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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS APPROACHING THE END.

SPEECHES IN THE SENATE ON THE EXODUS—THE ELECTORAL VOTE RESOLUTION ABANDONED—THE EIGHT-HOUR RESOLUTION PASSED—FINLEY REPORTED GUILTY.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Windom stated the true causes of the colored exodus from the South, and Mr. Lamar replied. The Democrats abandoned the Morgan Electoral Vote resolution in order to pass claim bills. A concurrent resolution in favor of the Eight-hour law was passed in the House. Mr. Finley has been found guilty of writing the anonymous note to Chairman Springer. The Democrats will attempt to pass the Kellogg resolutions before adjournment. The attempt of the Democrats to make capital out of the investigation of the Pension Office is likely to fail.

EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE OVER THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES—SPEECHES BY MR. WINDOM AND MR. LAMAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate passed a great number of unimportant measures during the morning hour to-day, and devoted the remainder of the session to the well-worn exodus question.

Senator Windom made a forcible reply to the speech of Senator Voorhees, showing from the testimony the utter failure of the investigation, in so far as its principal and avowed object was concerned, namely—to fasten upon the Republican party at large, or even upon any portion of it, the responsibility for the movement. He then, with an apology for travelling over the old familiar ground of Democratic outrages in the South, set forth the causes of the colored exodus, and the whole country knows them to be simply the injustice and violence of their treatment in the South.

Senator Lamar followed Senator Windom, speaking in defence of his section against what he termed the diatribes of the Senator from Minnesota. Senator Lamar is still in feeble health, but as is his custom, he spoke with great energy of manner, and before he reached the end of his speech found himself utterly exhausted. He declared that Senator Windom's speech would serve to convince Southern planters that it was impossible longer to hope for impartial and fair judgment from Northern men; that negroes would hear of it, and be taught that only injustice for them could be expected from the laws and courts of their States, while the carpet-baggers would be rejoiced over the prospective continuance of the period of sectional bitterness.

Senator Lamar's speech was more remarkable for the points which he avoided than for those he touched upon. He quoted copiously from a book written by Sir George Campbell, who, in 1879, spent a few weeks in the South, and from sermons and letters by Bishop Simpson and other eminent men, whose knowledge of Southern affairs was not gained, as was that of the exodus witnesses, from personal experience.

THE INDIAN BOARD.

THE EFFORTS OF THE DEMOCRATS TO CRIPPLE ITS USEFULNESS—SOME MEMBERS RESIGNING, AND OTHERS TO PAY THEIR OWN EXPENSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Indian Appropriation bill, which recently became a law, contains a proviso prohibiting the use of any of the money appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners. For several years the amount annually appropriated for this purpose has been $15,000.

The members of the Board have never received any salary, but their actual travelling expenses, while on official business, have been paid by the Government. The expense of maintaining an office in Washington has also been paid, it being one of the duties of the Board to examine all vouchers and contracts for expenditures on account of the Indian Service.

There can be no doubt that the services of the Board have repaid the Government many hundred times what they have cost. For example, the records are said to show that General Fisk's inspection of Indian affairs in Arizona, which resulted at last in the resignation of Inspector Hammond, and in the removal of Commissioner Hayt from office, cost the Government less than $200.

It is understood that one member of the Board, Mr. Barstow, has lately resigned because Congress refused to continue the appropriation. Other members of the Board are expected to follow his example soon; but it is said that Messrs. Lyon, Roberts, Fisk, Smiley and perhaps one other member will continue to perform their duties and pay their own expenses.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE RESOLUTION.

POSTPONED FOR THE SESSION—A PROPOSED ATTACK ON GENERAL GARFIELD WHICH WAS ABANDONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Democratic majority in the House to-day, after several ineffectual attempts to secure a vote upon the Morgan resolution to regulate the counting of the electoral vote, abandoned their programme and agreed to postpone the measure until next December.

Yesterday several of the Democratic leaders declared that if the Republicans opposed dilatory motions to the passage of the Morgan resolution a series of wordy attacks on General Garfield would be made. Doubtless the Democrats would have carried out this plan if it had not been for a single consideration. Only two days more of the session remain, and there are on the calendar several hundred bills which provide for the payment of large claims against the Government. The aggregate amount of these claims is very large, and a majority of the Democrats would much rather defer the passage of this political measure than to postpone any raid upon the Treasury which offers the least prospect of success.

FINLEY FOUND GUILTY.

THE COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY AGREES THAT HE IS THE AUTHOR OF THE ANONYMOUS LETTER TO CHAIRMAN SPRINGER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Carlisle special committee on the Springer anonymous letter held a protracted session to-night at the rooms of the chairman, and unanimously agreed to report to the House that, according to the evidence, Finley is the author of the letter. All the members were present except Butterworth and Claflin.

It is not absolutely certain that Chairman Carlisle will have time to prepare his report before the adjournment on Wednesday. It will necessarily be a short report, as it will be impracticable now to go into the matter of a comparison, according to the experts, of the similarities found by them to exist between certain letters in the anonymous letter and Mr. Finley's ordinary writing.

The committee has also unanimously agreed to report Finley's claim for $800 compensation as counsel, and Donnelly's claim for a somewhat smaller sum, on the ground that the committee has no jurisdiction in the matter.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL KELLOGG'S SEAT.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE—EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Kellogg's enemies still hope to bring the Kellogg-Spofford resolution to a vote before the adjournment. The absence of Senator Bayard, the resignation of Senator Gordon, and the entrance of Senator Brown into the Senate, make the outcome more doubtful than it was two weeks ago, but there is yet good reason to believe that a majority of the Senate will vote against the resolution of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Republicans will not seek to prevent a vote on the resolution by dilatory tactics, believing that an act so outrageous as the unseating of Senator Kellogg would be disastrous to the party which is responsible for it.

CADET WHITTAKER'S CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Secretary of War is now considering the propriety of ordering Cadet Whittaker before a court martial, where he may have the opportunity to vindicate himself which his friends say was not afforded him at the examination at West Point. This course has not been fully determined upon, but will probably be adopted.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—A dispatch from West Point states that the Academic Board has found Cadet Whittaker deficient in Philosophy.

PROBABLE ARMY VACANCIES.

FIVE IMPORTANT OFFICES THAT MAY SOON BECOME VACANT BY RETIREMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President is reported to have under consideration the expediency of retiring Adjutant-General Townsend and Surgeon-General Barnes. Persons who are in a position favorable to the formation of a correct opinion on the subject, believe that General Townsend will be retired very soon and that Surgeon-General Barnes will not be retired fo some time.

Some Republicans find a ground of complaint against the President in his failure to retire these officers earlier, as well as General Marcy and General Meigs. They say that should those officers be retired after the adjournment of Congress, and should the Democrats elect their President, it would not be possible to fill the vacancies thus made next Winter, as the Democrats would not confirm any one until their own administration should come into power.

As soon as the new Paymaster-General will be of age to be retired next January, there will be five of the highest officers in the Army which may be made vacant by retirement at the beginning of the next administration. The five vacancies may be filled by the promotion of officers of Democratic proclivities in case that party is successful in the election.

A STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE.

EFFORTS TO GET BILLS CONSIDERED—A DEAD-LOCK BROKEN BY ADJOURNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Mexican Pensions bill, although the unfinished business in the Senate for to-day, was not reached. At the close of Senator Lamar's speech on the exodus report there was a prolonged struggle between a dozen Senators to get measures in which they were interested before the Senate for action.

Senator Williams, in charge of the bill, was deaf to all appeals, but failed to get his own measure considered. The proceedings were ended by a motion from Senator Conkling to adjourn.

Such scenes will be of daily occurrence until the final adjournment.

For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.

CAMPAIGN GOSSIP.

MR. TILDEN'S MASKED BATTERIES.

HIS ENEMIES AND FRIENDS ALIKE UNCERTAIN OF HIS INTENTIONS—POSITION OF NEW-YORK DELEGATES.

The assertion has been made from time to time that Samuel J. Tilden is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Within the last few days this view of the matter has assumed much prominence, and it has even been asserted that a friend of Mr. Tilden has the latter's letter of declination in his pocket and that at the proper time it will be produced. Nevertheless, those who are close to Mr. Tilden, and are presumed to be well-informed if anyone can be, declare that Mr. Tilden has given no authority to withdraw his name. The New-York delegation will present Mr. Tilden's name as the choice of the Empire State. At least, such is the intention at present.

"No one is authorized to say that Mr. Tilden is not a candidate," said a warm friend and adviser of Mr. Tilden yesterday to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. "At the same time, I am bound to admit that, so far as I know, Mr. Tilden has openly declared to no one that he is a candidate. His friends take it for granted that he is a candidate, and will work for his nomination until assured by Mr. Tilden that he is not in the field. So far as I know, Mr. Tilden is a candidate for the nomination, and will remain so."

"Mr. Tilden, through his agents, is working harder for the nomination than he did in 1876," said one of his admirers. "He is laboring quietly and effectively. Those who know him best know that he is not likely to work in the manner he is working and to expend large sums of money for any one but himself. He is not that sort of a man. He is not doing all this work and incurring this expense merely to receive a complimentary vote by the Convention and then turn his strength over to some other man. It is not by any means probable."

The New-York delegation will meet Saturday evening next at its headquarters in Cincinnati and discuss the plan of action. The delegation from this city will start Thursday evening. Presuming that the delegates from this city know whom they intend to support, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon several of them yesterday to obtain statements of their preferences, with the following result:

Mayor Cooper said: "I prefer to say nothing at present."

Ex-Senator John Fox said: "So far as I know, Mr. Tilden is in the field. Certainly I am for him, and I understand that he will be presented as the candidate of the Empire State."

Sheriff Peter Rowe said: "My candidate is Mr. Tilden, and I understand that he will be presented by the New-York delegation. I have never heard that he has withdrawn from the contest, and I think that I would have heard of it had such been the case."

Corporation Counsel Whitney said: "I have not heard of Mr. Tilden's withdrawal as a candidate, and understand that he will be presented by the New-York delegation."

Alderman Bernard Kenney said: "My understanding is that Mr. Tilden is still a candidate. I am going to Cincinnati with the intention of voting for Mr. Tilden, and in this I am in accord with my colleagues."

Mayor's Marshal John Tyler Kelly said: "I have heard nothing to indicate that Mr. Tilden is out of the race for the nomination. The New-York delegation presents the name of Mr. Tilden as its candidate. That has been the understanding all along. I do not believe there are more than two or three from the State who are opposed to Mr. Tilden, and of course, their opposition would count for nothing."

Charles Reilley said: "I am for Mr. Tilden first, last, and all the time. I am going to Cincinnati prepared to work heartily for him, and certainly have heard no intimation from an authorized source that Mr. Tilden intends to withdraw from the contest for the nomination. On the contrary, I have every reason to believe that he is a candidate, and that he expects his friends to labor to the utmost to obtain for him the nomination."

GENERAL WOODFORD ON THE TICKET.

District Attorney Woodford was found in his office yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, who called to obtain his views on the political situation. "A story is published," remarked the reporter, "that you were at Washington on Sunday, and that you there expressed yourself as personally opposed to General Arthur's nomination, and as being very doubtful of the election of the Republican ticket." "The canard to which you allude," replied General Woodford, "is utterly false and without a shadow of foundation. I left Chicago on Wednesday night and came straight to New-York, reaching here on Friday about noon. I have not been in Washington for more than two weeks. General Arthur is my personal friend. After General Garfield had been selected I felt and now feel that Arthur was the wisest nomination we could have made. So believing, I at once advised his selection, and myself presented his name to the Convention. The ticket, as constituted, harmonizes every conflicting interest and should receive the hearty support of every man who believes that Republican rule is better and safer for the country than Democratic rule could be. Our ticket will grow steadily stronger in the public estimation. It ought to be elected, and I sincerely believe that it will be. You know that I was very anxious to have General Grant nominated, but like all of Grant's friends I accept the situation and shall do all I can to elect the ticket."

FEEBLE EFFORTS FOR HARMONY.

Members of the Tammany and Anti-Tammany factions of the Democratic party met at room No. 24, Cooper Institute, last evening to take measures to harmonize the Democracy of New-York and secure the support of the Cincinnati nominees, irrespective of local issues. Ex-Senator Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, Timothy J. Campbell, George F. Langbein, Dennis Burns, Thomas Mullaly, Jacob A. Hatzel, Joseph McDonough, John Butler, Thomas F. Gibbons, and others were present. Mr. Ecclesine stated the objects of the meeting. Daniel F. Tiemann was made president. Resolutions were offered reiterating the "fraud cry," and asserting that every true Democrat must agree to support the Cincinnati nominees. It was proposed to form an association to be known as "The Central Democratic National Organization of the County of New-York."

Some lively discussion ensued on the attempt of Mr. Nooney to have Tilden referred to by name in the "fraud" resolution, but his amendment was voted down.

GENERAL JACOBS SERENADED.

DELHI, N. Y., June 13.—When General F. Jacobs, jr., reached home Saturday night from the Convention, a large number of citizens, led by a band of music, marched to his house to congratulate him upon the work of the Convention, and to indorse the course taken by him. The street was thronged. General Jacobs made a stirring address. Great enthusiasm prevailed. All Republicans here are satisfied. More than three hundred have already signed a call for a Garfield and Arthur Club, and this county will roll up an old fashioned majority in November.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DISTURBED.

AN IRISH MEMBER GIVES RISE TO A VIOLENT SCENE.

LONDON, Monday, June 14, 1880.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) asked Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, a question relative to the antecedents of M. Challemel-Lacour, recently appointed French Ambassador to London. The question caused a lively scene.

Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Donnell should not be heard.

Messrs. Parnell and A. M. Sullivan (Home Rulers) protested against the attempt to silence a member.

Sir Charles Dilke, on the part of the Government, denied the allegations contained in Mr. O'Donnell's question.

Mr. O'Donnell was not satisfied with the answer, and moved the adjournment of the House, and, on the pretext of Speaking on that motion went on, amidst great uproar.

The speaker said his conduct was a grave abuse.

Mr. Cowen (Liberal), member for Edinburgh, condemned the attempt to propagate a libel in the guise of a question. [The question put by Mr. O'Donnell accused M. Challemel-Lacour of participation in a massacre and robbery in a convent.]

Sir Stafford Northcote opposed Mr. Gladstone's motion as irregular.

The Speaker admitted that a similar motion had not been made for two hundred years.

Sir William Harcourt said Mr. O'Donnell had received influential support from Sir Stafford Northcote in his opposition to Mr. Gladstone's motion.

Captain Pice (Conservative, Devonport) moved that Sir William Harcourt be not heard. [Loud cheers from the opposition.]

The Speaker ruled that Sir William Harcourt was in possession of the floor. [Cheers.]

Sir William Harcourt then pointed out that Mr. O'Donnell's attack on M. Challemel-Lacour ought not to receive the countenance of any part of the House.

The Hon. William E. Forster said Mr. O'Donnell's speech was contrary to the decency of society.

Mr. O'Donnel summoned Mr. Forster to withdraw his words.

The Speaker ruled the remark unparliamentary and Mr. Forster withdrew it.

Lord Hartington justified Mr. Gladstone's motion.

Lord John Manners urged the House not to revive a precedent 200 years old.

Mr. Parnell moved for an adjournment of the debate.

After an animated discussion, Mr. Parnell's motion was rejected by a vote of 249 to 145.

Captain Nolan moved for an adjournment of the House.

Mr. Gladstone persisted in his motion. Captain Nolan's motion was then rejected by a vote of 224 to 58.

Lord Elcho then moved for an adjournment of the debate. After further animated discussion and the rejection of Lord Elcho's motion, Mr. Gladstone, on the understanding that Mr. O'Donnell meant only to give notice of questions, said he was willing to withdraw his motion.

Mr. O'Donnell then stated the terms in which he proposed to ask his questions on Thursday, after which the House adjourned.

THE CAPTURE OF ARICA.

LONDON, Monday, June 14, 1880.

A Rio Janeiro dispatch confirms the news of the capture of Arica. The Cullans on the 7th inst. took the town by assault and made prisoners of the garrison. The Peruvian corvette Manco Capac was sunk.

The Peruvian Consul General in this city has received a telegram regarding the loss of Tacna, which preceded that of Arica. "Tacna," it says, "has been occupied by the Cullans after three days' fighting. Colonel Camacho, of Bolivia, was killed, and 8,000 men on both sides were disabled."

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE BREAKS UP.

LONDON, Monday, June 14, 1880.

The correspondent of *The Times* at Madrid says that the Moorish Envoy absolutely refused to accept the proposals of Austria and Italy at the Conference. No results were arrived at, and after an animated discussion the Conference adjourned sine die. It is reported that the Moorish Envoy will denounce the French Treaty of 1813, which forms the basis of the present difficulty. The deadlock was caused by the resistance of the Moorish and French Envoys to the conciliatory proposal of the Austrian Plenipotentiary to establish some recognized principles to regulate the protection of Consuls over the natives of Morocco.

THE CATTLE TRADE RESTRAINTS.

LONDON, Monday, June 14, 1880.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says: "An effort is making to bring before the House of Commons the question whether the existing regulations regarding the importation of foreign cattle are necessary and justified by the statistics of the trade."

ANOTHER FRENCH DUEL.

PARIS, Monday, June 14, 1880.

A duel with swords took place on Saturday on the Spanish frontier between M. Lemonve, the new Bonapartist member for Riberac, and his opponent at the election, M. Achille Simon, a Republican. The former was wounded.

HIGHER TAXES IN CUBA.

HAVANA, June 14.—*The Gazette* published various orders of the Director-General of Finance. The customs tariff of 1878, being the one now in force, will not be altered, but all customs duties thereunder will be raised 25 per cent from and after July 1, excepting upon agricultural machinery, which will continue to pay the same duties as now. Export duties are lowered 5 per cent. From the 1st of July all kinds of stamps and stamped paper are payable in gold, the option to pay in paper money being abrogated. The taxes on domestic cattle for consumption are to be raised 50 per cent.

AN UNPROFITABLE WALKING MATCH.

TORONTO, Ont., June 14.—The six-days pedestrian contest was finished on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock. The scores of those then on the track were as follows: Clow, 384 miles; Barret, 361; Curtis, 357; Alberti, 348; Patgen, 333; New-York Newsboy, 321; Haberzer, 277; and Cox, 217. The "tournament" has resulted in a pecuniary loss to the promoter.

THE AMERICAN TEAM ENTERTAINED.

CORK, June 14.—Sir John Arnott to-day entertained the American Rifle Team at his residence. A large company was invited to meet the Americans. The American Consul at Queenstown was among those present.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, June 14, 1880.

The Ottoman Council of Ministers have submitted to the Sultan the result of the deliberations upon the Ambassadors' note in reference to the Berlin conference.

The Standard's Bombay correspondent telegraphs: "Colonel Gordon states that he goes to China to persuade the Chinese against a war with Russia, and that he goes on the invitation of a Chinese dignitary."

The Standard's Madrid dispatch says: "In Congress to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that England was ready to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Spain. In the vote yesterday, on the motion of confidence in the Government, all shades of the opposition abstained."

The Times's Cabul correspondent asserts that Northern Afghanistan is far more unquiet than last week, owing to letters which have been circulated far and wide by Abdurrahman Khan.

The Allan line steamer Austrian sailed from Galway Saturday for Boston with 326 emigrants.

A TOWN TREASURER ABSCONDS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 14.—The accounts of Town Treasurer Lafayette Clapp, of East Hampton, have been found short about $2,000, and he has disappeared. Mr. Clapp, who has been treasurer for twelve years, is a prominent Freemason and church member.

THE CURRIE MURDER CASE.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 14.—A telegram to *The News* from Marshall says that a jury has been empanelled in the Currie trial, and that Harvey has testified for the prosecution.

THE ARMY WORM.

ITS RAVAGES EXTENDING—REMEDIES.

AN ABLE REPORT TO THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—THE WORM IN DELAWARE, NEW-JERSEY AND IN THIS STATE—THEORIES IN REGARD TO ITS SPREAD.

Professor Comstock, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has made an investigation into the ravages of the army worm in Delaware. He reports that the pest is now working north. An interesting account of the origin of the worm and the supposed theory of its spread, with the remedies to check it, are given in his report, to be found below. The worms still continue the work of destruction in Connecticut, in this State and in New-Jersey. Farmers are in utter despair in the localities where this scourge is found. Prospect Park has been vigorously attacked by a large swarm.

PROFESSOR COMSTOCK'S REPORT.

THE RAVAGES OF THE WORM IN DELAWARE—ITS HISTORY AND HABITS—CAUSES OF ITS SPREAD—PROPOSED REMEDIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Professor Comstock, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, has been visiting the section of Kent County, Delaware, infested with army worms, and has made a report to the Commissioner.

In view of the fact that the pest is now spreading northward, and is likely to attack cultivated fields in New-York and New-England within the next week or two, Professor Comstock's observations become of especial importance. Of the army worms in Delaware he says:

I found that this insect had committed great ravages, especially in fields of wheat and corn. In every instance observed they first appeared in wheat. After destroying the leaves and head of the wheat, and in some instances eating into the upper end of the kernels, they marched, or attempted to march, into the neighboring fields. The greatest injury done was to corn, which being tender was eaten to the ground wherever it was encountered by the worms in their march.

The farmers of Kent County have been vigorous in their efforts to protect themselves from the spreading of this pest, and in many instances, by means of ditches and pits, have succeeded in saving large fields of corn, and at the same time trapping and destroying millions of worms. The danger in that section for this season is nearly past, but in localities further north, where the pest is later in appearing, much remains to be done.

Professor Comstock's account of the army worm, condensed from a paper on the subject prepared for the next annual report of the Agricultural Department, is as follows:

The adult insect is a night flying moth of a dull brown color, marked in the centre of each fore wing with a distinct white spot, and with an expanse of wing of a little over an inch and three quarters. . . . The moth deposits her eggs in the folds of leaves of grass or grain, nearly always concealing them from sight by pushing them down in the enfolded portion of the leaf, or by cementing the edges of the leaf together over them. The eggs may be laid singly or in rows, which sometimes contain as many as fifteen or twenty. The number of generations in a season varies greatly with the climate. . . . During Winters of unusual mildness a succession of broods is kept up through the entire year. During the present Winter (79-'80) we have received full-grown worms, with accounts of damage to Winter grain in the months of December, January and February, from localities as far north as Union County, S. C., and Macon County, Tenn. Ordinarily, however, in these States, and always further North, the insect lies dormant through the Winter months.

Concerning the hibernation of the army worm, writers have long differed. We can now safely state that it passes the Winter both in the moth and chrysalis states. In the cotton states, as soon as the weather becomes warm, in the Spring the moths emerge from their pupal cases or their hibernating quarters, and lay the eggs as before described. The duration of the egg state is from eight to ten days.

The natural habitat of the army worm was stated by Dr. Fitch to be "in the wild grass of wet spots, in swamps and on the borders of marshes," and in this statement he has been followed by nearly all succeeding writers. The question then naturally arises, what is the cause of these sudden and extensive periodical visitations to cultivated crops. Dr. Fitch observed that the year 1861 was very wet, while that of 1860 had been extremely dry. On examining the records he found that in previous warm years the season in which the worms appeared was wet while the preceding year was dry. He therefore proposed the theory that in a dry season this insect having an unusual extent of feeding range becomes greatly multiplied, "and when it has thus multiplied, a wet season and overflowed swamps drive it out from its nursing place in flocks, alighting here and there over the country. But on being thus ejectated, it finds our arable lands too dry for it, and immediately on maturing and getting its wings again, it flies back to the swamps, which by it happens that we see no more of it."

Professor Riley adopts this theory, and showed that the conditions in 1859 and 1875 also marked army worm years, coincided with those mentioned by Fitch.

Professor Comstock, writing of the remedies to be used to kill the worm or to limit its ravages, says:

If the theory just quoted is true, the best means of preventing the recurrence of this pest in cultivated fields will be to keep watch of any extensive tracts of lowland which may be in the neighborhood, and if army worms are discovered destroy them either by burning over the land if possible, or by poisoning with arsenic, Paris green or London purple, or by any other means of which the local conditions will admit. In fact, it would be well to burn over all the low lands in the vicinity each Winter, thus destroying the hibernating larvæ.

In case the worms do appear in cultivated lands the best plan of action to follow is to prevent the spreading of the insect, this may be done by destroying them, or by confining them to the fields in which they appear. The best method of destroying them is by crushing with rollers or by poisoning with arsenic, Paris green or London purple. Either of these substances can be applied rapidly by mixing with water and using a found on pump or garden syringe. In many instances, however, these remedies are impracticable.

The second line of defence remains, and, if well carried out, the result will not merely be the confining of the worms to the fields in which they appear, but the destruction of them also when they attempt to migrate to other fields. This is done by the means of ditches and pits around the infested field, or that to be protected. The ditches can be made quite rapidly; first, plough a furrow with the "land side" next to the field to be protected, and then with a spade make the side of the furrow vertical, or if the soil be compact enough to admit of it, overhanging. When the ditch is completed, holes should be dug in it from one foot to eighteen inches deep, and from 20 to 30 feet apart. The sides of these holes should also be vertical, or, if possible, overhanging. The worms, unable to climb up the vertical sides of the ditch, will crawl along the bottom of it and fall into the holes, where they will soon perish.

Where the soil is sandy, so that the ditch cannot be made with a vertical side, it should be dug deeper than in other cases, and the side made as nearly perpendicular as possible; so that when the worms attempt to crawl up, the sand will crumble beneath them and cause them to fall back again.

CROPS OF ALL KINDS BADLY INJURED.

DESPAIRING FARMERS CUT GRASS AND GRAIN TO SAVE THEM FROM COMPLETE DESTRUCTION—THE WORMS BELIEVED TO BE DECREASING—THEIR WORK IN PROSPECT PARK.

The army worm still continues its work of destruction in Long Island, Staten Island, Westchester County, Connecticut and New-Jersey; and the farmers' faces grow long as the worms fatten on the crops which they expected to gather. It is generally believed, however, that the period of greatest injury is passed, and that the worms will now gradually disappear, as they burrow in the ground and pass into the chrysalis state. The worm much resembles a common caterpillar, such as infests elm trees. It varies in length from one inch to two inches. The head is black and the body green in color. It crawls rapidly and eats voraciously, hurrying from one head of grain or grass to another.

Rye is now growing so hard in the kernels that the worms do not eat them, but destroy the blades and husks, thus killing the grain before it is fully matured. Where the grain is still soft they suck the milky juice from the kernels. Oats, which are now in a green and juicy state and just ready to head, are apparently very palatable to the worms, as they strip off the leaves and heads and leave only bare straw behind them.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon visited Prospect Park to verify the report that the army worm had appeared there in great numbers. Upon the slope on the west side of the lake, near Lookout Hill, the grass for several square rods was found to be badly eaten by the worms; it is hardly worth cutting. The men engaged in gathering hay in the Park said that in addition to this a few worms had appeared near the West Drive and in the "back pasture," where, however, little damage had been done. No other evidence of their work was to be seen near the drives. The worms were first seen on Tuesday of last week.

In the portions of Flatbush near Prospect Park the farmers report considerable damage. Grass is being cut in order to prevent its being destroyed. A fine field of timothy, or herd's grass, was mowed yesterday on the farm of John Lefferts, near Flatbush-ave. The grass is not ripe, but it is feared that the worm will eat off all the heads if it is left standing. In portions of the town of Gravesend ravages by the worm are reported.

The worms, which appeared about a week ago on the Connecticut shore near Stamford, have mostly worked upward along the peninsula between the Mill River and the Mianus River. The farms of Enos Lockwood, R. B. Lockwood and William Lockwood have suffered heavily. The grass on many farms in this vicinity has been eaten, and the loss to the hay crop will be serious.

In Westchester County the worms have worked inland for several miles, and are specially destructive near White Plains. Farmers have become tired of defensive measures, and are now only trying to gather the grass and grain before the worms do it for them.

In New-Jersey the worms have begun their campaign from Tuckerton to the Highlands. In Burlington and Ocean Counties they are destroying grapevines, cranberry vines and melon vines with disastrous completeness. Few of the vineyards that survived the late fires will escape from their ravages. Defensive measures appear totally inadequate and the farmers are forced to surrender their crops to the conquering foe.

Another division of the worm army is confiscating the edible districts in the interior of Staten Island. The worms here have avoided the lawns and gardens which lie along the shores, and have struck directly for the grain and grass fields in the centre of the island. A field of wheat about a mile back of Vanderbilt's Landing has been attacked by the scourge and is now turning yellow, but is dying rather than ripening. Several farms further inland show the track of the worms, more especially on new pieces of grass. At Richmond, the county seat, the insects have appropriated several tracts of grass, and are even eating the peas in the village gardens. Another regiment of the worms has gone "over the hill to the poorhouse," and destroyed several hundred dollars' worth of grain on the poorhouse farm.

A good idea of the work of the worms may be obtained by a visit to W. H. Vanderbilt's farm near New-Dorp, where about twenty-five acres of newly seeded timothy grass has been scoured by them, besides a large field of oats, which is seriously damaged, and eight acres of corn, which is completely eaten up. A. H. Britton, who has charge of the farm, said in answer to a TRIBUNE reporter's inquiry that the worms were now decreasing in numbers. In the infested portions of the farm the work of destruction was apparent at a long distance. In the east side of the cornfield a large semicircular space had been eaten, making a sorry contrast with the luxurious green of the untouched portions. The stalks were eaten, in some instances, close to the ground, appearing more like the work of cows than of worms. The timothy near by was stripped of leaves and heads, leaving the bare stalks rattling like rushes in the wind. Some of the stalks were eaten down as if a mowing machine had cut them. In an adjoining field of oats the worms were seen on the blades, and the progress they had made in the field was plainly discernible. Between the two fields large numbers of worms were crawling back and forth, evidently liking a mixed diet. They have a steady, business-like way of moving, and they surmount all obstacles. Mr. Britton estimates his loss at $2,000.

Superintendent Dawson said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the army worm had not appeared in Central Park. Policemen and gardeners agreed with Mr. Dawson that the pest had not been seen about the Park.

Army worms appeared in the vicinity of East Orange, N. J., last Thursday. During Friday and Saturday they multiplied until they appeared in countless numbers, destroying the growing crops of wheat, hay, etc. A number of farmers immediately began the work of cutting their wheat, in order to save as much as possible for fodder.

IN BERKS COUNTY, PENN.

WOMELSDORF, Penn., June 14.—The army worm is working much destruction in this neighborhood. They attacked a twenty-acre field of rye yesterday, and this morning the whole field is destroyed. They have now attacked a corn field, cutting down as they go along. The farmers will at once commence cutting grass for hay for fear that they may lose all.

THE ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

THE STORY AS TOLD BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE EUNICE P. NEWCOMB.

BOSTON, June 14.—The schooner Eunice P. Newcomb, which was recently searched by a Spanish cruiser off the Cuban coast, is now unloading her cargo of fruit in this city. Captain Anderson, commanding the schooner, says:

I sailed from Port Antonio on May 8, the same day with the schooner Ethel A. Merritt, of Philadelphia. When about twelve miles off the west coast of Cuba, on May 30, I saw a large steam war vessel carrying the Spanish flag. The frigate came up abreast of us, only a short distance away, and fired a blank shot. We were going ahead very slowly, and a small boat could have boarded us from the frigate without troubling us to stop and hoist a flag. I took no notice accordingly of the first gun.

A second gun was fired, and a solid shot passed so near our stern that I felt the wind of it. We then ran up the American flag and lay to.

The Spaniard then boarded us, with an officer and crew armed with pistols, etc. The officer asked me why I did not hoist my flag and heave to when I saw him coming. I told him I did not propose to do anything of the kind until I was forced to, and did not recognize his right to command me to do so. The officer then looked down the hold, and after a few more words in very broken English left us alone, when we proceeded on our way.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—At a meeting of a committee of the trustees it has been resolved that the commencement exercises this year be confined strictly to delivery of the orations, and the conferring of degrees on commencement day, June 23. All the other usual commencement exercises are to be postponed until the opening of the next term in September. Any applicants for admission who may present themselves will be examined on Thursday, June 24, and September 7.

DISORDERLY STRIKERS IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., June 14.—The brick moulders of this city to-day struck for $3 50 per day, the present rate being $3. Some of the yards are working with light forces. At noon the strikers, 160 strong, were marching to stop the other yards, but the police interfered and prevented any violence.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S DEATH.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: It is supposed that Governor Brown fell from his horse in a fit of apoplexy. The remains were brought to Jackson, and laid in state in the Capitol until this morning, when the funeral took place, during which all business was suspended.

A QUO WARRANTO GRANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Court of Common Pleas No. 3 granted a writ of quo warranto to-day against the officers and trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, to show by what authority they exercise the duties, franchises and privileges of such corporation.

EXTENSIVE LAND SALES.

MILFORD, Penn., June 14.—The great sale of unsettled lands in Pike County began here to-day. Thousands of acres will be sold by Treasurer Biddis for unpaid taxes.

ALL QUIET AT LEADVILLE.

DENVER, Col., June 14.—A telegram to-day received by Governor Pitkin from General Cook, at Leadville, says the miners are going to work and everything is quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AN IMPORTANT LAW DECLARED VALID.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 14.—The Supreme Court decided to day that the act of May 2, 1873, to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroads, is constitutional.

A PARTY OF INDIANS WHIPPED.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 14.—News has arrived that Lieutenant Mills was attacked at Viego Pass on the 11th inst. by Indians. The Lieutenant routed them. Lieutenant Reid is in pursuit.

A KNIGHT TEMPLARS' EXCURSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Knights Templar of the Pacific Coast have adopted a resolution to visit the triennial grand encampment at Chicago in August next to the number of about 400.

A BOAT RACE AT TIVOLI.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—In the annual six-oared race of Trinity School at Tivoli this afternoon, the Atlantas won by a length, over a mile and a quarter course, in 7 min., 39½ sec., against the tide and a heavy sea.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—James D. Fish, receiver of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been directed by Justice Westbrook to pay $30,000 to the Central Trust Company in exchange for a corresponding amount of securities hypothecated to secure a loan.

A TRADES UNION OUTRAGE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Last evening as the schooner Ada Medora, Captain W. W. Shaw, attempted to leave her dock, a gang of Seamen's Union men interfered because it was manned by non-union seamen. Several arrests were made, but the schooner did not leave the port.

ACCIDENT IN THE MILLERS' EXHIBITION.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—At the Millers' International Exhibition to-day a six-inch steam service pipe exploded. Pieces of the pipe struck and injured severely Alfred Osborne, of Palmyra, Harrison County, Ind., and L. Becker, from Galveston, Texas, both millers.

APPEALS TO REPUBLICANS.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPEECHES BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, GENERAL JOHN COCHRANE, THE REV. JUSTIN D. FULLTON AND OTHERS.

**The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was filled last evening with an audience gatheredto listen to the opening of the Republican campaign in that city by Henry Ward Beecher, Edwards Pierrepont, General John Cochrane and other speakers. The points made by the speakers were heartily cheered, and it was evident that the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President will rece