

GREELY & CANNIBALS.

Members of the Greely Party Charged With Killing and Eating the Bodies of Their Comrades.

The New York Times of Tuesday morning says: Written documents now in the possession of the navy department at Washington add to the record of miserable human sufferings already published in connection with the finding of the Greely relief expedition, the most shocking stories of inhumanity and cannibalism. All the facts have been in the possession of Secretary Chandler for nearly three weeks, but so closely have they been guarded, and so strictly have the naval officers and sailors maintained the silence imposed upon them, that not even an inkling of the true and horrible condition of affairs has yet reached the public ear. The sufferings and privations of the men in their canvas hut, during the long, bitter winter of 1884, have not half been told. It has been published that after game gave out early in February they lived principally on seal skins, lichens and shrimps.

As a matter of fact they were kept alive on human flesh. When the rescuing party discovered the half-starved survivors, their first duty was to look to the men who were insensible from cold and privation even to the point of death. One of them, a German, was wild. In his delirium he shrieked, "Oh!" as the sailors took hold of him to lift him tenderly, "Don't let them shoot me as they did poor Henry. Must I be killed and eaten as Henry was? Don't let them do it, don't." The sailors were horrified, but at once reported the man's words to Commander Schley.

When the horrible reality was brought out before an investigating committee, Commander Schley instructed two or three gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Ames, the surgeon of the Bear, to make a careful examination, and put their conclusions in writing. This was done, and the reports are now in the hands of the navy department. Lieut. Greely was decidedly averse to having the bodies of the buried dead disturbed, but the bodies were dug from their graves. Most of the blankets contained nothing but heaps of white bones, many of them picked clean. By inquiries Commander Schley discovered many of the seventeen men who are said to have perished from starvation had been eaten by their famishing comrades. It was the one last resort. It is reported that the only men who escaped the knife were three or four who died of scurvy. The amputated limbs of men who afterward perished, were eagerly devoured as food. Whether the four bodies which were swept out to sea and never recovered would have added further evidence to this story of horrible cannibalism, cannot be learned now, though the papers in the possession of the navy department give all the particulars as told by the survivors.

Charles P. Henry's death was particularly tragic. Driven to despair by his frightful hunger, Henry saw an opportunity to steal a little more than his share of rations, and he made the attempt. He was found and shot for his crime. In the published official report the death of this man is said to have occurred June 5. When the body was found his hands and face, though shrunken, were intact and recognizable; but nearly everywhere else the skin had been stripped from him and the flesh picked from the bones. Even his heart and lungs were eaten by his comrades. The body was in this condition when it was interred last Saturday. The letter from his friend Robert S. Oberfelder, of Sidney, Neb., which is daily looked for, will probably never come to light.

The Fat was King of England.

An inspired article has appeared in Lloyd's Weekly, the chief organ of the working classes, on the politics of the prince of Wales. The writer says the prince of Wales has no belief in the policy of effacement of the empire, and will not shrink, when necessary, from assertion or extension of imperial responsibilities, though opposed to aggression. He is, therefore, drawn to the radicals, who have broken from the traditions of the Manchester peace party. The article further recites the heir apparent to the throne of England is a free trader on principle, and regrets the existence of a protection policy in other countries on the ground that a hostile tariff begets other forms of international hostility. He considers that many of the ideas and plans now identified with socialism are thoroughly practical, Christian and constitutional, respecting the government, he accepts the pope's dictum that what is best administered is the best constitutional monarchy, and is the most economical form of government because it keeps a check upon individual ambition, extravagance and jobbery. The republican idea, in the abstract, is very fascinating, in practice, delusive and costly through waste and misdeeds, especially in its foreign policy, which should be permeated by fixed principles, common to all parties of the state. The prince believes the English monarchy will endure, because it is the nucleus of the real republic, and having what other republics need, a center of gravity apart from all, yet allied to all.

A Brother Unknowingly Assaults His Sister.

A young lady, the daughter of a highly respected merchant of Hackensack, N. J., had occasion to visit some friends about three-quarters of a mile distant from her own home. At about 8 o'clock she started on her way home. When about midway between her friend's house and her own, the young woman was suddenly seized from behind, and while one of her assailants (for there were two) plied her arms, the other placed his hand over her mouth to prevent an outcry. Thus handicapped the girl was unable to defend herself and was dragged into the bushes. She had scarcely been thrown to the ground, when the moon broke through the clouds and a terrible discovery was made. "Oh, brother, spare me!" the girl cried, and then fainted. "My God," ejaculated the horror-stricken young man, "it is my sister!" Then he sank down beside her on the grass and cried like a child. It was some time before the young lady returned to consciousness, and when she did a neighbor stood beside her, and when she was able to stand, accompanied her to her home. The young woman, upon arriving home recounted the particulars of the terrible ordeal through which she had passed to her parents, but carefully, in order to shield her brother, concealed the facts of the terrible discovery she had made. Both of the young men have heretofore been highly respected, and it is thought they were under the influence of liquor at the time.

A Montana Mining Sensation.

Butte, Mont., Special Telegram:—A sensation has been caused here by the sudden and secret departure of Francis W. H. Medhurst, general manager of the Lexington company, the biggest silver mining enterprise in Montana. The immediate cause of his flight is that Judge Davis, a prominent mining man, some time ago attached property of the Princeton Mining company, and Medhurst, in whose name the title rested, could not raise the \$10,000 necessary to recover possession. Medhurst was heavily in debt, caused by excesses at the gaming table here and in Salt Lake, where he once flourished. His gambling debts aggregate about \$75,000. He did not touch the funds of the Lexington company. His salary was \$12,000 a year. A Baron Erlanger of Paris, who is at the

head of the Lexington syndicate, will pay the \$10,000 claim of Judge Davis against the Princeton company, and it was with this understanding that Medhurst was allowed to leave.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America began at Central Music hall Chicago, on the 6th, at which Rev. Father James Cleary of Wisconsin, president of the union, called the delegates to order and led in prayer.

President Cleary presented his annual report. After congratulating the union on its prosperous condition, Father Cleary recommended that a large campaign fund be collected for the purpose of spreading temperance literature and keeping interest alive by sending lecturers through the country. The secretary's report showed there are twenty-four subordinate and twenty-six detached unions, with 612 societies in all, and a total membership of 39,440, a gain of 2,448 during the year. Minnesota has 55 societies with 2,700 members. A letter was read from Cardinal McCloskey congratulating the order on its progress. Bishop Fechan and Archbishop Elder made brief addresses, in the cause. Bishop Ireland was introduced and was received with tumultuous applause by a vast audience. He laid down the general principle that legislation on the subject should go just as far as the salvation of the people demanded. The liquor traffic was doing the cause of temperance much good by its very recklessness and lawlessness. The Catholic people should be freed from the domination of the saloon element. Teach them how to vote. Rev. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, was introduced. He felt filled with courage and joy to know that they were all doing so much. The nation depended upon the individuals of the country. Laws would not be enforced unless the public sentiment of the people stood behind the law, and backed up those who enforce the law.

The second day the treasurer presented his financial report, which showed the total receipts to be \$1,573,779 and the disbursements \$1,390,335, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$513,444. After some discussion, it was resolved that the convention should meet next year in New Haven, Conn., on the first Wednesday in August. Bishops Spalding and Ireland entered the hall. As the reverend prelates passed to the platform, the convention rose in mass and received them standing. When the resolutions to the constitution were disposed of, the rules were suspended by unanimous consent, in order that Bishops Ireland and Spalding might address the convention which they did very elegantly. A resolution, in which prohibitory legislation was introduced, was offered by Father McCoy. A prolonged debate followed, and when voted upon, the resolution was lost. The sentiment of the convention is that moral suasion is the only way in which to advance the cause of temperance. The election of officers was then proceeded with. Father James F. Cleary of Wisconsin, was elected president; Rev. James F. Meade of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice president; Rev. J. B. Bowles, of Ohio, treasurer; Philip A. Nolan was re-elected secretary.

The report of the committee on the resolutions characterizes those who cause crime and misery by selling intoxicating liquors as criminals; holds that moral suasion alone cannot prevail against intemperance; that the law must be invoked, and that it is dire calamity to trust the management of public affairs to those who hold office at the good will of liquor dealers. It continues, "While we recognize moral suasion as the basis of temperance work, we nevertheless declare our confidence in legal restriction of the liquor traffic as a means of the advancement of that work. Such restriction may go to whatever extent seems best to us in our capacity of Catholic temperance citizens. We emphasize the fact, however, that we cannot countenance or in any way encourage the liquor interest. Much less vote for it."

The Earthquake at a Funeral.

New York Special.—On Sunday, during the funeral of Lewis Ingler Jr., the young man who committed suicide at Amityville, L. I., an extraordinary scene occurred. As the minister was about to kneel in prayer, the shock of the earthquake shook the house. A large mirror which reached from the ceiling to the floor was cracked into from the top to the bottom, and the walls of the room were bracked in two places. The flowers were shaken from the coffin and the silver handles at the sides of the casket rattled. The minister and several of the mourners fainted. There was a stampede to get outside and one lady jumped through an open window and sprained her leg so that she had to be carried to her home. The minister was unable to go on with the service, and the mourners and others remained outside while the pall-bearers re-entered the house and carried the coffin out to the hearse. A broom handle can be laid into the cracks in the wall.

Talk About Earthquakes.

Maj. J. W. Powell, of the geological survey at Washington, talked thus about earthquakes, "Earthquakes in the eastern portion of the United States have been comparatively infrequent and mild. The most important was that in the Mississippi valley known as the New Madrid. A late earthquake in Western Nevada made a fracture about two hundred miles long, and the displacement varied from five to seventy-five feet. The western portion of the United States, from the farther border of the plains to the Pacific, is a region of many and great earthquakes. It has also been in very recent geologic times a region of great volcanic activity. Thousands of now dead volcanoes are scattered over the country, and vast lava fields cover large areas of the land. Salt Lake City stands on the margin of an earthquake fracture, and geologists have more than once prophesied that it will be destroyed by an earthquake. Geologists have concluded from the consideration of a great variety of facts that the interior of the earth is in a fluid condition, due to pressure and great heat. We penetrate from the surface toward the interior of the earth by means of boring for artesian wells and other purposes. The temperature is found to increase at such a rate that a degree of heat would soon be reached at which all known rocks would melt. Secondly, a vast number of volcanoes is distributed widely over the earth, through the rents of which enormous quantities of molten rock are poured out on the surface of the earth, showing that a vast reservoir of molten matter exists beneath the crust. Thirdly, it is known, experimentally, that all rocks would be crushed and caused to flow by the pressure of a few miles of superincumbent rock. Now, to understand the cause of an earthquake we must appreciate that a comparatively thin crust rests upon a vast fluid. The next thing to be considered is that all the land portions of the earth is rapidly being transported to the sea by rains and rivers. Thus the land areas are being unloaded and ocean borders are weighed down. This loading of sea borders and unloading of land areas upon crust which rests upon a fluid sets up enormous strains, but they accumulate until at last sufficient stress is established to cause fracture and displacement through the miles of solid crust. When such a rupture occurs an earthquake is the result. All earthquakes in regions where volcanoes do not exist are caused by strains due to the degradation of some portion of the continent, and the loading of the material upon some other portion of the continent.

THE ARCTIC EXEQUITION.

President Greely's Official Report of the Killing of Private Henry.

The following is Lieut. Greely's official report on the execution of Private Henry. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11.—To the Adjutant General of the United States Army, Through the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army—Sir: I have the honor to report that on June 6, 1884, at Camp Clay, near Camp Sabine, Grinnell Land, it became necessary for me to order the military execution of Private Charles B. Henry, of the Fifth cavalry, for continued thieving. The order was given in writing on my undivided responsibility, being deemed absolutely essential for the safety of the surviving members. Ten had already died of starvation, and two more lay at the point of death. The facts inducing my action were as follows: Provisions had been stolen in November, 1883, and Henry's complicity therein was more than suspected. On March 24, 1884, the party nearly perished from asphyxia. While several men were unconscious, and efforts were being made for their restoration, Private Henry stole about two pounds of bacon from the mess stores. He was only seen by the Esquimaux, John Edwards, but his stomach being over-loaded he threw up the undigested bacon. An open investigation was held and every member of the party declared him guilty of this and other thefts. A clamor for his life was raised, but it was repressed by me. I put him under surveillance at once, for our waning strength rendered his physical services indispensable. Later he was found one day intoxicated.

HAVING STOLEN LIQUOR. A second time his life was demanded, but I again spared him. On June 5 the thefts of provisions on his part was reported to me. I had a conversation with him in which I appealed to his practical sense, pointing out that it was necessary to our preservation. He promised an entire reformation, but, trusting him, I issued a written order that he should be shot if detected stealing. On June 6, he not only stole part of the shrimps for our breakfast, but visiting, unauthorized, our winter camp, stole certain seal-skins reserved for food. I then ordered him shot. On his person I found a silver chronograph abandoned by me at Fort Conger and stolen by him. In his bag was found a large quantity of seal-skin and a pair of seal-skin boots stolen a few days before from the hunter. Suspecting complicity on the part of several, I ordered his execution by the most reliable men. After his death the order was read to the entire party and concurred by every member as being not only just, but essential to our safety. To avoid a public scandal I ordered that no man should speak of this matter until official report was made of the facts. I have to request that a court of inquiry be ordered or a court martial convened should the honorable secretary be so deemed either advisable. In this case I have a terrible responsibility on me, but I am conscious that I should have failed in my duty to the rest of my party had I not acted promptly and summarily. A. W. GREELY, First Lieut. Fifth Cav., A. S. O., and Asst. Com. of L. F. B. Expedition.

ARCTIC CANNIBALISM.

Lieut. Kieselburg's Remains Examined and Found to Be Devoid of Flesh.

The sickening details connected with the sufferings of the Greely party continue to absorb public attention to the almost entire exclusion of politics. A new interest has been given to the ghastly subject by the result of the examination of Lieut. Kieselburg's remains at Rochester. The doctor who examined the remains, made the following report: "The body in weight approximated, in our opinion, about fifty pounds. On examination of the head, no signs of wounds or injuries were visible. The skin was not broken. The ears and nose were intact. The skin and muscles of the interior portion of the face and neck were intact. From the upper portion of the sternum and clavicle to the lower portion of the fifth rib on the left side the skin and muscles had all been removed down to the ribs on the right side. The skin and muscles down to the lower border of the last rib were gone. There were two openings between the fourth and fifth intercostal spaces into the thoracic cavity. The skin and muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen were intact to the crest of the ilium or pelvic bones. The muscles and skin of the anterior and posterior of the thighs were entirely removed, except the skin on the anterior portion of the knee joints. The muscles and skin of the left leg were removed to within three inches of the ankle joint. On the right leg the skin and muscles were removed to within five inches of the ankle joint. Both feet were intact, and the toes all present. There was no vestige of intumescence or muscles on either arm, including the muscles of the shoulder blades to the wrist joints except on the right forearm, and an intumescence, membrane remaining of the flesh and muscles, both hands were intact. The examination of the interior portion of the body showed that the skin and muscles of the back from the seventh cervical vertebra had been dissected or cut completely away, down to the bones, with the exception of pieces of skin from two or three inches square on each side of the upper portion of the sacrum. The pelvic bones were completely denuded. All the extremities were attached to the body by ligaments only, no fractures of body discovered. We found all the organs of the thorax and abdomen present. There was evidence of recent inflammation of the stomach and bowels. The large intestines were distended with hardened lumps of fecal matter, in which there was hair, moss or woody fiber. In our opinion the flesh removed was cut away with some sharp instrument. That remaining on the feet, hands and face showed no signs of decomposition.

Official Investigation Demanded.

The horrible recital of the death of Henry, one of the Greely expedition, by one of the ENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, BRATED Palace Dining Cars!

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of convenience, to be made at once, with this an object in view. Simultaneously with mailing it to you I give it to the press here for publication. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, WILLIAM HELMS.

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Trail county denies any damage to crops from storms.

J. Millene Link, treasurer of Walworth county, was married at Kankakee, Ill., to Maggie, daughter of J. A. Traup.

The Yankton coal vein has been drilled into five feet, and is supposed to be much thicker. The quality is good.

Huron has a band tournament Sept. 16 and 17, to which eighty-seven bands have been invited.

O. H. Carpenter, of Lincoln, Ill., is living in Blunt. He was acquitted of killing Zora Burns.

A new township plat of township 137, range 80, was received at the Bismarck land office last week. This land is three miles South of Fort Lincoln on the Little Heart river, adjoining the Fort Rice reservation on the east.

Lieut. Charles F. Roe, Eleventh infantry, has been detained for temporary duty as depot quartermaster at Bismarck, Dak., and will relieve Capt. F. H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster, who has been ordered to take station at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

In a recent hail storm at Grandin there were about 5,000 acres of wheat destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$75,000. The largest sufferers were Rand & Brown, 1,500 acres, Kenyon & Sim, 500, and James Nicol 250. It is the smallest ones that are the worst hurt.

A woman in Beresford, was crazed in a recent thunder storm. She looked out of a window in the night and saw her husband stricken dead by lightning and his clothes burning. She was taken to Yankton last week.

S. F. Church, a Fargo singing master, has sued the Fargo Republican for breach of contract by J. B. Hall, late manager of the paper. Church alleges the paper is \$53,000 in debt.

Hon. E. L. Spence, probate judge of Brown county, Dak., has prepared a work of some five hundred pages, entitled "The Probate Code and Practice of Dakota Territory."

S. F. Stair has disappeared from Carlton with \$1,000 in school moneys.

Old man Stockwell, who has been in the Black Hills seven years, and during that time has worked all the time, cut-wood, sawing logs, or burning charcoal, has struck it rich at last. He is eighty-four years old. His grandson has come on from the East after him, and will escort him back to where a legacy of \$18,000 in cash awaits him. It is reported that this is a portion of a 4,000,000 estate in which the old man is more largely interested than any other one person.

At Huron, the testimony in the case of J. B. Weeks, arrested on Saturday by the United States marshal charged with fraud in filing soldiers' declarations in the Huron land district, closed after an all night session. United States Commissioner Taylor held the accused to bail in two thousand dollars to await action of the United States Grand jury. Bail was furnished.

The Dakota capitol, as it stands, cost the contractor \$133,000, and he has \$6,000 worth of work to do to complete his contract, which he is now proceeding to do. He has received from the commission in cash \$103,000, and in the way of counts assumed or guaranteed by the commission, \$13,000, making the amount actually paid on the building by commission \$116,000. The contractor's loss on the building will be about \$20,000.

Lieut. Col. William T. Gentry, Twenty-fifth infantry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Meade, Dak., the latter part of the present month, and will take station at Fort Snelling, Minn., where he will assume the duties of the commandant of the post, succeeding Col. George L. Andrews, the first commanding officer, who goes East to attend the Swain court martial and also on general recruiting service.

Father Stephan, director of the Catholic Indian bureau, has just returned from a visit to the Indian reservation of Devil's lake. He found the Indians all engaged in working small farms of from ten to forty acres each. They have a splendid wheat crop, beside barley and other cereals, and are happy, industrious and contented. Maj. Cramsie, the agent, is a live, energetic manager, and makes the Indians work, so that they are now self-sustaining, and only receive government rations when they are sick. Father Stephan expresses himself as highly pleased with his trip.

Bismarck Tribune: The consumption of the native coal of the Missouri slope is growing rapidly, and coal mining promises one of the leading industries of the country. To show the increase in the demand the following figures concerning coal shipped from Sims are given: Coal shipped from November, 1882, to July, 1883, 12,720 tons; from November, 1883, to July, 1884, 22,330 tons, or an increase in the latter period of 9,610 tons. People are learning to use this coal, and many of the leading business houses and hotels of the country are using it exclusively for fuel.

ONE OF PINKERTON'S FEATS.

The Accuser' Blood That Led a Murder of Commit Suicide.

"I was just thinking," said Captain R. J. Linden, superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, on his return from Chicago where he had been attending the funeral of Pinkerton, "of the wonderful will power, and untiring perseverance of the man whose body was laid to rest last Thursday. Very few persons, unless they were intimately associated with him, would believe that any person could possess such a patient persistence, which surmounted obstacles that to ordinary men would appear like impassable mountains. Major Pinkerton was a man with a big heart. I don't think he knew how to do a mean thing. He was one of those honorable, fair-minded men, who, while giving everybody their due, exacted the same for himself. In matters of business he insisted on getting every penny that belonged to him, and once he made a promise it was lived up to if it cost him every penny he owned in the world. His likes and dislikes were intense. If he became your friend no amount of calumny on the part of your enemy could change his opinion; but he dislikes you, neither argument nor entreaties could shake him an iota.

"Major Pinkerton's perseverance and ingenuity were the secrets of his success in all his undertakings. If he could not accomplish his purpose by one plan he immediately resorted to another. His mind was wonderfully fertile in expedients, and it was a rare thing for him to fail when he had once set his mind upon success. You can form some idea of his ready tact and capacity for planning in the case of the colored murderer Johnson of South Carolina, who killed an enemy under the most brutal circumstances. Major Pinkerton was pretty positive as to the man's guilt, but it was impossible to obtain a complete chain of evidence. With the natural secretiveness of his race, Johnson refused to fall into any of the mantraps laid for him and make a confession, which was Pinkerton's object. After weeks of patient but abortive work, a novel plan was hit upon. The murderer was surprised one morning when he went to take a plow into the field to find it spattered with blood. In the open field where he was to work the murderer found little pools of blood along the course he was to plow. When he went back to the stable he was startled by seeing the bloody imprint of a human hand on the stable door. Every hoe or rake or other farm implement that the man picked up had blood on it. When nightfall came the murderer was so paralyzed with fear that his teeth were chattering and he was afraid to go to bed. He believed that the spirit of his victim was haunting him. The detective and his assistant noted these symptoms, and were confident that the right plan had been struck at last. It had been after a fashion, and there was a horrible proof given the next day. Johnson was found in the barn with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had killed himself rather than endure the tortures of a guilty conscience. I need not explain that the blood marks which frightened the murderer's guilty soul were the works of the detectives and not of spirits.

"It was in that kind of detective work that Major Pinkerton excelled. He could change his tactics so that the man or men he was seeking would be led into a trap when they really thought they were getting out of one. There are scores and scores of such instances, but they have all been published from time to time as they occurred, and I do not suppose would interest you. It was one of Major Pinkerton's rules to conceal nothing from the public of public interest, after the work was done, and it was another inflexible rule to tell the public nothing before the job was finished or while it was in progress. From this he never departed, and his sons William and Robert, who are their father's successors, will adhere to it as rigidly as the founder of the agency did."

Taglioni on Prince Albert.

The memoirs of Taglioni, the danseuse, which are soon to be published in Paris, will be of piquant interest, as they tell the famous dancer's experiences with graceful and amusing directness. Here is an illusion to Prince Albert, the late consort of Queen Victoria, that is very reliable:

At last Jenny Lind has finished her performances, and the ballet is once more the chief attraction. There has been arranged for Cerrito, Rosati and myself a dance called "Le Pas des Deesses," which we dance together. It has been a great success for all three of us. The receipts have been very large, and applause enthusiastic, and the stage has been strewn with bouquets. Ah, if her majesty, Queen Victoria, would only honor one of our performances with her presence! But there is no danger of that. She has even forbidden her husband, Prince Albert, who is dying with anxiety to see us, to show the tip of his nose in the royal box. I am told, however, that one night the prince stole away and came incognito. Ah, if the queen knew that! But I would pity the fool who should tell her. It is a fine thing to be a queen! At least one ought to be able to be jealous officially and to restrain one's fickle husband. Fickle-ness, however, is not a fault, it is said, of Prince Albert, who passionately loves the queen. But then a prince is only a man!