NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

STORY OF THE LONG CAUCUS AND SHORT CONVENTION.

All of the Delegates Actuated by the Same Principle but Differing as to Policy-A Majority Favored Nominations, but as Four Countles were not Represented and three Counties and a Number of Delegates Withdrew-No Nominations W. re

press and as the reporters were all excluded from the Convention at last only fragmentary reports of the proceedings could be gotten out. As it was, the full details of the caucus which really did the work of last night, were gotten notwithstanding the effort

to suppress the news. No apology would be necessary to republish the proceedings, and for the benefit of those who are interested the proceedings of this all-important and critical Convention are given, not because they have not yet been given in full in The News and Courier, but because they bear repetition. Even at this time nothing official can be given out with regard to the proceedings of the caucus, which really did all the little that was done, and that was the adoption of a series of resolutions which may or may not amount to anything.

WHEN DISINTEGRATION BEGUN. Of course everyone went into the caucus realizing that the momentous question was whether nominations should or should not be made, and after the delegates in disgust gave up the hope of making nominations they were no longer interested in the further proceedings. Everything after that went to pieces, indeed, the disintergation began when the Orangeburg, Newberry and Colleton delegations retired from the hall. If a physician were to make a diagnosis of the disease that killed the Convention it would probably be located at the disaffection and general demoralization brought about by the withdrawal of over a score of delegates. Had only one delegation withdrawn there is no question but that nominations would have been made, as even to the last a majority of the delegates were in favor of making nominations but saw no use going into a battle with divided forces, general dissatisfaction and allround demoralization.

WHY THE CAUCUS WAS PROLONGED. It was expected that there would be a preliminary caucus to map out the work of the Convention, but it was not last until after 4 o'clock. There was no use in the world for it. The delegates, bowever, thought that there was no occasion to have any of the delegates go home dissatisfied. There was an all-round desire to please everyone, and it was thought that after the full and free discussion that was had things would come out all right, but as it was, the full discussion only tended to bring about a crisis.

NINE HOURS AND NOTHING DONE. It took the preliminary caucus just nine hours to decide to do nothing. Perhaps never before has there been such a variable convention or caucus held in the State. One time it looked very, very blue for those opposed to nominations, when all of a sudden there came a ray of hope for them which unexpectedly burst out into a full-blown "bloom" against nominations. Then the caucus, to use vulgar expression, "just p-tered out." That is about what some of the enthusiastic delegates have to say about

ONLY A BIRDSEYE VIEW. Of course it must be remembered that all that was seen or heard was from the view of an outsider. There is, however, every reason to believe that the Convention acted as it thought best after a full discussion, for ninhours ought certainly to be considered enough for deliberative action. There was what has been called "the fullest and freest" discussion of all the phases of the advisability of making nomina tions.

AN EIGHT-MINUTE CONVENTION. The Convention proper was nonentity. It did not meet for over eight minutes, and all that was done was to adopt a series of resolutions that were introduced by Editor A. B. Wilfiams. The Convention did not even formally organize, but just rushed through with the formal resolutions. thanked the officers for their work and adjourned sine die. They might have done as much at 8 o'clock, when the Convention proper was called to convene. The resolutions adopted, and which represent the sum total of what was done, read as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention accept the action of the Convention held here on the 19th instant in endorsing the Chicago platform as a concession to the Democracy of the State, but regards the simultaneous endorsement of Democratic and Populist platforms, representing parties and antagonistic principles, as forfeiting the allegiance of all straight Democrats and the respect of all honest Populists.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially accepts and endorses the Na- delegation retired from the hall. Newtional Democratic platform and declares its unwavering devotion to the National Democratic party. Resolved, That we invite and urge all

Democrats of the State to organize for the purposes hereinafter stated Resolved, That while this Convention desires to avoid doing anything sent a portion of Barnwell County likely to cause increased strife among our people we believe that the principles of the Democracy, the safety of carry our place two to one for any every interest in the State, and the in- ticket this Convention might nominate. stinct of self-preservation demand that | but, as a representative of those people a hard and earnest fight be made against | in this Convention I enter my solemn a proposition to call a Constitution- protest against making nominations at al Convention to create a new fundamental law involving the rights of every man in the State without providing for the submission of its work to quietly withdrew from the Conventhe people. We tender to the opponents | tion. of this injunitions undemocratic. tyrannical and dangerous proposition the service of the organization berein

ing general election.

with us in fighting it at the approach-

THEY TALK FOR ONE HOUR. getting to order and it was 6 o'clock when Gen. Johnson Hagood took whereby the caucus had decided to charge of the caucus. It was soon make nominations be rescinded, but developed that the caucus was exceed- the Convention did not care to go back ingly deliberative. About the first on its record in the action of the caucus resolution introduced, so far as could whereby it was pledged to make nomiliust as anybody would have done. be heard on the outside, was one by nations. Yet at this time it was seen Editor Williams, who proposed that that the Convention was fast going to the executive committee be empowered pieces. Soon after this a motion, so it trnthful, anyhow, which all fishermen, to name a caudidate for Governor two is said, was introduced suggesting that are not." weeks in advance of the election. His the Convention adjourn sine die and resolution did not favor anything other condemning these delegates who with- "perhaps you might have called them fish, than the nomination of a Governor. drew from the caucus. The resolution but I wouldn't. The biggest one I got

DEMOCRATS TRUE AND TRIED. division, and Mr. Williams withdrew or fifteen votes. About this time the POPE'S PRONUNCIAMENTO. his resolution. After discussing the situation briefly at 7 o'clock the caucus took a recess to 8 o'clock without having done a thing. The delegates were worried about the possible length of the session.

> EACH COUNTY HEARD FROM. At the night session, which was still behind very close shut doors, the first business was the hearing of the reports from the various counties as to the probabilities of carrying a State ticket should it be decided to make nomina-

[Condensed from News and Courier.] tions. Of course it was realized that COLUMBIA, September 26 .- The Con- this was an important element with vention which was called to meet last regard to the practicability of putting night did not finish with its work until a State ticket in the field, and it is after the hour for newspapers to go to somewhat interesting to know that from a number of counties there were a variety of opinions.

EIGHTEEN COUNTIES POWERLESS. The following is the official reports is to the chances of the proposed State ticket.

Counties reporting that they could not be carried for State ticket: Aiken, Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Edgefield, Hampton, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Newberry, Orange-burg, Pickeus, Union, Williamsburg,

Counties reporting that they could be carried for State ticket: Beaufort, Chester, Darlington, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Richland, York—10.

Counties reported as divided: Berkeley, Horry, Spartanburg—3. Counties not represented: Four.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE. At 9.25 the reports from the variou counties were all in, and then came the question as to whether nominations should or should not be made. That was really the issue involved in the Convention. Mr. Sanders, of the Spartanburg delegation brought the issue to a focus by introducing a resolution which read that it was inexpedient to make nominations at this time. There was a good deal of discussion as to how much debate should be permitted upon this question, and by a rising vote it was decided not to restrict the debate to three hours as proposed. Subsequently to this a mo-tion was made to limit the debate to four hours and each of the speeches to ten minutes.

THE PRINCIPAL DEBATERS. Of course it cannot be said who spoke for or against the nominations, as there were really so many who had something to say upon this issue, but the principal debaters were: For nominations-T. B. Butler, of

Union; Mayor Dargan, of Darlington; C. S. Nettles, of Darlington; Mills Mooney, of Greenville; N. G. Gonzales, of Columbia: A. B. Williams, of Green ville; Paul Hemphill, of Chester. Against nominations-Gen. Edward

McCardy, of Charleston; L. W. You-mans, of Barnwell; J. F. Richardson, of Greenville; W. C. McGowan, of Abbeville; Mr. Cromer, of Newberry, and Martin Woodward, of Aiken.

M'CRADY, YOUMANS AND CROMER. It is said by those who talked about the matter that the addresses of Gen. McCrady, Col. L. W. Youmans and Mr. Cromer, of Newberry, were as fine as have ever been heard in that hall. Indeed it is claimed that the whole line of debate was of an exceptionally high order and entirely free from animosity and bitterness, but that the delegates discussed the matter among themselves with the honest intention of informing each other. It was some time after 2 o'clock when the delegates thought that they had enough of talking and were ready to get to work upon the question of making nominations or no nominations.

A MAJORITY FAVORS NOMINATIONS. The roll of counties was called and the vote recorded by counties. There was only one record of it kept and that is obtainable, but the result was: For nominations, 123; against nominations, 90; majority for nominations, 33. THE BOTTOM FALLS OUT.

It is said that a great many of the delegatations were pretty evenly ix. For a few minutes after the ent that those in favor of ad carried the day everyin the hall, but then me the crisis. The brangeburg, Newthing all of a subreak was ma berry and Collete erose and left the hall. Representatives of the Spartan-Greenville, Pickens, Horry. burg, Baruwell and other delegations got up and had their say and with that retired from the Convention hall. It was enough to put the damper upon the spirits of even a more enthusiastic especially when it was considered that several of the counties were unrepresented and a majority of the counties reported that they could not be carried for another State ticket. This general migration must have had

a very demoralizing effect.

COLLETON, ORANGEBUG AND NEW-BERKY LEAVE. It is appounced that as instructed with Scotch plaid lining the first of the delegates to leave the hall were those from Colleton and als from which the above information Newberry. Capt. Dantzler, of Orangeburg, said that his delegation considered itself virtually instructed, and with the exception of Col. Goodwyn and H. M. Rush the entire Orangeburg berry, as announced in the debate. retired from the hall with its entire delegation, and Colleton did likewise. A portion of the Spartanburg delegation (said to be five) retired from the hall. Mr. Folk, of Barnwell, also hall. retired and begged to state: "I reprewhere the majority of our people are neither fools nor Tillmanites. We can

Messrs. Louis Parker, of Greenville, Two of the delegates from Pickens announced their withdrawal. Delegate Spivey, of Horry, left the hall in disgust and this was about provided for, and invite them to join enough to demoralize anybody.

When the majority saw how things were going Mr. Bothwell Butler moved that the vote be reconsidered.

A PARLIAMENTARY PARADOX. Some one suggested that the vote home, as did many of those from the Pee-Dee section.

Yet in all of this confusion and evident disintegration of the forces of the Convention a committee on nominations was appointed and had retired to get up its work.

THE END IN SIGHT.

It was during the absence of this committee as well as that on platform that there seemed to be a spontaneous desire on the part of the delegates present to throw up the sponge and ouit the whole business as they saw that at about 4 o'clock when the mosubsequently passed in the Conven-

No nominations were made. Those who favored nominations went home in disgust, while they who were opposed to such a plan insisted that the course, and done exactly what it should have done at the very outset.

LER?

A reasonable question at this juncture is what if any effect the abandonment of nominations will have upon the chances of Gen. Butler. As a matter of fact, as he has said, there will not be as strong an incentive for a vigorous campaign in his behalf. Two of his friends were seen this morning and they said that so far as they could see that the action of the Convention did not effect his chances one way or the other and intimated that there was a great deal more strength and prospect for Gen. Butler's re-election than they

care to make public at this time. This leaves John Gary Evans and Sampson Pope in the field to finish the fight to the finish in the Gubernatorial race. Dr. Pope was here until to-day noon and said to me that he now feels more confident of his election than ever. He insists that he will get from 18,000 to 20,000 Reform votes. It might be suggested that some of the delegates who were at the Convention last night intimated that they would vote for Mr. Pope merely as a protest against John Gary Evans and the somewhat mythical platform he represents.

The executive committee, which was in session to await the action of the have prepared. Chairman Irby expressed himself as very much delighted with the result of the Convention, and is especially pleased in claiming that the Convention practically recognized to the people for ratification. Let past differences be form Governor Tillman Democratic party. was very much interested in the pro-ceedings, and seemed to be especially had been abandoned.

which they could get the best terms. Chairman Websier, of the Republinor Tillman told him that he supposed added to. that it was merely a hook on which to hang a protest when the prospective contest was taken to Washington, but that if he would submit to him the names of good Republicans he would

consider the matter. This is about where it will end. About the only funny indident to the Convention was the excommunication of E. H. Deas, who worked his way into the hall.

Autumn Noveltles for Ludies' Gowns.

Woolen goods for autumn wear are

light in weight, a desirable feature—as skirts of dresses are now so generally lined and interlined that they become too heavy for comfort even in midwinter, if made of weighty fabrics. Plain colors, mixtures of two or three colors and clouded effects are seen among the new goods. Small figures are preferred to large. Narrow stripes lengthwise, bayadere and diagonal, neat checks or blocks, and some plaids are shown in dull and in light colors though not in Scotch tartans. The peculiar blue called bluet appear in all materials and there are many bronze shades, with green prevailing in some and brown in others. Capes will be worn again and must continue in vogue while large sleeves are used. For general wear the golf cape of cloth chosen. The McDowell Fashion Journis gathered contain in their last issue a great variety of novelties for the com-

of Fashion," cost \$3 59 each per annum, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is \$3.00 per year, or 30 "The French cents a copy. "La Mode," which is considered the best family journal, with colored plates, costs only \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents a copy. The three first mentioned publications offer each \$1.00 worth of coupon patterns and 'La Mode" fifty cents worth of the fifty cents worth of the same as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him, but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York

city. If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face, or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

Not an Exception.

[Detroit Free Press.] He went fishing, and when he came back a friend met him. "Did you catch anything:" he, asked,

"Well," exclaimed the friend "you are

"As to that," responded the fisherman The resolution was voted down on a was voted down by a majority of ten weighed only twelve pounds.

HE ANNOUNCES HIMSELF A FULL PLEDGED CANDIDATE.

Dr. Pope Says He is in the Race to a Finish He Withdrew from the Primaries to Checkmate the Ring, Which He Declares is More Despotic than Tammany-The Dispensary Law Strongly Denounced.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, S. C., September 29 .- Dr. eral days, looking after his political tion suggesting that nominations be fences. To night he issued an address made, which had been passed, was to the people of the State which, he withdrawn, and the Convention stood says, fully presents the platform upon exactly where it began. Nothing had been done. Mr. Williams then intro-

Carolina: As there are some persons who seem to think because I withdrew from two primaries that I will not run the race for Governor to the finish, I desire to say that my withdrawal from the pri-Convention had adopted the only wise
ourse, and done exactly what it should thought they had me in a position to Church at Cuthhert, Ga., and remained tie my hands, and to put myself in a in charge of that congregation until HOW WILL IT EFFECT SENATOR BUT- position to run at the general elec-

ring rule more despotic in character deared. During his pastorate at Mt. than Tammany itself; a ring whose exthan Tammany itself; a ring whose existence is acknowledged by Editor the chuich at Mayesville, preaching at Gantt even in the last issue of his paper; Mt. Zion in the morning and riding six a ring that threatens to destroy not miles to only the Reform Movement, but the services. Democratic party as well; a ring, the members of which laugh in their sleeves at their power to fool the people, not only out of the offices, but also in so T. Matthews delivering the charge to shaping the platform that none can understand; playing the role of tricksters; charging the people. a ring that is using the machinery of perpetuation in power.

Peace is preached at the laying of after the primary.

You can have no peace until you destroy the power of these people, and from the statute book, for it is a vast Covention last night, did not have any grist to grind, or any provocation to issue the address which it is said to Then let us join hands and fight ring

tional Convention, unless the Constitu- with two daughters and two sons surtion to be formulated is to be submitted

lature as well. In thus joining bands that they were merely watching the odious yoke and restored civil liberty, Covention; others that they were waiting for the opportunity for putting out her citizens. While we may disagree negotiate with either faction from to the people at large. Fraud vitiates elections as it does everything else. Men voting at the general primary can party, called upon Governor Till- were many of them made to believe

> These and many other frauds were committed which vitiated the whole election and made the voter free to vote as he pleased at the general election. Every man is the keeper of his own conscience; he has no master on earth lower. Though saddened-even disto fix his conscience and say what he mayed-at our loss, we should not silk tent, about fifty feet distant. shall or shall not do.

A general primary in 1896 is called for in the new Constitution, put there to try and satisfy the unrest. Another with us, but God's love is greater than convention may be called before that ours and to be with Him in His glory time to change back to old plan. You have no assur nce that it will not be called. The time is short between now and the general election. Organize for success and see to it that there is a free ballot and fair count.

Respectfully, September 28, 1894. SAMPSON POPE. Dr. Pope says he feels perfectly sure of election, that all indications point to the success of his candidacy. His manner is that of perfect confidence.

Ftank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is now issued from the new Frank Leslie Building, in historic old Bond Street, in what may be termed the midway publishing quarter of New York. The Obtober number of this will be unique and deservedly popular magazine has for its frontispiece a fine por trait of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the head and informing spirit of the largest publishing business in the world owned ing season. They offer besides, by and conducted by a woman. This the papers of the town be requested to business is described and illustrated in publish these proceedings. latest styles at very moderate prices. an article entitled "Modern Magazine
"La Mode de Paris," and "Paris Album Making," which is full of information and entertainment for every body interested in the artistic and literary progress of the times. Other brilliantv illustrated features of this number are: "A Shipwreck in Summer Seas, by Kemper Bocock, being a vivid ac count of the adventures of the Hon Warner Miller and the Nicaragua Canal Commissioners, who were shipwrecked in the steamed Aguan, on Roncador Reef, ou the same spot where the Kearsarge met her untimely fate: 'Under the Peak of Teneriffe,' by that vivacious cosmopolitan, Howard Paul: "American Medical Students," by Dr. J. Howe Adams; "La Certosa in Val d'Ema," a charming Italian chronicle, by Graco Ellery Channing; 'Iu a Roman Atelier," with reminis cences of the great Canova, by Theo. Tracy; "Montgomery, the First Capital of the Confederacy," by W. H. Ballou; "A Lost Eden," an old-fashioned Long Island idyl, written and illustrated by Miss G. A. Davis; "British Etching,,' by Frederick Wedmore, with examples of Geddes, Wilkie, Whistler, and F. Seymour Haden; and "Cramp's Shipyard, and the New United States Navy," by S. Millington Miller, including spirited pictures of the new cruisers and battleships.

A Helpmate.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.] "W re's yer daddy?" "He's ploughin'." "An' where's yer mammy?" "Makin' him plough!"

IN MEMORIAM. A Tribute to the Life and Work of Rev. J. S. Cozby, D. D.

Aveleigh (Presbyterian) Church, by its Session and Congregation, pays this tribute to the memory of its Pastor, lately deceased: Rev. Jas Smith Cozby, son of Rev

Jas. C. (oz'y and Hannah Cozby, (nee Randolph), was born in St. Mary's Camden County, Ga., 1st September, 1837. Having been prepared in the primary school be entered Oglethorpe College, in that State, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1855. Subsequently, he taught school for some time in Liberty County, Ga. Completing a full course of studies in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., (graduating in 1862), he had ministerial charge of Bryan-Neck Church duced the resolutions which were To the Democratic Voters of South (Bryan County, Ga...) for some eighteen months, when he joined the Confederate Army, and served as Chaplain in - Regiment, Georgia Volunteers.

After the surrender of the Southern troops he again taught school, teaching in Savannah, Ga., about two years. In June, 1873.

In June, 1873, he took pastoral I pledge my friends my word of honor, if life is spared me, that I will run the race to the finish.

I pledge my friends my word of honor, charge of Mt. Zion Church, (Sumter County, S. C.,) and for thirteen years faithfully and efficiently served In making the race I am fighting a that people, to whom he was greatly enmiles to Mayesville to hold afternoon

He was installed Pastor of Aveleigh Church 28th November, 1886, Rev. D. S. Frierson, D. D., presiding, Rev. W.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was the dispensary to perpetuate themselves in power, even through blood; the blood of citizens of the State shall be ment, 1889. The Newberry Herald and spilled to carry out their designs for News, in a notice of this, adds: "Mr. Cozby was on the platform and had no intimation of the action of the Board; the cornerstone of the Winthrop College at Rock Hill. The opposite is nurled in the teeth of the citizens of Columbia, manner made acknowledgment of the honor in Latin."

While on a visit, on account of deuntil you strike the dispensary law clining health, at Clarksville, Ga., he died 10th September, 1894, greatly lapolitical machine and has been used in mented and beloved by all who knew

He was married 26th July, 1864, to rule, the dispensary and the Constitu- Miss Mary Law of Savannah, Ga., who

this struggle for the rights and the lib- spirited, he was always interested in what concerned the public and exerted erty of the people. what concerned the public and exerted To accomplish anything you must a felt influence on the community in delighted to know that nominations not only elect a Governor, but a Legis- which he resided. Seeking diligently after truth, he was never satisfied until REPUBLICANS LAY IN WAIT. for the rights and for good government he found it. Exceedingly conscientistic for the rights and for good government he found it. Exceedingly conscientistic for the rights and for good government he found it. the Convention for a good while. It than once our forefathers of opposing science of others. Modest-even diffiis a mere matter of speculation as to factions in England came together by the was firm in his convictions, what they were doing there. Some say force of circumstances, threw off an yet was always liberal to those who entertained different views.

He was an able preacher. His remarkable gifts and superior acquirea State ticket themselves, while others on many minor points let us agree and ments, combined with an earnest piety, again contended that they were here to agree quickly on matters of vital issue eminently fitted him for the pulpit. He was not a pulpit orator-his manner being more that of a lecturer or teacher. His sermons-sometimes persuasive, always instructive-were always clear, man this morning and requested to be that they must vote the whole ticket fresh, logical; and were models of Enallowed to name Federal commissioners or their ticket would not count; ickets glish composition. He wrote much of election is such of the districts where were counted for the electoral ticket for the religious press; his style was the Republicans were interested in the where the names had been crossed out. ever forceful and graceful. His death election of the Congressman. Gover- The oath prescribed by statute was will cause deep sorrow throughout the Presbyterian Church.

Let God's will be done! His purposes are always wise and good and right and true. When He removes one who has been so useful and so greatly beloved, it is to reward His faithful fol- and I took turns in carrying hot tea desire to withhold a beloved friend from | Throughout the day and the following the everlasting joys that await him. We love to have the good and true ours and to be with Him in His glory to the other, even with the utmost is far better.

"Why should our tears in sorrow flow, When God recalls his own?
And bids them leave a world of woe
For an immortal crown."

Resolved., That in the death of Rev. J. S. Cozby, D. D., the congregation of Aveleigh Church has lost a companionable brother, a wise counsellor and friend, a beloved pastor, a sound and winning preacher of God's word, and the daily and comforting intercourse with so true a servant of the Most

That the heart-felt sympathy and tender condolence of this congregation is tendered to the afflicted widow, the saddened children and the sorrowing sister of our deceased pastor, in this great bereavement: commending them in our prayers to a merciful God for

His guidance and comfort. That this tribute be transcribed in the records of the Church and that a page of the minute book be dedicated to the memory of our deceased Pastor, That a copy of this tribute be sent to the family of the deceased. That The Southern Presbyterian and

Adopted in congregational meeting, September 30, 1894. W. CUTTINO SMITH,

Moderator. S. P. BOOZER, Clerk.

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent consti-

A Three-eved Cat-

The Jenkins family, who reside Leesville, Ohio, are in possession of a cat which has three distinct eyes. The animal is near a year old and a great pet. People visit the Jenkins home daily out of curiosity, and the cat is the centre of attrac-The two eyes are in their usual places, but the additional one is directly four hours the average wind velocity by the piblockto, and bit nearly all the back of the cat's left ear. The cat has bad been over forty-eight miles per dogs in both Clark's and Baldwin's can see before and in the rear at the same time.

ON THE GREAT ICE CAP.

PEARY'S STORY OF HIS THRILLING SLEDGE JOURNEY.

One of the Fiercest Storms an Arctic Party Ever Encountered-In Tents on the Ice. a Mile in the Air, the Wind Blowing Fifty Miles an Hour and the Mercury Sixty Degrees Below Zero and the Party Buried Under Snow Drifts.

tart was made for the long inland ice rip. In the morning eight members of my party, Entrikin, Astrup, Dr. Vincent, Baldwin, Lee, Davidson, Clark and Stokes, with the Eskimos Ootooniah, Panickpah, Kessuh, Ingiahpodu, and Kootootingwah, some eighty logs, and the last article of equipment left Anniversary Lodge in the morning for moraine camp. The day before every one but Astrop and myself had gone with all the huskies [Eskimos] in making a three-runner sledge. At the material to the moraine, returning to the "Long Serpent," ran upon the Anniversary Lodge in the evening. sharp edge of an ugly, ragged sastrugi, The weather all through the first days and hung there broken backed. This of March was cloudy and threatening. The day on which the start was made, however, was bright and clear.

THE FIRST CAMP ON THE INLAND ICE. Entrikin, Astrup, and Baldwin, who met me just on the outskirts of the camp, although closely enveloped in their heavy furs, had apparently felt the effects of the all-penetrating ice-cap wind on this their first night on the cap, as was shown by the slightly pinched and cerulean tiuge of what could be seen of their faces. This effect disappeared very quickly after a pull at the hot tea.

The boys had had a great deal of trouble with the numerous loose dogs, inevitable in such a pack, and had obtained but very little sleep.

I remained with the party until breakfast was finished, the dogs hitched in, and the line of march taken up, and then, with Ingahwadu only, I turned back to the lodge. After going a short distance I stopped to have another look at the caravan, and the memory of the scene, with the memory of a subsequent one, when further on, will remain long with me. It was a sublime spectacle to see that company of thirteen men, a dozen sledges, and over ninety dogs, climbing the alabaster slopes of the infinite ice cap, their destination the frozen fastnesses of the north. Never before had such a sight been seen on the great desolate ice; never, I thought to myself, would the scene be repeated.

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM. Dr. Cozby was a remarkable man. rious head wind and stinging drift, with Broad-minded, patriotic and public- the temperature of 35°, compelled us to by the spirit thermometer was—51° frost bitten and was having daily athalt after going only three miles, the dogs absolutely refusing to pull. Here we camped. Entrikin and Baldwin, with their double sleeping bag, took up part of the light protean tent, while the alcohol cooker and myself took the bag, occupied Astrup's little silk tent. The dogs were fastened as usual, each team was divided into groups, and, dinner over, we turned in. About 5 o'clock next morning I was awakened by a sudden increase in the force of the wind, which now blew with such violence that, had not our tent been all in one piece, connected with the floor cloth on which we were lying, I should

have expected to have had it blown away at any moment. The drift which accompanied this storm was almost indescribable, and had the members of the party been any less perfectly clothed than they were it would have been impossible to have so rigid that he could neither walk nor gone out of our shelter. As it was, however. Baldwin made his regular observations at the observatory sledge, about 100 feet from the tent, and be and pea soup to the three men in the night the wind steadily increased in violence, until it became impossible to shout so as to be heard from one tent

effort of our lungs, PANDEMONIUM ON THE INLAND ICE. On Thursday afternoon the drift forced an entrance into the silk tent, and in order to escape being smothered its occupants were obliged to get out as best they could and retreat to the large tent. In doing this Davidson had his heel, and Clark a toe, two fingers and a thumb frostbitten. As soon as they were safely in our tent, Entrikin turned out of his bag and gave his place to Clark. I turned my deerskin sleeping rousers over to Davidson, and the Doctor curled himself up on the foot of the big bag. This left a small space between the pole and the tent opening, in which Entrikin and I could stand. This space was constantly decreasing in size from the drift, which, in spite of our best efforts, continued to force itseif through the fly, after the entrance of the boys. After a time there was room for only one of us, and we alternated in 'standing up, steadying ourselves by the pole, now and then curling on the snow drift for a few winks of sleep, and making tea several times during the night to warm up the boys and keep up their spirits. The strainng and flapping of the tent, the deafening roar of the wind, the devilish hissing of the drift, the howling and screaming of the poor dogs, made a pandemonium never to be forgotten. One consoling feature was the fact that, owing to the quality and construction of our fur clothing, no one of the party suffered severely from the cold while in the tent. Personally, though, without sleeping bag or any other covering beyond the deerskin travelling garments, I was entirely warm and comfortable throughout the storm. DOGS FROZEN IN THE SNOW.

Early on Friday morning, March 23, the wind began to subside, and at 7 ing in their coats. a. m. I was out looking upon a scene hat made me sick at heart. Half my dogs were frozen fast in the snow, some by the legs, some by the tails, and some mass of ice and snow driven into it by double sleeping bag and many of the perfect use of the three organs and blinks hour and the average temperature teams before he was shot. all at once. The cat is invaluable as a about-50° Fabr., with a minimum of When these figures If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Herevation of some 3,000 feet, the minot some 3,000 feet, the minot structed sweep of the wind, and the was utilizing the snow igloo as a cook house, had made the pea soup and tea, house, had made the pea soup and tea, a business opportunity that will prove and, after disposing of a cupful of each a business opportunity that will prove with my ration of permitted as surprise and delight.

this storm beat the record as the most

the wind and drift met us again, and at the end of three miles forced us to ners, and we were delayed an hour or white desert. two lashing another sledge alongside it, THE DOG DISEASE GETS A FIRM FOOTthe village, taking four sledge loads of end of the fifth mile Entrikin's sledge, ended the day's march, and we went into camp to unload and repair both

This was the first day since leaving the cache igloos that we had been able to see more than a few vards about us. The surface of the inland ice lay in long swells. Each successive one was slightly higher than the preceding, and all rose somewhat higher to our right, and descended somewhat lower to our left. The surface was firm, yet cloth. like in texture, and the rasping of the sledge runners over it came to my ears crisp and resonant, even when three, quarters of a mile away. At frequent intervals were huge sastrugi, offspring of the storm, marblelike in whiteness and hardness, all pointing toward Kane Basin, whence the equinoctial storm had issued, and which, hurtling across the icy canopy of Prudhoe Land, had fallen upon the party at Equinoctial Camp.

MIRAGE ON THE INLAND ICE. Throughout the entire march there were constant mirage effects, causing curious distortions of the members of the party, sledges and dogs; and a my pack, and the end could not be far white frost cloud of condensation ac-away. companied each team. A brilliant par-

Fahr., rising later to-36° Fahr., but accompanied then by north-east winds and drift. In this weather and temperature, and without shelter, Enthis work really meant. While enhis feet nipped, and this was the beginning of his serious trouble.

After his work was done the "Long Serpent" was a much stiffer and easier running sledge than before, and I had hopes that it would last to Independence Bay. Although it was after 6 o'clock when the sledges were completed, we harnessed up and went on Independence Bay even in the existing for a few miles rather than camp a sector of affairs, anything beyond that ond night in the same place.

of Baldwin's breath, froze his kooletah we were obliged to assist him in re- to Anniversary Lodge. moving the ice and snow, which had almost completely closed the face open-

ing of his kooletah. The next day was clear, with temperature ranging from—36° to —40° Fahrenheit. With everything in repair and good surface over which to travel, we should have made good progress, but the wind and drift directly ahead were on hand again, and at the end of ten miles Entrikin's team balked, and, in spite of the assistance of Baldwin and myself, refused to go further. In his efforts to start the sledge, Entrikin strained his back, and this, together with the frostbitten feet, put him in a decidedly sober mood. next morning, when we awoke, Clark's nose, which had projected too far through the face of his kooletah, was frozen to the sleeping bag, and had to be thawed off by the warmth of the hands.

Entrikin was in no condition to march, so we remained in camp to give him a chance to rest and get in condition. The temperature during the day was well down in the minus forties. falling at 7 p. m., to -55° and remaining throughout the night between -55°

and -57° Fahr. Every one except myself passed an exceedingly comfortless night. Being unencumbered by a sleeping bag, I was able, if my feet got chilly, to restore the warmth by pounding them upon the

snow. The next day we pushed ahead five miles more, but the work showed that Entrikin was not yet in trim to stand good day's march. The continued low temperature, too, in the forties and fifties below zero, with the almost constant wind, gave my dogs no chance to recover from the effects of the equinoctial storm, and had a perceptibly numbing effect upon the physical and mental faculties of my party. One of my best dogs died this day from the effects of that storm. Several had frostbitten feet, and were unable to pull properly. Others were passing blood. Lion, the hardy veteran of the previous trip, was laid up with a sore leg, and almost all the animals still had more or less of the snow of the equinoctial storm remain-

As a last resort-I decided to remain in this camp two days to give Entrikin a final chance, and to see if it was possible to get the dogs in any better conby both. Two were dead, and all were dition. Throughout these two days in a most pitiable condition, their fur a the temperature was well down in the forties, below zero. The temperature the pittless wind. Several had freed in the tent at my head for the two themselves and had destroyed the mornings was 45° and 44° respectively. On April 3, at the end of the day's harnesses which had been blown off march we had covered fifteen miles, the tripeds. Baldwin's anemometer, but the encouraging effects of this was barograph, and thermograph, which as a result of his ingenuity and perseverence which gave me more uneasiness rance had kept on recording through- than any other mishap thus far. One out the storm, showed that for thirty- of the dogs in Clark's team was attacked

SLEEPING ON THE ICE.

elevation of some 5,000 feet, the unob- inspection of the camp, Astrup, who however, things are not moving satis-

same temperatures at sea level, it is be- cuit, I pulled on my deerskin kooletah ieved that the judgment will be that [jacket] and combination deerskin boots and trousers and lay down on severe ever experienced by any Arctic the snow in the ice of one of of the party. All Friday was spent in dig-ging out the sledges, feeding the dogs, getting them in shape as far as practi-night was 30° below zero; but finding it cable, and making and repairing har- impossible to protect myself from the annoyance of the drift, which eddied The following day gave early prom- about the sledge and blew in my face ise of being a favorable one, but we had spite of every effort. I changed my travelled only a short distance when position toward midnight for recumbent one on top of a sledge Our Eskimo companions and one or It was on March 6, 1894, that the camp. Tuesday, the 27th of March, two of the party slept in the igloo, the was a bright sunshiny day with just a others in the little tent and the sleeplight, northeasterly breeze, and coming bags. As I changed my position paratively high temperature (-30° the brilliant, scintilating stars over-Fahr.) The demon of the ice ean, how- head, and the sinuous white drift banever, had only begun to play his cards. ners of the great ice, wakened to life Less than two miles away from the camp, Baldwin's big sledge, while going over a huge marble-like sastrugi, sleeping encampment. formed a scene broke in the bend of one of the run- strikingly characteristic of this great

> HOLD. The following march was only seven

miles, and this distance was made with

the utmost difficulty. Entrikin's feet were much worse, and two more of the dogs with piblockto had bitten nearly every dog in the pack. One of these dogs, the Agitator, a powerful big wolfish brute, the last survivor of the dogs purchased on the Labrador coast, pre-sented just before he was killed as savage and gory a spectable as I have ever seen. He had run amuck through the team, and, half blind as he was with froth and blood, had been merei lessly torn and shaken by the 1938 that be had attacked. As the rifle was leveled at him he stood exhausted and panting, with head and neck swollen to twice their natural size, ears torn in hreds, eyes bloodshot, bloody foam dripping from his jaws, and his entire body fleeked with foam and biood and clotted tufts of fur. Though so weak that he could scarcely stand, he was just gathering himself for another spring at the dog nearest him, when the bullet passed through his brain, and he collapsed in a quivering heap on the blood-bespattered snow.

THE PARTY TURNS BACK. It was very evident that the dread disease had gained a firm foothold in

On April 10, after taking account of companied each team. A brilliant parhelion also displayed its prismatic colors for an hour or two during the day. At this camp three of the dogs that were unable to go on were killed and used as dog food. After the dogs were fastened and fed, I found that the boys were so discouraged by the mishing force of the dogs that it was not advisable to attempt to the condition of my party, Entrikin was now entirely out of the race with his frosted feet and must return to the haps of the day that I made no attempt lodge. Baldwin was not entirely re-On Tuesday morning, March 22, al- to have the sledges repaired, but fixed covered fram an attack of cramps at though the weather was still very unfavorable, we got under way, but the futurn in.

up a milk punch and had every one the last camp, and I feared another storm would bring them on again. tacks of bleeding from the nose. All however, showed true grit, and were willing to push on. But the crushing blow was the existence in my pack of trikin and Baldwin repaired their the dreaded and incurable piblocto, in sledges, and Clark overhauled and re- duced by the extreme exposure of the rest. The Doct r, in a single bag, and paired all the barness. This simple past four weeks, and which, with con-Clark and Davidson in a second double statement conveys no idea of what tinued work and exposure, might easily reduce my pack to half its present gaged in it Entrikin got the bottoms of number, or even exterminate it entirely. Another serious feature of the case was the lateness of the season. Justead of being at Independence Bay on the

> would be entirely out of the question, During this march the wind and and to do even this would consume all temperature, acting upon the moisture of my pemmican, alcohol, and other provisions, which could not be replaced, and would thus destroy every chance turn his head, and was obliged to come of a second attempt next spring. So into camp riding on his sledge. Here we regretfully turned our footsteps back "For several months, I was troubled

1st of April, as I had planned, it was

now the 10th, and we were oul, oue-

fourth of the way there. While I ap-

preciated the fact that two or perhaps

three of us could probably get as far as

with a persistent humor on my head General Merchant, Turbeville, Va.

PEARY'S PARTY HOME

His Wife and Most of His Comrades Arrive in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—The

members of the second Peary expedi-tion and the auxiliary expedition sent out by the Geographical Club of this city arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Falcon, which sailed from Falcon Harbor, Greenland, on August 26. All on board were well. R. E. Peary, H. L. Lee, and Matthew Henson, the explorer's servant, remained at Falcon Harbor to complete the explorations next season.

The Arctic party was met off Chester in the Delaware River by a tugboat which left Philadelphia with a number of relations of the explorers and members of the Geographical Club on board, among the latter being Prof. Angalo Heilprin, who commanded the Peary Auxilary Expedition in 1892. When the tug steamed alongside the

Falcon three cheers were heartily given, and the old whaler was saluted by three shrieks from the tug's whistle. Members of the weicoming party jumped on the Falcon, and, after numerous handshakings, all made their way to the after cabin in which Mrs. Peary and her infant daughter were awaiting the visitors. Mrs. greeted each with a smile and hearty handshake, and the baby was fondled until it was tired. The visitors examined the ship, petted the dogs, and looked with interest at the 12 year-old Eskimo girl whom Mrs. Peary brought from the Arctic regions.

Mrs. Peary's little daughter, who was born at Anniversary Lodge, Peary's headquarters, on September 12, last year, grew rapidly and was never ill a day until the ship reached St. John's. when the change of water and food made her ill for a short time.

In the hold of the vessel were tweny-five dogs, while four others were ipon the deck. They all appeared to suffer from heat. Strewn about the vessel were mementos of the cruise, consisting of snow shoes, spears, horns and tusks, canoes, and other adjuncts

of an Arctic trip.

When the Falcon had docked at the Washington street wharf the members of the party separated, Mrs. Peary going to her home in Washington.

Good Times Ahead.

No doubt about it, we are rapidly leaving "bard times" in the rear, and those who are working for good times and expecting them are already enjoyare considered in connection with our By the time I had made a tour of ing a fair degree of prosperity. If,