THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1884. NO. 26.

GREENLAND'S REQUIEM.

The Survivors of the Greely Expedition Found in Smith's Sound.

Seven Out of a Party of Twenty-five Rescued Alive.

The Struggles and Privations of the Party Touchingly Detailed.

The Value of His Explorations to the World.

Heroic Struggles of the Rescuing Party With the Elements.

Dangers Braved and Death Defied For Humanity's Sake.

The News as Received by His Mother at His Home.

Miscellaneous Notes of the Expedition Gathered by the Press.

The Greely Party Found.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The acting secretary of the navy received a telegram from St. Johns, this morning, stating that the Greely relief expedition had found the survivors of Greely's party. The survivors number seven men in all. The names ase Lieutenant Greely, Sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Sergeant Ellison, Hospital Steward Beidenbeck and Private Connell. They were found by the relief ships, Thetis and Bear, five miles off Cape Sabine in Smith Sound. Sergeant Ellison was very badly frost bitten, and died at Godhaven, July 6th, undergoing surgical operation. The relief ships, Thetis and Bear, with the survivers 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 Hon. H. B. Chandler, Secretary of the navy, Washington:—Thetes, Bear and Lock Garry 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 Smiths sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive, Lieut. A. W. Greeley, Sergt. Brainard, Serrt. Frederick, Sergt. Long, Hospital Steward Beidenbeck, Private Cornel and Sergt. Ellison, the only survivors of the Franklin Bay expedition. Sergt. Ellison had lost both hands by frost bite and died July 6th, at Godhaven, three days after the amputation, which had become imperative. Seventeen of the twenty-five composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One was drowned while seeking to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued and are now on board the Thetis and Bear. One Eskimo, Twevevik, was buried at Disco, in accordance with wishes of the inspector of Western Greenland.

Five died on the dates following: Sergeant Cass, January 1st, 1884; Wederick, Eskimo, April 5; Sergeant Linn, April 6; Lieutenant Lockwood, April 9; Sergeant Jewell, April 12; private Ellis, May 19; Sergeant Ralstrom, May 23d. Tae bodies were buried in ice at a fort near the camp, but were swept away to sea by the winds and currents before my arrival and could not be recovered. Private Henry died June 6th; private Schneider, June 18th. The names of the dead and buried in the ice fort with the date of death, whose bodies were not recorded, areas follows: Sergeant Rice, April 9th, 1884; Corporal Salen, June, 3d; private Berden, June 6th; assistant surgeon Pary, June 6th; Sergeant Gardner, June 12th; drowned by breaking through newly formed ice while sealing, Jens Edwards, Eskimo, April 24.

I would urgently request that the bodies now on board be placed in metalic cases here for safe and better transportation. This appears to me imperative. Greely abandoned Fort Congo August 9, 1883 and reached Band Inlet September 29th following, with his 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 Oct. 21st, 1883, at a point where he was found. During the nine months his party had to live upon a scant allowance of food brought from Fort Conger; that cached at Payer harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Norte in 1875 but found much damaged by lapse of time; that cached by Beebe at Cape Sabine in 1883, and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteus in 1883 and landed by Lieutenants Garlington and Colwell on beach near where Greely's party was found. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled sealskin stripped from the sealskin clothing 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 exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely.

The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton, Island, did not close on account of violent gales all winter, so that the 240 rations at the latter paint could not be reached. All Greely's records and all instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered and are on board. From Hare Island to Smiths Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with ice in impassible 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 run their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from 3 to 6 feet and when rafted much greater. The Thetis and Bear reached Cape York June 15, after a passage of 21 days on Melville bay, with two ships of the outside whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine, returning 7 days later. Fell in with seven others of that fleet off Westenholm Island and announced Greely's rescue to them, 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 Mel ville Bay, fell in with the Alert and Lock Garry off Devil's Thumb struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along with the transport so early in the season before the opening had occurred. Lieutenant Emery with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skilfullness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. The Greely party are very much improved since the 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 now living. The season north is late and the closest for years. Smith's Sound was not open when I left Cape Sabine. The winter about Mellville Bay was the most severe for twenty years.

This great result is entirely due to the unwearied efforts of yourself and the secretary of war in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

(Signed.) W. B. SCHLEY, Commander.

The Northmost Point.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Generab Hazen, chief of the signal service, has received the following telegram:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 17.—For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of reaching the farthest north. Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergant Brainerd, May 13th, reached Lockwood island, latitude 83° 24' longitue 44° 5'. They saw from a 2,000 elevation no land north or northwest, but to the northeast Greenland yet extended until lost to view in cape Robert Rincoln, latitude 83° 35', longitude 38°. Lieutenant Lockwook was turneed back in 1883 by open water on the north Greenland shore, the party barely escaping a drift into the Polar ocean. Dr. Pavy in 1882, following the Markham route, was adrift one day in the Polar ocean north of cape Henry, escaping to land, abandoning nearly everything. In 1882 I made a spring and, later, a summer trip into the interior of the Grinnell Land, discovering Lake Hazen, some sixty by ten miles in extent, which is fed by an ice cape of north Grinnell Land and drains Ruggles river and Weyprecht Fiord into Conybeare bay and Archor Fiord. From the summit of Mount Arthur, 5,000 feet, the contour of the land west of Conger mountains convinced me that Grinnell Land tends directly south from Lieutenant Aldrich's farthest point in 1876. In 1883 Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainerd succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, and, ninety miles from Beatrix Bay, the head of Archer's Fiord, struck the head of a Fiord from the western sea, temporarily named by Lockwood, Greely Fiord. From the center of the Fiord in latitude 80 minutes and 30 seconds, longitude 78 minutes and 30 seconds, Lieutenant Lockwood saw the northern shore terminate some twenty miles west and the southern shore extending some fifty miles, with Cape Lockwood some seventy miles distant, apparently separate land from Grinnell Land. I have named the new land Arthur Land. Lieutenant Lockwood they followed, going and returning, an ice cape averaging about 150 feet of perpendicular face. It tollows that Grinnell Land interior is an ice capped belt of country some sixty miles wide, between the northern and southern ice capes. In March, 1884, while Sergeant Long was hunting, he looked from the northwest side of Mount Carey to Hayes sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the furthest seen by Nar s in 1876.

The sound extends some twenty miles further west than is shown in the English charts, but is probably shut in by land, which showed up across the western end. The two years' station duties and observations, all explorations and the retreat to Cape Sabine were accomplished without loes of life, disease, serious accidents, or even severe frost bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger and but one death occured from it last winter.

(Signed) GREELEY, commanding.

A second dispatch from Lieutenant Greely is as follows:

ST. JOHNS, July 17.—Chief Signal Officer Washington:—Brainard, Bierderbick, Connell, Fredericks, Long and myself, sole survivors, arrived to-day, having been rescued at the point of death from starvation by the relief ships Thetis and Bear, June 22d, at Carry's Blay, northwest of Cape Saline. All now in good health, but weak. Sergeant Elison reacued, died in July. Cross died last January. Christensen Linn, Rice, Lockwood and Jewell in April. Whisler and Israel in May. Kislingburg, Sator, Henry, Bender, Pavy, Gardner, and Schnieder in July. Abandoned Fort Conger August 9. Frozen in pack off Victoria head August 29. Abandoned steam launch September 11, eleven miles northeast of Cocked Hat Island. When on the point of landing were three times driven by southwest storms into Kanes sea; final ly landed September 29th in Baird Inlet, learning by scouting parties of the Protens disaster, and that provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabine. Moved and established winter quarters at Camp Clay and Sabine and Cocked-Hat. An inventory showed that by a daily ration of four and one-third ounces of meat, seven ounces of bread and dog biscuit and four ounces miscellaneous the party would have ten days full rations left for crossing Smith's sound to Littleton Island. Unfortunately Smith's sound remained open the entire winter, rendering crossing impracticable. Game failed despite daily hunting from early in February. Before the sun returned only 500 pounds of meat were obtained. This year shrimps, seaweed, sassafras, rock lichens and sealskin were resorted to for food with results as shown by the number of survivors. The last regular food was issued May 14. Only 150 pounds of meat left by Garlington. Compelled to send in November four men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat in Isabella. During the trip Elizon froze solid both his hands and feet and lost them, surviving, however, through the terrible winter and spring until July 8. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy of Captain Schley and Lieutenant Emory, who, preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers, forced their vessels from Upernavik through Melville bay into north water at Cape York with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever possible and always held it. Smith Sound was crossed and the party rescued during one of the most violent gales I have ever known, the boats being handled only at the imminent risk of swamping. Four of us were unable to walk, and could not have survived 24 hours. Every care and attention was given us, and we were saved and bring back copies of meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnetice, pendulum and other observations, also pendulum, Yale and standard thermometers, forty-eight negatives, collection blanks, and photographic proofs, Eskimo relics and other things necessarily abandoned. The Thetis remains here five days, probably.

(Signed.) GREELY, Comanding.

The following dispatches were sent Lieutenant Greely to-day: SIGNAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, July 17.—Lieutenant A. W. Greely, St. Johns: Our hearts are overflowing with gladness and thanks to God for your safety and in sadness for those who without fault of yours are dead. Your family are well and in San Diego.

(Signed) W. B. HAZEN.

Lieutenant 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 any disaster later.

(Signed) W. B. HAZEN.

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

St. Johns, N. F.—Receive my 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 Lieutenant Greely and the few survivors of his deadly peril. Care for them unremitting y 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.

KERNAN ON GREELEY.

INCOMPETENCY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 17—Mr. George Kernan, of this city, and a well known Arctic traveller 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 offering of such a reward as would secure the co-operation of whalers in the search, was asked by an Associated press reporter to-night what he thought of the news secured from St. Johns. He replied, "It's a remarkable story and heroic achievement in the field, clouded by disaster, due to incompetency in Washington. If Lieutenant 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 unparalelled. No other Arctic expedition has ever spent two consecutive winters and pars of the third in such high latitude and achieved such results without a casualty or a single case of serious sickness. If Lieut Gresly had found the mouth of Smith's sound and the shelter and food he had a right to expect there, he could probably have brought his entire party back to the United States in perfect health, after three winters in the highest northern latitudes that ever have been reached and after a series of sledging campaigns which for boldness and skillful execution have rarely, if ever, been surpassed."

"Could the disaster which befell his party have been averted with the knowledge available at the time the relief exhibition 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 two ships on successive years and probably a third were in a position to land stores which would have saved the lives of these eighteen men. Beebe, in 1882, anchored in Payer harbor, just north of Cape Saline, with a ship full of stores. Garlington, the next summer anchored in the same place, and 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 sh ps might have landed stores exactly where Greely afterwards made his winter camp and have carried the brave party through, but their commanding officers were not ordered to do so, and they did not think of it."

"Were Greely's movements those which it was anticipated they would be?"

"They were precisely such as I anticipated. It was thought at signal office, he would remain at his station until September 1st, but as I pointed out in a letter to the New York Herald on the 17th of last September, if he remained until September 1st he could not get away at all that year, on account of the impracticability of sledging operations along that coast in the fall. I therefore thought he would abandon his station in July or August of 1883 and come down to the north of Smith's sound, in boats, as he was, in fact, doing at the very time my letter was written."

"How important are the discoveries made by Lieutenant Greeley?"

"From the point of view of an Arctic geographer they are of first-class importance. Lieutenant Greely has not only taken away from Commander Markham, of the British navy, the blue ribbon of 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. The fact that two of Greeley's sledge parties were stopped in open water in the Polar basin and that both were at one time adrift in strong currents, which threatened to carry them helplessly away northward, would seem to show that the Polar basin is not a solid sea of ancient, immovable ice which Nares described, and which he declared was "never navigable." Lieutenant Greely's explorations extend over three degrees of la itude and nearly forty degrees longitude. He has virtually ascertained the true outline of Grinnell Land, and has crossed it from east to west, and on the northern coast, Greenland has gone one degree of latitude and ten degrees a longitude beyond the farthest point reached by Captain Nares, accomplished sledging officer, Lieutenant Beaumont.

These achievements alone reflect the highest credit upon Lieutenant Greely and his men, but to them, of course must be added the great mass of scientific knowledge gathered by the party during their two years at Lady Franklin bay.

Incidents of the Voyage.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 17.—On the arrival at anchorage of the relief squadron to-day an Associated press correspondent interviewed Lieutenant Greely and other survivors of the Arctic colony and the following facts were disclosed. After passing two winters at Fort Conger in scientific research Lieutenant Greely, with his whole party intact, broke up encampment and commenced a southwest descent. This was accomplished amid great perils from gales of wind, ice nips and other casualties. Cape Sabine having been reached a temporary home was erected, built of stones and covered by the boat's sails brought along by the party on the 29th of September winter quarters were established at Cape Sabine. The commissariat had became very meagre, and a cache of provisions left by the Proteus last year; but poorly supplemented it. The steam launch had become fast in the ice a few weeks previous and had to be abandoned during the whole winter. The first havoc in the ranks was early in January, when ot the men dropped off with scarvy. On the 9th of April Lieutenant Lockwood and Mr. Rice, photographer, succumbed after an heroic attempt to secure for their starving comrades about 200 pounds of meat supposed to be cached at a place named Bad creek, distant about fifteen miles from the encampment. Israel, the astronomer, perished May 27th, Lieutenant Kishlingbury died June 1st, and Dr. Pavy, naturalist, slept in death June 26th. Not one of the victims realized that death was near. Two Esquimaux also perished, one of starvation and the other drowned in his kayak, being pierced by some newly formed ice April 17th thus cutting off all hope of getting any supply of seal meat for the starving explorers. The Eskimo were most faithful and devoted followers and helpers of Lieutenant Greely. Ellison was rescued and safely brought on board the steamship Bear, where he died a few days subsequently. This is an extraordinary instance of human endurance. While away some ten miles from his hut last winter, the temperature suddenly fell to 48 degrees below zero. His hands and feet were frozen to the very bone and he was dragged by his companions in almost a dying condition to his hut. His feet and hands were literally amputuated by the incisive frost and in this terrible state he lived through the dreary months that intervened. The rescued bodies of twelve of the victims have been brought up by the steamers Bear and Taetis, embalmed in tanks filled with alcohol. The survivors are all doing well and are rapidly gaining flesh and strength again. Lieutenant Greely, who was in an exceedingly critical condition when transferred to the Thetis, is now able to move about. This morning he drove out for an hour's ride to get country air, and came back resuscitated. The rescue took place on the 22d of June under circumstances of great difficulty. The Thetis and Bear lay off from shore about three hundred yards. There was a teriffic gale blowing from southwest and a heavy sea was running and a formidable ice nip was apparently inevitable. Lieutenant Greely and the other six survivors had to be transferred from their camp to a steam launch and whale boat in their sleeping bags, and while steaming from land to the ships the destruction of the whole party at one time seemed certain. The sea swept furiously over them and the fury of the wind threatened to capsize them. At length they were safely placed on board the rescuing squadron, where every possible preparation was made to insure their recovery and comfort. The Greely party reached a higher latitude than ever reached by polar explorers, namely, 83 degrees and 25 5-10 minutes. The coast of Greenland was carried up to 83 degrees and 35 minutes by observation and named Cape Lincoln. The steamship Alert parted company with the squadron yesterday off Tunk Islands and has not yet reached port.

LIEUTENANT GREELY'S HOME.

NEW BURYPORT, July 17.—The news of finding of Greely,s party was received at the house of the famous commander with profound joy. His career from childhood to the present time has been watched with intense interest and the great fame which he has gained is proudly felt by all here. He resided with his brother and mother, and when the glad news was conveyed to them they were almost overcome. Mrs Greely, while joyful at her sons safety was deeply affected at the loss of so many of his party.

Preserving the Bodies.

WEST POINT, July 17.—Secretary Chandler said this evening: "I have in accordance with suggestion made by Commodore Schley in his dispatch, issued instructions to have the remains of the dead preserved, and the whole party will come home soon." When asked if there would be any more Artic researches, Mr. Chandler said: "I don't desire at this time to enter into that matter." Dispatches were pouring into the secretary all afternoon, congratulating him upon the success of the expedition, and in company with a few friends he was busy perusing them.

KANTANKEROUS KANSANS.

They Meet in Convention and Adopt a Platform.

And Resolve to Support Blaine and Logan With a Will.

They Justly Denounce Land and Corporate Monopoly.

And Belabor Governor Glick for Using the Pardoning Power.

Tha Nominations for State Officers Completed and They Adjourn.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

THE PLATFORM.

TOPEKA, July 17.—The convention assembled again this morning. Judge J. C. Strong chairman. Committee on resolutions presented the report with the remark that it was the unanimous action of the committee, and had been arrived at through harmony and in a spirit of concession. The resolutions endorsed and ratify the nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, the first citizen of the republic and the brave and gallant union soldier, and pledge them the largest majority ever given to national standard bearers. The platform continues as follows:

Resolved, That the national republican platform meets with our hearty and enthusiastic endorsement as the best statement of living principles ever presented to the American people. Its firm adherence to the protection of Amrrican industry, in demanding the enforcement of the inalenisble rights of man in opposing land monopoly and corporate monopoly meets with our cordial approval.

Resolved, That prohibition has by a vote of the people, without distinction of party, been adopted as the organized law of this state.

Resolved, That we favor this faithful enforcement of the constitutional amendment, that the successful efforts of prohibition may be realized; that the declared wish of the people be respected, and the majority of the law be vindicated.

Resolved, That as under the constitution and laws of the state, all errors and irregularities of the inferior courts may be corrected by proper proceedings in the supreme court, a tribunal now composed of members of both great political parties of the state and the recent action of Governor Glick in exercising the pardoning power to relieve guilty persons from their just penalties of law breaking, solely on grounds of alleged wrongs and irregularities existing at the trials when they have not sought a review of their cases in the supreme court, is an unwarranted assumption by the chief executive of the judicial power of the state and is an attempt to destroy the confidence of the people in the courts, thereby inciting lawlessness and disobedience to public authority and such conduct on the part of a governor under solemn oath to obey the constitution and enforce the laws, merits and deserves the condemnation of all citizens irrespective of party affiliation and regardless of personal views as to the policy of prohibition.

Corporations derive all their powers from the states and are responsible to the state for the manner in which they use such powers. We demand that the most radical law be so strengthened and amended as to remove its cumbersome features and to unequivocally vest in the board of railroad commissioners all necessary power to accomplish the good that ought to be obtained and to compel compliance with the reasonable orders of the board made with reference to those matters as to which, under the provisions of said laws, such board has but an advisory jurisdiction. The railroad companies of the state are entitled to a fair and reasonable remuneration for services performed by them, but they are not authorized and should not be permitted to establish rates for the purpose of obtaining revenue to be applied in payment of dividends on illegal and excessive issues of stock or interest upon fictitious indebtedness.

The report of the platform committee having been received, Col. Anthony offered to amend by inserting this resolution: "That we favor a constitutional convention."

This led to a lengthy debate, in which the whole subject of prohibition was discussed. Finally a vote on the amendment was taken and it was defeated—yeas 62, nays 296.

The platform was then adopted without change.

Albart H. Horton was then nominated for chief justice by acclamation and W. A. Johnston for associate justice. Colonel John A. Martin, editor of the Atchinson Champion and late secretary of the republican national committee, was nominated for governor by a rising vote, and three cheers were given for which Colonel Mait n returned thanks in graceful

The ticket was then completed as follows: For lieutenant governor, A. P. Riddle; secretary of state, E. B. Allen; auditor, Edwin P. McCabe; Treasurer, S. F. Howe, attorney general, S. B. Bradford; superintendent of public instruction, J. H. Lowhead. The state central committee was then chosen and the convention adjourned.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

Henry Watterson Expounds the Democratic Methods and Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Louisville democrats, to the number of 5000, ratified the national ticket last night. Henry Watterson was one of the speakers. Referring to the tariff plank he said that the national committee lost the election of 1880 by running away from the issue of revenue reform. That that committee was still in the hands of the protectionists; that its power "directed by the fine Italian hand of Randall, was sent forth to pack platform committees in the late convention. Through its agency artfully employed the democrats of five southern states were misrepresented on that committee. Hence the disproportion which appeared in congress between the followers of Randall and the followers of Carlisle and Morrison was not maintained in the committee." The committee was in point of fact nearly equally divided. But it is fair to say—it is true to say, that after the two extremes has stripped the question of surplusage and had laid down without disguise the full measure of their desire and extent their demand, it appeared we were not so far apart as we had imagined we were. And there came about a better feeling and along with it a prospect of agreement". Mr. Watterson went on to say that platform as made by the subcommittee the hearty approval of all members except Butler.

The speaker asserted he was satisfied and that so were Carlisle and Morrison, Hewitt, Hurd and Morton, and those who acted with the free traders. In 1880 a false issue as to the tariff was precipitated by the republicans late in the canvass. The democrats ran away and were beaten. In the coming canvass the lines are clearly laid down. No false issue or new issue can be sprung upon us and we are not going to run away. We are going to stand and fight intelligently and unanimously and when the battle is over and won we are going to reduce the war taxes at least $100,000,000 and revise the tariff and reduce it to peace basis under a wise and just application of the principles unfolded and specified by the platform adopted by the national convention, which put Cleveland and Hendricks in the field. Confident of the platform I am equally confident of the ticket. Cleveland has allied himself with all that is clear and sober, upright and elevated in our public life. He is not a plumed knight, he is not a tattood man, he is not a legislative prize fighter, nor a diplomatic pay actor. He never in his life wrapped the American flag around him and marched down the halls of the American congress to throw his shining lance in the face of anybody. He is a plain and solid citizen who has done his duty always without any fuss or fusion, and who has the strength and nerve to handle the broom which is to sweep the public service clean. He has in the person of Hendricks joined to him, all that remains of the old ticket. My belief is, that ticket will be elected, and for my part I enter the canvass without a single reserve or regret."

THE NATIONAL NORMAL.

The Teachers Cont'nue in Session at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., July 16.—The work of the national teachers' association continued with the address of Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, president of the association, of Boston, on department reports, discussing the elementary and normal, art, musical and deaf mute instruction, with the meeting of the Froebel institute of North America, and the deportment of superintendents.

F. Louis Soldon, of St. Louis, president of the elementary department, referred to elementary instruction as the basis of all higher instruction.

Miss Cummings of the New York training school discussed form, color and design.

The normal department was addressed by Prof. W. H. Payne, of Ann Harbor, and Prof. Hunter.

R. W. Stevenson, superintendent of schools, Columbus Ohio, addressed the convention on the supervision of city schools.

Art education was discussed by S. L. Thompson, president of Perdue university.

Miss Josephine C. Locke, supervisor of drawing, St. Louis, presented a report on the condition of drawing in the United States, submitting a critical comprehensive course of study on an improved plan.

Approving discussions followed by Professor Otto Fuchs, of the Maryland institute, Baltimore; Professor Woodward, of the St. Louis rain i g school; Anna F. Kauffus, of the Louisville high school; and others.

A discussion in the deaf mute department was made by John A. Gillespie and Graham Bell, of Washington, and Professor Gordon, of the deaf mute college, of Washington.

A popular paper on "The Conflict of the Ten Ideals" was given by Colonel F. W. Harker, of Illinois.

The evening session opened with an address in capitol building, and Congregational church discussion on "Education at the South," drew a crowded audience.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, in the opening address spoke on "The Gospel of Self Help."

Robert Bingham, of North Carolina, continued the subject with a paper on "Educational Status and Needs of the South."

A paper on "The Educational Outlook in the South" was given by Prof. F. B. Washington, of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Albert Salisbury, superintendent of education of the American Missionary association, followed with a paper on "The supplementing of the war." The subject was further discussed by the state superintendent of Georgia, Hon. G. J. Orr, and Professor A. H. Crogman, of Georgia.

Addresses were made on the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition by Hon. John Eaton, U. S. commissioner of education, and Director-General A. E. Burke.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—The National Teachers' association continued its proceedings with the announcement of committees by Prof. Bicknell, following which the convention opened with the discussion of Indian education by Albert L. Riggs, Santee agency, Neb. In the art department, resolutions complimenting the work of Miss Josephine Locke, director of drawing, St. Louis; W. S. Perry, Worcester, Mass, and B. L. Thompson, president Perdue university. In a meeting of the industrial department Augusta Jacobson, of Chicago, on the subject: "A Layman's View of Manual Training," ably championed the general introduction of manual training in public schools. Education in our public school discussion followed and political science in our colleges was presented in paper by Dr. W. W. Folwell, of Minneapolis. President John Bascom followed discussing "Language in a Liberal Education." President S. A. Knapp, of Iowa Agricultural college, continued the subject.

MADISON, Wis. July 17.—In the evening session "Needs in American Education," were discussed by Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, of Boston, and Miss Clara Conway, ably followed. "Woman's Work in Education," concluded the convention's work with a paper upon the subject by Mrs. May Wright Sewell and Mrs. Louise Hopkins. A grand reception and collation to the convention was given by Govenor Rusk at the mansion residence.

CUBA.

How the Guerrilles Demoralize the Government Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Private advices via. Jamaica from the headquarters of the Cuban insurgents state that the insurgents under immediate command of Aguero undertook an expedition against the plantations of certain persons known to favor the government. Although opposed by a strong detachment of regular troops, the insurgents after a skirmish of two hours, drove back the forces and burnt all the buildings and machinery on the Santa Maria and Lamercades plantations. At the same time a band of insurgents in the sugar district were attacked by a strong force of the government troops known as the San Domingo division. The insurgents being intrenched in an almost impregnable position, repulsed the troops with a loss of three killed and several wounded. The casualties of the insurgents was one slightly wounded. The captain general of Cuba has called a meeting of officers to concert on a plan for successfully encountering the enemy in the field. A large number of troops were lost or demoralized by guerilla war-fare. The insurgents divide into small bands, scatter over a large territory and demoralize the regulars by false alarms and forced marches through swamps to find no enemy.

The formal presentation of the flag sent to the Aecalon division of Knights of Pythias by the Fort Dearburn division of Chicago was celebrated by a full dress parade and ball in the Spanish fort.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The New York democratic state committee meets at Albany, July 23.

There has been 578 deaths from cholera at Marseilles since the appearance of the plague

The board of health of Paris have ordered a thorough cleansing of the city to prevent the cholera securing a foothold.

The authorities of Vienna have issued a warrant for the arrest of Thos. Leisinger, a mormon missionary from America. Leisinger has skipped the country for the country's good.

The national prohibition convention which meets at Pittsburg next week will be largely attended over 600 delegates having been elected already. It will be a strictly delegated body. Ample arrangements have been made to entertain the delegates with pure ice water.

A dispatch from New York, July 16, says: The long contested fight between the Brush Electric Light Co. and the United States Electric Light Co., regarding validity of patents has been decided by Judge Shipman in favor of the United States Electric Light Co. The testimony and briefs covered four thousand printed pages.

Senator Pendleton expresses his pleasure at the declaration of the democratic convention for civil service reform. He said both Cleveland and Hendricks were strongly committed to the reform of the civil service, and asked, "who could desire more absolute committal to the doctrines of reform than the acts of Governor Cleveland and the declarations of Governor Hendricks?"

Crop Outlook.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—General Manager Henderson, of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western railway, has been gathering information as to the condition of corn, wheat and oats, along various divisions of that system in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Reports have just been received from about seventy-five points. The condition of wheat in Ohio and Indiana is about the average both in quantity and quality. In Illinois there is a comparatively small acreage, but the condition is good. The corn crop is uniformly good, at twenty points very good and at some points promises to be the largest ever raised. It is reported poor at only one point, which is not a corn growing locality. The oats crop is above the average in acreage and condition and reported poor at only one point.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Saddlebags and Sulky.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mid-summer races at the driving park.

First race—seven furlongs—Joe Murray won, Niphon second, Floyd Daly third; time, 1:28½.

Second race — three-quarter mile — Exile won, Rhodama second, Wanda third; time, 1:16.

Third race—one and one-quarter miles—Topsey won, Chantilly second, Athlone third; time, 2:10¼.

Fourth race—mile heats—Breechloader won the first heat, Edwin A. the second and third and race. Breechloader second; time, 1:43½, 1:45, 1:47¾.

The fifth race seemed like a put up job, none of the jockeys apparently trying to win. The judges have not yet decided the race.

The judges finally gave the race to Scalper. No time taken. It was a steeplechase over the full course.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 17—Handicap sweepstakes three-quarter mile—Queen Esther won, Ricas second, Duplex third; time, 1:15.

Tyro stakes—two-year-olds—three-quarter mile—Wanda won, Chalula second, Goano third; time, 1:16.

Burngate stakes—three-year-olds—mile and a half—St. Saviour won, Duchess second, Turk third; time, 2:40½.

Handicap sweepstakes—mile and a quarter—Aranza won, Royal Arch second, Mimi Colt third; time, 1:56½.

Fifth race—selling allowances—seven furlongs—Sister won, Itaska (favorite) second, Patapsco third; time, 1:31.

Handicap steeplechase—Glenarm won, Buchra and Compromise ran a dead heat for second place. No time taken.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 16—Non-winners—three-quarter mile. Little Buttercup won, Cathcart 2d, Quixote 3rd; time, 1:18¾.

Selling race—mile and a furlong. Woodcraft won, Ledford 2d, Perilous 3d; time, 2:00.

Manhattan hotel stakes—mile and a quarter. Maggie B. won, Wandering 2d, Faughaballagh 3rd; time, 2:13½.

Handicap race—all ages—mile. King Fan won, Tenstrike 2d, Farewell 3rd; time, 1:46.

All ages—seven furlongs. King Lion won, attler 2d, Jessie D. 3rd; time, 1:31½.

PITTLBURG'S SPORT.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—The event at the Homewood race track to-day was the trial of Westmont to beat his Chicago record of pacing full mile with running mate in 2:01¾. He failed by ½ second—Time 2:02. The fastest quarter was the last, in 29½. In the second trial he broke badly and cut himself in six places—Time 2:17. The time in the third trial was 2:26. The purse was $2,500, with $500 added to beat his own record.

Other events were also interesting. The race for the 2:23 class was won by Harry Wilkes in straight heats, Tom Rogers 2d, A. V. Pentland 3d, Mambrino Sparkle 4th—Time 2:18½; 2:19; 2:18¾. The winner is comparatively unknown.

Free-for-all pacers—Purse $1,500—Richball won, Billy S. 2d, Fuller 3d, Joe Bowers 4th—Time 2:13¾; 2:16; 2:17; 2:16½.

The Oar.

CONNEAUT REGATTA POSTPONED.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 16.—The consolation races of the regatta at Conneaut Lake, were postponed until to-morrow, on account of the rough water.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A Daily News Moline, Illinois, special says the seventh annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing association, comprising all the leading rowing organizations in the valley of the father of waters, from St. Paul to New Orleans, opened here to-day. The race for junior single sculls, rowed in heats of one mile and return. The first trial heat was won by J. F. Corbett, of Pullman, Illinois, in 15:09; E. A. Baker, Galveston, second; R. P. Allen, St. Louis, third. The second heat was won by J. P. Donahue, of Davenport, in 14:32; F. Gastrich, St. Louis finished second, but was disqualified for turning the wrong stake, giving second place to John Karf, of Chicago; W. T. Fowler, of Chicago, third. These six will start for the final heat to-morrow.

Base Ball.

At Pittsburg—Alleghanys, 3; Washingtons, 2.

At New York—Athletics, 5; Metropolitans, 2.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Grand Rapids, 0.

At Boston—Bostons, 4; Providence, 5.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Terre Haute, 2.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 1; Chicago, 2.

At Louisville—Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

At Philadelphia—Unions, Keystone, 4; Cincinnati, 6.

At Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee, 0; Saginaw, 5.

At Quincy—Quincy, 2; Bay City, 5.

At Boston—Unions, St. Louis, 8; Boston, 5.

At Cleveland—Clevelands, 3; Detroits, 3.

At Stillwater—Stillwater, 4; Fort Wayne, 0.

At Peoria—Peoria, 12; Muskegon, 4.

Italians in Mines.

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, July 17.—This was the quietest day since the Italians were put into the mines. A carload of twenty-five Italians, all experienced miners, arrived to-day, and operators claim that they can get 3,000 more. The miners in several districts have promised one dollar weekly for a relief fund until the trouble is ended. The actions of President McBride, of the State Mines association, are watched as the fifteenth was the day he was to order a general strike in the state, if operators had not acceded. Reports are that the Italians are dissatisfied and and will leave if the Pinkerton men will remit. In view of this a detachment of constables was sent from Carbonhill to see that the men go out if they wish. Operators claim differently, and say they have ordered new machines and will put more Italians to work.

Attempted Killing.

GALVESTON, July 17.—A News Richmond special says that Web Hetton, rapist, was overhauled in the woods near the scene of the outrage this afternoon by a crowd of indignant citizens. They tied him to a tree and shot fifteen times at him, when he fell apparently dead. They took the rope off and left him for dead. After the party left Hetton got up, went home, dressed his wounds, and left this morning. The coroner went out to hold an inquest, but the remains disappeared and officers are now hunting for the corpse.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

KEARNEY, Neb., July 17.—Two boys of Mrs. Vance, aged six and nine, were burned this evening by the explosion of a kerosene can. They were kindling a fire, and poured oil on to make it burn better. The older cannot live and the recovery of the younger is doubtful.

Savings Bank Collapse.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Cairo, (Ills.) Daily News' private advices from Murphysboro, Ills., report the failing of the Miners' savings bank at that place. Liabilities not stated; nominal assets $56,000. The citizens are excited on account of the bank receiving deposits up to the hour of closing, and trouble is apprehended.

World's Exposition.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Director General Burke, of the World's Exposition, New Orleans, met a number of leading citizens to-night and gave an explanation of the work in hand. Resolutions were passed endorsing the exposition. It was decided to open an office here for the dissemination of information and receipts of applications for space.

OUR SPECIAL MARKETS.

Wheat Is Strong and Somewhat Higher.

Corn and Oats Are Strong at Nominal Prices.

Cattle Dull and Lower Under Large Receipts.

The Bulls and Bears Struggle for the Lead on