

A BETTER LOOK.

Wheat Scores a Substantial Advance on the Chicago Board.

BUT CORN A LITTLE WEAKER.

An Important Inquiry for Flour for Export to Europe.

PROVISIONS A TRIFLE UNSETTLED

A Strong Bear Movement in Stocks on Wall Street.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The markets on change to-day were more active and somewhat excited. Wheat closed higher, corn lower, rye stronger, provisions weak and lower. Flour was more active and with an improved home and outside inquiry, and it looks as though there was going to be some reaction from the depression that has ruled so long. The home jobbers have quite light stocks, and are looking about to replenish, while shipping and export orders are more liberal, and there is a good call for the low grades and good bakers' bread. In winter wheat the receipts were larger, but the demand was very good and the competition among buyers caused a strong feeling and prices ruled 1/2c higher. The demand was chiefly for shipment, though some speculative demand also existed.

In the wheat pit regular No. 2 spring was fairly active, and the feeling considerably unsettled. Foreign advices were of a favorable tenor, quoting a strong feeling and higher prices, which caused a sharp demand early in the day. The market opened 3-5/8c higher and advanced, with some fluctuation, an additional 1/8c. Later, however, influenced by larger receipts of both spring and winter wheat, the aggregate receipts being 130 cars against 87 cars yesterday, the market ruled easier. Sellers became more numerous, and the additional news that two brokers in Indianapolis had not opened their doors this morning brought out free offerings, and prices declined 3/8c per bushel from the outside range. The weather in the west was also reported fine. The market finally rallied again and closed about 1/8c higher than the closing figures yesterday. Prices were also stimulated by an advance of 1/2c in New York, but the early buying was either by shorts or brokers and outside operators who went in for a scalp, and when the first demand was filled bidding became slow, outside orders for round lots were scarce. When prices took a down turn the bulls met the hammering of the bears with a strong resistance. Wheat closed on the board steady. On the curb at \$1.04 1/2 for September, and \$1.05 1/2 for October. Vessels were chartered at Chicago to convey 179,000 bushels, and at New York for 500,000 bushels.

In the corn pit the market was quiet, a large aggregate business was transacted taking the market on the whole. Shippers bought fairly, with trading chiefly speculative. The feeling was somewhat easier and prices ruled lower all around. Warmer weather and larger receipts, together with the weakness in the provision market, bank troubles in Indiana and a large decline in the New York market bringing out rather free offerings. The market opened a shade lower and then rallied 1/4c, but later under large offerings, prices fell 1/8c for August and 1/4c for September and October below early outside prices, fluctuated and finally closed at 10c lower for cash, 1/8c lower for September, and 1/4c lower for October, than the closing yesterday, while the more deferred futures declined but slightly. Dows was rather a free seller of September corn, which influenced the local tailors to let go their holdings. The inspection showed an equivalent of 578 cars against 612 yesterday. The closing on change was unsteady; and the curb September corn closed at 50 1/2c. At Chicago vessels were taken to carry 116,000 bushels, and at New York for 200,000 bushels.

Oats were quite strong, declining for the early part of the day, and there was quite a rush to sell all futures, resulting in a break of 1/8c for August and 3/8c for the year delivery, to only a slight recovery. Other crops were lower, and the fine crop prospects was giving this depression. No. 2 was very dull for new. There were increased receipts and limited demand both for shipping and speculative demand, closing heavy. Trading was quite brisk in the market for hog products to-day, but the feeling was greatly unsettled and prices irregular, and on the whole range decidedly lower. The surroundings of the trade were generally unfavorable to holders and buyers, while the offerings for future delivery were materially increased. The receipts of hogs were somewhat larger, and prices lower, and the telegraphic advices from both foreign and domestic markets showed an easy feeling, and in some cases lower prices were quoted. In addition to this, the reported financial trouble in Indianapolis assisted in weakening the market, and tended to increase the call for margins and also to enlarge the offerings to some extent on behalf of outside parties. The shipping demand was moderate, for orders chiefly for limited quantities. The receipts of products were not very large, while the shipments were quite liberal of pork and meats, and rather light of lard. The market opened comparatively steady about the closing prices of yesterday, but soon weakened and prices declined quite rapidly, with few fluctuations to the inside range. Toward the close the feeling was steadier, trading moderate and prices exhibited a slight improvement for a while; in the provision pit there were appearances of a panic but values are too near hard pan to be hammered much longer. The demand for mess pork was quite active, especially from shorts, and the offerings were quite liberal. Trading was quite brisk during the early part of the session. At the opening the market exhibited a fair de-

gree of steadiness, but soon weakened and prices receded 20@25c. Later, the feeling was steadier and prices rallied 5@10c, but the offerings greatly exceeded the demand and prices gradually settled back 25@30c. Toward the close prices rallied 25@30c and closed comparatively steady. The shipping inquiry was rather light, cash in small request.

A fair business was transacted in lard, but almost exclusively on speculative account. The offerings were quite liberal and the inquiry moderately active in a general way, and chiefly for the market for outstanding contracts. The market opened rather quiet at yesterday's closing figures, and soon declined 10@12 1/2c per 100 pounds. Later the feeling was steadier and prices rallied 2 1/2@5c but weakened again 5@10 about noon. Toward the close the market was steadier but rather quiet and prices were 10@12 1/2c higher. Shipping demand was rather light. Cash quiet.

Rumors were afloat on change yesterday of distress among the Cincinnati banks, and also at Minneapolis but were subsequently denied. The rumors affected provisions more than any thing else. Hogs continue to be marketed largely in excess of the corresponding time last year, when the movement was exceptionally light. For the week the packing at all western points reached 125,000 hogs, the same as the preceding week, and compared with 50,000 last year making the total from March 1 to date 2,480,000, against 2,300,000 a year ago, a gain this season of 180,000 in number and additionally in the heavier weight fully equivalent to a like number. Mess pork has dropped to a lower point than previously this season followed with a moderate rally. Recent declines have apparently resulted from the plentifulness of supplies without corresponding demand, rather than trading efforts to break prices down. On March 1 packing points outside of the large cities in the west held a much heavier stock than last year, and since that day have made about the same amount of product as last year. The average weight of hogs packed in the west to date is upward of 20 pounds per hog in excess of last year—at Chicago 22 pounds, Kansas City 39 pounds, Cincinnati 8 pounds, averaging 25 pounds for the three cities. For July the increased average was 28 pounds at Chicago, 42 at Kansas City, 31 at Cincinnati.

Rye continues strong and higher prices were paid at the opening for cash and for all features, and the tone was a firm one for a closing. The call for cash has been on shipping and export account, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced, and this was holding all futures firm.

For barley there was no market. Some sample lots were offered, but there was no demand for them, and nearly all had to be carried over. There was no speculative trading. Operators are holding off and will be likely to remain out of the market until the rule for grading No. 2 shall have been fully determined.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] New York, Aug. 10.—Another day of great excitement on the stock exchange, the army of bears being augmented by some of the most conservative houses, covering everything before them. Every day or two something occurred to shake the faith of the 1 of stocks. This morning came reports from Indianapolis that there was trouble in that city, and Wall street has been at fever heat in consequence. A break in Erie and a trouble in Central Pacific of 3 per cent. were the disturbing features of the morning. Even the most stable properties succumbed, notably Northwestern and St. Paul. Oregon Transcontinental dropped to 70 1/2; the Northern Pacific were pressed for sale, and the coal stocks, which have heretofore stood firm, gave way at last. There were rallies during the afternoon, but they were short lived. In the last half hour prices were weak and the market dreadfully feverish. It acted as though about to break wide open at any moment. The decline has not been caused by bearish attacks altogether. Many long stocks were thrown overboard, and the liquidating process continued until the last. Denver declined from 38 to 33 1/2, with a big business in it. In Northwestern earnings during the first week in August increased \$41,000. There was a gradual decline nearly all day; the rallies were few and feeble. On the whole, the decline was not so great as might have been expected.

There was evidence of some sustaining power in the Vanderbilt and Gould stocks, and the Villards were not fully demoralized. Erie common and Central Pacific were the especially weak spots on the market. There seemed to be no one especially interested in taking care of them. It looks as if the clique in Jersey Central had found their load too heavy and thrown some of it over to day. The close was very weak and the indications are for lower prices to-morrow. The Washieroff brokers were doing a little buying.

The morning papers had full accounts of the St. Louis passenger fight and California rail difficulty, and were inclined to treat it very seriously. This weakened the market and the news that two banks of Indianapolis had not opened this morning caused still further demoralization. Puts on Central Pacific at 68c were bought of Mills by prominent bears, and the stock was jammed and many puts sold within one-half of an hour. The pressure for the day was on this, Erie, Canadian Southern, Northwestern and the coals. The end of the telegrapher's strike was reported, and the Vanderbilt and Villard stocks ceased to yield to the terrific pressure, and the market turned for a moment. Towards the last hour it was reported that the Indianapolis syndicate were unable to raise the necessary funds, and prices throughout the list wilted steadily lower. The report is that several first class operators returned to work in the Western Union New York office to-day, and that a number will return to-morrow.

Huntington says the outlook for business for Central Pacific is good, and there is every reason to expect the regular per cent. dividends. Its July net

earnings will be one hundred thousand dollars increase over last year, and expenses smaller. Northern Pacific earnings for the first week in August increased \$50,000, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul \$1,300. It is reported that Gould is buying New York Central. St. Paul earnings from January to July inclusive increased \$1,917,000. The transactions in stock to-day aggregate 249,000 shares.

Kiernan says there is a general impression that commercial liquidation is nearly completed, and an upward turn in the market may be expected. The Gould stocks have been comparatively dull. They have been described as acting very much as an individual does immediately after a severe illness. It is stated that some of the strong holders have lately reduced their lines, and some of the members of the old bull pool in Kansas & Texas and Texas Pacific have lately been buying for a turn. Public sentiment on the Villard stocks is undoubtedly bearish. It is believed that Mr. Gould intends to lower the price of Oregon Transcontinental and Northern Pacific preferred considerably before the opening of the road. One object alleged is an intention to cover shorts put out at much lower prices. Another alleged reason is that the stocks are too high on their merits and would be a drag upon the proposed bull market. The impression that Villard stocks are selling above their real value is general. It is stated on all sides that a company cannot expect to pay dividends at the start on new roads; that too many auxiliary companies have been formed; that the company cannot hope to pay dividends on all its various stocks for years under the most favorable circumstances. A statement has been made to the effect that Northern Pacific would have to earn \$18,000,000 net to pay fixed charges and dividends on stocks of the various companies outstanding. It is alleged that a pamphlet overpraising the Villard stocks is likely to be issued soon, something the same as the laudatory leaflet in regard to Louisville & Nashville circulated shortly before the depression in that stock set in. Rumors of loans called to be called have been current, and predictions of this and that party being obliged to sell have abounded. Altogether it is evident that a very powerful bear movement against the Villard stocks is in progress. Mr. Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., when questioned as to the feeling in London regarding American securities, said that if New York would mark up the price of stocks 5 or 6 points, and keep the market there for a short time, Europe would take all the stocks we cared to sell. This is significant as expressing the best conservative sentiment of the street.

LIVERPOOL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Special cable: Wheat on spot, strong and 2d per cental higher. No. 2 spring, 9s 3d. Red winter 8s 4d No. 3 do none on the market. Receipts for the week 886,000 centals, of which 288,000 centals were American. Corn strong; 5s 5 1/2d off coast. Wheat in good demand at the advance, 9d higher. Corn unchanged, to arrive. Wheat strong; No. 2 spring 6d higher, California and red winter 9d higher. Corn higher, steady. Demand good for wheat and corn for the united kingdom and continent. Mark Lane wheat firm. Corn steady. Pork dull 77s. Lard steady 45s 3d. Bacon dull; long clear sides 40s; short clear sides 45s. Beef dull; 90s extra India mess.

THE SAINTS DISAGREE.

An Episode at the Lake Bluff Assembly Which Knocks the Doctrine of Sanctification Into a Corner.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] LAKE BLUFF, Aug. 10.—A singular occurrence took place in the tabernacle this evening. D. Laughlin McClain, one of the praying band and a professor of sanctification, arose at the close of the sermon and confessed that he had this morning committed a sin, and asked for the prayers of the congregation. It was learned that after breakfast, Mr. McClain and J. Boyd, another member of the praying band, adjourned to the piazza for a good quiet time, and sat down in a group of brethren. They were on the best of terms, but in less than five seconds began an acrimonious quarrel about the doctrine of holiness, which lasted half an hour, and totally estranged them. In the course of the remarks, Mr. Boyd told Mr. McClain that in a manner of relating his experience drove numbers of people out of the tabernacle. Mr. McClain grew very much excited, and the top of his head, which is bald, got as red as a beet. Among the choice things he said to Mr. Boyd was that if Jesus Christ were to come to Lake Bluff he would take a whip and scourge Mr. Boyd out of the tabernacle. He also told him that he was afflicted with softening of the brain. At one time during the quarrel the disputants shook hands and declared the break healed, but in less than half a minute it was renewed with more venom than before. A dozen persons were standing around, and all agreed that McClain had sinned. He strenuously denied it until the close of the meeting, and then confessed his sin before all the public, fell on his knees and said he wanted to be prayed for at once. Mr. Harding conducted the service, and he said: "Well, Mac, pray for yourself," but Mac declined to do so until Mr. Harding had offered a short prayer, after which he confessed his sin to God and prayed for more grace in the future. This unfortunate denouement greatly embarrassed the seeker after sanctification, and Dr. Lowry, who is the head and front of the doctrine in the United States, fairly gasped.

Bound for the Yellowstone.

New York, Aug. 10.—A party of distinguished Europeans, who came over here at the invitation of Rufus Hatch to visit the Yellowstone park, started on their journey this morning. It numbered over fifty persons, and will remain over Sunday at Niagara Falls, resuming their trip Monday to Chicago, where they will take a special train over the Northern Pacific railroad to the Yellowstone park. Numerous stops will be made along the route to enable the visitors to inspect the great grain farms of the west. It is expected the Yellowstone will be reached August 25, and after a stay of two weeks, the party will return. A portion of the party will visit Manitoba before returning.

THE ARK FOUND.

PERCHED ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT ARARAT.

Noah's Famous Craft Discovered in a Good State of Preservation—Its Compartments Filled With Ice—It is to be Brought to the United States—The Spanish Insurrection—The British Trouble With the Dynamite Conspirators.

[Special Cablegram to the Globe.]

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A paper at Constantinople announces the discovery of Noah's ark. It appears that some Turkish commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier. They made inquiry of the inhabitants. These had seen it for six years, but had been afraid to approach it because a spirit of fierce aspect had been seen looking out of the upper window. The Turkish commissioners, however, are bold men not deterred by such trifles, and they determined to reach it. Situated as it was among the fastnesses of one of the glens of Mount Ararat, it was a work of enormous difficulty, and it was only after incredible hardships that they succeeded. The ark, one will be glad to hear, was in a good state of preservation, although the angles observed about the bow or stern had been a good deal broken in its descent. They recognized it at once. There was an Englishman among them who had presumably read his Bible, and he saw it made of the ancient gopher wood of scripture, which, as every one knows, grows only on the plains of the Euphrates. Effecting an entrance into the structure, which was painted brown, they found that the admiralty requirements for the conveyance of horses had been carried out, and the interior was divided into partitions fifteen feet high. Into three of these only could they get, the others being full of ice, and how far the ark extended into the glacier they could not tell. If, however, on being uncovered it turns out to be 300 cubits long it will go hard with disbelievers in the book of Genesis. Needless to say, an American was soon on the spot and negotiations have been entered into with the local pasha for its speedy transfer to the United States.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Particulars of the revolt of the parish garrison at Leo De Hergel, in the province of Florida, Spain, show it was headed by the lieutenant colonel. The outbreak occurred at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. The civil guards were not molested by the insurgents, and remained in their barracks. The rebels expelled the military governor of the town. A large force of troops is marching to Leo De Hergel to repress the outbreak.

The Daily News, in its financial article, says that in consequence of rebellious outbreaks in Spain frustrating great bull operations in Spanish stocks by Madrid speculators, various dealers and bankers in both Madrid and Paris are left with claims for unrecovered differences amounting to about £200,000.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Barcelona says ten battalions of infantry and six batteries have been sent Leo De Hergel to suppress the outbreak there. Great agitation prevails here and the situation is serious. A slight revolt took place among the prisoners in the penitentiary in the city of Santander, the capitol of the province of that name, but it was promptly suppressed. Governor Santar has 250 gens d'armes in readiness for action in case the garrison revolts. Gen. Quesada occupies the principal strategic point in the province at Logrona where it is reported an emissary of Don Carlos has been seen.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A correspondent of the Times from Madrid says the insurgent Spanish soldiery assert they have been tampered with by agents of Kueze Sorilla, who has been for a long time past sapping with the lower grades of officers of the army in various parts of the peninsula. All classes of people condemn the outbreak, including the writers on the Republican newspapers.

LISBON, Aug. 10.—A telegram from the Spanish frontier says the situation is most serious. Hundreds of armed men have marched north, their object being to concentrate at some central point for a combined movement.

BARCELONA, Aug. 10.—A mob of workmen in the suburbs of Barcelona cheered for the republic to-day and caused the closing of the factories. They have gone in the direction of Valles and Bruich and two regiments are pursuing. It is reported that the officers of Valencia and Levadia have revolted, the former it is said, fraternizing with the people. Outbreaks have occurred at Genoa and Figuer. As martial law is proclaimed at Barcelona the town is quiet and order is restored.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—The Irishman, a newspaper, demands a verdict in the case of Featherstone Deasy, Flannigan and Dalton, who were yesterday convicted at Liverpool, of treason and felony, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. It declares that no one could expect Liverpool to be impartial. The Freeman's Journal is commenting on their cases saying no sentence is too severe for the dynamiters.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Hartman, a well known nihilist has arrived in London to make arrangements for a socialist congress.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A man named Patrick Malone was arrested at Birmingham on a charge of theft. On being searched at the station house documents were found in his possession relating to Fenian organizations throughout the kingdom.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Exchange Telegraph company announces that the senate of Bremen has concluded a convention with the German government, providing for the entry of that city into the Zollverein.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Most Rev. Michael Logue, bishop of Raphoe, in a letter states that the people in county Donegal have passed safely through the crisis of distress, having been saved chiefly by the charity of the Irish people throughout the world.

The British forces in Egypt announces that there has been no fresh cases of cholera among the soldiers since his last report, and that the sick are doing well.

The Exchange Telegraph company reports that D. W. and A. Dewhurst, cotton spinners, of Manchester, have failed, with liabilities of £78,000.

At a meeting in favor of state aided emigration, held at the Mansion house, the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. A resolution was offered providing for sending 200,000 persons to Canada and other British colonies, and for procuring their farms in their new homes. Money for the purchase of land will be advanced by the state, which is to take mortgages on the farms as security for the payment. The resolution was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury and adopted. It is proposed to send 10,000 families to Canada next spring.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Patrick O'Brien, who, with Michael Hynes and Frederick Slater, was arrested in May last on the charge of spreading circulars calculated to damage jurors who had sat on various cases in Dublin, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment. Hynes and Slater were discharged.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Dr. Robert Moffat, father-in-law of the late Dr. Livingston, has arrived at the late traveler, and who was himself for many years a missionary in South Africa, is dead.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—O'Holleran, who, on the 8th inst. was acquitted of the charge of treason, but was retained to answer further accusations, was to-day arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to murder. The crown offered no evidence against him, and he was released from custody.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post understands the attention of the United States minister has been called to the fact that America is furnishing China with arms and ammunition, which it is believed are designed for Tongking.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The Emperor William has arrived at the imperial residence at Babelsberg.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—There were seventy-two deaths from cholera at Alexandria yesterday.

CASUALTIES.

COLLISION AT SEA. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—The steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Savannah, when off Point Lookout early this morning was in collision with the schooner Sarah Lavinia. The schooner immediately sank carrying down two wives and two children of Captain Anderson, and Joseph Leavitt, the cook.

FATAL FIRE BURIED. SHEMANSKOP, Pa., Aug. 10.—Thomas Williams was fatally and Hugh Edwards seriously burned by an explosion of fire damp this morning at Paeker colliery No. 4 of the Lehigh Valley Coal company.

KILLED BY A FALLING WALL. WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—The large tin shop of A. H. Jacqwith, at Gardner, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not known. Wm. W. Coburn was killed by a falling chimney during the fire.

FATAL STAGING ACCIDENT. BOSTON, Aug. 10.—This morning a staging on the fourth story of a building being erected on Washington street gave way precipitating four masons to the ground. Frank Roberts, foreman, will probably die, and the others are seriously, but not fatally injured.

TRAIN-BOARDING ACCIDENT. SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 10.—A Ross, editor of the Boston Advertiser, one of Rufus Hatch's Yellowstone excursionists was severely injured here at 2 p. m. while attempting to board a moving train.

HORSES BURNED. LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 10.—The stable at the fair grounds burned last night consuming seven fine trotting horses owned by James Shackelford mostly of Wilkes stock. The horses were valued at \$18,000, not insured.

BARREL FACTORY BURNED. DETROIT, Aug. 10.—This afternoon a large barrel factory near Joseph, Camplan avenue, belonging to Wm. Sever, was burned to the ground, also four dwellings. Loss, \$30,000 and insurance light.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

DECIDED TO ABANDON THE STRIKE. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—It is stated on good authority this forenoon that the striking telegraph operators last night practically decided to abandon the strike.

WIRES CUT. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Western Union officials this forenoon state that all wires on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, numbering fourteen in all, had been cut, and that a number of arms supporting the wires had been torn off. The brotherhood wires all agency with wire cutting in this city.

PRACTICALLY OVER. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—No particular disturbance on the Western Union wires last night. Four of the striking operators returned to work this morning. It seems to be the belief that the strike is practically over, though the strikers are still confident. The Western Union remains firm and claim business is being forwarded in good shape.

REALLY STRIKING ON THE RAILROADS. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 10.—At 6 o'clock this evening the threatened strike of the telegraphers employed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad company, was inaugurated. The company decided to insist that commercial business should be received, and summarily discharged Superintendent Devorn, stationed at Columbus, who was known to be in sympathy with the brotherhood. This determination was communicated to the telegraph operators and was immediately followed by an order to strike at 6 o'clock, which was sent out by Master Workman Egan. It was obeyed by all operators in this city, including the chief train dispatchers, and seems to have been generally obeyed all along the line. Superintendent Taylor admits this, but says the strike has not extended beyond Denison, Ohio, and by tomorrow the principal offices will be supplied. In the meantime, the trains will run on schedule. It is stated the operators on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad will be ordered out to-morrow.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE IN OHIO. CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The railroad operators, with a few exceptions, on the Transcontinental Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio road quit work at noon to-day, and also on the Lake Erie division of the same road. Most of the places are filled and there is no delay to the trains.

THE CROPS.

The August Report of the Department of Agriculture—A Decrease in the Condition of Cotton—Wheat and Corn Up to the Average.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—August cotton returns to the department of agriculture are less favorable than those of July. The condition is lower in every state, except two on the northern border belt, Virginia and Tennessee. The plant is suffering from meteorological vagaries this peculiar season. It was too cold in May, too wet in June and too dry in July. In Georgia injury is greatest, the condition falling from 93 to 78. In South Carolina the decline has been 91 to 80. The prolific cotton belt of middle Alabama has suffered severely from drought, while the southern counties and valley of Tennessee have had reasonable weather. The upland counties of central and north-eastern Mississippi report injury from drought very generally. There is need of rain in central and southern Texas, but the drought has been less general and injurious than in Georgia. There has been ample rain in a large portion of the Louisiana Arkansas. The first brood are weeded up in counties in Florida. In Tennessee generally, and in a majority of the North Carolina counties, where the drought has been severest, fields stimulated by commercial fertilizers are fruiting the top crop prematurely and plants are drying up, as is usually the case under these circumstances. The general average condition has fallen to 84 from 90 in July. The record stands by states: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 78; Florida, 93; Alabama, 83; Mississippi 85; Louisiana 85; Texas 89; Arkansas 73; Tennessee 90. Reports of the presence of the caterpillar are numerous in the Gulf coast states. Central Alabama is infested more seriously than Texas and Georgia and Louisiana, more than Mississippi. They are not reported in Virginia, the Carolinas, or Tennessee, or Arkansas. The first brood are weeded up in some places, the second and fewer expressed of serious injury from the third. Tons of arsenic in various forms are applied to avert such calamity. The ball worm is only reported at a few points in Arkansas and Texas. While the relative condition of cotton compared with the returns of former years is unpromising, the volume of the crop depends largely on the more critical period from August to October.

CORN.

There has been an improvement in the appearance of the corn fields during the month of July, in New England, Middle states, Ohio valley and west of the Mississippi. In Illinois, Missouri and Kansas it is slight, measured by a single point. There has been a retrograde in the south in consequence of the drought, and some decline in Michigan from too much moisture. Taking the whole area together the condition advanced from 88 to 89 per cent. of a perfect crop. The condition of the corn crop of 1879 in August was 93, and the yield twenty-eight bushels per acre. The present returns indicate a yield not much over twenty-five bushels per acre, or 1,700,000,000 bushels, which is as much as was produced in 1879.

The condition is six points higher than last year in August, and lower than in August from 1870 to 1880 inclusive. The night has been too cool for a rapid development, and the crop is late. Fears are expressed that frost may yet cause disaster. In August, 1874, the condition was one degree higher than the present average, the crop late from wet spring and local summer droughts, and the yield less than twenty-one bushels per acre. The average of states of principal production are: Illinois 86; Ohio 89; Kentucky 97; Kansas 97; Nebraska 84; Indiana 95; Michigan 69; Missouri 97; Iowa 85; Wisconsin 85. On the Atlantic coast: New York & Pennsylvania 99; New Jersey 101. In the south: Virginia 93; North Carolina 83; South Carolina 70; Georgia 74; Alabama 80; Mississippi 87; Louisiana 100; Texas 93; Arkansas 87; Tennessee 89.

SPRING WHEAT.

The average of condition of spring wheat for August 1, is 97, the same as in 1882. In Wisconsin recent rains have injured the crop in the southern and southwestern counties, average 90. The prospect in Minnesota favors a crop of 13 1/2 bushels per acre, notwithstanding the bad weather in the early spring and subsequent drought in the northern counties the condition is 98. The fears excited by the excessive heat early in July in northern Dakota, have been happily dispelled. Cass and Richland counties promise a better yield than last year. Other counties will scarcely equal their last year's crop. In south Dakota the harvest is progressing. The straw is bright, heads large and the yield better than last year. The returns of August do not essentially change the indicated aggregate of July for the entire crop. The result of the harvest will be more fully tested on the return of the threshers' blanks. It is now certain a shortage exists, which will require all the surplus of last year and keep prices well sustained.

A cable dispatch received from the London statistical agent of the department says the weather has been unsettled the first ten days of August, and the temperature low for this time of year. The wheat market is advancing and stocks large. The quality of the new crop is fair. The general prospects of last month's dispatch are confirmed. Counting a decrease of acreage, the total output of Europe's wheat will be one-fifth less than last year and one-tenth below average.

The German, French and Russian advices are worse. Oats—The condition of oats is represented by 100, a figure surpassed only by last August since 1875. North of the parallel of forty degrees a high condition is almost universal. In some of the western districts there has been injury from lodging, the result of storms.

Barley—The condition of barley averages 95, the same as in August 1882, but higher than in any previous year since 1874. Average for New York 102, Pennsylvania 97, Ohio 89, Michigan 96, Wisconsin 96, Minnesota 96; Iowa 99; Nebraska 102; and California 88. These states produce more than two-thirds of the crop.

Potatoes—Returns indicate a full development of the potato crop and the condition 101. The promise is better in the central states west than on the northern border, where the soil has been saturated with moisture.

Buckwheat—A breadth of buckwheat equal to that of last year has been sown and its condition is high and represented by 99.

Tobacco—The average condition of tobacco is 88; Kentucky 93; Tennessee 89;

Virginia 74, North Carolina 70; Ohio 93, Connecticut 87, and Wisconsin 90.

COLLAPSING.

TWO INDIANAPOLIS BANKS CLOSE THEIR DOORS YESTERDAY.

One Subsequently Resumes and Pays Checks on Demand—It Will Double Its Capital and Resume Business—Other Business Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—Large crowds gathered around the First National bank and the Indiana Banking company an hour before opening time this morning. At 9:42 the doors of both banks were still closed. The announcement has just been made that they will not open for two or three hours. The directors of the First National bank with several large influential capitalists of the state met at 8 o'clock this morning and are still in session, but nothing has been made public as to the result of the conference.

LATER—Both suspended banks remained closed. The following notice was posted on the door of the First National: "The board of directors are in session considering what is best to be done, but have not arrived at a conclusion."

The board of directors of the First National bank adopted a resolution at their meeting this morning to double the stock of the bank, \$600,000 of stock instead of \$400,000, provided the syndicate, headed by Mr. Depan and Mr. English, was formed to take the management and controlling amount of the stock. A paper was drawn up to this effect, which was signed by all the directors and stockholders present, and a committee was appointed to get the consent of the stockholders not present. As soon as this consent is completed, it is understood that new and strong parties will come into the concern that will make it one of the strongest institutions in the country. It may take a few days to do this and gather in the required amount of currency, but it may be done in a few hours. The other banks also held a meeting this morning and agreed that if the proposed syndicate was formed they would afford all the assistance to the First National that might be required. It may be said, therefore, that whilst it is unfortunate that any trouble occurred, there is really no reason for alarm, and that ultimate good may result from it in giving the bank increased strength.

Very little information has been obtained as to what the Indiana Banking company may do, but it is probable they will be able to resume business very shortly. There has been no extraordinary demand on any of the other banks for funds to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—The conference between the directors of the First National bank and the English-Depan syndicate ended between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. At 2:50 the doors of the bank were opened, and W. H. English appeared, inviting the depositors to come in and get their money. The money was not rushed in, but were checked by the police, and ladies were given the preference. The bank continued open for an hour or more after the closing hour, and all the checks presented were promptly paid; but few of the larger depositors drew their money. It is understood that a reorganization of the bank, with double its former capital, will be perfectly agreed upon, and will be perfected as speedily as possible, with Mr. English as president. The other banks were fully prepared, but no runs were perceptible. The Indiana Banking company has not resumed.

SIoux CITY, Aug. 10.—The creditors of Cottrell Bros., agricultural implements, have not yet effected a settlement. It is believed the liabilities of the firm will reach about \$100,000 with assets of about \$140,000. The firm has offered fifty cents on a dollar. A general meeting of creditors is called to meet here the 14th inst.

A Profitable Silver Mine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 10.—The officers and proprietors of the Big Heart silver mine, located five miles