THROUGH THE STATE.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

The Expediency of a Democratic Nomination for Congress—The Vigor of the Fight Against the Machine.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, September 17, 1884.

It is understood that a strong effort will be made to induce the Democratic Convention, which assembles here on the 7th of October, to nominate a candidate for Congress. It is not believed that such efforts will be made through any interested personal motives, but solely for the reason that it is believed that it will be best for the Democratic party to have a nominee in the field. A petition is being circulated here asking the Convention to make a nomination. Some will sign it; others will not. When the Convention assembles the sentiment of the people will doubtless be thoroughly known on the subject.

At the session of the Hustings Court tomorrow Judge Mann will deliver his decision as to the jurisdiction of his court in the Planters and Mechanics Bank cases which has been raised by the State.

The independent anti-machine Republicans have organized clubs in every ward in this city, and are also perfecting organizations in the counties. While, as well as can be judged by the respective meetings of the two parties, the negroes are apparently divided as to numbers as between Brady and Evans, it is believed the secret sympathies of the colored people are with Evans, and that if they could cast their ballots without detection the great body of them would vote for the representative of their race.

At Mecklenburg and Dinwiddie Courthouses on Monday the crowd was with Evans. It is positively stated that while Evans was at Blacks-and-Whites, on his way to Mecklenburg county, he was informed by a friend that the sum of $20,000 would be placed at his disposal if he would step down and out of the canvass. Evans is reported to have replied that no amount of money could induce him to surrender his candidacy. At Mecklenburg Courthouse, it is stated, the "machine" Republicans kept open house; and it is openly charged by the friends of Evans that four of the delegates from that county, who helped to nominate him, have been bought up by the machine. Dodson, who spoke for Colonel Brady, is reported to have said that that gentleman has $20,000 to spend in the canvass. There is no doubt that he is well supplied, but, as a friend of the colored candidate said to-day, Evans can do more with $10 than Brady can with $100. ROBIN ADAIR.

DANVILLE.

An Old Editor Retires—Miss Annie Penn—Young Men's Christian Association—A Preacher Becomes a Student.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1884.

Captain Abner Anderson announced in the *Register* yesterday evening that he has sold the *Register* establishment, with the business and good-will, to A. W. C. Nowlin, Esq.; and Judge Nowlin in assuming control of the paper says that no change will be made in the politics or general course of the paper. He has been connected with its editorial management for more than a year, and quietly says, "No special change will be observed in that particular."

Information was received here yesterday of the death, on the 15th instant, of Miss Annie Penn, of Patrick county, daughter of Mr. Green Penn.

The directory of the Young Men's Christian Association proposes to purchase a lot on Main street, fronting about 35 feet, for $6,000, and has called for the payment in full of the subscriptions made last winter, and the next step will be to build an Association house.

The Baptist church has passed a resolution recommending the reception as a student of Richmond College, on account of the Education Board, of Rev. L. H. Saddith. Mr. Saddith was ordained to the ministry in August, and has been successful as a revivalist in this region and in North Carolina.

Mrs. Booth, who was Mrs. Fry, of Rockingham county, and the wife of Mr. C. S. Booth, a prominent citizen and merchant, died to-day at the home of her mother, Mrs. Persinger, here, after a long period of feebleness.

There is being raised now a call for a special exhibition of Danville products at the New Orleans Exhibition—leaf and manufactured tobacco, sheeting and plaids from the cotton-factories, wood, and ironware.

Captain T. N. Jordan, superintendent of the Democrats, has commenced holding club-meetings and organizing the forces. ALPHA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

A Street-Fight—Dock Garner Dangerously Cut by Dick Flanagan.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1884.

A serious cutting-affray occurred on Main street last night between Dick Flanagan and Dock Garner. The trouble originated in this way: Dock Garner, during the day, informed a young man that Flanagan had made some remark reflecting upon him. This third party saw Flanagan about the matter, and Flanagan denied making any such statement. This placed Garner in what he regarded as an embarrassing position, and to relieve himself of all responsibility he went with his friend and told Flanagan that he certainly made the statement. The lie was passed and a fight ensued, during which Garner received five serious cuts on his face, head, and neck, one of the cuts severing the facial artery on the left side. The injured man was at once taken to Dr. Michie's drug-store, and Drs. Dabney, Nelson, and Rogers summoned. The trouble occurred at about 8 o'clock, and it was not until 3 this morning that the physicians succeeded in uniting the severed artery; and this was only done after making several deep incisions to enable them to get at it. Garner's nose was cut so badly that it hung down. It was sewed in place. This morning the condition of the wounded man is extremely critical, and he is described as being "just alive." Flanagan, who was not hurt at all, was arrested at once (a policeman being near by when the trouble occurred) and lodged in jail.

He had been prepared by representations of "busybodies" for Garner's visit, and had been led by them to believe that Garner would attack him. It is believed that the trouble would not have resulted in bloodshed if the parties concerned had been left to settle their own matter. QUIP.

STAUNTON.

Court of Appeals Proceedings—Distinguished Democrats to Address the People.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1884.

The following cases were to-day argued before the Court of Appeals and submitted for decision:

Glaize *et als* vs. Glaize *et als*. Argued by Dandridge and Pendleton and J. H. Williams for appellants, and by Holmes Conrad for appellees.

Crebs vs. Jones. Argued by Dandridge and Pendleton for appellant, and by Richard Parker, Esq., for appellee.

General R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana, and Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, have accepted invitations to address the Democrats of Augusta and Staunton next Monday, the 22d instant, which is court-day. Senator Bayard had many warm supporters in this section for the presidential nomination, and his reception will be such as few men would receive.

HAMPTON.

The Pitts Case—Democratic Pole-Raising.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1884.

The motion for a new trial in the Pitts case will come up on Friday.

A handsome Democratic pole, about one hundred feet high, surmounted by a broom, was raised on Mallory avenue to-day by the Wide-Awake Club, which club now number about one hundred and thirty members. HAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Gloomy Crop Prospects—Too Much Dry and Wet Weather—Poor Peanuts.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

IVOR, VA., September 17, 1884.

There is great anxiety on the part of farmers of this and adjoining counties because of the long-continued drought. The corn crop, which in this immediate section was materially injured by the excessive rains in the earlier part of the season, has latterly suffered greatly by reason of the dry weather, and is already cut short from one third to one half. This, with a short corn crop last year, makes the outlook a bad one for the coming year. But, what is much worse, on account of increased expenditure of both time and money, the peanut crop is likely to prove almost a failure again this year—a fact which very seriously concerns our people. The peanut crop is one that needs constant but not excessive moisture in the land to secure a good yield. Either extreme of wet or dry proves disastrous, but the latter particularly so. And this year we've had at different seasons both extremes, which, for this particular crop, are the worst conditions of any we could have. A month ago the crop was in a tolerably vigorous condition, having, in a measure, gotten over the effects of the wet weather which previously prevailed and bid fair for nearly, if not quite, an average yield. But now the vines, from the effect of the continued hot and dry weather, with cool nights, have wilted, and, as one of our largest planters describes it, make a noise when one is walking over them similar to the sound produced by passing over oak leaves in the late fall. And it is now too late, with the most seasonable weather, for the crop to rally. The kernel in the hull, where the pea had nearly matured, first began to shrink and is now completely dried up. If my opinion is correct—and it is the opinion of nine tenths of the farmers with whom I've conversed on the subject—the crop must necessarily be cut off to a very limited yield. G.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Hector Atkins as a Speaker—Colored Cohorts—Dodson Deserts Evans.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

BOYDTON, September 15, 1884.

This being court day the Democrats were addressed by the Hon. W. T. Atkins, elector for the Fourth district, in a clear, logical speech, free from all bombast and clap-trap—just such a speech as is calculated to convince the judgment and leave a lasting impression. It is to be hoped that Mr. Atkins's time will be fully utilized from now until election-day.

Colonel Brady and J. P. Evans (colored), opposing Republican candidates for Congress from the Fourth district, were present with their orators, &c. Both candidates addressed their followers and the few whose curiosity led them from place to place. Very little enthusiasm was elicited. I think Evans had the largest crowd.

Early in the day it was reported that Amos Dodson, who represents this county in the Legislature, and was one of the leaders against the "machine method," was "on the fence," but later in the day he took the stand in favor of Colonel Brady, having been convinced, as reported, by the *argument* so irresistible in this day. Dodson must be one of the most forgiving men in the county, for when delegates were sent from here he had 700 against Brady's 250, and yet the "machine" party sent the delegates for Brady. S.

FAIRFAX COUNTY.

The Canvass Opened—Barbour, Claughton, and Aylett Address a Large Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE, VA., September 15, 1884.

The canvass has opened in good earnest in old Fairfax, and will be vigorously prosecuted until the day of election. We had several fine speeches to-day. Hon. John S. Barbour opened with a short address, and discussed matters of special interest to our people. He has made an efficient representative, and will be returned to Congress by an overwhelming majority. He was followed by Mr. H. O. Claughton, of Washington, D. C., who made an eloquent, chaste, and effective speech.

Colonel William R. Aylett, of King William county, was the next speaker, and for an hour or more held the attention of his audience by his superb eloquence, unanswerable logic, and incomparable humor. He is one of the best and most effective speakers in the State, and completely won the hearts of our people.

The Republicans seemed greatly dejected. They had the use of the courthouse; but alas! they did not have the crowd. Less than a score of whites and about twice that number of negroes constituted their audience.

The recommendation of our State Committee with regard to joint discussion was observed, and the enemy made to feel and realize that they were no longer entitled to respectful recognition. FAIRFAX.

Daniel, Tucker, and Bohannon Open the Democratic Canvass in Lynchburg.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., September 17, 1884.

The canvass was formally opened in Lynchburg to-night by Major John W. Daniel, Hon. John R. Tucker, and Mr. Bohannon, of Richmond. The speaking took place in Moorman's warehouse, which was filled with a crowd that almost taxed its capacity, being variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. Daniel made a great speech, and so did Tucker. Mr. Bohannon spoke briefly, but his remarks were heartily cheered and had a good effect. Lynchburg and Campbell are aroused as they were never aroused before.

Acquitted of Charge of Murder.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

AMHERST COURTHOUSE, VA., September 17, 1884.

In the County Court of this county to-day Eldridge P. Morris, charged with the murder of Lou Green in August last, was acquitted.

Mr. Barbour on the Situation in Virginia.

A Washington special to the Baltimore *Sun* says: Representative John S. Barbour, of Virginia, called at Democratic headquarters to-day, hoping to see Senator Gorman, who was expected at headquarters to-day. Secretary Pool, while talking to Mr. Barbour, received a telegram from Senator Gorman stating that he would not be in Washington for several days. Mr. Barbour inquired how the finances of the Congressional Committee stood, and was informed that the work of the committee was being carried on by the contributions of individual members of Congress. Mr. Barbour spoke very encouragingly of the Democratic outlook in Virginia. The organization in that State is very thorough. The tariff question, he says, is not an issue South of the Potomac. The principal topic of the Democratic campaign speeches is the mismanagement of the Government by the Republican party, and the need of administrative reform. He says the Democrats succeeded in getting their enemy down at the last election, and they propose to hold them down in November. The Readjuster movement has faded from the contest, and the fight will be between the Democrats and Republicans. Men who were willing to follow Senator Mahone under the Readjuster banner have deserted him since he endeavored to crowd them into the Republican ranks. He concedes that the Republicans have a fighting chance to elect members of Congress from the two black districts, but the struggle will be fierce and sharp.

Spirit of the State Press.

Suffolk *Herald*: Soon we shall hear the cry, "Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness." Signed, William Mahone.

Norfolk *Landmark*: Mr. Blaine evidently never heard of the habit of a famous Frenchman never to write a letter and never to destroy one which he received. The papers are again full of his precious epistles to "Dear Fisher," and the list state of Blaine is worse, very much worse, than his first.

Winchester *Times*: It will be a pleasant psychological exercise to study the various Republican explanations of the recently-discovered Mulligan letters. But no amount of subtlety can convince the American people that Blaine did not use his official position for the enrichment of his pocket-book.

Norfolk *Ledger*: No one can read these letters and observe the strong and incontrovertible evidence against Blaine and pronounce him an honest man. The bolt against him will gain strength by the publication of these letters, and Radical ingenuity will be heavily taxed to induce honest men to vote for Blaine.

Alexandria *Gazette*: For bold effrontery, barefaced impudence, and unblushing audacity, with a total lack of sensibility and an obliviousness to the opinions of honest people, commend us to James G. Blaine, of Maine, who says there was not a word in the Mulligan letters "which was not entirely consistent with the most scrupulous integrity and honor"!!

Norfolk *Virginian*: It is hard to realize such a record in the career of an American statesman—one who has occupied, and who now occupies, so prominent a position before the American people. It is a sad reflection on our history, but it is the outcome of Republican corruption and fraud. Mr. Blaine is a fit type of the party he leads.

Malaria is a Mean Thing.

Malaria has no color. Malaria has no odor. Malaria makes no noise. Malaria is very sly in its way of coming. It captures us before we can resist. It attacks bad blood, weak lungs, torpid livers, and dyspeptic stomachs. But Brown's Iron Bitters can drive it out, and expel the ugly fever it brings. Mrs. S. R. McDonald, New Haven, Conn., says: "I suffered for six years from the effects of malaria. Brown's Iron Bitters cured me completely."

HOWGATE'S DEFALCATION.

The Suit on His Bonds Delayed by Neglect in the Signal Bureau.

A Washington special says: Much sharp criticism of the authorities has been heard recently because of the long delay in bringing the suits against Captain Howgate's bondsmen, which have just been ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury. The truth is that even now the suits are somewhat premature, and the delay cannot be properly charged to Solicitor Neal. For eighteen months past there have been attempts made by officials of the Treasury Department to get a transcript of Captain Howgate's accounts from the Signal Office, so that these suits could be pushed, but no reply has been received, there being an evident disinclination in that bureau to meddle with the matter. To bring matters to a head, therefore, the Solicitor ordered the commencement of the suits, and now the Signal Office will perhaps furnish the papers required. The bonds now sued upon are for $12,000, and were given for the faithful performance by Howgate of his duties as a disbursing officer. Suits were brought when the defalcations were first discovered, and judgments obtained against Howgate by default for the amount stolen—$100,000. To satisfy this there is about $100,000 worth of Howgate's property in the District, which the Government expects to sell by order of the court at the termination of a suit in equity now pending. Against this property, however, there are over $50,000 worth of liens prior to the claim of the Government, which when paid will reduce the amount that the United States can recover to about $35,000. If the suits against the bondsmen are successful the net amount recovered will be over $40,000. A report is to be made to Secretary Lincoln of the strange indifference in the Signal Bureau, and it is hoped in the Treasury Department that he will find a way of waking up that bureau.

One very remarkable circumstance connected with this Howgate affair is the fact that the books of the Treasury Department do not show that he owes the Government a dollar, all his accounts having been squared up and closed in the office of the Second Controller. The information of Howgate's indebtedness on which suit was brought in the first instance was some informal memoranda furnished by the Signal Office, since when no official transcript has been received. The closing of Howgate's accounts without evidence of his indebtedness appearing is something that seems to demand investigation or explanation.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

Latest Scientific Tests for the Prevention of Premature Burial.

[Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

If most people are afraid of anything it is of being buried alive. That cases do happen where it is very difficult even for the experienced physician to determine whether a person is really or but apparently dead without his having recourse to means which, while they would at once settle the dispute, would place life, if it really still existed, in jeopardy, may be judged from the fact that the French academy some ten or fifteen years ago offered a prize of 40,000 francs for the discovery of some means by which even the inexperienced may at once determine whether in a given case death had ensued or not. A physician obtained the prize. He had discovered that the following well-known phenomenon exists: If the hand of the suspected person is held toward the candle or other artificial light, with the fingers stretched, and one touching the other, and one looks through the spaces between the fingers toward the light, there appears a scarlet-red color where the mere touch each other, due to the still circulating fluid blood, as it shows itself through the transparent, not yet congealed, tissues; but when life is extinct this phenomenon at once ceases. The most extensive and thorough trials established the truth of this observation, and the prize was awarded to its discoverer.

When electricity, or rather its application in medicine, came in vogue it was thought that it would be a means of deciding whether a person was dead or not. This assumption was based upon the fact of electro-muscular contraction. But experience soon proved that for one to three hours after death had taken place, and in some cases where rigidity but slowly ensues for a still longer period, the muscles of a dead individual respond as well to the electric stimulus as those of the living being.

Dr. Max Buch now publishes a modification of the above, and what promises to be reliable and scientific proof of death, for thus far no scientific test existed.

While in the living the temperature of the surface over a muscle in the act of or immediately after contraction decidedly increases, this increase is utterly wanting in the dead, and even during the time (one half to three hours) in which after death the muscle still retains its contractability. Having placed, therefore, a surface thermometer on the skin, and having waited until the temperature has continued at one and the same height for about five minutes, the muscle just below the bulb of the thermometer is made to contract by electric irritation. If then the column of mercury does not rapidly ascend we have the most definite and the scientific proof that life is extinct in the body; while if the temperature increases it is just as certain that there is still life. Under normal conditions the skin for a considerable distance increases by several degrees in temperature if in the muscle below is caused a powerful electrical contraction; and this phenomenon is also observed in paralyzed limbs; while in the dead nerves the production of heat, as induced by motion, has forever ceased.

A MARINE EARTHQUAKE.

A Brig Tossed by a Commotion of Waters off the Virginia Coast.

A Pensacola (Fla.) special of the 16th says: The American brig Charles Dennis, Captain Connacher, from Friendship, Me., has just arrived at Pensacola after a passage of forty-two days. On August 15th, in latitude 37 degrees north, longitude 75 degrees west, about 3 degrees off shore, she encountered a marine earthquake, which is supposed to have been a sequence of the one which shook up New York and New England. The brig was on the eastern edge of the Gulf stream. The appearance of the sky denoted a hurricane, consequently the brig was put under short sail. The wind veered to every point of the compass and then lulled. Suddenly a roar of the sea, deeper than the loudest thunder, was heard. It boiled like a pot, heaping up great seas that tossed the brig like an eggshell, now on the crest of a wave and then in the trough, her foreyard crossing to the water on either side. When the commotion was over it was found that the foremast was sprung, the foretopmast head carried away, and the vessel seriously crippled. After fishing the foremast the captain proceeded on the voyage, meeting with no more mishaps. The earthquake must have had its centre some four hundred or five hundred miles east of Hatteras. Further lines of deep sea sounding may determine the location of this marine upheaval. During the commotion of the waters there was little or no wind stirring, and the seething and boiling of the sea was like a caldron, the vessel bobbing like a chip utterly beyond control.

An Acrobat's Funeral.

[New York Evening Telegram.]

Many acrobatic performers, song-and-dance artists, and other professionals gathered at No. 6 Bond street this afternoon, where the funeral of Miss Swayne, better known as "Claudia Leslie," the acrobat, who died last Sunday at her late residence of consumption, took place. The coffin containing the remains of the dead performer, who had become greatly wasted during her prolonged illness, which first showed itself a year after she commenced her professional career, was placed in the centre of a small room. Around it her friends gathered. Upon a silver plate was the following inscription: "Claudia Leslie, died September 14, 1884; aged twenty-four years." At the head of the coffin was a pillow of roses, with the word "Rest" in violets, sent by Mr. John J. Kraft, and on the coffin another floral tribute sent by Mr. Mayer. The funeral ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. St. G. Young, of Grace church. The pall-bearers were Mr. John Kraft, Mr. George Burky, Mr. Frank Mason, and Mr. William Ripley, her partner. The interment was in Evergreen cemetery. The deceased leaves only two relatives, a mother and brother, living in Virginia. Neither knows of her death. Her brother is a consumptive. The deceased had a very proud spirit, and did not wish the actor's fund to pay for her funeral. Mr. Ripley said that she was one of the best performers in the country, and that she gave great promise of a brilliant future. She was a native of Virginia. She commenced her career in this city seven years ago.

Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, says of the newspaper dispatch announcing his intention to resign: "It is interesting news and the first I have heard of it."

OUR FORESTS.

Dr. Loring's Address on the Necessity for Their Protection—A Growing Danger.

A Saratoga special of Tuesday says: The American Forestry Association met in the concert-room of the United States Hotel this evening, some two or three hundred people, among whom were many ladies, being present. Dr. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture and president of the Association, called the meeting to order and made a somewhat lengthy address.

PROTECT THE FORESTS.

This meeting has been called, said Dr. Loring, to advance the interests of the Association, and to appeal to the businessmen of the country to take care of the interests of the forests. With Americans the great point is how the industries of the country can be best fostered and protected. Agriculture nowadays is not mere sowing and reaping, but a study how to get permanently the best yield from the soil. We all feel the necessity of discovering the best way for the preservation, protection, development, and use of the forests. Our lumbering has been an extravagant, reckless, and thoughtless occupation. It is one of the last industries introduced among us, being long antedated by the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, iron, and woollen fabrics. I remember when in my boyhood men went on lumbering expeditions to the Penobscot region of Maine as though it were the *ultima thule*, and bade their families a sort of final farewell. Yet they cut only a few trees comparatively, and those mostly for local use, as the local supply of lumber was sufficient everywhere. Now the lumber business has become a vast interest. The primeval forests of the Northwest have enriched that region and whole country, and the work undertaken by this Association has become one of the most difficult and important before the American people.

A GREAT PROBLEM.

How to cut, preserve, restore, and wisely legislate for our forest interest is the problem. If we have not some efficient system of preservation, even in the West and South, our land will be stripped of timber in half a century, and in Michigan and Minnesota it will last hardly ten years. In Maine the pine has already been cut and there is only the spruce and hemlock left. Forest destruction has been slow in Texas, Arkansas, and other southern States, but the axe is reaching there at last, and they, too, will go swiftly. The power of forestry associations in the States has been underestimated. It depends upon the people to save our timber lands, and they must be educated to begin at home to compel State action, as the General Government can protect only the unoccupied lands in the rapidly-diminishing public domain. Legislation by the States on this subject should be swift, comprehensive, and imperative. Ohio has been the foremost State in comprehending this fact, and she has derived great benefit from it. Forestry is taught in schools, and tree-planting systematically pursued, especially along the sides of highways and railroads. They are preserving their remaining forests, and extending them over waste and unoccupied lands.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST.

But it is difficult to make the farmer understand a hard business problem. He is absorbed in his immediate work, and does not stop to study the effects of forest destruction on a large scale. They now appreciate blooded stock, and they are as sensitive as merchants or manufacturers about freights. In Ohio they have found out, however, that their forest lands are as valuable as their wheat-fields, their cattle, or their wool. Such associations should be in every way encouraged, and the Legislatures should respond promptly to their suggestions. In England, Germany, and other European countries the system of forest preservation is as complete as that for collecting customs duties or for educating the children.

STATE RIGHTS.

But if you suggest to the Legislature of New York, for instance, that it is a part of its duty to look after the forests and to prevent their waste and to appoint commissioners for this purpose, there arises at once an outcry about the inviolability of private property, the taking of private property for public use, and the limits of the eminent domain, until the public mind becomes confused. We have watched all legislation relating to the proposed Adirondack Park. To malustructed outsiders the duty seems clear to preserve those forests, to supply the great rivers which there have their source, and to maintain them as a reserve for the benefit of the great Commonwealth. The power to do this must be concentrated somewhere, and we naturally object to such a system. Yet, whether these forests be preserved under the name of a park or for the benefit of agriculture and commerce, the whole country is interested in it.

AN INEVITABLE ISSUE.

It is a struggle there brought to issue which every State has got to meet. In Massachusetts the timber-lands are comparatively small, and yet their preservation there is of the utmost importance. In abandoned fields forests are coming up of themselves, and they should be as carefully fenced as any to protect the sprouts against domestic animals, and they should be carefully guarded against fires. The laws protecting forests are not sumptuary legislation, but all are interested in it. We are all watching New York and hope it will set an example so clear and emphatic that every State will follow it. I hope we shall see State after State encouraging farmers to restock their forests for themselves and for the future.

CONGRESSIONAL AID INSUFFICIENT.

Congressional enactments cannot reach the states in this matter. Last year, when the animal industry was threatened by epidemic, an effort was made to ascertain where it prevailed and what amount of stock was affected, and the value of that industry was clearly brought before the people. Yet it was maintained in Congress that the Commissioner of Agriculture had no power to enter the States without the consent of their executive authority, even to destroy cattle to stop the plague, without indemnity to the owners. There is a natural sensitiveness about the Federal power being exerted in the States, just as there is about Congress interfering with State legislation. Yet when Senator Edmunds introduced his bill to set apart 70,000 acres of timber-land in Montana to protect the headwaters of great rivers it was considered perfectly legitimate.

NATIONALIZE THE FORESTS.

In our public lands I hope Congress will retain the title to the forests and preserve them. Let the farm lands and the prairies be entered and the forests held. There is no reason in law or common sense in these days why anybody should be permitted to burn timber simply to clear the land for agriculture. The timber lands should be held for general purposes and only allowed to be thinned out, and this would produce more revenue than the sale of the land, as at present conducted. Congress will enact such legislation when the States set the example concerning the land with which they are more directly and immediately interested. The value of timber was unknown in our early history. Forests are also important for their health and climatic influences. The rainfall is from the clouds, to be sure, but it is held by the forests. In wood-lands evaporation is slower than in clearings, and there is a difference of eight to ten degrees in mean temperature. Forests are vast sponges or reservoirs for keeping up the rivers.

WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This Association has no funds and no power except to suggest, but I trust its suggestions will be heeded from their own wisdom and force. The bureau has its agents in three departments, the Pacific States and the South, in New York, and in New England, obtaining all practicable information about forest values in every line, and these are condensed and put in the agricultural reports. Congress is doing all it can, with safety and propriety, to save the forests, and the States should each do the same. The popular voice here is supreme, and this should be trained so as to make the results sure. When thoroughly understood, as it must be soon, forestry will be recognized as one of the most important of our public concerns.

PAPERS TO BE READ.

At the close of this address the Association adjourned until to-morrow morning, when officers will be elected and papers read.

Dodging Payment of Tonnage-Dues.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The Deputy Commissioner of Navigation has decided that vessels fraudulently "dunnaged" for the purpose of reducing their tonnage must be admeasured without regard to dunnage and pay tonnage-fees accordingly. It has been the practice in some cases to reduce the tonnage of the hold by nailing on false flooring and ceiling, the object being to avoid the payment of legal tonnage dues, or to reduce the tonnage so as to avoid certain requirements, local or otherwise, or else to obtain certain privileges accorded to vessels of small tonnage. Thus vessels under five tons are exempt from license, and under ten tons from certain restrictions. In oyster business the law requires actual tonnage to be ascertained.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

Minister Morton Not Coming Home Yet—Other Speculations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17.—Information was received here to-day that Hon. L. P. Morton, Minister to France, who had intended to have sailed for New York on Tuesday of this week, has concluded to defer his departure for two weeks. This fact would seem to effectually dispose of the report that he was coming home to assume the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, as that office will have to be filled within the ensuing seven days. It is said by Morton's friends that he obtained leave of absence to come to this country before the death of Secretary Folger, and his original intention to have started a few days after that event was merely an accident and had no possible connection with the vacancy in the Cabinet. Mr. Morton's object in coming home just at this time is said to be to attend to some private business in New York.

It was stated positively to-day that General Sharp would not accept the Treasury portfolio. The prevailing impression in this city now in regard to the vacant office is that unless Assistant Secretary Coon is promoted the office will be given to some prominent citizen of New York—a personal friend of the President whose name has not yet been mentioned in connection with the office.

Congressional Nominations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., September 17.—The Democrats of the Fourteenth district have nominated C. C. Clark, of Decatur, for Congress.

BURLINGTON, N. J., September 17.—Dr. Franklin B. Gaunt, of Burlington, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Second District Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, September 17.—Hon. Francis B. Hayes, whose health has much improved within the past forty-eight hours, has accepted the Republican congressional nomination in the Fifth district.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—The Republicans of this city to-day made the following nominations for Congress: Second district, Charles O'Neill; Fourth district, William D. Kelly; Third district, Jacob J. Gumpier; First district, H. H. Bingham; Fifth district, A. C. Harmer.

BALTIMORE, September 17.—The new Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate in the Second congressional district assembled at Towsontown to-day. On the ninth ballot Dr. F. T. Shaw, of Carroll county, was nominated to succeed Hon. J. Fred. C. Talbott. The first Convention had 1,553 ballots at Elkton, and ten days later 55 ballots in this city, without making a nomination, and the new Convention was ordered by the State Democratic Committee. The same delegates were selected, except in Cecil, where new delegates were elected. Dr. Shaw received the nomination four years ago and declined, when Talbott was renominated.

ST. JOHNS, MICH., September 17.—The Democrats and Greenbackers of the Sixth district united their forces yesterday and nominated Hon. E. B. Winans for Congress.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Frederick D. Ely, Republican, Ninth Massachusetts; John T. Wait, Republican, Third Connecticut, renominated; John Rogers, Democrat, Fourth Arkansas.

The American Political Alliance.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, September 17.—In accordance with instructions contained in a recently-issued address to Councils of American Political Alliance, requesting each organization to express its preference by a majority vote of its members for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, reports have been received from thirty-three State Councils. Although the exact figures are not obtainable, it is known that Captain W. L. Ellsworth, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated as the Alliance candidate for President of the United state, and Charles H. Waterman, of New York, for Vice-President. If the nominees accept, formal letters will be issued.

Serious Railroad Accident.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 17.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Farmer City, Ill., says: This morning a passenger train on the Indiana, Bloomington and Western railroad while passing West struck a broken rail and was thrown from the track. Fifteen or twenty persons received such injuries as to be perfectly helpless, but fortunately no one was killed. Some ten or fifteen others were injured, but not sufficiently to prevent their going on. Ex-Governor Hendricks was on the train *en route* to Peoria, but escaped injury. Those who were in his company were badly injured. Much alarm and excitement were caused by the mishap.

Disappointed Love and Suicide.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, September 17.—Last night Lehon Fry made a proposal of marriage to Mrs. Pearose Garmon, a widow of Horner Centre. Being rejected, he drew a revolver and shot Mrs. Garmon, inflicting a severe but not necessarily fatal wound. Supposing he had killed Mrs. Garmon, Fry went to a neighbor's and procured a shotgun, and, putting the muzzle in his mouth, blew his head off.

A Mexican Statesman Released from Prison.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CITY OF MEXICO, September 17.—General Vicente Riva Filacio, who had been in prison since December last, was released to-day. The reason given for his imprisonment was his failure to report at the palace at the time of the riot in connection with the issue of nickel coin by the Government. He was at that time a member of the Mexican Congress, and had made a speech against the measure providing for issuing nickel money. There is general rejoicing over his release.

The Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 17.—Mr. Sully, one of the general officers of the Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company, says that for the protection of all concerned the property should be placed in the hands of a receiver, and that an application to that effect will be made in a few days. He further states that within thirty days a plan for reorganization will be devised that will again put the property on a good basis.

Haddendowas Defeated by Friendly Arabs.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

SUAKIM, September 17.—The success of day before yesterday of the friendly Arabs and the police escorting the convoy of provisions and women to Suakim in defeating the attacking party of Haddendowas has had an inspiring effect on friendly tribes. Two thousand of the Amarar tribe attacked the Haddendowas, and after an engagement of four hours succeeded in dislodging them, killing seventy and capturing many arms and camels. The loss of the Amarars was thirty killed and wounded.

To be Appointed German Ambassador.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that Count Herbert Bismarck, if not immediately, will certainly within twelve months be appointed to succeed Count Von Munster as German Ambassador at London.

Another Ocean Flyer.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—The National Line steamer America, from New York September 10, for this port and Liverpool, arrived off Kinsale at noon to-day. The time of the passage was six days twenty hours and four minutes.

Tennessee and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, September 17.—Associate Justice Stanley Matthews began hearing argument to-day in the suit brought to restrain the State of Tennessee from collecting certain taxes from the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Attachment Against Bank Property.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 17.—Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court chambers to-day granted an attachment against the property of the Mississippi Valley Bank, of Vicksburg, Miss., in an action brought by the National Park Bank of this city to recover $43,336.34, claimed to be due to plaintiffs.

A Louisiana Farmer Assassinated.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—A special from Opelousas says: "Yesterday William Meyers, a farmer residing fifteen miles south of here, was assassinated. Meyers was struck by forty buckshot. No arrests."

THE PLAGUE IN ITALY.

Marked Abatement in Naples—Outbreaks by the Ignorant.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

NAPLES, September 17.—The cholera epidemic continues to abate. There is a marked decrease in the number of fresh cases and deaths. Great quantities of sulphur are still burnt with a view of purifying the atmosphere. Considerable apprehension is felt lest the epidemic may gain renewed force from excesses which are likely to attend the feast of San Gennaro on the 19th instant.

The poet Cavalotti has arrived here with four squadrons of men from Milan and Tuscovy, mostly Garibaldins, to assist in caring for the sick. Cavalotti himself is at Maddalena Hospital, where he is putting forth every effort in aid of the sufferers. The police disperse the religious processions in the efficacy of which the lower classes so devoutly believe, but shrines are still placed in various parts of the town, and are frequented by throngs of supplicants. Outbreaks of violence on the part of the ignorant rabble still occur. At Gifloni a mob opened the lazzetto and liberated the people who were there for treatment and threw the beds into the streets.

The cordon about Spezia has been relaxed. Persons are now allowed to leave by the sea after the quarantine of a fortnight.

THE HAWAIIAN PRINCE DEAD.

NAPLES, September 17.—Among the victims of the epidemic here to-day was the Hawaiian Prince, who had been ill for some days past.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS FROM ITALY.

ROME, September 17.—The reports of cholera from the provinces for to-day are as follows:

Provinces.	*Fresh Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Bergamo	12	3
Caserta	4	2
Cremona	5	1
Cuneo	17	12
Genoa	13	2
Spezia	11	10
Naples (province)	51	25
Naples (city)	403	265
Four other provinces	5	1

THE EPIDEMIC IN SPAIN.

MADRID, September 17.—The report of the progress of the cholera in Spain for the past twenty-four hours is as follows:

	Fresh Cases.	*Deaths.*
Elche	0	7
Novelda	0	1
Monforte	3	3
Tarragona	6	0
Benifallet	30	8
Ribarroja	4	2
Mora (Lugo)	0	2
Levida	0	3

THE DISEASE IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, September 17.—Reports from sixteen towns in south France make a total of thirty deaths from cholera during the past twenty-four hours. No deaths have occurred at Toulon.

In Department of Eastern Pyrenees there were eighteen deaths.

THE AGITATION IN BRUSSELS.

An Audience with the King on the Subject of the Educational Bill.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

BRUSSELS, September 17.—The agitation in regard to the new education bill, which the King has already signed, still continues. Today the mayors of Brussels, Ghent, Siege, Mons, Arlon, and Antwerp were granted an audience by the King. The Mayor of Brussels, acting as spokesman for all, uttered a strong protest against the bill. The deputation for which he spoke, he said, represented 820 communes, with a population of 2,800,000. The King, in reply, said he had received numerous petitions also in favor of the bill. It was his duty to comply with the national will which was expressed by the majority in Parliament. He would always scrupulously observe the duties of a constitutional monarch, and so remain faithful to his oath. He should continue in the future, as in the past, to spare no efforts necessary to assure the regular working of the