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THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XV. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1884. NO. 39

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.
RECEIPTS
For the week ending July 19, 1884.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
		910	566	1,355

NOW IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS.

IT is at this season when the Pores open freely and the Perspiration is abundant that Disfiguring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Abscesses, and Discharging Wounds, and species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the great Skin and Scalp Purifiers and Humor Cures, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents. Cuticura Soap, a delicate Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 35 cents. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1. Sold by all druggists. Address, POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Humors," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials.

way, it is the only Inaugural Address that he will be ever called upon to write.

The whole of Blaine's letter is specious. It is well calculated to deceive. But before it is done with its misleading statements, its falsifying of the record, its bold and untruthful statements will be punctured, shown up, exploded. Aside from the consummate skill and plausibility and vigor of the letter there is nothing in it. It is positively misleading as to its general statements, in so far as he gives the Republican party credit for the great prosperity and growth of the country. We cannot follow him through his long letter to-day, or, indeed, from day to-day. We will, however, as it is the real document and not the platform of the party, that is to shape the campaign, examine some of its points from time to time, and will copy other comments as they appear that impress us as full and conclusive.

We may remark at the outset that when Mr. Blaine undertakes to give his party the credit for the wonderful development of the resources of the country that he is more amusing than just. We undertake to say two things:

First, that the country for the last thirty years would have exhibited the most astounding growth and material progress if the Government had been under the control all the time of either the old anti-war Democratic party or the old Whig party or any other party. We mean by this to assert that the immense immigration, the tremendous advantages, the vast unoccupied lands, the great productiveness of the United States would have insured the most marvellous progress whether the country had been controlled by one party or another, by one system of political economy or another. We assert:

Second, that the greatest progress yet made in this country in material prosperity was made under the Democratic Low Tariff, between 1846 and 1860. We have shown this before from the statistics of the country, and we will show it again, and possibly in our Tuesday's issue, if we can lay our hands on the needed documents.

If we can clearly show from incontestable authorities that the great progressive period of the United was really under a Low Tariff then Mr. Blaine's very specious argument falls to the ground.

But whether or no we can show this, (and we know we can) then it remains to be said that the vast increase of the population since 1860 is the real cause of the rapid development of the material products of the country. In 1860, the population was thirty-one millions in round numbers. In 1880. it was fifty millions. The population in 1884, is estimated in New York at fifty-seven millions. So we may look to the vast and rapid growth of population as the real source of the wondrous material progress.

Mr. Blaine dwells on the rapid development of agriculture under the High Tariff. He would be as fair and truthful if he had said that the cause of the tides is the Republican War Tariff. He points to Illinois to show how the products of agriculture have developed in the twenty years between 1860–1880. In 1860 Illinois had 1,711,950 inhabitants; in 1880 it had 3,077,871. There is the true cause for the vast increase in productions. He points to Iowa. In 1860 the population was 674,913; in 1880 it was 1,624,615, or nearly three times as great. And so with all of the great States. It was not the High Tariff that filled the land with white people and multiplied productions, but the growth and prosperity have been *in spite* of the burdens and drawbacks of the Tariff.

Then again, in considering the tremendous growth in the agricultural productiveness of the country, we must not lose sight of the very important fact that the *invention of labor-saving machinery* has had a great deal to do in multiplying the number of bushels of grain, &c., produced. Mr. Blaine is not fair. He is very plausible. He manipulates his supposed facts and presents them in smooth, agreeable, pleasant style.

He places his whole argument pretty much upon the real or fancied benefits of the Tariff. He resorts to statistics to show what it has done. He must be followed into the statistical field. He tries to make his readers believe that the vast growth in values is to be credited to the War Tariff. He says during the twenty years—1860-80—the increase in the "wealth of the Nation," and he spells it after the true consolidation style, with a big N, has been 30 thousand millions. This may be true as to the development, but not true as to the cause. In the twenty years nearly twenty millions of people—of workers, have been added to the population. He gives the War Tariff the entire credit. This is about as reliable as when he says the "National character" has been "dignified by a broadening and elevation," during the period lying between 1860 and now. It is known that since the war the standard of morals has been greatly lowered; that peculations, frauds, abuses have honey-combed the whole Government; that men in charge of funds have in a thousand instances proved recreant, base, unfaithful; that the civil service has become so utterly corrupt that the best men in the Republican party have cried out for reform; that Senators and Representatives and Cabinet officers and, perhaps, Presidents, have filled their pockets and coffers through venal and disgraceful methods; that Whiskey Rings, Credit Mobilers, paving contracts and bank defalcations like that of ex-President Grant, when he shows $55,000 assets and $14,000,000 indebtedness, have cursed the whole land; when sharpers and wreckers and scoundrels have abounded as never before since the days of Rome's decadence. These are the signs of the "elevation of our National character" that Blaine forgets. Perhaps of all the examples of flagitious and corrupt manhood there is no more capital example than in the writer of the adroit and deceptive letter.

We drop the subject for the present, having exhausted our space. We will examine his alleged facts and figures hereafter.

A MAN SHOT.

Exciting Shooting Affair in the Eastern Section of the City—Cries of Fire and Murder Arouse the Slumbering Denizens of Newtown—A Man Badly Wounded, &c., &c.

One of the most startling events of the season, and one that created no little excitement in the neighborhood where it happened, occurred in the vicinity of Mulberry and McRae streets between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It was just about the time of the heavy rain that fell during the early hours of the morning that the people of that neighborhood were aroused by the furious barking of dogs, followed by the rapid flight of men through the streets, the cries of "Halt!" or "Stop!" and the loud report of a gun or pistol fired twice in rapid succession. Then a voice was heard to break out in stentorian yells of "Fire!" followed by cries of "Murder!" "I am shot!" "My leg is broken!" "Will nobody come and help me!" and other like exclamations, which came from a pair of lungs healthy and vigorous, and which had lost none of their natural power under the exciting circumstances of the moment. Next came the sound of one of the old-fashioned policeman's whistles, which was found afterwards to have been sounded by one of the neighbors, and soon a crowd had collected around the wounded man. He was lying in the middle of McRae street, just north of its intersection with Mulberry, and blood was flowing in much profusion from wounds in one of his legs. In the meantime lights had appeared in the various dwellings in the vicinity and all was excitement and anxiety, for it is a startling thing to hear cries of murder on the streets during the still hours of the night, and especially such cries as emanated from the iron clad lungs aforesaid. Away over in Brooklyn the startling words were borne upon the damp morning breeze, and policeman hurried hither and thither in the vain endeavor to find out whence they came.

The wounded man gave his name as Caleb Blount, and said he resided on Fifth, between Red Cross and Campbell streets. His statement was to the effect that he was on his way home and was passing the corner of Mulberry and Ninth (or Anderson) streets, when he saw something on the sidewalk, in front of Mr. J. Mohr's store, which he found to be a pan of cakes and a box of herrings. He was surprised at finding the things there and started to take them up, but instantly afterwards come to the conclusion to let them remain. He then started on in the direction of MacRae street, and had proceeded but a short distance, when he discovered two men in advance of him who were acting very suspiciously. They turned the corner of MacRae in the direction of Walnut street, and just as he reached the corner they broke into a run. He shouted to them to stop, when they wheeled and two shots were fired at him almost simultaneously. He was wounded at the first fire. The men then ran in the direction of Walnut street and he commenced "telling the news." From subsequent information we learn that a gentleman on Walnut street, between McRae and Anderson, heard the cries and was at his window, when he saw two men running past in an eastwardly direction. Afterwards they returned, and this time there were three of them, and they commenced a search for something they had apparently dropped when they first ran by, but finally went off in the direction they had come, seemingly having failed to find the object they were in search of. Yesterday morning the gentleman found an ivory mounted pistol in the street in front of his house.

Subsequent investigation showed that a small fruit and cake shop on the southeast corner of Mulbery and McRae streets, kept by a colored woman named Susanna Jenkins, had been broken open and robbed, and that an attempt had been made to break open the store of Mr. J. Mohr, and but for a strong bar they would have succeeded. They had broken the lock and the key was found upon the floor. This was done by inserting the blade of an axe between two divisions of the doorshutter, and the axe was found by the police sticking in the door where they had left it. This shows that they were frightened off and left in a hurry. The axe and an empty bag, which latter was also found near the door, are now at the City Hall.

In the meantime some of the wounded man's friends had taken him home. He is a young man, only some 24 or 25 years of age, and he appears to bear a good reputation among those who know him.

Dr. Potter who was called to see Blount, says his injuries are not necessarily serious. It is apparent that two separate balls struck him, one on the front of the leg, just below the knee, which came out at the side of the calf, while another ball entered in a line with the first and came out at the same place. This is a singular fact, and, as only one of the chambers of the pistol was empty, it seems to appear somewhat doubtful that the shooting was done with a pistol. In fact, the reports had more of the sound of a double-barrel gun.

SEA-SIDE PARK.

Who is There and What They are Doing—Lively Times on The Sea-Shore—Trips to the Ocean.

Everything is moving on very smoothly at the Sea Side Park Hotel just now. We learn that arrangements are now made that satisfy everybody, and the accommodation to transient guests is very gratifying. The regular boarders now at the Park are: Mr. T. M. Emerson and family Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. H. Green and family, Mrs. Daniel and family, Mr. H. Vollers and family, Mr. H. Baruch and family of Charlotte, Mr. C. G. Southerland and family, Mr. A. R. Campbell and family, Mr. Pembroke Jones, Mr. F. W. Clark and family, Miss Criston, Mr. John H. Daniel, Mr. C. O. Smith of New York, Mr. H. T. Nicholson of Charlotte, Col. Robt. L. Steele, and Messrs H. C. Wall and T. C. Leak of Rockingham, Mr. F. A. Lord, Mr. J. J. Fowles, Mr. W. A. Truslow and family of Charlotte, Dr. J. A. Graham of Charlotte, Mr. L. E. Read of Baltimore, Mr. Fred. Kidder, Mr. J. B. Hanks, and many other transient guests. The cottages are full and the hotel proper is well filled, but always ready to receive one more. The sport consists of base ball matches, races, sails to the beach and to the ocean on the gallant sharpies. Fishing, bathing, and music from John Varrilla's band four or five times a day, and the ball every evening make things lively. The Sea Side Park is certainly a delightful resort and destined to be one of the most popular watering places in North Carolina.

A large party will make a trip out of one inlet and in at the other on Sunday, and the trip is expected to be a very pleasant one. A great crowd is expected at Seaside Park to witness the fun.

A race is proposed between the sharpies of the coast, to take place at Wrightsville, and a neat sum of money will be presented to the winner.

Large parties now enjoy "drum" fishing on the beach opposite the Park.

Military Matters at the Seashore.

The Sumter Light Infantry, under command of Capt. D. S. Auld, are now enjoying their annual excursion to the seashore. The command is comprised as follows:

Capt. D. J. Auld, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Stancel, 3rd Lieut. W. H. Cuttim, Sergt. O'Connor, Sergt, H. D. Barnett, Corp. R. S. Hood, Corp. W. E. Dick, Rev. Wm. Mellwain, Barlow Walsh, Alva Solomons, Hasel Sanders, J. A. Schwein, J. A. Dosier, J. K. Bradford, E. E. Flowers, Wm. McKagen, C. P. Stern, A. White, L. White, Henry Cuttins.

On Thursday evening at Smithville, a complimentary hop was tendered them. It was largely attended and hugely enjoyed by the South Carolina laddies, who by the way, seem to have the nack of ingratiating themselves into the good opinion of the fair sex to an extent absolutely alarming to the natives.

Yesterday the Wilmington Light Infantry, under command of Capt. R. H. Beery, visited the Sumter Light Infantry at Smithville. It is needless to say that they were handsomely entertained. The Sumter Light Infantry, we are told, have been smarting for some time past under their inability, by force of circumstances, to return the hospitality annually tendered them by the Wilmington Light Infantry, and at this their first opportunity they revenged themselves nobly. They were met at the boat by the Sumter Light Infantry and escorted to the hotel, when the pavilion and ball room were tendered them. Capt. Auld welcomed the Wilmington Light Infantry, and a fitting response was made by Capt. R. H. Beery, after which ranks were broken and to enlivening music they were soon "tripping the light fantastic."

The officers of the Smithville Guards were with "our boys" during the day.

Down on "Boosism."

The colored "Independent Vigilant Club," which was organized in the Fourth Ward on Thursday night, passed the following:

WHEREAS, Oppression, from whatever source or party it may come, is alike distasteful to and subversive to the interests of the people; and, whereas, the old "barnacles that have so long impeded the progress of the material interests and prosperity of our people are a said failure; be it, therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That ring rule, bossism and political cliques shall forever have our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, 2nd, That we belong to no party, men or any set of men.

Resolved, 3rd, That we have but three masters—God, the constitution of and by the people, and the laws.

Resolved, 4th, That we will vote only for the men of our choice, regardless of the behests of the "bosses."

Resolved, 5th, That on free speech and the ballot we rely for a complete vindication of our course.

Major Stedman.

Major Charles M. Stedman, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, left for the West yesterday evening. He goes to Raleigh to confer with the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, thence to Greensboro, where, in response to a telegram from Gen. A. M. Scales, Democratic candidate for Governor, he will remain a day for consultation. From Greensboro he goes to Asheville, where he will remain until about the 10th of August, when he expects to begin his canvass of the Western counties unless otherwise determined by the State Executive Committee.

Major Stedman is full of zeal and enthusiasm in behalf of the Democratic State and National tickets and will do his full duty in the campaign now about to open.

Death from Apoplexy.

Mr. John B. Craig, who was struck with paralysis some six years ago, and who has since for the most of the time been suffering severely from the terrible infirmity, died at about 11 o'clock. He was born at Federal Point, in this county, and was in his 68th year. His trade was that of a tailor. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and will be buried with the honors of that institution. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Rescue of Part of the Greely Arctic Expedition—Their Arrival at St. John's, N. F., and Further Information Regarding the Last Interesting Pictures, &c.

It will be seen by reference to our midday dispatches of yesterday that a telegram was received in Washington from Commander Schley, in charge of the Greely Relief party, conveying the intelligence of the safe arrival at St. Johns, N. F., of the *Thetis, Bear* and *Lock Garry*, three of the relief fleet, with six of the survivors of the Greely expedition, including Lieut. Greely himself. These were rescued on June 22nd, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound. Seven were found alive, but one subsequently died. Eighteen perished altogether and twelve of the bodies of the dead were recovered. Among the names of those who perished in the dangerous expedition we notice those of Sergeants Ralston and Gardner, of the Signal Service. Sergeant D. C. Ralston was in charge of the Wilmington station in 1877 and 1878, and made many warm friends here, who will be sorry to learn the sad fate that has overtaken him. Sergeant Gardner was in charge of the station at Sloop Point, a few miles below this city, in 1880, and married a daughter of Mr. Dugald McMillan, of that place. Sergeant Rice, another of the party, was a brother of a well known Washington (D. C.) photographer of that name. The body of Sergeant Ralston was recovered, but that of Sergeant Gardner was buried in the ice fort and was not found. Sergeant Ralston died May 23d and Sergeant Gardner June 12th. If the expedition had been sent sooner nearly all might have been rescued. Sergeant Gardner died only ten days before the arrival of the relief party.

In this connection, we would mention that we examined in the Signal office in this city yesterday a number of photographs taken by Mr. W. H. Lamar, formerly of the Signal office here, who was of the celebrated *Proteus* expedition. The first of these represents the English supply station established at Carey Island by Capt. Nares in 1875, with the provisions left there by Capt. Nares and found by the Greely party, who subsisted upon these and the provisions subsequently left by Maj. Bebee and Lieut. Garlington so long as they lasted. The next scene represents the *Proteus* stopped in Melville Bay. The next pictures her nipped in the ice July 23rd. The next represents her as being abandoned a few minutes before sinking. Then we have the whale boat in which the *Proteus* party travelled nearly seven hundred miles and encountered a storm in Melville Bay, with the large boat obtained at Upernavitch, in which they travelled two hundred miles further. Finally, Mr. Lamar showed his devotion to the fair sex by picturing two Esquimau girls, which completed his interesting collection.

Sergeant Albrecht, at present in charge of this station, was in Washington and witnessed the departure of the Greely expedition on its perilous voyage, and was also there when the parties under Major Bebee and Lieut. Garlington started. Mr. Lamar is now connected with the Chief Signal Office in Washington.

Death of a Well-Known Railroad Conductor.

Capt. John J. Evans, the well-known railroad conductor, died in this city yesterday morning, after a brief illness. Capt. Evans came to this city a good many years ago from Pennsylvania, his first employment being that of stage agent between this place and some point in South Carolina, previous to the completion of the old Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, (now the W., C. & A. R. R.) and he was afterwards made conductor on that road, in which position he served for a number of years, or until the close of the late war, when he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and engaged in the business of steamboating with his brothers on the Ohio river. Some six or seven years ago he returned to Wilmington, but afterwards removed to Goldsboro, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but soon came back to Wilmington and secured the position of conductor on the road again, which he retained until a few weeks ago.

Deceased married a daughter of the late Owen Holmes, who, with three children, is left to mourn her great loss. Capt. Evans enjoyed the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

The Lucky Numbers.

At the monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery on the 15th the following numbers drew the principal prizes:

No. 12,338, first capital prize of $75,000, sold in New Orleans and Memphis.

No. 99,204, second capital prize of $25,000, sold in Milwaukee, Wis., and Spring Creek, Tenn.

No. 47,879, third capital prize of $10,000, sold in San Francisco.

Nos. 12,362 and 67,502, $6,000 each, sold in New Orleans, Memphis and Norfolk, Va.

Nos. 5,592, 70,230, 72,267, 75,209 and 82,512, $2,000 each, sold in Norfolk, Va., New Orleans, New York, Opelousas, La., and Savannah, Ga.

MONTANA.

A Mining Town Destroyed by Fire—Horse Thieves Hanged and Shot.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

HELENA, July 19.—Fire started in an unused house at Belknap, the outreport to the famous Coeur D'Alene mines, last night from some unknown origin. The flames spread rapidly, owing to high wind. As there is no fire department in the town buckets were used, and the citizens fought the flames gallantly; but everything was against them. The wind carried the flames from house to house and the inmates were driven into the streets without a chance of saving any furniture. Many who had foreseen that the fire was likely to spread and moved their goods into the streets, were compelled to watch them burn later on as the fire progressed. Only five houses and the depot building remain of what two months ago was a town of 2,000 persons. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. Large numbers of people are almost destitute and escaped with nothing but their clothing. Financial assistance will be solicited.

Five horse thieves (names unknown) were hanged near Rocky Point, on the Missouri river, Monday, by a band of cowboys, for the purpose of clearing out thieves infesting that section. Thirty-two stolen horses were recovered. This makes a total of thirteen horses thieves hanged and shot in the Judith and Mussell Shell section within the past three weeks.

— Mr. Robert Payne, street engineer of Charlotte is insane from the effects of a sunstroke.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

Lieut. Greely's Signal Service Party Found—Only Seven Men Left Alive—Lieut. Greely One of Them—The Relief Ships at St. John's—Report of Capt. Schley, the Commander—The Sufferings and Privations of the Heroic Navigators—What They had to Sustain Life—Difficult Passage of the Rescuing Party Through Ice Floes, Etc., Etc.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following telegram was received this morning from Commander Schley:

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., 9 A. M., July 17.

Hon. W. E. Chandler,
Secretary of the Navy:

The Thetis, 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 22nd, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Braneard, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Hospital steward Bender, back private Connell 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 Gadhaven, three days after amputation, which had become imperative.

Seventeen of the twenty five persons comprising this 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 Turevike, was buried at Disco, in accordance with the desire of the Inspector of Western Greenland. Five bodies were buried in an ice fort, near the camp, but were swept to sea by the winds and currents before my arrival, and could not be recovered.

The names of the dead recovered, with the dates of their death, are as follows: Sergeant Crass, January 1st, 1884; Wederick and Eskimo, April 5th; Sergeant Lenn, April 6th; Lieut. Lockwood, April 9th; Sergeant Jewell, April 13th; private Ellers, May 19th; Sergeant Ralston, May 23d; private Whistler, May 24th; Sergeant Israel, May 27th; Lieut. Kislingbury, June 1st; private Henry, June 6th; private Schnieder, June 18th.

The names of the dead buried in the ice fort, with the date of death, where the bodies were not recovered, are as follows: Sergeant Rice, April 9th, 1884; Corporal Salems, June 3rd; private Bender, June 6th; acting assistant Sergeant Ravy, June 6th; Sergeant Gardner, June 12th; drowned while breaking through newly formed ice while sealing, Jens Edwards Eskimo, April 24th.

I would urgently suggest that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here, for safety and better transportation in sea way. This appears to me imperative.

Lieut. Greely abandoned Fort Conger August 9th, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet September 29th, following, with the entire party well. He abandoned all of his boats and was adrift for thirty days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established October 21st, 1883, at the point where he was found.

During nine months his party had to live upon the scanty allowance of food brought from Fort Conger; that cached at Payer harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Nares, in 1875, but found much damaged by the lapse of time; that cached by Beebe, at Cape Sabine in 1882; and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteus in 1883, and landed by Lieuts. Garlington and Calwell on the beach [illegible] camped. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon broiled sealskin strips from their sealskin clothing. Lichens and shrimps were preserved in good weather, when they were strong enough to make an exertion; but as thirteen hundred shrimps were required 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 the winter, so that two hundred and forty rations at the latter point could not be reached.

All of Lieut. Greely's records, and all of the 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 the ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to roam their way from lead to lead, through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, and when rafted, much greater. The Thetis and Bear reached Cape York June 18th, 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, fell in with seven others of this fleet off Wertenholme island, and announced Lieut. Greely's rescue to them, that they might not be delayed from their fishing ground, nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith Sound, in view of the reward of $25,000 offered by Congress.

Returning across Melville Bay we fell in with the Alert and Lock Garry, off Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with the transport so early in the season before an opening occurred.

Lieut. Emory, with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of recovering Lieut. Greely.

I would ask instructions about the Lock-Garry, as the charter party held by her master differs in several respects from mine.

The Greely party are very much improved since their rescue, but they 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 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) W. S. SCHLEY,
Commander.

How the News was Received in Official Circles in Washington—Commander Schley Given Full Discretionary Powers Relative to the Bodies.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The news of the rescue of Lieut. Greely and several of his party has created much excitement in this city. The telegram from Commander Schley was received by Rear Admiral Nichols, acting Secretary of the Navy, who immediately communicated its contents to Lieut. Gen. Sperion, 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 expressed 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 to Commander Schley at St. John's the following: "Use your discretion about the care and transportation of the bodies. Report by wire when ready to sail for New York. The Department sends most hearty congratulations to yourself, officers and men."

— Mr. Blaine was a Cleveland man two years ago. He ought to be one now. —*Troy Press.*

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Greely's Report to the Chief Signal Officer—The Six Survivors Now in Good Health—A Terrible Winter at Camp Clay—Pluck and Energy of the Rescuers.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Hazen this evening received the following from Lieut. Greely: "*St. Johns, N. F., July* 17, 1884.—Chief Signal Officer, Washington.—Brainard, Bierberbacke, 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 22nd, at Camp Clay, northwest of Cape Sabine. All are now in good health but weak. Sergeant Elison, rescued, died July 8th; Cross died last January; Christiansen, Lida, Rice, Lockwood, Jewell and Edwards in April; Ellis, Ralston, Whistler and Israel in May; Kislingbury, Salcor, Henry, Bender, Pavy, Gardiner and Scheider in June. Abandoned Fort Conger August 9th. Was frozen in the pack off Victoria Head August 29th. Abandoned steam launch September 11th, eleven miles northeast of Cocked Hat Island. When on the point of landing were three times driven by southwest storms to Kane 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 Cocked Hat. The inventory showed that by a daily ration of 4½ ounces of meat, 7 ounces of bread and dog biscuits, and 4 ounces miscellaneous, the party would have ten days' full rations left for crossing Smith's Sound to Littleton's Island. March 1st. Unfortunately Smith's Sound remained open the entire winter, rendering the crossing impracticable. Game failed, despite daily hunting, from early in February. Before the sun returned, only five hundred pounds of meats were obtained this year. Minute shrimps, seawood, sassafras, rock-lichens and seal skin were used for food, with results as shown by the number of survivors. The last regular food was issued May 14th—only 150 pounds of meats left by Garlington. This compelled me to send four men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Elison froze solid both hands and feet and lost them all, surviving, however, through our terrible winter and spring until July 8th. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy of Capt. Schley and Lieut. 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's Sound was crossed and the party rescued during one of the most violent gales I have ever known; boats were handled only at imminent risks 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. Have saved and bring back copies of meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnetic pendulum and other observations; also, pendulum Yale and Standard thermometers. Forty-eight photographic negatives, collections of plants and photographic proofs, Eskim's relics and other things, were necessarily abandoned. The Thetis remains here five days, probably.

"GREELY, Commanding."

THE GREELY PARTY.

Disposition of Remains of Deceased Members—Kindness and Attention Shown the Survivors at St. Johns.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 19.—The following is the present disposition of the bodies of the victims of the Greely alcohol tanks on the Thetis are Lieut. Lockwood, Sergt. Cross, Sergt. David Lyon, Sergt. H. Gardener, Private Snyder, and Sergt. Israel. The tanks of the Bear hold the remains of Lieut. Kislingbury, Dr. Pavy, Sergt. Jewell, Private Ellis, Sergt. Ralston, Corporal Joseph Ellison and Private Whistler. Fredcrick Christian, Jans Edwards, the Esquimaux, and Private Henry Bender have their graves amid Arctic snows. Caskets for the deceased will be prepared by Thursday. The ships will sail on Thursday night or Friday morning.

Lieut. Greely and his men are progressing favorably; Greely less so, perhaps, than the others. Yesterday he exhibited symptoms of great fatigue and weakness. He is talking too much and constant interviewing operates most unfavorably on him. He was taken for a drive yesterday up the valley to Waterford bridge, and he gloated on the beautiful fertile summer prospect, in marked contrast to the bleak sterilities of his so recent cabin home. "These trees," he said with exuberant enthusiasm, "look so beautiful to an eye that has seen no vegetation for over three years. The green fields give me new life." Lt. Greely is at present the guest of the city, private houses and carriages are placed at his disposal and every kindness and attention is paid him. Each member of the party forms the centre of listening and admiring groups and goes over and over the recital of the terrible past. There will be memorial services for the dead in all the churches to-morrow and commemorative sermons will be preached.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioners Appointed Under the New Shipping Act.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Folger to-day appointed Messrs. Jas. C. Reed, of New York, Jas. A. O'Brien, of Philadelphia, and Harry Armstrong, of Norfolk, to be shipping commissioners for the ports named, to act under provisions of the new shipping act.

Appointments of Gen. Scales.

The Democratic State Committee announces the following appointments for Gen. A. M. Scales, at which Dr. Tyre York, the Republican candidate, has been invited to meet him, and a joint canvass may be expected:

Newton, Saturday, August 2.
Marshall, Monday, August 4.
Boonesville, Wednesday August 6.
Bakersville, Thursday, August 7.
Marion, Saturday, August 9.
Morganton, Monday, August 11.
Lenoir, Saturday, August 16.
Boon, Monday, August 18.
Jefferson, Tuesday, August 19.
Sparta, Wednesday, August 20.
Trap Hill, Thursday, August 21.
Wilkesboro, Friday, August 22.
Elkin, Saturday, August 23.
Dobson, Monday, August 25.
Yadkinville, Tuesday, August 26.
Mocksville, Wednesday, August 27.
Salisbury, Thursday, August 28.

Not a Bad Failure.

New York Sun.

Smith—You have heard of B.'s failure?

Jones—No. Is it a bad failure?

Smith—Liabilities about $700,000, that's all.

Jones—That's enough. What are his assets?

Smith—Well, he is very much respected, teaches a class in Sunday-school, is a deacon in the church, never drinks or smokes, his wife is a Heindrickhudsonvandnesenbury, his great-great-grandfather came over in the Mayflower, his mother once shook hands with the Prince of Wales, and his brother is an intimate friends of Lord Mutanhed. Those are all of his assets I believe.

Jones—Those are enough. He'll pull through all right.

THE TICKET IN MUCH FAVOR.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Dem.

Cleveland is a candidate worthy of the heartiest support of all patriotic citizens. He is not only free from the degrading stains of venality which burn on the front of the Republican nominee, but bright with the dignity of personal honor and public usefulness.

Nashville Wold, Dem.

It is a wonderful thing in politics that a man forty-seven years of age should have been selected by a great party like Saul from the sons of Kish, for the highest office in Christendom, solely on the ground that he is a hard worker and a relentless reformer. If he had been at the head of legions, and had made a military reputation, there would be no surprise in it; but that a man pursuing the thorny path of a laborious reformer, and an enemy of all rings and corruption, should be the leader of the American Democracy, is passing strange. It shows that the people have determined to bring about a change in the administration of public affairs and that they want this disciple of Tilden to do the work. He has already shown capacity for the undertaking and he will be commissioned in November next.

Augusta (Ga.) Daily News, Dem.

Aside from the declaration of principles and intentions embraced in their platform recently adopted at Chicago, the Democrats may confidently point to their candidates in justification of their avowed desire for governmental reform and an honest administration of public affairs. No public servants truer or more reliable than Governor Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks may be named. About them gather no suspicions. There is nothing connected with their public acts or private lives which calls for either explanation or regret. It is a happy circumstance when the chosen leaders of a great party may challenge the unqualified confidence, respect, and honor of the entire nation.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

What a Well Known Tariff Reformer Says About It.

New York Post, Rep.

Mr. J. S. Moore, whose advocacy of tariff reform is well known to our readers, to-day made the following comments upon the tariff resolutions adopted by the Convention:

"I am perfectly satisfied with the expression of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform. I only hope and trust that when the time for action comes, the party, I mean the *whole* Democratic party, will live up to it. The Democratic platform promises solemnly tariff reform. That is all I want, and I see no reason why that reform should not be made *fairly* and *squarely* in the interest of manufacturers as well as consumers. My undying enmity is to those pet tariff swindles and robberies which have been foisted upon the people, taxing the millions in the interest of a few pampered and favored monopolies. The latter's time is now fast coming, and they had better set their houses in order."

ALABAMA.

A Negro Lynched for an Attempted Outrage.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, July 19.—The *Daily News'* Tuscaloosa, Ala., dispatch says that Henry Burk, colored, who attempted to outrage a little white girl, was captured last night in the garret of an old house. A mob at midnight took him from jail, hanged him to a tree in the street and put five bullets in his body.