THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 11, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, August 10, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Condition of atmosphere.	Rainfall in hours.	State of the weather
Olympia							
Portland	30.26	62	N. S	Fresh			Hazy
Roseburg	30.17	67	N.	Light			Clear
Red Bluff	29.86	90	W.	Light			Clear
Sacramento	29.84	82	S. E	Fresh			Clear
S. Francisco	29.95	59	S. W.	14 Fresh			Clear
Visalia							
Los Angeles	30.06	72	S. E.	Light			Clear
San Diego	30.00	71	S. W.	Light			Clear

Maximum temperature, 100; minimum, 64.
Silver above low-water mark, 7 feet 8 inches.
JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 110½ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 101½ for 4s; sterling, $4 86@4 89½; silver bars, 113¾.

Silver in London, 51¾d; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 101; 4s, 123; 4½s, 116¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@91½ cents.

Mining stocks were a little off in San Francisco yesterday. Compared with the best quotations Wednesday, there was a decline of 5c to 25c in several Comstock descriptions. The dreaded assessment on Consolidated Virginia was made public yesterday, and the stock opened at 60c and closed at 45c, with sales of 3,715 shares, including 2,155 shares at 50c. Hale & Norcross rose to $1, but soon backed down to 90c, which is 5c lower than the best price Wednesday. Eureka Consolidated sold at $16 62½, and Northern Belle at $13.

The Consolidated Virginia Mining Company yesterday levied an assessment of 30c per share.

The Northern Belle Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50c per share, payable on the 15th.

Max Enderlein, of Los Angeles, was overcome by heat while hunting in the mountains near San Buenaventura, and died from the effects.

The cattle disease is spreading in several of the Eastern and Southern States.

The Canadian lumbermen are excited over a new order of the United States Government in relation to the importation of lumber into this country.

A negro in Georgia, confined for outraging a white girl, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged.

Secretary Folger has ordered to hasten the issuance of the new gold certificates.

The Tacoma and San Pedro, two new steamers for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, have just been finished at Philadelphia.

Secretary Chandler says he will not enforce the eight-hour law in the navy yards just at present.

The crop reports from the West continue favorable.

I. C. Holm, a Dane, and his son, aged 14, were drowned near Chicago yesterday.

A Frenchman by the steamer Laurent, at New York, was caught trying to smuggle jewelry to the value of $6,000.

Victor Lareuse, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Danville, Ill., has died of Asiatic cholera.

There is a forest fire on Cape Cod six miles square, and Sandwich, Mass., is threatened.

Paul Toller, a machinist, killed his wife at Chicago, and then committed suicide.

Hon. S. W. Moulton has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventeenth Illinois District.

There was a good day for clerks in the Pension Office at Washington yesterday, 422 persons being appointed.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, has been renominated for the same position.

Two new batteries are to be added to every artillery regiment in the United States Army.

It was 110° in the shade at Fresno yesterday.

Gladstone stated in the Commons yesterday that an indefinite occupation of Egypt was contemplated.

The pay of some Presidential Postmasters in California has been increased.

Russia assures the Porte that she has no intention of increasing the embarrassment caused by England.

Eastern Bulgaria has been declared to be in a state of siege on account of brigandage.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made a speech to the Constabulary at Dublin yesterday, and said that their grievances would be immediately attended to.

Elzimenskin, a noted Indian chief in Arizona, is preparing to go on the war-path.

Henry George has been rearrested at Athenay, under the Crimes Act.

John Slash, a fisherman, was pulled overboard and drowned in the Columbia river.

Fair Edgeworth committed suicide in Los Angeles yesterday by taking laudanum.

The Army of the Cumberland is going to have a fair at Washington, to raise funds to erect a statue to the memory of President Garfield.

Ex-Mayor Pillsbury, of New Orleans, is dead.

I. S. Hunter, a Notary at Montreal, is defaulter to the amount of $100,000.

The Prefect of the Seine received a deputation of American dry goods clerks yesterday.

Rufus Hatch says the Northern Pacific will get all the money they want in this country hereafter, without going to Europe.

A general strike of coal miners is anticipated in Pennsylvania, on account of a contemplated reduction.

The anniversary of the battle of Wilson's creek was celebrated at St. Louis yesterday.

There was a fatal railroad collision near Columbus, O., yesterday, in which the conductor was killed, and the fireman and brakeman seriously scalded.

DR. FOWLER, of Buffalo, in an interview the other day condemned street sprinkling. He said: "I know of nothing more productive of disease. Heat and moisture are as a rule essential to the generation of disease germs, and when a hot sun comes upon the flooded streets we have the two generators at work." He said that if the streets were properly cleaned the mortality of that city would be reduced five per cent.

There are many in California who agree with Dr. Fowler, and hold that malarial diseases are more prevalent where street-sprinkling is practiced in this State.

DEACON SKINNER's plan has effectually disposed of tramps on his farm, in Orange county. He invites the unsuspecting tramp into the parlor, takes down the Bible and says: "The bread of life is free in this house;" then, after a chapter, he makes a long prayer that the tramp may become a man and earn bread for the body by the sweat of his brow; and when the Deacon says amen the tramp is half a mile down the road.

MISS HOPE-EDWARDES, in her little book "Eau-de-Vie," gives in one anecdote a curious side glimpse into Egyptian character. When she once complained to a certain Government official, as to a superior person, "Everybody seems to want backsheesh," the great man replied gravely and unhesitatingly: "Certainly—I also." It's pretty much that way in this country, Miss E.

"JOURNALISM is the grave of," genius said young Downes (who is to be a newspaper man) in his highly-finished essay, upon graduating from an Iowa college the other day. But Downes, says the Philadelphia *News*, is unhappy in his simile. Journalism is not a grave; it is only a sieve over a well and all the little geniuses soon fall through. Only the very big ones remain on top.

THUG does the *Hawkeye* make fun of our navy: "One of the British officers in the fleet at Alexandria boarded the American navy the other day, mistaking it for the steam launch that had been ordered to go ashore for some fresh meat. The officer apologized in the most gentlemanly manner when he discovered his mistake."

OF course England will quit, now that a Land League Society in Philadelphia has agreed to send the financial results of an entertainment it is to give to aid Arabi Pasha. This settles the matter effectually. Arabi will have enough to buy as much as a dozen or so charges of powder for a six-pounder.

WELL! well! just to think of Admiral Nicholson obeying that order to distribute his squadron (?) about the Mediterranean and protect American interests. Poor Nicholson, will you put one man afloat on the chicken coop and another on the main hatch, and so on?

THAT was a remarkable Convention in Illinois that met during the current week and balloted 1,521 times before a choice was made of a nominee for Congress. As there were but two candidates, they can both claim to be champions of "staying power."

JUDGE F. M. ROSS, one of the Democratic nominees on the State ticket was in charge of a Confederate prison during the war, where Union soldiers were confined, but the Los Angeles *Express* says it is not true that he was cruel to Union prisoners.

ANOTHER rival to King Cotton is being introduced in the South. It is the *pita*, or silk grass plant, which is native of the West Indies, and which will grow perennially in the Gulf States and along the Atlantic coast.

A CORRESPONDENT saw President Arthur at church and says: "He quietly took his seat in the center of the church, without the least effort at show or display." Well, why should he have made any such attempt?

ARABI BEY says that Nepoleon I. is his model. But a man who takes another for his model cannot possibly be an original success.

A MORMON prophet has named a parboiled infant daughter Anna Domini. Her twin sister's name is Certiorari.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HORSE.

In the use of that most useful of all domestic animals, the horse, it has become apparent that man has not developed the highest possibilities of the beast, but still fetters his progress. The advances in scientific research, the more general diffusion of knowledge regarding the anatomy and physical demands of the horse, and the enlarged view taken in this age of the claims of domestic animals upon our sympathies, and for humane treatment, have all tended to better the condition of this animal in servitude, and to render him still more useful to his master. Our attention has for some time been directed to the current of debate in the press of the country upon the question of bearing reins, checks, collars, and especially horseshoeing. As to bearing reins and over-checks, those advocating their total abolition are steadily gaining ground, and they are so obviously correct in their views, that it is fair to assume these torturing devices will in time give way before the humane protests now being made against them. There is reason to believe, also, that the century will witness, before its close, a great improvement in the adjustment of harness, and that presently our horses will be driven with still less of harness encumbrance, the animal by improved taining systems being brought to such a tractable state, that the minimum of harness-restraint may be adopted. A few days ago we published from a reputable and scientific journal a strong argument against the shoeing of horses, wherein it was held that "the state of nature" is sufficient for all demands that should be made upon the strength and endurance of the horse. But it is not clear that the foot of the beast in the state of nature would be equal to even ordinary demands, in his use upon the artificial pavements of our streets and roadways; in fact, it may be taken as settled, that horses will continue to be shod. But we are not indulging in vain speculations in expressing the belief that the time may come when a perfect substitute for the present shoe will be found. It is now hardly to be questioned that the iron shoe lessens the capability of the horse, retards the growth of the hoof, and by its unyielding nature seriously incommodes and injures the animal. It may take many years to overcome the bias now existing in favor of the iron shoe, but that it will find its place among the discarded things, in due time, is no idle prophecy. In the meantime much attention is being given to the subject of horseshoeing, and this in itself is indicative of the evolution of the true method of protecting the hoof which we have predicted. A recent article in this paper on this subject, brings out a communication from a practical horseshoer, and which is presented in another column. This man, who served under the direction of the skilled veterinary surgeons of the English army, frankly admits by the whole tenor of his letter that the iron shoe is an infliction, and the very fact that he points out errors in the present system of applying the shoe, and suggests remedies, is evidence of the possibility of a time when the iron shoe will be abolished. The subject is not a trite one; it may worthily engage continued thoughtful attention. The men of the age are too wise to follow in the conventional groove in the treatment of the horse, when other and better paths may be opened. The time must come when the merciless bit, the overcheck, the contracted and nonexpanding shoe, the trimming away and the burning of the hoof, and like evils shall pass away, and as a result give us horses fleeter, more enduring, more gentle, surer of foot, stronger of joint and mucle, longer lived, and in every way more useful to man.

DEATHS BY ELECTRICITY.

Two men have just been killed at Paris by accidentally taking hold of the wires of electric lights. The presumption is that the lights were being furnished by the Gramme or Brush machines. The Edison machines have this advantage over the ones named, that they work at a low tension. They proceed on the principle of the least resistance to the current, and their current does not work higher than from 100 to 150 volts, whereas those of Brush and Gramme go as high as from 700 to 800 volts. One effect of this difference is that while the full current from an Edison machine could be put through a man's body without giving him more than a brisk shock, the current of the Brush and Gramme machines would kill him instantly. And this is a reason why the Edison machines are likely to be employed eventually for house lighting, as against any other machines now in use; for it is clear that it will not be safe to let machines whose unguarded wires are laden with death, be introduced as generally as must be the case where the illumination of a city has to be done. It is equally evident that the danger which attends the Gramme and Brush machines because of their high tension will have to be obviated in some way if they are to be at all generally employed.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GALLOWS.

Two fools in Texas went out to fight a duel. They missed one another, but one of them shot and killed a boy who was near the scene. If this had occurred in some States of the Union there would have been a chance for the due hanging of the murderer. In Texas, of course, there is no probability that any official notice will be taken of the affair. And yet it is a pity that even in Texas it should not be possible to bring in the gallows as an argument against the ineffably silly and illogical practice of dueling. A man considers himself offended. His honor is wounded. And for that reason he insists on giving the person who has thus injured him an opportunity of killing him. There is really more sense in assassination than in dueling, for then the person who thinks himself injured takes pains to secure revenge without exposing himself. But dueling will continue to be upheld by fools probably for a long time to come. Perhaps until Society agrees to ridicule instead of applauding the murderous imbeciles who take that method of demonstrating their inability to think in a straight line.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

All attacks upon the President in connection with his veto of the river and harbor bill are unjust. The truth is that he was entirely justified in the position he took on that measure, and that it is base to assume that he acted from demagogical motives. He certainly could not have foreseen that Congress would pass the bill over his veto, for no such enormous appropriation has ever been proposed before, and therefore the rational presumption would have been that if it was vetoed Congress would hesitate to enact it. The relative positions of the President and Congress are, however, attributable, as we have already shown, to the existing political system. Congress, in voting through the river and harbor bill, has only given an exaggerated illustration of the effects of local greed all over the country. It is the people who are responsible for this extravagance. Every member of Congress holds his seat on condition of submission to the demands of his district for local improvements, and every district always takes everything it can get in the way of appropriations, and generally grumbles because it cannot obtain more. Considering the facts, it is utterly unreasonable to attack Congress for extravagance on this head, but it is equally improper to charge the President with ignoble motives. He is independent, and can afford to do what he thinks right. Congress is not independent. That is the explanation of the whole matter.

CHOLERA.

The announcement of a death caused by Asiatic cholera in the State of Illinois, yesterday, should occasion no alarm. It is more than probable that the case was not one of genuine Asiatic cholera. It is not the order of that disease to manifest itself suddenly at such a remote point, and to find but one victim. This coast is in far greater danger from Asiatic cholera than are the people of Illinois. Cholera is epidemic at Yokohama, and with that port we are in close communication by steam and sailing vessels.

JEFFERSON AND SUNDAY.

What the Father of Democracy Believed—Physical Demands for a Day of Rest.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In an open letter addressed to General Stoneman by William Alexander, published in your issue of July 29th, reference is made to the opinions of Jefferson and Jackson, the two great lights of the Democratic party, relative to the Sunday question. And as Democrats profess such a desire to be guided by the real sentiments of that revered statesman, Thomas Jefferson, I wish to call their attention to his expressed views in an interview with Daniel Webster. I quote from a letter written by Daniel Webster to Professor Pease, of New York city, dated June 15, 1852, and published in the Boston *Traveller* of June 11, 1869. In this letter Mr. Webster said:

"Many years ago I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the Bible, the sound of a bell broke upon our ears, when turning to the Sage of Monticello I remarked: 'How sweetly, how very sweetly, sounds that Sabbath bell.' The distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied: 'Yes, my dear Webster. Yes, it melts the heart, it calms our passions, and makes us boys again.' Here I observed that man was only an animal formed for religious worship, and that notwithstanding all the sophistry of Epicurus, Lucretius and Voltaire, the Scriptures stood upon a rock as firm, as unmovable as truth itself; that man in his purer, loftier breathings turned the mental eyes toward immortality, and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment of our nature in saying that 'the soul secure in her existence, smiles at the drawn dagger, and defies its point.' Mr. Jefferson fully concurred in this opinion, and observed that the tendency of the American mind was in a different direction, and that Sunday-schools presented the only legitimate means under the Constitution of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wrecked. 'Burke,' said he, 'never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that "a religious education was the cheap defense of nations." 'Raikes', said Mr. Jefferson, 'has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge; perhaps, when I am cold he will obtain his reward; I hope so, earnestly hope so. He is considered by many, Mr. Webster, to have little religion, but now is not the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers and better husbands. Of the distinguished Raikes, he was *clarum et venerabile nomen*.'"

In the same letter Mr. Webster said: "The Sabbath-school is one of the greatest institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality, and makes them good men and useful citizens. As a school of religious instruction it is of inestimable value; as a civil institution it is priceless, and has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesmen and armed soldiers. Let it then be fostered and preserved until the end of time."

Mr. Webster further said: "I once defended a man charged with the awful crime of murder. At the conclusion of the trial I asked him what could induce him to stain his hand with the blood of a fellow being. Turning his bloodshot eyes full upon me, he replied in a voice of despair: 'Mr. Webster, in my youth I spent the holy Sabbath in evil amusements instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise.' Could we go back to the early years of all hardened criminals, I believe, yes, firmly believe, that their first departure from the path of morality was when they abandoned the Sabbath-school. And their subsequent crimes might thus be traced back to the neglect of youthful religious instruction."

Now, if such were the views of the two most eminent statesmen America ever produced, as to the value of the Sabbath-school, would it be wise for the voters in this State to cast their ballots at the coming election for those who are pledged by their party platform to abolish if possible the Sabbath-school day? May I add to this by quoting from a report I had occasion to make on the Sunday question to the Grand Lodge (California I. O. O. F. in 1870, found in vol. 4, page 274, of the journal of proceedings of that body): "Next to the family the Sabbath is the first institution of God on earth. The word and example of God have sanctified it from the dawn of time. The day of holy rest to a land bearing the Christian name, and to a republic based on equal rights, has the highest civil worth; it is indispensable to the purity and stability of a popular government. The State cannot do less as a safeguard of the public order, quiet and virtue. Human laws, however wise in form, become effete in practice, except they are based upon conscience and upon the sanctions of eternity, as recognized voluntarily by an intelligent people. And God's day cultivates the one, and reminds us of the other. Man needs the Sabbath physically. Its law of rest is enstamped upon the physical organization of all beings capable of labor. He needs it morally to rise out of engrossing secularities and materialism to the remembrance of his spiritual interests. It blends the social and religious nature of man, and fits him for a social heaven.

The Sabbath was recognized and honored by the founders of our Government. It was adopted by this nation with the common law of England; recognized again and again by our legislation throughout the land as peculiar and sacred time, a day shut out from the range of secular business—a non-legal day—and cherished, too, by the people as the mother of many rich and rare social blessings.

The eminent historian, Macaulay, said: "If Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the smallest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer and less civilized people than we are." Six hundred and forty-one medical men of London subscribed a petition to Parliament relative to this question, in which they said: "Your petitioners, from their acquaintance with the laboring classes, and with the laws which regulate the human economy, are convinced that a seventh day of rest, instituted by God, and coeval with the existence of man, is essential to the bodily health and mental vigor of men in every station in life."

Dr. Mussey, of the Ohio Medical College, said: "Under the due observance of the Sabbath, life would, on the average, be prolonged more than one-seventh of its whole period; that is, more than seven years in fifty." From a third of a century's experience and observation I am fully convinced that laboring men will perform more work in six days in the week than they can by working seven, if the practice is continued, and that much more time will be lost in a year on account of sickness than would be lost by resting one day in seven, as a general rule. I did not intend to spin this out so long, but it is nothing to what might be said in favor of preserving our Sabbath day from the assaults of California Democracy.

L. L. A.

Mendon (Cal.), Aug. 2, 1882.

AN INTELLIGENT TOAD.—Chas. White, of Newcastle, has a brood of chickens which have a run of a portion of the yard, the old hen being kept up. The chickens are fed with moistened meal in saucers, and when the dough gets a little sour it attracts a large number of flies. An observant toad has evidently noticed this, and every day along towards evening he makes his appearance in the yard, hops to a saucer, climbs in, and rolls over and over until he is covered with meal, having done which he awaits developments. The flies, enticed by the smell, soon swarm around the scheming batrachian, and whenever one passes within two inches or so of his nose his tongue darts out, and the fly disappears; and this plan works so well that the toad has taken it up as a regular business. The chickens do not manifest the least alarm at their clumsy and big-mouthed playmate, but seem to consider it quite a lark to gather around him and peck off his stolen coat of meal, even when they have plenty more of the same sort in the saucers.—[Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

M. Ranan is at work on a new book—a history of Israel before the birth of Christ.

TO RELIEVE the usual crowd at the wagon, tickets to Robinson's great circus are now on sale at Houghton's bookstore.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Steamships for the Pacific Coast—To Hasten Their Time—The Eight-Hour Law in the Navy Yards—Commodore Shufeldt—Railroad Building in Mexico—Crop Reports from the West—Fanatics at Work—Spread of the Cattle Disease—Arrears Bill—Statement by Gladstone—Readjustment of Presidential Postmasters—Condition of the Crops in the United States and Europe—The Conference—Volunteers Offered—Spies Captured—Etc.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Californians who got Clerkships—Readjustment of Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—Of the 422 new appointments to clerkships in the Pension Office, California gets 24, the names of the individuals procuring the places being T. F. Riley, John W. Watson, Wm. H. Craig, Edwin O. Cooke, George O'Dougherty. Ali but Craig in the $900 class—Craig in the $720 class.

The salaries of the following California Presidential Postmasters have been readjusted: Of grade of $1,100 in 1880: at Berkeley, to $1,300; Dutch Flat, to $1,200; and Yuba City, to $1,200. Of grade of $1,200, Benicia and Fresno City, to $1,700. Of grade of $1,300, Bakersfield and Ukiah, to $1,400; Truckee and Buenaventura, to $1,500; and St. Helena, to $1,700. Of the grade of $1,500, Alameda, Ashburn, Gilroy and Yreka, to $1,600; and Healdsburg and Hollister, to $1,800. Of the grade of $1,600, Modesto, to $2,000; Placerville and Watsonville, to $1,200. Of the grade of $1,700, Oroville, Salinas and Woodland to $1,800. Also the following: Napa City, from $2,200 to $2,400; Nevada City, from $2,500 to $2,600; Red Bluff, from $2,000 to $2,200; San Diego, from $2,000 to $2,100; San Luis Obispo, from $1,800 to $1,900; and Vallejo, from $2,100 to $2,300. The salaries of the Postmasters at Stockton and Bodie are reduced, the former from $2,800 to $2,500, and the latter from $2,800 to $2,700. A Presidential office was made at Calistoga, at $1,000. Out of 2,003 Presidential offices in the United States in 1880, only nine fell below the grade of $1,000 at this readjustment. A new Postoffice has been established at Del Monte, Monterey county, Cal., and George Schonerwold has been appointed Postmaster.

Condition of the Crops in the United States and Europe.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—The August crop returns by the Agricultural Department, the work of about 6,000 correspondents, gives an estimate covering the entire producing area. It is over 1,500 of the principal agricultural counties in the United States, upon the condition of most of the crops now growing. The condition of cotton has improved the past month. The general acreage has advanced from 92 to 94. This is higher by three points than in August, 1879, and lower by eight than in August, 1880. The average of wheat returns for August relate to the spring variety. Its condition has declined for several years. It was 88 in 1880, and 81 in 1879 and 1881. It is now 97, against 100 last month. It was somewhat late, but nearly ready for harvest at the date of the returns. The probable product of winter and spring wheat, after loss by sprouting after harvest, will slightly exceed 500,000,000 bushels. Extravagant estimates which assume 15 to 20 per cent. are mere assumption, and needlessly tend to reduce the price of wheat in the hands of farmers. A special agent, kept by the Agricultural Department at London, cables to-day: "Wheat in England promises an average crop of good quality." In France a medium crop, slightly damaged by rain in its blooming period. In Germany the recent heavy rains have deteriorated the quality and abundance of the product. In Russia and Austria there are average crops, and in Hungary 15 per cent. above the average. The European prospects are favorable for a medium product, with some reduction in quality. The condition of the corn crop is represented by 83 as against 77 last year. At this date in 1881 an insect and drought was seen in the reduction of 13 points in the general condition during July, followed by a greater deterioration in August. At the present time circumstances are favorable for a further improvement in most of the States. The general average condition of other crops is as follows: Oats, 102; spring rye, 100; barley, 95; buckwheat, 97; potatoes, 101; tobacco, 87.

Crop Reports from the West.

CHICAGO, August 10th.—An Eau Claire (Wis.) special says: The harvest has begun in earnest, and the reports are all favorable, barring some damage by chinch bugs to the late spring wheat and oats. Corn is progressing wonderfully, and the situation is the best for years. The loss by last week's storm is trifling.

WATERTOWN (Wis.), August 10th.—The winter wheat crop, just harvested, is the finest ever raised here, and small damage occurred to that in shock. The barley crop is damaged considerably in quantity. Rye escape injury, though oats are badly lodged. The best yield ever known is looked for. Spring wheat will turn out well. The benefit to corn will be more than counterbalanced by the injury the rains have done to other crops. Southern Illinois reports say corn has improved greatly in condition by the rains, and other crops are comparatively little injured.

ST. PAUL, August 10th.—The past two days the weather has been irreproachable for the harvest—cool, breezy and dry. In Dakota the barley is harvested and mostly secured. Oats will soon be ready, and promise 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. Wheat is filling finely, and some cutting will be done this week. In Minnesota the reports continue equally cheering, and there is no change from previous estimates. Nothing has damaged the crop yet. The weather has been perfect.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—Each regiment of artillery is to have two new light batteries, making ten batteries in all. The new light batteries announced are as follows: Battery E, First Artillery, Captain F. E. Taylor; Battery F, Second Artillery, Captain E. B. Williston; Battery F, Third Artillery, Captain J. M. Lancaster; Battery F, Fourth Artillery, Captain F. G. Smith; Battery D, Fifth Artillery, Captain J. B. Rawles. Captain J. B. Campbell is transferred to Battery I, Fourth Artillery, and Captain M. J. Miller to Battery H, Fourth Artillery.

A general Court-martial has been appointed, with General C. C. Augur as President, to meet at Newport barracks, New York, for the trial of Major Joseph H. Taylor, of the Adjutant-General's Department, on charges of conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.

Colonel Barr, military secretary to the Secretary of War, denies that he has been tendered, or would accept, the office of Assistant Secretary of War.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Warren promoted Major Geo. H. Elliott.

Major Lydecker, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is assigned to additional duty in charge of the waterworks of the District, vice Colonel Cassy, of the Engineer Corps, relieved at his own request.

A general order from headquarters of the army was issued to-day providing for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line by troops of the United States and Mexico, in pursuit of hostile Indians.

Steamships for the Pacific Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10th.—The large steamers Tacoma and San Pedro, built by Cramp and Sons for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, are now completed. Cramp has received a contract for two new iron steamships for the Oceanic Steamship Company, to ply between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and the vessels are to be started as soon as the iron can be got ready. They are to be 320 feet long, 42 feet beam, 26 feet deep, 2,800 tons burden, and capable of making 14½ knots an hour.

To Have a National Fair.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland through its Garfield Monument Committee, has determined to give, under the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress of August 5th, 1882, a national fair and bazar, and an industrial and art exposition in the rotunda of the United States Capitol at Washington, commencing on the 25th of November and ending on the 16th of December, the object being to raise the greatest possible amount of funds to aid in the erection of a statue at Washington, to the memory and honor of President Garfield.

The Eight-Hour Law in the Navy Yards—Commodore Shufeldt.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—Secretary Chandler stated to-day, in answer to an inquiry on that subject, that while he proposed to enforce the eight-hour law in the navy yards, he would not take any action towards that end just at present.

The Navy Department is informed that Commodore Shufeldt, who had just returned from China, was admitted to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., on the 24 instant. No particulars are given. Secretary Chandler, speaking of Commodore Shufeldt's case, with reference to his conduct while negotiating the Corean treaty, said that no information has been received by him to justify the detail of a Court of Inquiry into the case, nor in fact did he feel that any action at his hands was necessary.

Denies the Report.

BISMARCK (D. T.), August 10th.—Rufus Hatch, the New York broker, denies the report that he purchased any land on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He is out here as a representative of millions of money in the hands of New York capitalists, when will be loaned to the Northern Pacific if he finds the country as represented. He expresses himself as astonished at the immensity of the enterprise and its thrift and inexhaustible resources. He says the Northern Pacific will not need to go to Europe to negotiate its loans hereafter.

Kansas Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA (Ks.), August 10th.—The Republican State Convention, by a close vote, adopted a resolution indorsing the President's veto of the river and harbor bill, and the action of the Kansas delegation in sustaining it. John P. St. John and Solon O. Thatcher were placed in nomination for Governor. The vote stood: St. John, 287; Thatcher, 82; Johnson, 124; Martin, 22. Governor St. John was then called for, and made a brief address. No effort was made to make his nomination unanimous. The remainder of the State ticket nominated is as follows: D. W. Finney, present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor; James Smith, present incumbent, for Secretary of State; McCafe, a colored man of Graham county, for Auditor.

Spread of the Cattle Disease.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—Public attention is drawn to the failure of Congress to pass the bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, by the appearance of an alarming form of cattle disease among stock in several of the States, principally Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia. Inquiry at the Agricultural Department to-day elicited the information that the disease is believed to be Texas cattle fever, or splenic fever, as it is called. It first appeared in Alabama, then in North Carolina, then in the neighborhood of Abingdon, Va., and a few days ago near Redding, Pa., and reports received at the Department to-day indicate that it has made its appearance near Wheeling, W. Va. Agents of the Department have been sent to Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, and the Chief Clerk of the Department, who is in charge in the absence of Dr. Loring, has written Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, asking him for particulars. Representative Lefevre, of Ohio, who has struggled in the three last Congresses to secure the passage of the bill known as the pleuro-pneumonia bill, for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, said to-day that if the bill had become a law the spread of the new plague could be checked at once, as it provided for a Commission of Experts, who, on the appearance of disease, would have gone at once to the infected locality and taken such steps as would at once have prevented its spread.

Washington News of Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—Four hundred and twenty-two persons were appointed to clerkships in the Pension Office to-day. The clerks of the National Board of Health were dismissed, Congress not having provided for salaries.

Brady makes an affidavit in the star route trial in which he recites the statement made in the affidavit of Bliss, in regard to deponent picking up an envelope with money in it from S. W. Dorsey, and continues, that the statement is wholly and utterly false so far as it refers to deponent, who never met Geo. E. Spencer in the room of Stephen W. Dorsey. Deponent further says if George E. Spencer ever made such a statement as indicated in the affidavit of Bliss, he stated what was wholly an I absolutely untrue.

William H. Betts, of Washington, makes an affidavit that ex-Senator Spencer told him he knew nothing whatever in regard to the alleged misconduct of defendants except what he had heard from others.

The failure of ex-Senator George Spencer to appear as a witness in the star route trial excites much severe comment at Washington, as he is an officer of the Government, and is one of the Directors in the Union Pacific Railroad. The belief is strong that he would be here, unless he had been advised that his attention was desired. The President is placed in a very awkward position, by the failure of Spencer, and where he cannot well overlook his refusal to obey a summons from the Government in a case as important as the one under consideration.

Held an Indignation Meeting.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.—Lady applicants for positions are increasing in the Interior Department under the recently authorized increase in the clerical force, and all who failed to receive recognition held an indignation meeting, and organized "The Woman's National Labor Organization." Resolutions denouncing "one man power" in the nation, and declaring they would fight it out, were passed.

Congressional Nominations.

PADUCAH (Ky.), August 10th.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District have nominated H. H. Houston.

REED CITY (Mich.), August 10th.—The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District, have nominated General Byron, M. Cutcheon.

DAYTON (O.), August 10th.—The Democratic Congressional Convention to-day nominated John R. Murray, of Piqua.

ST. LOUIS, August 10th—The Greenbackers of the Tenth District have nominated George M. Jackson for Congress.

VISALIA (Ill.), August 10th.—Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelby, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventeenth District.

RICHMOND (Va.), August 10th.—The Readjusters' Convention of the Third Congressional District have nominated John Ember Smith to represent the district as a Republican in the Forty-second Congress.

FORTRESS MONROE (Va.), August 10th.—The coalition Convention of Republicans and Readjusters nominated Judge Spalding for Congress.

Officers of the Amalgamated Iron Workers' Association.

CHICAGO, August 10th.—The Amalgamated Iron Workers' Association to-day elected the following officers: President, John Jarrett; Secretary, William Martin; Treasurer, Geo. W. Perry; Trustees—Samuel S. Wainwright, William Weihe, Edward Rogers. It adjourned to meet next year at Philadelphia.

American Bar Association.

SARATOGA, August 10th.—The American Bar Association to-day elected A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, President, and a Vice-President and local Councils for the several States, including the following California Vice-Presidents, John N. Pomeroy.

Railroad Company Levied On.

DETROIT, August 10th.—The Erie and Chicago Car Company, which makes a business of furnishing cars to railroads, to-day levied on the ferry transportation and a lot of other property of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, to satisfy a claim of $740,000. The result was a suspension of traffic for a time, but the trains are now being transferred by another boat.

Railroad Building in Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 10th.—A dispatch to General Palmer from the City of Mexico says the Government has approved the Toluco division of the Mexican Central Railway, extending from the City of Mexico to Toluco, and the road thus far is opened to public traffic.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

COLUMBUS (O.), August 10th.—In the collision between the passenger and freight trains on the L. B. and W. road near Springfield this morning, the conductor, James McNary, of the latter, was killed, and the engineer and brakeman were seriously if not fatally injured. A number of the passengers were severely shocked.

A Good Riddance.

CHICAGO, August 10th.—J. C. Holm, the Dane who became notorious last week through having buried on the lake front several children, whom he was charged with first murdering, having been acquitted of the charge, but fined for the irregular burial, became disgusted with Chicago ways and started down the South Branch yesterday afternoon in a small skiff, with a son aged 14. Before going a great distance his frail boat upset, and both were drowned. His family are destitute.

Smuggler Caught.

NEW YORK, August 10th.—In the false bottom of the valise of a Frenchman who arrived Tuesday by the steamer Laurent, the Customs Inspector discovered rings, pins, chains and diamonds, valued at $6,000.

Died of Cholera.

DANVILLE, (Ill.), August 10th.—Victor Lescure, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens, died last evening of genuine Asiatic cholera.

Large Forest Fire.

BOSTON, August 10th.—The forest fire on Cape Cod, is six miles wide, and the village of Sandwich, Massachusetts, is threatened.

Tickled Around the Neck with a Rope.

ATLANTA (Ga.), August 10th.—The negro accused of outraging a white girl was taken out of jail last night at New Max, Ga., and hung by a party of seventy-five men. He was tried by the crowd, and he confessed that he and another man did the deed.

To Hasten Their Issue.

WASHINGTON, August 10th. — Secretary Folger has telegraphed to Acting Secretary French to hasten the issue of the gold certificates authorized by the National Banking Act, by which the Secretary of the Treasury will receive deposits of gold coins in sums of $20 and upwards, and issue certificates therefor. The certificates will be ready in a few days.

New Board of Trade.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 10th.—The new Board of Trade opened to-day, with 1,000 members. It consolidates all the old Boards here.

Professional Sculling Race.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), August 10th.—The entries for the professional sculling race on Saratoga lake, August 25th, closed to-night. They are: Wallace Ross, Henry Sheldon, Jas. H. Riley, Geo. H. Lee, Charles E. Courtney, Fred. A. Teneck, Geo. H. Hosmer, Wm. Elliott (Newcastle-on-Tyne, England). The prizes are: First, $1,000; second, $200; third, $100.

Killed His Wife and then Committed Suicide.

CHICAGO, August 10th.—Paul Toller, a machinist on Division street, who has frequently quarrelled with his young wife, took a heroic method of ending their troubles this afternoon, and taking her into their domicile he asked: "Will you obey me after this?" and receiving an evasive reply he pulled a 32-caliber revolver and fired two shots into her breast, killing her instantly. Stepping into an adjoining room he then put a bullet through his own heart. They had been married two years, and have one child.

Ex-Mayor Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10th.—Ex-Mayor Pillsbury, of this city