STAPLES AT WYTHEVILLE.

A Ringing Speech—Telling Arraignment of the Republican Party; its Platform Dissected.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WYTHEVILLE, September 9, 1884.

I telegraphed you a brief account of the Democratic meeting held here on yesterday. I now give you a fuller report of Judge Staples's splendid speech:

THE SPEECH.

Judge Staples said:

The State debt is no longer an issue in the politics of the country. The Coalition leaders have at last thrown aside all disguise, and are now open, avowed Republicans. It is therefore a contest pure and simple between national Democracy on one side and sectionalism and unscrupulous Radicalism on the other. In the present struggle, as in the past, the people of Virginia will be true to themselves, to the Constitution, and to the principles of their fathers. The Radical leaders had raised the cry of a protective tariff. It is their whole stock in trade. It is a mere device and subterfuge to deceive the people, to divert public attention from the high crimes and misdemeanors of the party, its lawless usurpations, and the corruption which revels in high places. Tariff is not the issue, and no intelligent mind can be deceived by it. The real question is one of retrenchment and reform; whether the revenues and expenses shall be reduced to the economical needs of the Government; whether the country shall have any relief against a code of financial morality that has corrupted all standard of official honesty; whether we shall return to the ers of sound constitutional government as administered by our fathers; whether the whole internal-revenue system shall be abolished, with its army of spies, informers, and extortioners, and its menacing influence upon the freedom of elections; whether the States of the South shall have equal rights with other States of the Union, equality of consideration, equality of participation in all the privileges and immunities of the Government; and, finally, whether the reign of sectionalism—the logic and rhetoric of a northern party—shall cease in the land, and a broader and a more comprehensive patriotism, coextensive with the Union, shall henceforth be cultivated. These are the questions that are to be decided by the people.

In support of these charges of corruption and extravagance, the speaker showed that the expenses of the Government from 1868 to 1876, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were more than double all the expenses of all the Administrations from 1789 down to 1861, including the war of 1812 and the Mexican and Florida wars. From 1876 to the present time the expenditures were nearly as great. A large portion of this money had been lost by defalcations, frauds of dishonest officials, or thrown away in maintaining an army of useless and unnecessary officers and employes, and in wasteful and extravagant appropriations. Since the war more than three hundred millions had been recklessly squandered upon a navy, whose inefficiency and weakness are the disgrace of the country.

More than four millions are annually paid to naval officers, at least 500 of whom never go to sea and whose services are worthless on land. Look at the Credit Mobilier frauds, the Robeson naval frauds, the star-route frauds, the Boss Shepperd frauds, the Belknap impeachment, the Sandboxa contracts, the more recent defalcation of Burnside, Morgan, Kirkland, Cole, and others, and it is no difficult task to account in part, at least, for the loss of public moneys. When has it before happened in the history of any government that within the short space of a few years a Vice-President of the United States, a Secretary of War, a Secretary of the Navy, a Secretary of the Interior, an Attorney-General, and a Speaker of the House of Representatives have been driven from office upon well-sustained charges of official and personal dishonesty. And yet this is precisely what has happened to Colfax, Delano, Williams, Robeson, Belknap, and Keifer—the chosen and accepted leaders of the Republican party. If any of these plunderers have been brought to justice and punished, or if they have been required to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, the country has not been apprised of it. It is vain to hope for any reform from the Radical party. You had as well expect an insane mind to restore its own reason by its own will. Reform must come from without, and not from within. Unless this is speedily done the form of our institutions may remain, but the spirit of the Constitution and of true liberty will have departed.

It is the moral of all human tales; the same rehearsal of the past—first freedom, then glory. When these fail, then wealth, vice, corruption, and barbarism at last. The speaker impressed this point by numerous and forcible illustrations. He then reviewed the character and history of Mr. Blaine, and said it was vain to look to him as a statesman or reformer. He is not the inspiration of any great public policy. He is not the author of any wise or beneficent public statute or measure. In the language of a distinguished northern Republican, Mr. Blaine embodies most in American politics that is menacing to public morals and to integrity in government. His long career is mainly distinguished for a sort of declamatory and pugilistic statecraft. His record is clouded by suspicion and accusations of jobbery and fraud undefended. He has not only grown enormously rich whilst in the public service, but he has succeeded in quartering a multitude of his kinsmen upon the public treasury. It is a knowledge of the character and history of Mr. Blaine which has driven from his support many of the leading Republicans of New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and other States, and the most influential journals of that section, who proclaim that he is unworthy of public confidence and unfit to be trusted.

The speaker then took up Governor Cleveland, and said he was the man for the day and the hour. He is possessed of inflexible courage and a high sense of duty, and he is the highest and best type of political integrity, statesmanship, and administrative reform.

It is impossible in this hurried report to do justice to Judge Staples's eulogium upon Governor Cleveland and his fine vindication of the Democratic nominee against the malignant aspersions of his slanderers.

The speaker paid his respects to the Republican platform, discussed it section by section, exposed its fallacies and inconsistencies, and ridiculed its hollow and specious promises. It tells us of the navy, he said. The navy is a monument of the maladministration of the Republican party leaders. They admit its weakness and inefficiency. Why have they not strengthened it in the twenty years that they have had unlimited control of the Government? The platform tells us of the public lands. These lands were acquired while the Democratic party had control of the Government. The Radical party has disposed of more than five hundred millions of acres, more than two hundred millions of which have been given away to railroads and other corporations. The platform speaks of the inequalities of the present tariff. Who is responsible for those inequalities? Why have they not been removed within the last twenty years, during the period that they have had possession of the Government? It is late in the day to talk of amendment and reform when the just indignation of an offended and wronged people is about to drive them from power.

The speaker said the country seemed to lose sight of the fact that a great controversy was now going on between opposing principles. On the one side was the Radical or Republican party, whose effort is to establish a consolidated government, a rich imperial party, overshadowing the rights of the States and striking down the individual liberties of the citizen. On the other hand is the Democratic party, which holds to the idea that the Union is a confederation of States; that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, delegated in the Constitution, and all such as are not so delegated are reserved to the States respectively. This is the doctrine of the founders of the republic, a doctrine essential to the protection of the South and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Judge Staples then entered into a history of the origin, progress, and conduct of the Republican party. He asked what there was in that party to call for the support of our people. Its whole history from the time of its formation down to the present time is a history of usurpation, wrongs, and outrages upon the South. It was the first and only sectional party ever known in this country. If the malice of hell had been appealed to to devise a scheme to break up the political bonds that bind the North and South together it could not have contrived an ordeal like that. We do not complain now that four millions of emancipated slaves were made citizens by the scratch of a pen. That is an irreversible fact of the past. We do not complain that 800,000 thousand of them, just emerging from the immemorial condition of slaves, were made office-holders, legislators, and magistrates. This in itself was enough to shock and shatter any political system ever devised by the wisdom of man. But in the last twenty years have resorted to every species of unconstitutional legislation, to force bills, civil-right bills, enforcement acts, to all the appliances of military power, to all the dark and bloody machinery of military bureau of justice, to fraudulent returning boards and vindictive prosecutions under the forms of judicial trials in order to deliver the people of the South, their governments, their liberties, and their institutions over to the control and dominion of their emancipated slaves. The Danville investigation is but one of a multitude of instances in which all the blame of a race struggle is thrown upon the whites, and the effort made unceasingly to excite against us the abhorrence of mankind for alleged cruelties to the negro race and disloyalty to the Government. This is the dreary, perpetual, monotonous warning of the Radical leaders. We have in our midst Virginians—men born upon our soil—men honored with the highest position of public trust—who are found to unite with our enemies in their cruel and slanderous assault upon the people of Virginia. We will never follow these men. We may never get our rights in the Union; we will not have them at the sacrifice of all those noble impulses and that sense of manly independence belonging to freemen. If we were base enough to desert our Democratic allies of the North who have stood by us in every struggle; if we shall return to the Radical party after all of its aggression upon the Constitution; after all its corruptions and extravagance; after all its wrongs and insults to the South, the blood of our fathers will rise from the ground and reproach us as a recreant and apostate race.

The speech of Judge Staples lasted about an hour and a half. The foregoing, as we have already said, is a mere imperfect synopsis of it. In many instances we have not been able to give his words, but merely his ideas. It is impossible to present his argument as he stated it.

ARAMINTA.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Democratic and Republican Political Notes—Progress of the Canvass.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, September 10, 1884.

If all the counties of the district had been fully represented in the Democratic Convention yesterday afternoon that body would have been composed of eighty-nine delegates. But the counties of Amelia, Prince Edward, Powhatan, and Mecklenburg were not represented at all, and several other counties had only one or two delegates each in attendance. The reason assigned for the absence of all representation from some of the counties is that the Convention was called on too short notice, not giving them time to appoint delegates. There were only thirty-one delegates in the body. The slim attendance from the nearer counties was ascribed to indisposition to nominate a candidate. Since this question has excited such warm discussion, however, and since it has been determined to have the matter referred directly to the people, with the view of a definite decision, when the Convention reassembles on the 7th of October every county will doubtless then have its full quota of delegates present.

But for the earnest advocacy of a nomination made by the delegates from Dinwiddie and Prince George, the Convention would yesterday have adopted the resolution declaring it inexpedient to nominate a candidate.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

A prominent anti-Brady Republican of this city informed your correspondent to-day that he has information, which he is not now at liberty to use, that the nomination of Colonel Brady by "the machine" has thoroughly displeased the Blaine leaders in Virginia. He declares that Mahone's political grave is dug, and that he will be buried in it on the 4th of November if he continues to back up Brady.

Mr. H. C. Parsons was invited to come to the Fourth district and aid in the Independent movement against "the machine." In reply he states that he is not taking an active part on the stump in this State.

It is reported that *The Lancet*, a paper owned and edited by colored people here, will this week come out in support of Evans for Congress. The editor was one of the secretaries of the Convention which nominated Colonel Brady, and up to this time he has been supporting that gentleman.

The Evans Republicans have established their headquarters on Halifax street. Things are very active thereabouts, and apparently the leaders, who receive intelligence every day from the various counties of the district, are in the very best of humor. They tell you unhesitatingly, and in a manner that impresses one that they are sincere, that Evans will certainly be elected; that he will receive not less than 10,000 of the 15,000 Republican votes in the district.

His friends are contributing liberally of their moderate means to help the canvass along. One colored man yesterday gave $180 to the fund. It is stated that all but one of the letter-carriers are for Evans, which leads some people to think that after the election there will be a reorganization in that department.

It is noticed that the anti-machine leaders in their public addresses have no words of abuse for General Mahone. They evidently feel that the time for this has not yet come. But they are unstinted in their denunciation of the Senator's "methods," and think the people should not approve them.

OTHER MATTERS.

It is said that a good deal of opposition is expressed by the citizens of Fifth Ward, and others whose property lies along the proposed route of the Virginia and Carolina railroad, against running the road through that section. They claim that it will depreciate the value of their property, and it is understood that the matter will be vigorously fought in the court.

The effects of the drought are visibly felt and seen throughout this section. One of these effects is shown in the decrease in the source of our water supply. The consumers of city water have been asked to be as economical as possible in its use until the drought is over. The fact is apparent that the city will soon have to provide increased facilities for furnishing the people with water.

ROBIN ADAIR.

DANVILLE.

Pronounced Unconstitutional—A School Room—Prospects of a Lyceum—Insurance Items.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1884.

In the case of Green Bannister against the town of Danville, which was before the Corporation Court, it appears that the town wished to have the cause removed to the Circuit Court, and Judge Blackwell refused on the ground that the act of March, 1874, which allows cases to be removed from the Corporation Court to the Circuit Court as a matter of right, is unconstitutional, and, therefore, not binding. Bannister had sued the town for $500 damages done to a lot of his in the work on one of the streets. The case goes up to the Supreme Court of Appeals. It is understood that a similar decision has been rendered in Lynchburg, and the lawyers here are anxious to know what the Court of Appeals will say.

There are enrolled in the public school for white children 359 pupils—191 boys, 168 girls. The North Danville school opens with an enrolment of 105 pupils. The two colleges for girls have also more than the usual number of pupils, and there is a programme for a university school for boys and young men.

When the committee from the Lyceum Association applied to Roman Eagle Lodge of Masons for the use of their public hall during the winter the Lodge immediately appointed a committee to make such arrangements with the Lyceum committee as might be deemed best.

The insurance items on the property destroyed last night are follows: A. N. Crowder & Co. held $1,000 insurance on stock in Rochester German, and $1,000 on stock in Williamsburg, city of Brooklyn. Messrs. Crowder & Co. say they think they are fully insured. Mr. J. H. Estes had $400 insurance on factory in the Underwriters' Agency of New York. Mr. Estes's loss is thought to be about $1,000.

ALPHA.

LURAY.

Political—Democrats of Milnes—Arrested on the Charge of Forgery.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1884.

It is a significant fact that while the Republican papers of the State and district are having a good deal to say respecting Hon. William Milnes's announced intention to vote the Republican ticket this fall, and seem to be much elated thereat, that the Democratic club recently organized at Milnes, his voting precinct, now has a much larger enrolled membership than the entire Democratic vote cast at that precinct at the last election; and the membership is still increasing, the Democrats there being earnest and enthusiastic in the support of Cleveland and Hendricks.

James Gray, of this county, was committed to jail yesterday by a justice of the peace to await action by the grand jury upon a charge of forgery in having signed county, for Messrs. Deford & Co., of Luray, to checks drawn upon the latter firm amounting to $32, in favor of Ed. Jenkins, an assumed party. There were four checks drawn at different times, three of which were paid at Deford & Co.'s office in this place. The fourth was cashed by a merchant in Luray.

The demand for dwelling-houses in Luray still continues, and there are not enough houses to supply this demand, although there have been many new ones erected in recent years.

B.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED COUPLING CARS.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LURAY, VA., September 10, 1884.

A brakeman on the Shenandoah Valley railroad, named Terrell, was killed last night at Milnes, in the county, while coupling freight-cars, a stick of timber striking him on the head, breaking his neck. A brakeman on the same road while coupling cars at Marksville, in this county, this morning had several fingers mashed or cut off.

STAUNTON.

Supreme Court of Appeals Meets—Rearrested—Blackbirds by the Million.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1884.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia met here this morning at 10 o'clock. Present: Judges Lewis, Lacy, and Richardson. J. T. Parent was appointed crier, and Cabell Kinney, a son of John M. Kinney, Esq., of Staunton, was appointed tipstaff.

The first case taken up was Barnes *vs.* The Winchester and Strausburg railroad. Dismissed, on motion of A. R. Pendleton, counsel.

Morgan *vs.* Fisher's administrator. From Clarke county (Twelfth circuit). Motion to dismiss refused. On motion of A. R. Pendleton, the amount of appeal bond was reduced one half.

Virginius L. Saunders *vs.* Commonwealth. From Rockingham. Argued by Rockingham Paul and General John E. Roller for appellant and Attorney-General Blair for Commonwealth, and submitted.

John W. Davis, Esq., of Charlottesville, qualified to practice in this court.

Joseph Barbour *vs.* Commonwealth. From Albemarle. Motion to be allowed to sue here as a pauper and have record printed. Argued by John W. Davis, Esq., and continued till Friday.

John Harrison *vs.* Commonwealth. Transferred from Wythe. Argued in part by W. S. Peague for appellant, and Attorney-General Blair for the Commonwealth, and continued until to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M. Judges Faulkner and Hinton are expected this morning, so that there will be a full court to-morrow.

Lucy Hunter, the colored woman burglar, who made such an adroit escape from jail here last week, locking three men in her cell, was arrested yesterday near Deerfield, in this county, and returned to her confinement.

Allen Gentry, of Gordonsville, chief lineman of the Western Union Telegraph Company of this district, while standing in an open window of the telegraph office here yesterday, lost his balance and fell backwards, fortunately inside the room, instead of into the street. By the fall he broke his wrist. He was sent home.

Millions of blackbirds have their roost somewhere not far from Betsy Bell mountain, near here. Every afternoon they fly in dense flocks over the southern suburbs going to their roost, and in the morning return before sun-up over the same course. The sportsmen are enjoying themselves firing into the moving mass, which looks like a black cloud in the distance. It's a poor shot which can't bring down a bagful every time.

The weather here is intensely hot—thermometer up in the nineties for several days past, and the drought is becoming very serious in cutting short the corn crop and delaying the seeding of wheat. Pastures are getting very short and brown.

Major Jed Hotchkiss has been appointed assistant United States Commissioner for Virginia, and placed in charge of the mineral, metal, agricultural, and forestry interests of the State at the New Orleans Centennial Exposition.

YOX.

MATHEWS COUNTY.

Hon. John Goode on the Stump—A Splendid Speech.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

MATHEWS COURTHOUSE, September 8, 1884.

To-day is court-day for this county, and a large crowd of people were assembled to hear the Hon. John Goode, of Norfolk, who spoke here by appointment. The speech was a masterly one, creating great enthusiasm. His criticism of the Republican platform was scathing, showing that the list of grievances therein enumerated are nothing less than a list of Republican failures. Three hundred and seventy-five million dollars have been spent ostensibly for a navy, and now our navy is inferior to that of England, Germany, France, or Turkey, and even, according to Admiral Porter, to that of little Hayti.

The Republican platform demands "a free ballot and a fair count"; (Heaven save the mark!) and yet that party disorganized States and put military satraps in the place of civil authorities, dispersed Legislatures at the point of the bayonet, and in 1876 committed the monumental crime of stealing the presidency, and in 1880 they bought it, so that President Arthur congratulated Dorsey at a dinner at Delmonico's on his successful use of "soap" in Indiana.

Mr. Goode's comparison of the public records of Blaine and Cleveland was grand and inspiring, and the whole speech was replete with argument, eloquence, and wit, and was a grand effort by a grand man.

MC.

BOTETOURT.

Mr. Dunlop on the Stump—Heat—County Assessment.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

FINCASTLE, September 9, 1884.

Mr. Dunlop, of your city, addressed a large crowd of citizens yesterday (court-day) upon the political issues of the day, and was warmly applauded. The heat was so oppressive that, although the dust was kept down by the diligent work of a street-sprinkler, it was not a good day for politics or business. Thermometer to-day, 95 degrees. A distressing drought prevails, and the corn-fields wither.

The county assessment has just been completed, and the result shows the very gratifying increase of $60,000 in the taxable values of just one half of the county. This is due partly to an actual increase, but chiefly to the fidelity of the new assessor, Mr. J. Blackwell.

X.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The Ball Opened—Griffin and Pridemore Speak.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ESTILLVILLE, VA., *via* BRISTOL, September 10, 1884.

Hon. Samuel Griffin filled Mr. Goode's appointment here to-day and afterwards replied to Judge Godwin, who came from Bristol in the afternoon and spoke. Mr. Griffin was exceedingly well received and made an able and effective speech. He was very successful in his reply to Godwin, and made the welkin ring. At night Mr. Griffin and General A. L. Pridemore addressed the club here, which has an enrolled membership of over 300. Our people are greatly elated.

The Trial of Dr. James D. Pitts.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HAMPTON, September 10, 1884.

The case of Commonwealth *vs.* Dr. James D. Pitts, charged with the murder of Dr. Littleton T. Waller, in Accomac county, on the 17th of last May, came up for trial in the County Court to-day before Judge Booker.

Mr. A. S. Segar, Commonwealth's attorney, stated that Hon. John Goode, of Norfolk, and W. P. M. Kellam, of Accomac, were associated with him in the case.

The defence is represented by Hon. George T. Garrison and Judge John Neely, of Accomac; Colonel Thomas Tabb and M. T. Hughes, Esq., of Hampton, and Henry Page, Esq.

HAMPTON.

Twenty Years' Penal Servitude.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

ODESSA, September 10.—The military tribunal before which Maria Kaljushnia was tried for attempting to murder Colonel Katensky, chief of the gendarmerie, found a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude was pronounced.

Viceroy of India.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 10.—Earl Dufferin, at present British ambassador to Constantinople, has been appointed Viceroy of India.

Mr. Harry Williams, druggist and notary public, Greenville, Cal., writes: "I have seen more benefit derived from a single application of St. Jacobs Oil than any remedy I have ever used or sold in twenty years."

THE DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

A Great Wheat Crop—An Aggregate of Five Hundred Million Bushels—The Corn Crop the Largest Ever Reported, &c.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10.—The Department of Agriculture reports the condition of cotton on the 1st of September lower than on August 1st, by reason of drought, which has been severest in Texas, yet felt in every State east and north to North Carolina. The apprehension that the too succulent early growth would wilt under the high temperature and absence of rain has been realized too generally. Local areas on the Atlantic coast appear to have had sufficient moisture. The average condition for the whole field, which was 87 in the preceding report, is reduced to 82½. The State averages are: Virginia, 89; North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 86; Florida, 88; Alabama, 84; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 84; Texas, 72; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 90.

The product of winter wheat is above the average; is generally of good quality except where injured by sprouting in the shock. The rate of yield is not far from an average of thirteen bushels per acre. The results of the harvest of spring wheat are not yet complete, and the product cannot be precisely indicated. It is probable from the reported condition of the crop already harvested and threshed that the aggregate will vary little from five hundred million bushels. Reports of much higher figures are sensational and misleading, and utterly unworthy of credence. The general average of the condition when harvested is 98, against 83 last year. The condition is almost identical with that reported in the September, 1879, census crop, which yielded thirteen bushels per acre.

The corn crop is in better condition than in any September since 1880. The general average is 94. It was 84 last September; 83 in 1882, and 60 in 1881. It promises to produce an average yield of 26 bushels for the entire breadth, or not less than 1,800,000,000 bushels. It will make the largest aggregate of quantity ever reported in the history of the crop.

The oat crop average yield per acre is about the same as corn, and makes an average exceeding 500,000,000 bushels. Its condition when harvested was 95, which is lower than for the two previous years, but higher than for prior years since 1878.

Barley averages 97 against 100 last year and 95 in 1882. It will average about 22 bushels per acre.

The general average for rye is 96, and for buckwheat 93, which indicates a medium crop of about 12 bushels per acre.

The condition of potatoes averages 91 against 95 last year. It will be an abundant crop, but not so large as the last. There is some complaint of rot in New England, and little in New York. There is a wide range of condition, running down to 62 in Ohio, while it is 94 in Michigan, the same in Pennsylvania, and 86 in New York. There is a fine crop west of the Mississippi.

The condition of tobacco is higher than in September of any year since 1877. It averages 74 instead of 80 last September; Massachusetts, 105; Connecticut, 102; New York, 98; Pennsylvania, 99; Wisconsin, 100. The cigar tobacco thus stands comparatively high; Maryland, 91; Virginia, 94; North Carolina, 95; Kentucky, 95; Tennessee, 105; Ohio, 63.

The London agent of the Department cables to-day, as a result of the statistical investigations, that the year will not be one of superabundance; that European wheat, though above average in product, will be less than the aggregate of 1882. European importing countries need 260,000,000 bushels above the production. European countries exporting can supply 80,000,000, leaving 180,000,000 bushels to be obtained from other continents. The stocks are not excessive. There is increased consumption of wheat, and it is the general opinion that the lowest prices have been reached. Potatoes and rye are less abundant than last year.

THE CZAR IN WARSAW.

Grand Ball in Honor of the Royal Party Tuesday Night.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

WARSAW, September 10.—The ball last night in honor of the royal party was a grand affair. As many as seven hundred persons were invited. The Czar and Czarina and grand dukes arrived at the ball amid salutes and fireworks, and walked through the ball bowing to the right and left. The Czar conversed at considerable length with the Polish nobles who were present. The Czarina opened the ball, with General Gourko, and afterward the Polish and Russian ladies were presented to her Majesty. The supper-table was decorated with 8,000 roses. The city was more brilliantly illuminated than at any time before. The bridge over Vistula was festooned with lights, and the river was crowded with boats, brilliant with lights of many colors. The palace was one blaze of light. The evening passed away without the least disorder. The consuls-general of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria have invited the Czar to a banquet.

THE HOT SPELL.

Fatal Sunstrokes in Philadelphia—Animals of All Kinds Suffering.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Inquests were had to-day on the bodies of five men who died yesterday from the effects of the heat. Six new cases of sunstroke were reported this forenoon. The animals at the State Fair are suffering terribly from heat. A large number of specimen poultry are dying and being carried away in basketfuls. Blooded horses are being constantly washed down with ice-water, but seem greatly distressed. Five hundred choice dogs at the bench-show and horned cattle on exhibition are suffering greatly, many of them having just completed long journeys on the railways.

An Asylum Patient Killed by Attendants in Kentucky.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 10.—Evans Allaut, a well-known lawyer and legislator, died suddenly to-day at Anchorage Asylum, where he had been confined some time. The coroner held an inquest. The *post-mortem* examination showed that six of his ribs had been broken. The investigation reveals the fact that six weeks ago Edward Ballard and J. E. McClannahen, attendants at the asylum, knocked Allaut down, stamped on him, and otherwise brutally treated him. Allaut's condition was discovered a few days ago by his brother, who paid him a visit. He said that in all this time he had had no medical attention. Two of his ribs had partially grown together again. The attendants were dismissed yesterday, and have left the town.

Race for St. Leger Stakes.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 10.—The race for the St. Leger stakes at Doncaster to-day was won by Lambkin, with Landlway second, Superba third.

The New Hampshire Democracy.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CONCORD, N. H., September 10.—The Democratic State Convention met here this morning and was called to order by Chairman Stone. There was a large attendance of delegates and spectators. H. O. Kent, of Lancaster, was chosen president. Mr. Kent, on taking the chair, made a speech, in which he outlined the issues which lead to the nomination of Cleveland for the presidency. "It is only necessary," he said, "to continue our present course, proclaiming honesty of purpose, reduction in taxation, reform in political methods, and liberty of individual action consistent with public duty, and accessions of strength will continue also. We need no magnetic appeals or candidates, no sensational foreign policy or foul detraction. We ask support that the country may have reform, stimulating business and engendering prosperity."

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the platform of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks, and that we most heartily and cordially ratify the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks for President and Vice-President.

The representatives of the Democracy of New Hampshire, in Convention assembled, reiterating the demands so often heretofore made for economy, honesty, and capacity in State affairs—

Resolved, 1, That the laboring people have to demand reasonable legal limitation of hours of labor, careful protection of the rights and health of laboring women and children, and full relief of their wages from the trustee process.

2. That the purchasing of nominations to elections which has characterized the action of Republican leaders in this State has given New Hampshire a reputation for bribery and corruption which is a reproach to every honest citizen, and in behalf of common honesty we demand that the auction sale of public offices shall cease, and that the making of merchandise of our

3. That the [illegible] last Legislature, by its want of care and attention to the business before it, without reason prolonged its session to an unprecedented extent, caused a large and useless expenditure of the people's money to be met by taxation, and set an example of gross disregard of public duty.

4. That the liquor law of New Hampshire, spasmodically enforced or disregarded, as political and personal interests demand, is a disgrace to the State, because it breeds hypocrisy and corrupts morals. That we believe a stringent excise law is the best practicable remedy for the evils of intemperance, while at the same time it would procure a legitimate source of revenue to the State.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, and the first ballot resulted: Whole number of votes cast, 606; necessary to a choice, 304. Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton, received 48; Charles Amsden, of Penacook, 69; John M. Hill, of Concord, 485; scattering, 13.

Mr. Hill's nomination was made unanimous.

John H. George, Joseph C. Moore, Frank Jones, and Irving W. Drew were chosen presidential electors. The Convention then resolved itself into county conventions for the selection of 100 members of the State Committee.

The Republican Majority in Maine.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

AUGUSTA, ME., September 10.—The following dispatch was forwarded from here to-day:

Hon. John A. Logan, Chicago:

Returns from remote sections of the State increase the majority beyond all expectations. In 358 towns the Republican majority over Redman exceeds 18,000, and the prospect is that with complete returns the majority may reach 19,000, and possibly be the largest ever given in the history of the Republican party in Maine, with two exceptions at the close of the war. The latest returns show that the Republicans have carried every county in the State, and have elected every member of the State Senate. The magnitude of the Republican vote is a surprise to both parties, and shows that a large number of Democrats joined our ranks.

[Signed] WALKER BLAINE.

Prohibition in Maine.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LEWISTON, ME., September 10.—The *Journal* publishes the returns of over 200 towns on the prohibitory constitutional amendment, which give 49,444 in favor of and 19,165 against the amendment. The majority will be increased by the returns to come to over 50,000.

New Hampshire Prohibitionists.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CONCORD, N. H., September 10.—The Prohibition State Convention organized by the selection of Rev. Q. H. Shinn chairman, and nominated Hon. Larkin D. Mason for Governor.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, September 10.—The Prohibition State Convention met to-day, Hon. Charles Almy presiding. J. H. Seeleye, of Amherst College, was nominated for Governor, and Henry H. Faxer for Lieutenant-Governor.

Temperance in Ontario.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MILTON, ONT., September 10.—The voting on the by-law for the repeal of the Scott temperance act took place in Halton county yesterday, resulting in the defeat of the by-law by a majority of 125. The temperance people are jubilant.

The Fire Record.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 10.—Stocks & Co.'s leather works, at Leeds, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at £80,000.

A serious fire is reported also from Calais. Dubrencqs's factory has been burned. Loss heavy.

MITCHELL, DAK. T., September 10.—A tremendous fire is raging in the centre of the town. The Letcher brick-and-stone building, the drugstore of L. O. Gale, and the large general store of P. T. McGovern, with a number of smaller buildings, are a total loss. Loss, $125,000; about one third insured.

Fire and Loss of Life.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 10.—To-day a fire broke out in Cragin's Japan Works, Brooklyn. A large kettle of varnish caught fire and exploded, scattering the contents over five workmen. James Hodgkins was burned to a crisp. Sydney Myron, John Monahan, John Conway, and George Jeffries were, it is feared, fatally burned.

Fatal Explosion of Distillery Cookers.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Peoria, Ill., says: The cookers at the Enterprise distillery, at Pekin, owned by Spellman & Doheny, of this city, exploded to-day, making a total wreck of the building. Loss, $20,000. Seven persons were in the building at the time of the explosion, three of whom are dead. Andy Duffin was instantly killed, the top of his head being cut off. E. Duffin was also instantly killed, and Welch Miller so severely injured that he died shortly after. J. Murphy, the engineer, was fatally injured.

Gold Discovery in the Rockies.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HELENA, MONT., September 10.—There is great excitement at Benton over the confirmation of the report of an important gold discovery in the Little Rocky mountains, one hundred miles northeast of that place. The claims worked pay from $6 to $11 per day to a man working with an ordinary gold pan. In one instance $300 was taken from a pit twenty feet square. The editor of the Benton River *Press* telegraphs that half the citizens of the town are either preparing to join the stampede or are already gone.

Lord Northbrook and the Khedive.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

CAIRO, September 10.—Lord Northbrook, the British high commissioner to Egypt, had an audience with the Khedive to-day and presented to him a letter from Earl Granville, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, requesting the assistance of the Egyptian Government in solving important questions, chiefly of a financial character, which England is now considering in relation to Egypt. The Khedive was very cordial and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the declarations of Lord Northbrook.

Suicide in St. Louis.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—The dead body of Edward Breitenstein, secretary of the Washington Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, and also secretary of the German Mutual Life-Insurance Company of this city, was found at Benton Park last night with a bullet-hole in his right temple. Suicide.

Fatal Handling of Kerosene.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TRUSVILE, PA., September 10.—At Kerr Hill last evening Mrs. Rebecca McLaughlin and her young child were burned to death by the explosion which followed Mrs. McLaughlin's attempt to fill a lighted oil-stove with kerosene.

Eloped with Her Father's Coachman.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 10.—The daughter of G. P. Morosini, private secretary of Jay Gould and partner of George Gould, eloped last night with her father's coachman, named Ernest Schelling, and they were married this morning.

Western-Union Dividend.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 10.—The Western Union Telegraph Company will pay a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and have a surplus remaining of $4,403,658.

Race Postponed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., September 10.—The Riley-Ten-Eyck boat-race has been postponed until September 23d, owing to the illness of Riley.

Will Pay in Full and Resume.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 10.—The National Bank of New Jersey will pay depositors in full and resume.

Yellow-Fever on Shipboard.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 10.—The brig Anita Owen arrived to-day from St. Jago de Cuba. She lost three men on the passage and has one sick with yellow-fever.

Typhoid-Fever Among English Troops

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

CAIRO, September 10.—Typhoid-fever has broken out in one of the British regiments in this city.

Scenes and Incidents.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CLEAR LAKE, WIS., September 10.—A cyclone struck this place late yesterday afternoon. Three lives were lost, and the greater portion of the town is in ruins. The scenes after the storm passed were frightful in the extreme. Men, women, and children were running about in a perfect frenzy of excitement and fear. Here and there people could have been seen coming out of their cellars almost paralyzed with fear. A large barn was blown away, leaving the floor and mangers with the horses peacefully eating their supper. A little child was taken in the arms of the tempest and landed in the branch of a tree only slightly injured. A large frame house was blown completely out of sight, and not one particle of the house or contents could be found, although search for a mile was made in the track of the storm. The family had fortunately taken refuge in the cellar. Many families are left destitute.

CLAYTON, WIS., September 10.—One half of the lighter structures in this village were blown down by the storm last night.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., September 10.—The storm at this place last night was the worst of the season. The river is now between sixteen and seventeen feet above low water, and still rising. Much damage is feared.

ITS EFFECTS IN MINNESOTA.

STILLWATER, MINN., September 10.—A report received here from Marine this morning says: Fifteen or twenty houses were wrecked by a cyclone last evening, and a number of persons injured. Nearly all of the doctors of this city are out there. The house of David Lyman, four miles above here, was blown down and some of the inmates injured.

WHITE-BEAR LAKE, MINN., September 10.—A gale struck here about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Its track was less than a mile and a half wide. There was the usual funnel-shaped conformation of the clouds, slightly green in color. Mrs. Duke's fine house, west of the town, suffered seriously. The sheds of the Duluth railroad were demolished, and hundreds of trees blown across the track between White-Bear station and Dell Wood. Some persons assert that there were two storms, one from the southwest and the other from the northwest, and that they met at White Bear.

Brighton-Beach Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 10.—First race—purse $250, three fourths of a mile—Nellie Glennon won; King Day second, Bonnie Chelthird. Time, 1:18.

Second race—purse $250, winner to be sold at auction, one mile and a furlong—Musk won by a length; Flaherty second, Buttercup third. Time, 1:57¼.

Third race—purse $400, handicap, for all ages, one mile and three furlongs—Edwin A. won; Wave o' Light second. Time, 2:25¾.

Fourth race—purse $250, one mile—Haledon won; Glendower second, Clarence third. Time, 1:44½.

Fifth race—purse $250, welter weights, seven furlongs—Florence M. won; Jim Carlisle second. Time, 1:33.

Sixth race—purse $250, handicap steeplechase over short course—Charley Epps won by eight lengths; Ranger second. Time, 2:45¼.

Congressional Nominations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The following congressional nominations were made to-day: Charles H. Allen by the Republicans of the Eighth Massachusetts district; David R. Paige by the Democrats of the Twentieth Ohio; General John C. Black by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Illinois; William M. Norville by the Republicans of the Seventh Missouri; William W. Rice by the Republicans of the Tenth Massachusetts; John A. Buck by the Republicans of the First Connecticut; Colonel E. T. St