 1884 will reach the market, and that reliable advices say that the stock of old corn is not large, we believe that before long we will see a substantial advance in prices, notwithstanding the fact that it is now relatively higher than any other of the speculative articles.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say, "we think the situation more favorable to the bulls and prices can easily be advanced another cent or two. We think foreign markets are in condition to respond quickly to a national advance on this side. We still advocate purchases on breaks believing that this wheat must eventually sell for more money for legitimate purposes."

McCormick, Kennet & Day say: "The sentiment is most bullish, and we think the long side on breaks the one to follow, but the short interest has been greatly reduced, and it would not surprise the writer to see the matter sag off. Crop reports continue excellent and a free movement of new wheat will be likely to arrest any material advance for the present.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 17.—The supply of loanable funds in bank vaults is good but it takes the very best kind of paper to pass at 6@7 per cent. Regular customers obtain all the money they require, but outsiders find very little comfort at the banks. Eastern exchange between city banks was weaker at 60@70c premium for $1,000. The clearings of the associated banks were $7,666,000 against $6,276,000 yesterday. The flow of currency is light and in favor of the city.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—On 'change wheat opened buoyant and ½ to ⅝c higher at the morning board, under the influence of a liberal reduction in the amount afloat for Europe and a better feeling abroad. London opened firm but quiet, and Liverpool steady. Rumors of another heavy failure in New York trade circle caused a sudden reduction, and prices fell back slightly. The receipts were fair, but the shipments were very small, and the stock in store has increased only about 20,000 bushels since yesterday. No. 2 spring seller August opened at 83⅞c, rose to 84¼c, and fell back to 83¾c. September ranged ⅝c above August.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, July 17.—It has been a dull and comparatively dead stock market all day. The changes are not sufficient to cause trepidation or rejoicing on either side. In the grangers St. Paul is up one per cent. from the lowest price but only ⅜ better than last night and is about the same below the opening. Burlington is the same as yesterday. Illinois Central is one per cent. better, preferred is off 1¼, and Northwestern ¼ lower. The Vanderbilt stocks are dull with a drop of one per cent. in Michigan Central and only fractional changes in the others including New York Central. In connection with the latter it may be stated that there was some pressure to sell the Trunk line stocks this afternoon, in a report of cutting of rates by the Nickel Plate. The Vanderbilt people deny that the cutting is material, but Lake Shore sold down 1⅜ per cent. with a reacovery later but is now 1 per cent. better than yesterday's closing, a good many shorts were willing to cover on the break. Gould stocks have been let alone. The only noticeable variations were in Missouri Pacific, which sold off over 2 per cent., and is 1 per cent. better than the bottom price. Western Union varied less, but is fractionally weaker than yesterday.

Money on good stock collateral to-day is offered freely at 1 per cent. The abnormally low rate of money is significant, as showing the funds are awaiting confidence in the market, and seeking call loan investment.

Stocks were inclined to drop a little during the afternoon; business was at a stand-still, and rumors were scarce.

The activity in the grain market led many to forsake the stock exchange and buy cereals, as they offered more temptations in the way of fluctuations. At the finish the market for shares was dull, uninteresting and without feature. The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific for July show a gross loss of $400,000 and net of $600,000. The treasurer says he has money enough to meet the August interest. Omaha earnings the second week in July, decrease $5,200; Northwestern, same time, $37,700; Northern Pacific, same time, $26,355 (estimated).

Loaning rates were: New York Central, 3-32¼; Lake Shore, Central Pacific, Union Pacific, 1-64; Lackawanna, 3-32; Missouri Pacific, 1-16; Northern Pacific preferred flat; Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island, flat to 1-64; Burlington & Hudson, 1-64.

A. M. Day says: "The market has been dull, with little news of importance and with none of the large operators active. The result has been narrow fluctuations under room-trading. St. Paul has been the feature again, but shows little change for the day beyond continued activity by the pool. Lake Shore has weakened a little in rumors of cut rates, and Western Union, the Baltimore & Ohio combination and Union Pacific on a reported decrease of earnings. Brokers connected with the St. Paul government say the stock is under good control and will be advanced when the proper time comes. Details of the pooling arrangement between the Baltimore & Ohio, Postal and Bankers' & Merchants Telegraph companies have been agreed upon. It is said to be a working pool for twenty-five years on a basis of about equal division of receipts. Each company will maintain a separate organization. The pooling will include land and cable business. All offices will be consolidated and the lines will touch about seventy-five of the Western Union paying points.

The Indianapolis Banks.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—There was a mild renewal of the financial excitement here to-day, resulting in a small run on the private banking house of A. & J. C. S. Harrison. It was understood the bank was in distress, and a meeting of the clearing house was held for the purpose of determining whether assistance should be extended. Before action could be taken J. C. S. Harrison arose and in positive terms declined assistance. He then returned to his place of business, where quite a crowd of depositors had assembled. Harrison made an address, saying the bank's resources were ample to pay all debts, avowing willingness to pay percentage demands where money was absolutely needed, and declaring he would not be driven to the wall. Payments were made during the day in accordance with this rule, and while unsatisfactory the depositors were compelled to be content. During the afternoon Harrison announced that to-morrow all checks will be honored. If not for their full face, at least sufficient for immediate needs. Harrison to-day refused payment of clearing house checks to the amount of $26,741. The checks were protested, and the bank ruled out of the association. The bank is comparatively a small concern.

Getting Ready for Cholera.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The marine hospital service is preparing in various ways to take the most effective measures to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera. Surgeon General Hamilton says that there is no imminent danger of cholera here, except that caused by the numerous and rapid means of communication with a portion of Europe, and the fact that there is always danger of cholera when there are any cases in the world. Dr. Hamilton has faith in the efficiency of the quarantine and other precautionary measures and still more in the importance of preserving the sanitary condition of the large cities. The cholera, he says, might reach the United States ten days after its appearance in France, and might never come. The only safe way was to prepare for the worst."

The Artesian Well as a Motor.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ABERDEEN, D. T., July 17.—A Milwaukee capitalist will make a novel experiment near this city this fall. An artesian well has just been completed that flows 3,000 gallons a minute, equal to 106 horse-power. Another well will be made large enough to run a mill capable of making 200 barrels a day, and the experiment of artesian well power as a perpetual motor will be made. The result will be carefully watched.

Youthful Seducer Killed.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Early this morning a tragedy was enacted at the *Sentinel* office. John Hoffman, 20 years old, was standing in the door of the office when Gustave Lecher, 23 years old, a broom maker, came up and pulling a revolver said: "Hoffman, you seduced my sister and I intend to kill you!"—at the same time firing. The ball entered Hoffman's side and he will die from the effects.

Killed by the Cars.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHBURN, July 17.—Last evening a man known as John Collins, a laborer, attempting to jump on the cars, missed his hold, and falling, was run over and killed. At the coroner's inquest a verdict was rendered of accidental death, caused by his own carelessness. His residence is unknown. He had no friends here, and was buried to-day at the city's expense.

MERRIMAN CALLED.

The Harmonious Democratic Fourth District Convention.

Hon. O. C. Merriman, of Minneapolis, Nominated for Congress by Acclamation.

The Democratic convention for the Fourth Congressional convention, upon whom devolved the pleasant and easy duty of naming a man to defeat Iceberg Gilfillan, assembled at Turner hall, in St. Paul, at noon, yesterday.

The convention was called to order by Eugene M. Wilson, chairman of the congressional committee, who read the call. After the applause had subsided the convention proceeded to business.

On motion of Gen. R. W. Johnson Mr. L. W. Folsom, of Taylors Falls, was elected temporary chairman.

Upon being introduced as a veteran Democrat of Minnesota, he was greeted with a hearty round of applause. Mr. Folsom said, expressing thanks, that it looked as if there was a show for the Democratic party to achieve success. The party had selected men to go before the nation whose names had inspired confidence and whose popularity—services were such as to draw a large number of votes from the ranks of the opposition; when the principles of right, as enunciated by the party, were better understood, there would be a steady acquisition from those who had opposed the party. In conclusion Mr. Folsom expressed his gratitude for the unexpected honor conferred and he predicted a triumphant success for the party this fall. He was greeted with applause.

On motion of E. M. Wilson, Mr. H. C. Bull of Wright county was elected temporary secretary.

COMMITTEE ON C