New-York Tribune.

VOL. XLIV...No. 13,810. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FRENCH AT KELUNG.

REPORTED SHELLING OF THE PLACE.

THE NEWS DENIED IN PARIS—MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL COURBET.

LONDON, September 5.—*The Times's* Hong Kong dispatch of yesterday says the French are shelling Kelung again. It is presumed they intend to occupy the place. Its possession will be of no value as it will absorb all their available landing force without affording a corresponding advantage. The French steamers La Galissonniere and Saone are at Hong Kong for the protection of the French mail steamers.

PARIS, September 5.—The Government denies that the French fleet is again shelling Kelung.

M. Lemaire, the French consul at Shanghai, has been appointed Minister Resident at Hue, the capital of Anam. It is believed that Admiral Courbet is at Hainan, out of the track of passing vessels, and that he is engaged in making such repairs to his ships as the engagements at Kelung and Foo-Chow have rendered necessary. The attack on Kelung was prompted by the desire to obtain possession of the coal mines, which would prove very useful to the French in case war was declared and the neutral ports closed. The Chinese frustrated this scheme by flooding the mines and destroying the pumping machinery.

The *Temps* states that the report that Li Hung Chang had been degraded from his rank is untrue, and that he still holds his official position in the Chinese Government.

The *Journal des Debats* is publishing a series of articles in which the French naval system is subjected to merciless criticism. The writer declares that the French fleet is totally inefficient for a great war.

La Liberte believes that the Government is unlikely to receive a notice from China that war had been declared, owing to the confusion prevailing in Pekin. The French squadron in Chinese waters is cruising to destroy the remainder of the Chinese fleet.

Le Paris says the French forces in China will not confine their action to the occupation of the Island of Formosa.

La Liberte says that Admiral Courbet, when reinforced, may blockade the Gulf of Petchili.

Dispatches from Hanoi say affairs at the delta of the Red River are in a tranquil condition, and that the French positions are well defended.

It is reported that Mr. Morton, the United States Minister at Paris, has with the knowledge of Prime Minister Ferry, intimated to the Government at Washington that the time is opportune for American mediation between France and China.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The *Deutsche Reichsblatt* denies that any special *exlraite cordiale* has been entered into by France for the protection of German trading vessels in China. It states that Germany shares the advantages of the common *extraite cordiale* and that all the maritime powers in each case of need protect Europeans of whatever nationality.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN ITALY.

AN OFFICIAL DRIVEN TO INSANITY—THE MORTALITY RECORD.

ROME, Sept. 5.—An advocate and public official of Campobasso named Ideiti, who fled to Rome from his cholera-stricken city, has become insane through fear of the cholera. A royal decree has been issued suspending from official duties all prefects and syndics who have issued arbitrary local measures against the cholera, or have even permitted such measures to be instituted. The Pope has sent $2,000 to Naples to be distributed among the sufferers in that city. The populace of Naples are now exciting themselves with the absurd suspicion that the Archbishops in conspiracy with the physicians to poison them. At Spezia in the last twenty-four hours there were twenty-seven new cases and seven deaths.

The official bulletin showing the ravages of the disease throughout Italy for the last twenty-four hours is as follows:

	New cases.	Deaths.
Naples (province)	143	55
Bari (province)	53	28
Caserta (province)	22	14
Potenza	5	4
Catania	11	11
Bergamo	—	10
Cremona	3	1
Campobasso	4	—
Avellino	1	—
Brescia	1	—
Cuneo	1	—

The epidemic continues most severe in the city of Naples, where there were 136 new cases and 53 deaths, and in Spezia, Province of Genoa, where there were 52 cases and 22 deaths.

Prime Minister Depretis has gone to Meiria, near Milan, to receive instructions regarding King Humbert's contemplated visit to Naples.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Six more cases of cholera and four deaths are reported from Novelda; ten cases and four deaths at Hostlort, and two deaths at Villena.

TORTOSA, Sept. 5.—There were three deaths from cholera here last night and four at La Ayna. Peripatetic reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 5.—Vessels from the east coast of Spain touching at Gibraltar are not allowed to pass to the west coast until after a quarantine of fourteen days.

SIMS REEVES ON OPERA.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sims Reeves, the tenor, has been talking on musical topics. He declared that Italian opera was dying out. There would be no regular season of opera this year, though probably a "scratch company" would be gotten together so as to allow Madame Patti to sing in London. German opera, he thought, was unlikely to replace the Italian. Wagner's music, he asserted, would do more harm to a voice in two years than other music in ten years. The only ones of Wagner's operas which were suitable for production, and fitted to keep the stage, were "Lohengrin" and "The Flying Dutchman." To Italian opera, Mr. Reeves said, only Madame Patti and Tamagno, since Gye died, do his work. There is no music. All but these three sing from the throat instead of from the chest. The throat scatters the chest moves the feelings. Mr. Reeves advised singers to study Mozart.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

SUAKIM, Sept. 5.—The rebels attacked Kassala in great force and were defeated with heavy losses.

THEBES, Sept. 5.—Lord Northbrook, British Special High Commissioner to Egypt, and Major-General Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt, sailed from here today for Alexandria.

A skirmish has taken place near Sinkat between the Hadendowas and the Amarars. The latter were defeated and many of their number killed.

PROTECTION FOR THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The railway line over which the Czar will travel to Warsaw has been specially inspected, and will be furnished with military picets along the entire way. The Czar will review the troops at Moscow on Monday. Provisions for the Czar's table will be furnished direct from St. Petersburg.

WARSAW, Sept. 5.—Special police who understand the Polish language, and thoroughly trusted servants, have arrived here from St. Petersburg to act as personal attendants of the Czar during his stay in this city.

Sixty-four persons suspected of plotting against the Czar have been arrested. A number of women are included among them. The police have ordered that all warehouses, shops and taverns shall be closed at nine o'clock each night during the Czar's visit.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP WRECKED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Advices from New-Zealand state that the large emigrant-ship Lastingham, from London for Wellington, New-Zealand, was wrecked in Cook Strait on what is Wellington is believed, and all on board, except fourteen of the crew, were drowned.

MEETING OF THREE EMPERORS.

WARSAW, Sept. 5.—Emperors William and Francis Joseph will be the Czar's guests at his visit in Poland. M. de Giers accompanies the Czar. Cossacks have been sent to guard both sides of the Warsaw and Vienna Railway.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The *National Gazette* says the three Emperors will meet September 15, and that Prince Bismarck will return to Berlin on September 11.

CAPTAIN TRAYNOR'S VOYAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 5.—The dory, Harold T. Bibber, Captain Traynor, is at Trepassey, and starts to-morrow to cross the Atlantic.

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—A scheme is on foot for constructing, at the expense of the Government, a canal connecting the St. Lawrence River at Longueuil with the Richelieu River at Chambly, such canal to be about eleven miles long. It will reduce the water-way between Montreal and New-York about eighty miles for Hudson River boats.

The Dominion Exhibition was opened to-day.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—Information received from Newfoundland indicates that Commissioner Ford and the representative of the French Government are making satisfactory progress toward the settlement of the difficulties between British and French fishermen concerning the respective claims of each class to coast-fishing privileges.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—The members of the British Association, who arrived here late last night, were to-day driven to the City Hall, where the Mayor and Aldermen had assembled. The Mayor read an address of welcome, to which Sir Richard Temple replied. Lord Rosse and Major-General Lawrie were then driven to various places of interest in the city. This afternoon they attended a garden party at the Government House. To-morrow they will leave on different excursions to Guelph, Niagara Falls, Muskoka and the Rocky Mountains.

TWO SCHOONERS WRECKED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 5.—Two disasters are reported from the effects of last Monday's southeast gale at the Western Head, near St. Shotts. One vessel was lost with all on board. It was not identified beyond blue painted mast heads and a blue mourning streak. Seven bodies washed on shore and were buried. The schooner Lily was lost at Barachois-placentia and all hands with her. The schooner bottom up, drove on shore.

THE MONARCH LINE'S STOCK.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A petition has been presented to the Court for an order to wind up the Monarch Line Steamship Company. Shares of the nominal value of £9, are quoted at 10 shillings.

At the company's office in this city it was stated that the foregoing dispatch contained the first and only information on the subject. The agent added, however, that the company's stock was only partly paid in, and he thought that the courts had been appealed to in order to secure the balance of the capital.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—*The Irishman*, in referring to the Duke of Edinburgh's recent visit to Dublin Harbor, calls that royal person "a holding foal at Georgian races," and the "embodiment of all Irish abhors."

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The irritation of the French press against England is spreading to the public. A journal called the *Anti-Anglais* is selling in large numbers on the boulevards.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The names of the Anarchists who were arrested yesterday in connection with the seizure of the printing-press on which the proclamation relating to Stellmacher's execution was printed, are Bachmann, Hnebner and Pohl.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The *Temps* asserts that Porto Novo, West Africa, has been a French possession for twelve year. A detachment of French troops was recently sent there, and it was this that gave rise to the report that the place had just been annexed.

A HUNDRED ACRES SUNK.

THE ENTERPRISE COLLIERY CAVED IN—A TERRIBLE RUSH OF AIR—GREAT DAMAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 5.—The Enterprise Colliery, operated by Andrew Langdon, of Buffalo, and situated about three miles from this city, was the scene of a disastrous cave-in, the most extensive that has taken place in this district for years. The mine has always been in a dangerous condition, especially of late. Owing to the excessive robbery of pillars some years ago, a cave-in resulted in the drowning of a portion of the works known as the Enterprise slope, and since then there has been a large inflow of water into the main workings.

Last evening William Mann, the pump-runner, the only man in the mine at night, noticed an increased flow of water, and saw that the roof was working, or showing signs of coming down. So alarming did these symptoms become that about midnight he gave the alarm, and the fire bosses, Thomas Hanchar, Isaac Kirk and John Brew, with Alexander Mann, driver boss, and a gang of men entered the mine and began taking out the mules. About 3 a. m. the shock came. The roof of nearly the whole upper seam came down, and the air was compelled from made means with terrific violence. It rushed along the works and up the shaft with the violence of an explosion. Loaded cars were hurled from the track like scavers. Brasing work and ventilating doors were broken into kindling wood.

The men who were at work in the stables and at the foot of the shaft were picked up and dashed about as by a hurricane, and though none were fatally hurt badly one escaped without bad cuts and bruises. The wind rushed up the shaft with terrible violence and blew clouds of dust and fragments hundreds of feet in the air. The men escaped through the second opening, only just in time to avoid being suffocated by black damp, which filled the workings. Two of the men were overcome by the gas but were rescued by their companions. Eight or nine mules that remained in the mine perished. The most serious damage resulted, however, from the fact that the cave-in has cracked the earth in different places. The water from the old slope are pouring into the workings. It being impossible to enter the mine, which is full of gas, the exact state of affairs cannot be learned, but few believe that the mine can be worked again, and that the old slope, will have to be abandoned. If this is to, about 500 men and boys will be thrown permanently out of work.

Another cavein took place about 11:30 this morning, which was shown by still further settling and cracking of the earth. The magnitude of the cave-in is shown by the fact that over one hundred acres of surface was affected. A strip about three hundred yards wide by half a mile long directly over the cave-in sank from three to five feet. The whole of this surface is seamed with fissures and cracks from two to eight and ten inches wide. This strip is crossed by the main line of the Lehigh Valley Road, and all traffic was stopped until after noon. The rails were twisted and wrenched out of space, and the telegraph poles thrown out of perpendicular.

THE COLOR LINE IN A COLLEGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Considerable excitement exists at this, the seat of the West Virginia University, over a race question that is likely to assume a serious phase. The Univ rsity has been used, as it is charged by three-fourths of the newspapers of the State, by the Democrats as a political school. As a result the school, though having an abundance of receipts paid by the state, has become almost a failure. The number of pupils is left off at the close of the last term, just you to 37. Almost the entire senior class went away. At the opening of the school two weeks ago a colored man named Robert Hollins, a law student of great abilities, applied for admission, but was informed by the president that as his was the first application by a colored man, he would refer it to the Board of Regents, who, it is stated, refused him admission on the ground that the constitution of the State prohibits a colored man attending the school. Every member of the Board of Regents is a Democrat, as are all the tutors and professors except one. The matter will cause trouble.

RETURN OF STRIKING MOULDERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Several of the striking stove moulders to-day returned to Redway & Burton's foundry at the old prices. The reason seems to be that there has been stagnation for some time that there was a break in the union. Among the men who returned to work to-day is James Roach, a former president of the union. He says that the union was out of money, the men's families were starving, and he preferred to go back to work. He predicted the sixty men would now return to work. The stove moulders have been on a strike for a half a dozen foundries here since February and the fight between workmen and manufacturers has been bitter in the extreme. John W. Mahon, president of the union, strenuously denies that the men will all go back and claims that Roach's return will affect only Mr. Roach.

A YOUNG MAN TAKES HIS LIFE WITH MORPHINE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

VILLA RICA, Ga., Sept. 5.—Henry Rogers, a young man, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Rogers, a Presbyterian clergyman, committed suicide by taking thirty grains of morphine. The alleged injustice of his uncle, who was his guardian, was the only cause given.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF A LIGHTNING STROKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LAGRANGE, Ga., Sept. 5.—Catherine Spivey, seeing a storm coming, took refuge under a pine tree. The tree drew a lightning bolt, which killed her instantly. When she was removed for burial her flesh dropped off her bones in great lumps.

AN ANSWER FILED FOR MR. BLAINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—Mr. Blaine's Attorneys have filed an answer denying the truth of the defendant's allegations. The next step will probably be a demurrer to the interrogatories of the defence.

LATEST RETURNS FROM VERMONT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 5.—Returns from 229 towns received here this far give Pingree 40,793; Redington, 19,400; Scott, 474; Independent and scattering, 186; majority for Pingree over all 20,739.

ICE HOUSES BURNED AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE.

The ice houses of Peter Briggs, at Williamsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y., were destroyed by fire at 4 a. m. yesterday. The stock of ice on hand was not large.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

HUDSON RIVER FRUIT PROSPECTS.

KINGSTON, Sept. 5.—As before indicated in THE TRIBUNE, the Hudson River peach crop for the present season is a disastrous failure all through the valley. Where in former years the total yield was reckoned among the million baskets, not over 30,000 will now be gathered. It is perhaps safe to say that the river peach growers will thus lose over $500,000, and the loss will fall heavily upon a large number who have devoted a large share of their land to peaches, in many cases on borrowed capital. What there is of the crop is now ripening, and some shipments have already been made from Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, Highland, and other landings on the west shore. But as a rule, the fruit is not choice, and quite unlike the superior quality for which the locality has been so widely and justly famous in years past. But the probability is that fair prices will be obtained for all that can be found fit for market. The trees seem comparatively healthy, and some of the orchards are even vigorous in foliage, but the fruit has been dropping from the trees all summer, and now much that is left is defective and ripens prematurely. It is another blow to the peach-growing industry on the river which some leading fruit men think has had its day for a time at least.

But the grape prospect is different. This now promises one of the largest, if not the largest, products ever grown on the river. This is especially true of the region along the river banks. Some miles back the crop was that really damaged by the severe frosts in May. Small shipments of a few early ripening kinds are already being made, and some of the finest grapes ever grown anywhere will be sent from these river places during this and the following months. The quantity will be simply enormous, for the vineyards here are now extensive.

CREDITORS OF A BANKRUPT FIRM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LOCKPORT, Sept. 5.—The schedule of assets and liabilities in the general assignment of Wilson Brothers, bankers, of suspension Bridge, was filed today in the County Clerk's office here. The total liabilities are $137,202; assets, nominal, $161,192; actual, $92,586, having a deficiency of $44,616. Among the principal creditors of the firm are D. J. Townsend and J. T. Murray of Niagara Falls, the former having notes in the bank indorsed by Wheeler & Davis to the amount of $20,000, and the latter notes to the amount of $14,000 indorsed by S. V. Salmon. The notes of Wing and Kelsey and others indorsed by J. E. Wilson or among the nominal assets in the amount of $60,000. The largest creditors are: William Cary, Wilson Cary, Wilson Neale, $7,000; D. J. Townsend, president, $6,000; A. J. Yeoh, secretary, Lockport, $12,000; David Wilson, $1,700; and Joseph Wilson, $4,000.

The contingent liabilities are: American Exchange National Bank, New-York, $10,500; Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, Buffalo, $14,000; and White, Morris & Co., New-York, $5,410. The Wilson real estate amounts to $90,200. The firm has a large number of small depositors among the working class. The attorney of the assignee states: "It is here Assignee Spalding will pay 75 cents on the dollar."

THE GOVERNOR'S VISITORS.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Among the Governor's callers this morning were Joseph Keppler; ex-Congressman R. W. Burke, Virginia; N. Worth Dewey, Lansingburg; W. H. Cleveland, Adrian, Mich.; Colonel Richard H. Flack, Buffalo; Gustav Simon, Lawrence; Knox; J. H. Hoffman, Buffalo, and Cortland H. Smith, Virginia.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 5.—A convention was held here today to consider the attitude of Washington County toward the woman suffrage bill. Mrs. C. C. Hall was elected chairman and Mrs. S. L. Jones secretary. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and others addressed the convention. A resolution was passed calling on the Senator and Assemblyman from this county to vote for the bill, instead of opposing it as heretofore.

JAY GOULD AT HIS BIRTH PLACE.

KINGSTON, Sept. 5.—After dining at the hotel here Mr. Gould took a special train for Roxbury, the place of his birth, where he spent two hours. He then returned here and went on board his yacht. He will return to New-York in the morning.

FATALLY BURNED WHILE MELTING WAX.

TROY, Sept. 5.—A sister named Morrow, while melting wax this morning in the wooden of the centre family of the Lebanon Shakers in Columbia County, dropped a light into the pitcher on the floor. Her clothes caught fire and she was fatally burned. The building was consumed.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

NO RESULTS AT THE CONFERENCE.

The result of the conference of the trunk lines and the Chicago roads held at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday was guarded with secret care. Mr. Fink declined positively to make public any part of the deliberations. President Newell, of the Lake Shore, and President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, were present, the other lines being represented by Assistant President King and Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie, Vice-President Hayden, of the New-York Central, Vice-President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania, and General Freight Agent Harrison, of the Baltimore and Ohio. The subjects to come before the meeting were the demand of the Grand Trunk of Canada for a new arbitration on Chicago eastbound percentages and the question of revising the present system of arbitration. All official channels of communication were closed, but so far as could be learned unofficially the meeting was far from satisfactory, and it adjourned without the accomplishment of anything important looking to a settlement of existing troubles. It is said that the old quarrels over the dressed beef traffic received much attention at the meeting, with the offer of additional money to the situation. Fears were generally expressed last night that if the conference was so barren as the best information obtainable seemed to indicate, the demoralization in rates would extend. Mr. Fink was willing to admit that no change in rates had been made. It has been hoped that a reduction would have been ordered at the meeting.

READING TO CUT DOWN EXPENSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The appraisers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad properties have practically agreed that severe retrenchment can be effected by disposing of many collieries and coal traces which have proved unprofitable. It is also stated that the large iron works of the company at Reading will be disposed of to a syndicate which will convert them into five smaller works. A number of furnaces along the line of the road will be disposed of also under this plan.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Eustace C. Fitz has resigned the Presidency of the New-York and New-England Railroad. The report that Mr. Fitz was attacked with paralysis yesterday is wholly untrue. He is to his usual health.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The announcement is made that the directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at their recent meeting in Boston elected General Manager Thomas J. Potter first vice-president.

A GREAT MEETING IN THE COAL REGION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SCRANTON, Sept. 5.—The largest political demonstration seen in the coal regions since the war was witnessed in Hyde Park, this city, to-night. In the procession, which extended for miles, were thousands of sturdy miners cheering for Blaine and Logan and protection to American industries. The city was brilliantly illuminated and there was great enthusiasm. The principal speaker was Colonel A. Crew. Prices cast the doubt of the loyalty of the Welsh people to the Republican ticket that do not was dispelled by the demonstration of to-night. Even prominent Democrats now concede that Lackawanna County will go Republican.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ILLINOIS COAL MINERS ON STRIKE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—The miners at the Hickory, Springfield and Williamston Coal Company mine have gone out on strike for an increase from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel. The neighboring mines are now paying three cents.

FOUND WITH SEVEN WOUNDS IN HIS HEAD.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 5.—Richard Bresnahan, aged fifty, of Weare, an hostler, was found this morning lying dead in the street. He was conveyed to the police station where he died. An examination revealed seven wounds on his head. His clothing had been torn as if in a struggle.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The Governor has pardoned Terence Cordon, convicted of manslaughter in New-York, and Peter Stevenson, convicted of murder in Kings County. The former is guilty of consumption and the latter's pardon is recommended by the judge who sentenced him.

THE FIRST MATE OF THE UNANIMA DISCHARGED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—John Davis, first mate of the British bark Unanima, charged with attempted murder of Charles Reimer, second mate, was discharged by United States Marshal Kemble to-day. The British vice-consul did not appear.

ADVANCING SCIENCE.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT WORK.

INTERESTING PAPERS BY WOMEN—DISCUSSING THE GULF STREAM—A NEW PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The principal occurrence of the day has been the arrival of the foreign scientists from Montreal. They reached the city at 2:30 a. m., the special train put at their disposal by the Vermont Central and other railroads being several hours behind time. This accounted in a measure for the small attendance which characterized to-day's meeting at the Academy of Music. The morning was spent by the greater part of the foreign guests in resting from their trip. Those who rose early preferred to look about town to attending the different sessions, and it was not until late in the day that any considerable number of the foreign contingent could be discovered among the groups that occupied the sidewalks in the neighborhood of Chestnut and Broad sts. Professor Tyler, of Oxford, was an exception to the general rule. He was up betimes and promptly on hand when the hour had arrived for the anthropological section to meet. His stalwart and manly bearing attracted universal attention. He followed with much attention the papers laid before this section and by numerous questions and in many other ways showed his interest in the matters under consideration. Several interesting papers were laid before the section.

Just as in Montreal Mrs. E. A. Smith carried off the honors in this particular branch of science, so here a woman's discourse attracted the most attention. Mrs. Alice C. Fletcher read a paper on the habits and customs of the Omaha Indians, a subject with which she proved herself to be thoroughly familiar, having lived among them, as she stated, and observed their everyday life for a number of years. She gave many interesting instances of the manner of reasoning by which the Omahas are accustomed to arrive at certain conclusions. She illustrated by the translation of different Indian names the love and attachment felt by them for nature and the supernatural. Especially interesting was the statement made by her that the Omaha Indians held woman in the highest esteem, and gave to her, not as other tribes do, names descriptive of their outward appearance, such as "Bright Eyes" or "Long Hair," but only sacred names, which are never given to the men. To most of these present this statement was new, especially to the foreign guests. Professor Tylor, by a number of questions, drew out facts which Mrs. Fletcher had some hesitation in stating, inasmuch as she considered that she acquired their knowledge under the seal of intimate friendship and confidence. The discussion itself was read with much spirit and in a clear voice. By a mistake there sent the reading of a number of papers which had been placed in the programme was deferred to some future time and a discussion arose on Mrs. Fletcher's paper which lasted for nearly two hours in which Mrs. Smith, Professor L. S. Morse and a full-blooded Indian, who accompanied Mrs. Fletcher, took part. Professor Morse drew attention to the similarity of certain customs and their significance as pointed out by Mrs. Fletcher between the Omahas and various Asiatic peoples, notably the Japanese. The distinguished scientist cited the picture of a Japanese baby dressed in the same way and explained the swaddling to be attached to the end of its long queue for him a round of applause and greatly amused the audience. At the close of the discussion a formal vote of thanks of the section was given Mrs. Fletcher. Another paper by Mrs. Fletcher on "The Sacred Pipes of the Omahas and their significance" is to be read on Monday.

MRS. SMITH ON INDIGOTA PRONUNCIATION.

In the afternoon Mrs. Smith read her paper on "Disputed Points concerning Indigota Pronunciation," which gave rise to an animated discussion in the Medical section. Altogether the women seem to hold full sway in this section. A paper was read by Miss C. A. Stanley on circle, lines and angles found in the large mound of the Turner group, and another by Miss F. E. Babbitt on quartz objects from Central Minnesota was read before the meeting by Dr. Abbott. Other papers by women are to be read next week. This activity of their American sisters in the path of science seemed to astonish the English women, who were present in large numbers.

Some papers, but of more than usual interest were read in the section for geology and geography. They were papers by Mr. Annan and Captain J. R. Bartlett, United States Navy, and referred respectively to recent improvements in apparatus and methods of sounding ocean depths, and deep-sea soundings in the Caribbean Sea. By far the most interesting paper in this section, however, from a popular point of view, was that by Professor J. E. Hilgard on "The Relative Level of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, with Remarks on the Gulf Stream and Its Special Temperature." The formation of the bottom of that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is adjacent to the United States and takes in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea has been for years a special study of Professor Hilgard. No year passes without adding to his information and knowledge of this subject. A fact, however, which he brought to the knowledge of the Association today, and which he has not hitherto made public, is that he has found the difference of the ocean level between the mouth of the Mississippi River and Sandy Hook to be not less than forty inches. Taking into consideration the peculiar formation of the sea bottom east of the Antilles, which he has found out with the aid of a fine model, and the difference of the sea level between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, he did not think it impossible that these two factors working together produced not only the Gulf Stream, but gave it also its velocity. He dwelt upon the difficulty of measuring the Gulf Stream with any degree of accuracy, and thought that the velocity ordinarily attributed to it between Cuba and Florida, eight miles an hour, was too great. The theory that ocean currents were produced by vertical currents moving eastward at the bottom of the sea and warm equatorial currents moving northward near the surface of the water, he declared to be entirely unsupported by facts. He showed, for instance, that the water at great depths in the Gulf of Mexico was colder by several degrees than the water which flowed into the Gulf through submarine channels, the depth of which was much less than that of the bottom of the Mexican Gulf. How to account for the low temperature at great depths in the Gulf is declared to be a problem yet remaining unsolved. In the course of his remarks Professor Hilgard said that on account of its geological formation the whole submarine plateau adjoining the east line of the United States ought to be termed the North American Gulf, for it virtually belonged to that continent.

A HUMOROUS INTERNATIONAL DIGRESSION.

This brought to his feet Captain Pim, of the Royal Navy, in form and feature a typical naval officer, who laughingly declared that the United States was confined, as numbers so far as he was concerned, was welcome to the whole of the West Indies Islands, and if she was not satisfied with that, way, there was another island on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean with which England ought to be glad to part. The playful manner produced much hilarity on the part of the house, which continued amused Captain Pim's remarks well out of great security vain, were listened to with much attention, and set the members of the Association who listened to them in the best possible humor. He ended by saying that he could not believe in the difference of sea levels as stated by Professor Hilgard, though he otherwise declared the paper read to be the most interesting which it had been his good fortune to listen to in the course of a long run of years, during which he had as a member attended the yearly sessions of the British Association and kindred societies.

The papers read in the other sections were for the greater part technical in character. In section A, for Mathematics and Astronomy there were "Notes on the Colors of the Variable and Fixed Stars" by Professor Chandler and Pickering. Another paper was that of Professor M. D. Harrington on "The Average Asteroid Orbit and Asteroid Ring." A paper on "A Criterion to the Rejection of Doubtful Observations" by Mansfield Merriman led to an animated discussion in which ten or fifteen of those present took part. The criterion had a hard time of it, the author being almost alone in its advocacy for its adoption. His proposed method is based upon the well-known theory of sources and slight changes are sought to open the same objections urged with some justice against more complicated ones which have been proposed by other mathematicians.

The idea for the formation of an international congress found expression at the general meeting this morning in the reading by Professor Alexander of a petition signed by the names of many eminent men for presentation to both the British and American societies. The petition is as follows:

The undersigned respectfully request the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to consider the advisability of forming an International Scientific Congress, to meet at intervals in the different countries and, if it should be found desirable, to take measures to initiate the undertaking.

This is an entirely spontaneous movement, and has in view in the fullest sense the advancement of the cause of science. The British Association at the recent session in Montreal received the petition most cordially and unanimously, and appointed as the committee to consider the proposition three of its most eminent members, Sir William Thomson, Sir Lyon Playfair and Sir Vernon Harcourt. They will consult with the committee of the Association appointed yesterday. This committee contains: Professors Newcomb and Hunt, and G. F. Barker, C. C. Pickering, T. W. Powell, Ira Remsen and C. S. Minot. What the outcome of this movement may be it would be unsafe to tell. Certain it is that a majority of the members of the British Association look with something like disfavor upon a union which would include all the members of the American Association as at present constituted. They think it contains too many amateurs, not to say dabblers, whose presence in an International association could not be productive of good. With this element eliminated it is not impossible that they might be brought to change their minds somewhat and modify their opinions concerning this question, which, by the way, they are not expressing openly, but which they are nevertheless known to hold.

To-night a brilliant reception was given to the guests in the Academy by the citizens of Philadelphia on the conclusion of the annual address of the retiring president, Professor Charles A. Young. To-morrow is to be entirely given up to pleasure and the pursuit of science will be temporarily, at least, abandoned. Excursions to different points have been planned and there is every indication that each will be largely attended.

A BIG LUMBER TRADE FAILURE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 5.—Foster, Blackman & Co., a heavy Big Rapids lumber firm, also operating at Badwin, Lake County, and other points on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, on Wednesday filed a chattel-mortgage for $33,034 in favor of the Big Rapids National Bank, and one of $9,988 to the Grand Rapids National Bank, both mortgages being to secure commercial and accommodation paper, and to cover all lumber, lath and saw logs at the mills and in vicinity of Baldwin, and also the stock of goods at Baldwin. A trust-deed has also been given to E. F. Uhl, president of the Grand Rapids National Bank, and C. W. Comstock, president of the Big Rapids National Bank, to secure certain creditors. It is thought that the liabilities, including an indebtedness on pine lands, will exceed $100,000, and that the assets, if well handled, will exceed the liabilities. The firm is composed of Chapen C. Foster, Elias D. Galloway and William W. Smith.

A MASTODON'S SKELETON FOUND.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 5.—In Alpine township, nine miles north of this city, Drs. W. H. Dreschland and Joel C. Parker, yesterday examined the greater portion of the skeleton of a mastodon 12½ feet in height. It is the largest ever found except the one discovered by Professor Warren, and is the only skeleton of kind ever discovered in the drift formation of Western Michigan. It was found in marshy ground by citizens on the farm of Aaron Hills, under about two feet of ground and in quicksand permeated by spring water. Its large ribs was found to measure four feet, and one tusk, the enamel being perfect, weighed three pounds and 10½ ounces. The examination is by no means complete but will be pursued with vigor, and the skeleton restored and set up in the Kent Scientific Museum in this city.

RETURNING PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coon has written to Mahlon H. Dickinson, acting as United States Commissioner of Immigration, informing him that the twenty-eight pauper immigrants who were returned to Hamburg several weeks ago, have again started for this country, and will probably land at Philadelphia. Their transportation was paid by a Jewish Benevolent Society, and they left Hamburg by steamer for West Hartlepool, England. These assisted immigrants were landed at Hamburg in great numbers. Peter Wright & Sons have instructed their agents abroad to use every means in their power to prevent the paupers from shipping at Liverpool.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING HER HUSBAND.

READING, Penn., Sept. 5.—Jacob Riegel, a well-known citizen of Reading, who has been employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for eighteen years, and who left on Wednesday morning, of what he gave out as cholera morbus, after only one day's illness, suspicion of foul play was aroused, and Mrs. Riegel was arrested this afternoon. The coroner's inquest developed the fact that Mrs. Riegel bought arsenic at a neighboring drug store as late as last Saturday. Riegel was fifty years old and his wife is only twenty-six. A post-mortem examination will be held.

WISCONSIN PROHIBITIONISTS.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 5.—The Prohibition Convention yesterday made the following nominations:

For Governor—S. D. Hastings.
Lieutenant Governor—A. A. Kelly.
Treasurer—C. M. Blackman.
Attorney-General—F. M. Anzel.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Robert Graham.
Railroad Commissioner—Henry Sanford.
Insurance Commissioner—Nelson Lathe.

FRANK PATTERSON ARRESTED.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 5.—The people of this section are intensely excited over the case of Frank Patterson, the manager of the opera house here, who is charged with forgery. Patterson was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning in Philadelphia, and has given bail to answer to the charge.

A BANK PRESIDENT'S ELIGIBILITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Sept. 5.—The Democratic candidates for election held a conference in this city today. All were present except Mr. Lord, of the VIth District, and Mr. Kays, candidate at large. There was a consultation of the general conduct of the canvass, and the question of the eligibility of Bank President Hardenbergh, of Hudson County, was referred to counsel. Mr. Hardenbergh said that if there should appear to be the slightest chance that his being a bank president rendered him ineligible for an election he would at once resign from the ticket.

LEAVING CLEVELAND FOR BUTLER.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—*The Evening Star* of this city, which has up to this time been an advocate of the election of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, finds the accumulation of evidence against his public and private character and his ignorance of public affairs too heavy a load and drops him. In its edition of Saturday it will announce that it will hereafter support General Butler and the People's Party.

SITTING BULL IN PERIL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—An effort was made at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday night to assassinate Sitting Bull as he was leaving the theatre. One of two unknown men drew a pistol and without raising a word at the chief, left his companion knocked the weapon down before it could be discharged. Both men fired, and the Indians ran but no further attempt on their lives was made. Sitting Bull is now constantly guarded.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—While Pennsylvania Railroad employes were this morning blasting rock for the purpose of widening the tracks a premature explosion of dynamite occurred, and William Campbell, one of the workmen, was instantly killed, and the private car of Superintendent Pitcairn, which was standing on a side track was completely wrecked.

SAMUEL ROBERTS INDICTED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 5.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned a true bill against Samuel Roberts, the defaulting paymaster of Charles Parrish & Co. for embezzlement. Charles and George H. Parrish were the only witnesses called to testify against him.

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

DAWSON, Penn., Sept. 5.—Samuel Short and W. J. Mullin, heretofore fast friends, engaged in a heated political discussion last night, and finally Mullin became so angry that he drew a knife and plunged it into Short's side, inflicting a mortal wound. Mullin has