self to the business man. No salaries and every cent goes direct to the mark, are characteristics that place it in the first rank of the charities of your generous city. I am glad to see that in the hurry of business you have not forgotten the children, and could we see but one of their happy faces I feel assured that all of us would feel amply rewarded for having contributed to the happiness of a little child. A BUSINESS MAN.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1882.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$2,539 54
R. T., New-York City	25 00
Friends at White Plains, N. Y	10 00
Mrs. A. H. Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y	9 00
Family Mite Box, Columbus, Ohio	8 00
A Business Man, Philadelphia, Penn	6 00
F. N. W., Princeton, N. J	6 00
V. M. P., Niagara Falls, N. Y	6 00
L. P. B., New-York City	6 00
Miss Merrick	6 00
William C. Cornwell, Buffalo, N. Y	4 00
Rev. William A. Holliday, Belvidere, N. J	3 00
J. B. Upson, Rockford, Ill	2 00
"Fresh"	1 00
A. Zann	30 00
Harold and Anna B., Lyme, Conn	
Total, July 10, 1882	$2,086 54

SEEKING AN EXAMINATION AT ONCE.

THE WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS IN FAVOR OF CUSACK AND FINLAY IN THE KEELY CASE.

The investigation of the Keely murder case appeared to pause on Sunday, although it was reported that detectives were still engaged in searching for the mysterious man with the red or black beard, as the case may be, who struck the fatal blow. Yesterday morning, however, the subject was reopened in Supreme Court Chambers at 10:30 o'clock, that being the hour when the writs of habeas corpus in favor of Robert Cusack and Henry Finlay were made returnable. The court-room was filled with spectators when the cases came up, many of the friends of the two prisoners being present. Finlay was somewhat overcome when his friends crowded around him, and the tears came into his eyes more than once. Cusack was more self-possessed, but could not conceal his anxiety during the proceedings. In the absence of Judge Larremore, Judge Haight, of Buffalo, sat upon the bench.

The counsel for the prisoners opened the case, stating that the application was made to the court in the hope that the Coroner might be compelled to proceed with the inquest and with the examination of his clients. According to the commitment, no crime was charged against these men. Yet they had been arrested, held by the Coroner, and locked up in prison, simply because they happened to be in the neighborhood of the murder at the time it was committed. They had been sent to the Tombs on no charge whatever. The counsel then referred to the Code of Criminal Procedure, and read the section which provides that in the case of persons arrested upon suspicion, it devolves upon the magistrate to proceed with the examination at once, that an examination must not be deferred longer than two days. In case postponement or adjournment were necessary, this could be made for a period of two days longer, a second period of two days following a second adjournment, if necessary, but the examination to be completed within six days from the time of the arrest.

"The prisoners in this case," continued the counsel, "have already been locked up since Friday, and have had no examination yet, which is obviously contrary to the provisions of the statute. We now ask for an order directing the examination to proceed at once, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not these men have been properly deprived of their liberty."

Colonel Fellows, in behalf of the people, said that when the case had been adjourned on Saturday, it was agreed that a letter should be sent to the Coroner requesting him to proceed with the examination. When an Assistant District-Attorney went to deliver the letter he found Coroner Brady actually engaged in the examination of witnesses in this very case, and doing everything in his power to hasten the proceedings. "Keely," said Colonel Fellows, "lost his life through criminal violence, and these men were held under the discretionary power of the Coroner. I respectfully submit that he has exercised his duties with proper carefulness and dispatch, and therefore the Court ought not to interfere."

The counsel for the prisoners then referred to the precedent of the Ramscar case before Judge Lawrence, in which the Judge had decided that the prisoner might be granted an examination before a police magistrate. After some discussion Judge Haight directed an order to be entered requiring the coroner to proceed with the examination of the prisoners, Cusack and Finlay, at 10 o'clock this morning, and adjourned the habeas corpus proceedings until 10:30 on Thursday morning.

No new arrests were made yesterday and nothing was done at the Coroner's Office. The Coroner has set 1 p. m. to-morrow as the hour for the examination of Cusack and Finlay, saying that was within the period allowed him by the statute. It was stated yesterday that the detectives were working diligently and that there was a possibility that more arrests might be made to-day, in which case the examination of the arrested person or persons would probably take place at once, before that of Cusack and Finlay.

At the Charles Street Station one of the detectives was asked about the progress made in the case. The only information vouchsafed by him was to the effect that the man that the police were looking for did not have long chin-whiskers, as some people had asserted, but small, dark side-whiskers. On Saturday and Sunday the detectives intimated that they had run their man down, but that they did not desire to arrest him until they had positive and definite proof against him.

Coroner Brady expressed the opinion to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that this was going to prove a second Guiteau case in more senses than one. "I believe," the Coroner said, "that the Frenchman the detectives are looking for has escaped from the city, and that he will never be found. In a somewhat similar case, a few years ago, the man the detectives were after attended the funeral of his victim, and ran the gauntlet of eight detectives. In this case the assailant of Keely has had ample opportunity to alter his appearance. I do not wish to disparage the work of the detectives, but I have little hope of the arrest of Keely's murderers."

As to the habeas corpus proceedings, Coroner Brady said decidedly: "I know my position in this matter, and shall be able without doubt to sustain it. I caused the arrest of Finlay and Cusack as accessories both before and after the fact. They witnessed the assault and were of the party. I have a perfect right to hold them. I have not the least apprehension on that score. I shall hasten proceedings now, however. I shall call the case again on Wednesday. I will give the detectives until then to arrest their man. If they don't succeed by that time there is no use in dragging the case along. I have taken about all the testimony there is to be taken. I know of no other possible arrests of persons as witnesses. All there is to do now is to arrest that Frenchman. I think, however, that he is beyond the power of the police of this city. If so, how can they ever expect to get hold of him?"

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

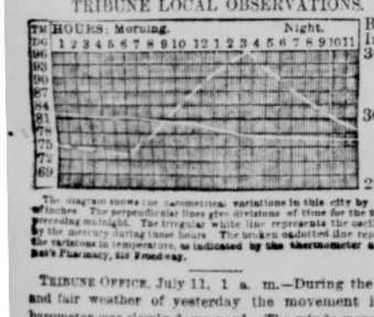
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1 a. m.—The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and lowest in the Upper Lake region. Occasional rains have fallen in all the districts, except the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Northwest; elsewhere they are mostly southerly. The temperature has risen in the Middle States and New-England; in the other districts it has remained nearly stationary.

Indications for to-day.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature and lower pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, local rains, stationary or lower temperature and pressure, southwesterly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours. The broken dotted line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 11, 1 a. m.—During the clear and fair weather of yesterday the movement in the barometer was slowly downward. The winds were from the south and southwest. The temperature ranged between 73° and 96°, the average (82⅞°) being 12½° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 4⅜° higher than on Sunday.

Fair and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperatures and chances of occasional rain, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

A WOMAN JUMPS FROM A FERRY-BOAT.

Amelia Dayton, age thirty-three, of No. 685 Gates-ave., Brooklyn, jumped from the window of the ferry-boat George Washington yesterday evening into the East River. She was rescued by James Smith, of No. 24 Broome-st., and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THE SCIOTO COLLISION.

MINGO JUNCTION, Ohio, July 10.—The bodies of Stephen Kent, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Arthur Hoagland, of Wellesville, have been recovered, leaving missing Albert Snow, of East Liverpool; Cornelius Palmer, of Washington, Penn., and Sloane, a boy, of Cleveland. The hull of the Scioto is partly out of the water, and a diver is patching up the hole made by the Lomas. To-morrow the boat can be raised. Supervising Inspector Tehernenbach to-day suspended Pilots Keller, of the Scioto, and Long, of the John Lomas, pending the investigation, which begins to-morrow.

ARKANSAS REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—James Torrans, United States Marshal, has been reelected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and Henry M. Cooper, Collector of Internal Revenue, secretary.

SUSPENSION OF A NEWSPAPER.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 10.—*The Rock Island Argus* has suspended. It changed from an evening to a morning paper on May 1, but the experiment was not a success.

SUMMER LEISURE.

INCIDENTS AND GUESTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 10.—The second display of fireworks at Congress Spring Park will occur on Thursday evening.

John Foley has purchased the Mulligan cottage in South Broadway.

Saratoga Springs now has telephonic communication with Troy and Albany.

The Travers Cup, presented by William R. Travers, of New-York City, to be run for on the Saratoga track to-morrow, is now on exhibition at the United States Hotel. It is a massive piece of plate and one of the most elaborate trophies ever run for here.

W. E. Sanford and John Sanford, of Amsterdam, Henry O. Clark, of New-York, A. D. North, of Louisville, W. H. Grace, of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Taylor, of Philadelphia, arrived at the United States Hotel early to-day.

J. H. Maddox, of New-York, J. Perego and family, of Brooklyn, W. E. Lockwood, of Mechanicsville, R. W. Simmons, of New-Orleans, J. W. Fielder and family, of New-Brunswick, and M. L. Stover, of Amsterdam, are at the Adelphi Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sullivan and W. W. Sturges, of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Coon, of Troy, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Schuyler, of Brooklyn, are at the American.

A. Cary and the Misses Cary, of New-York, are at Temple Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Leach, of Troy, are guests of C. N. Dowd.

David C. Johnson, Miss Rose Lewis, Miss Pearl Waterman, M. H. Waterman and F. W. Pope, of New-York; L. Bisleri and D. Belinsagti, of Italy; John Wolfangel, of Pittsburg; A. B. Chapman, of Brooklyn, and B. M. Clark, jr., of Philadelphia, arrived at the Grand Union Hotel this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lesern, of Quincy; William W. Folwell, of Minneapolis; George W. Edwards and A. Cooper, of New-York; Samuel Donelson, of Nashville; V. G. Gerantes, of Havana; J. H. Hoose, of Cortland; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rickoff, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. True, of Chicago, and H. F. Russell, of Augusta, are among the Congress Hall arrivals.

Miss S. E. Williams, of New-York, conducted the Women's Foreign Missionary Society here this afternoon.

Count and Countess Montsanluin, of Paris, are at the Windsor Hotel; as is also Samuel S. Babcock, of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barrows, of New-York, are at the Terwilliger cottage in South Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Slocum, of Detroit, Mich., are making their annual visit to Saratoga.

J. N. Ostranders, of Troy, has purchased the Andrews cottage on Circular-st.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, of Philadelphia, in speaking of the turf sports here during the season, dropped the remark on Saturday last that he had a "good deal more respect for a good horse than for a bad man." Dr. Magoon is one of Saratoga's oldest habitues.

A cooling shower this afternoon regulated the temperature and laid the dust.

The Tally Ho coach will to-day begin its regular trips to Saratoga Lake, making connections with Moon's steamers.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S Sunday newspaper train is anxiously looked for each Sunday morning. The demand for THE TRIBUNE increases from day to day.

The Boston Herald train, on the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway, met with an accident yesterday near Mud Mills, on the east side of Saratoga Lake. An open switch caused the train to run on to a siding and strike some construction cars. The damage was not serious.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and party, from New-York, with a steam yacht, passed through Schuylerville yesterday. They will be absent two weeks cruising through Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River.

Among late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Booth, Miss J. B. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Tilotson, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Glenn, F. H. Cooper, S. Jounson, H. C. Ward, Miss L. D. Ward, Miss Keeler, W. J. Tingue and family, Mr. and Mrs. Neustadter, New-York; Miss Carpenter, Poughkeepsie; E. Dewey, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Cousinery, France; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bliss, Burlington; Mrs. E. G. Taylor and family, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. James, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gilman, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Bethlehem; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gough, Worcester; the Rev. Spencer Fiorence and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pease, Pawtucket; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ruggles, Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Washburn, Taunton; Mr. and Mrs. D. Sheeby, Chicago.

A heavy thunder storm prevailed here to-night.

FINE WEATHER IN THE CATSKILLS.

KINGSTON, N.Y., July 10.—The weather is delightful again in the mountains, and the people are coming up in large numbers, both by the all-rail route and the old Catskill landing route. The Saturday arrivals were very numerous and all trains were heavily loaded. Several new coaches have been placed on the Ulster and Delaware Railway and a powerful new locomotive is also to be added. Justice Bradley has been at the Hotel Kaaterskill, also Mr. Van Santvoord of the Hudson River Day Line steamers.

L. Husted, of Brooklyn, with private carriage and attendants, passed here on Friday to join his family, who are at Ellenville.

The large force of carpenters under Superintendent Dingman, at the Kaaterskill House were dismissed from service a few days ago, various reasons being assigned.

Francis P. McNichol, of the Grand Seminary, Montreal, is visiting this city.

Dutcher, the Slide Mountain guide, has erected a new observatory on that king of the Catskills. Visitors there can now look out from an elevation of 4,240 feet above the sea level.

Frederick Grant, son of the ex-President, has engaged rooms at Lake Minirewaska. The General himself is to visit the mountains in a few days.

New-York papers now arrive at Tannersville at 11 a. m. Formerly by stage the time was four or five hours later.

Work on the Catskill Mountain Railway from Catskill to Palenville advances slowly. It is now thought a portion of the road will be ready for use by the 1st of August.

John P. Jordan, of New-York, has been at Catskill.

Charles E. Brady and family, of New-York, are at Mulford's.

Professor John Lavine has arranged a series of parlor concerts at the Prospect Park Hotel.

The regular hops for the season will begin at the leading resorts next week.

The Rev. Dr. Beach, president of Wesleyan University, is in this city.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, came to Rhinecliff on Saturday for the fine steam yacht owned by Mr. Aspinwall, which he has secured for a month's cruise.

The Laurel House at the Falls is having a fine run since its enlargement. They have been entertaining 200 guests there lately.

Among recent arrivals are:

At the Grand Hotel—D. De Castro and family, John R. Bainbridge and family, N. C. Wooster, A. R. McDonough, Abbie S. Howell, Evan Thomas, Russell Dant and wife, Linda A. Dant, C. Ives and wife, A. H. McGill, G. C. Tallman, Henry Honig and wife, A. Reardon and family, Joseph Rosenthal, S. Steinhardt and wife, J. Steinhardt, John Donaldson and wife, J. J. McKenna and wife, George C. Clausen and family, Henry S. Norris, Bradford Otis, New-York; John Reynolds, D. D. Morse, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. R. Baremore, Miss Jaquith, George D. Baremore, Elizabeth, N. J.; H. E. Walton, Richfield Springs; T. S. Tompkins, Tarrytown.

Prospect Park Hotel—R. A. Harrison and wife, H. C. De Wolf and wife, Miss Lillian Russell, G. W. Junks and wife, C. H. Clark and family, S. A. Hatch and family, Mrs. G. L. Ronalds and son, John J. Morris and son, New-York; F. O. Hustman and family, Walter Ebbs, R. C. Manahan, W. W. Vorxes and wife, Henry Snyder and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. Francke and family, Havana; G. B. Rappo, Consul-General of Italy, and wife, L. H. Tucker and family, Albany; Miss S. Van Anden, C. L. Woodbridge, Brooklyn.

At the Hotel Kaaterskill—C. D. Chase and family, I. Bowers Lee and family, H. B. Claflin and wife, Thos. G. Sherman and wife, G. H. Cowes and wife, Dr. A. Du Bois and family, I. De Neufille and family, The B. W. Risley and wife, L. M. Michels and family, Rev. H. Potter and wife, of New York; Alex. Brown and wife, Edward Siter and family, Wm. E. Lehman, Dr. J. Wilkes O'Neill and family, W. Lippincott and family Mr. and Mrs. Dreka, of Philadelphia; and E. H. Trust and family, of Baltimore.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—The indications are that there will be a large number of entries at the coming tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association.

A handsome summer residence is to be built at an early day near Bateman's Point for S. B. French, of New-York, who recently purchased ten acres of land from Robert Lenox Kennedy, of New-York.

John Whipple, Seth B. French and George R. Fearing, of New-York, have fitted a private fishing club house near Bateman's Point, and they have built four iron piers, which are used for bass fishing. An additional pier is to be built at once.

William H. Kendall, C. S. Clarke and C. R. Hardwick, of Boston; Daniel F. Hayden and A. Brown, of Providence; S. A. Smith and wife, of Chicago; Mrs. C. V. Gridley, of Erie, Penn., and W. Chamberlin and W. M. Whidden, of New-York, have arrived at the Aquidneck House.

T. P. A. Jose, of England; C. E. Fleming, of Toronto; T. C. Carter, of Mobile, and Henry Latzko, of Austria, have rooms at the Ocean House.

George S. Browne, of Baltimore, has arrived at "Clover Patch," the cottage on Narragansett-ave. which is owned by the ex-French Minister, M. Outrey.

R. S. Nelson, of Brooklyn; A. O. Quackenboss, of Chicago; Mrs. T. P. Parker and S. B. Lane, of Philadelphia; Dr. C. W. Benson, of Chicago; Samuel Barton, F. Stewart and wife, W. J. Logan and A. D. Bolan, of New-York; Alpheus Lewis and Robert A. Lewis, of Arizona; A. W. Richardson, of Chicago, and A. W. Dennis, of Providence, have arrived at the Ocean House.

A brilliant hop took place at the Casino to-night. Nearly three hundred cottage residents were present. The entire cottage colony was well represented.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York, gave an entertainment this evening in the reading-room on the point, which she built a few years ago for the exclusive benefit of the residents in that section of the city. The attendance was large. The exercises consisted of singing, reading and a collation.

A man named Francis, a seaman on the schooner yacht Clytie, of the New-York Yacht Club, was drowned here this afternoon. He and another seaman, Mr. Stokes, the owner of the Clytie, and two of the latter's children, were out in a small boat, which capsized. All the others were rescued. The drowned man was a Swede, and lived in New-York.

AGAIN IN THE NINETIES.

UNCOMFORTABLE WEATHER IN THE CITY.

HOW DIFFERENT PEOPLE ACCEPTED THE SITUATION—A CONUNDRUM FOR THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU—THOSE WHO WERE PROSTRATED.

The orb of day fairly outdid itself yesterday. When it rose in the morning, ancient mariners and later tars remarked as they gave a hitch to their trousers that it was going to be a hot day. They were quite right. At 7 a. m. the thermometer in the Signal Service station on the Equitable Building indicated 74°; at 11 a. m. the mercury had jumped to 82°, and at high noon it stopped to rest a moment at 85°. But the thermometer in the Signal Service station had a quiet time, compared with the one in front of Hudnut's store. The mercury in that thermometer ought to have been restrained. It opened at 6 a. m. at 73°, skipped to 80° at 9 a. m., and at 12 o'clock noon, without any further warning, rose to 88°. People stopped, looked patronizingly at the mercury, gasped and passed on. When they came back at 3:30 p. m. and saw the mercury at 96°, they sat right down and perspired. They thought that was really too much. So it was. One aged couple from Jersey City, reading the notice over Hudnut's thermometer—"Sun's rays do not strike this thermometer"—rushed into the store, saying: "Well, if the sun's rays haven't struck it, what in thunder has?" Horses drooped and wilted; not a few put their feet down and refused to budge. There was hardly a breath of air that hadn't had all of the vitality breathed out of it. Peanut-venders roasted their peanuts in the sun and turned their lemonade into nickels as fast as they could. The city parks were crowded. In the shade of the trees and around the fountains men and women and children sat apparently lifeless, and beguiled the time in cat-naps. Even the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were deserted; and if that is not an indication of hot weather, nothing is. The soda-fountains belched forth their sweetened wind and filled their patrons with the juices of various nectars. Ice-cream latrs did a thriving trade, while the manufacturer of caramels built dams in front of his wares. "Hot!" said one old woman with a face as red as a boiled lobster, as she swung around Broadway, near Fourteenth-st. "Hot! Oh, no, I guess not"; and she started down the street as though she had been insulted.

At 6 p. m. the mercury dropped to 90° but everybody was disgusted with such a weak drop. The coolest place was on top of a Broadway stage where, as one driver expressed it, "it was as cool as a cucumber." At 9 o'clock the mercury tumbled to 85° where it hung through the evening with surprising tenacity. Those who had to write weather articles were the only ones who fully appreciated how hot it was. As the evening wore along the side streets were curiosities to behold. Half-clad men and women sat on the doorsteps or curbstones, as the case might be, and exchanged views on the state of the weather in language graphic if not always scriptural. There were many visitors at the Signal Service station during the day. In one batch of visitors was a reporter, who bursting into the room said in a very high key: "I was sent up here last Saturday to get half a column on the weather, and when I wrote it up they cut it down to half an inch and then swore it was editorial. For the sake of the ghost of Julius Cæsar what's the thermometer—whew, whew!"

The person in charge after having recovered from this wind-colic of syntax said it was 85°.

"What's the velocity of the wind?"

"Five miles an hour."

"Look here, operator, suppose all the heat that is now being wasted in this city by His Highness the sun was focused to one point, chops for how many people could be broiled in a given lapse of time."

There was a general scrimmage for Loomis's Meteorology and other books by the two operators and a series of mathematical calculations at once begun. When they began to talk about the density of the atmosphere, the pressure on the square inch, and had computed the number of square inches on the city's surface, it had gone altogether too far for average comprehension, and the room was vacated in quick time. One of the operators was heard to remark as he noted the disappearance of his visitors, "That's the first time I ever heard of broiling chops by the sun. It's a great scheme—I'll work it out."

Early in the evening yesterday there were indications of a thunder-shower. The horizon was black with threatening clouds, but no rain fell. The air was sultry. Nightfall failed to bring the customary evening breeze. It was a day which those who intend to be the oldest living residents will do well to remember.

CASES OF PROSTRATION.

There were several cases of sunstroke in this city and Brooklyn yesterday, but few were serious ones. The day passed without being distinguished among others for a very lamentable record, which, as reported by the police and at the hospitals, was as follows:

Buiger, William, age twenty-seven, living at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and the Boulevard, was overcome by the heat and fell in the Thirty-third Precinct yesterday. He received a severe scalp wound and was taken home in an ambulance.

Callahan, Michael, of No. 25 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, was prostrated in River-st. while working at street-paving. He was taken home.

Dittmar, Margaret, of No. 9 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat at McKibben and Ewen-sts., Brooklyn, yesterday.

Hollen, David, a painter, age twenty-eight, while at work in the elevated railroad station at First-ave. and Eighth-st., was sunstruck. He was taken in an insensible condition to Bellevue Hospital.

Kehoe, Daniel, of No. 133 Laight-st., was taken from No. 108 Christie-st., where he was suffering from heat prostration, to the Chambers Street Hospital in an ambulance.

Dougherty, James, a laborer living in Washington-st., was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, suffering from heat prostration.

Glain, John, age forty-two, of No. 22 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, was overcome by heat at Kent-ave. and Rutledge-st., Brooklyn, yesterday. He was taken home.

Mooney, Charles, a driver, living at No. 452 Greenwich-st., was brought to the Chambers Street Hospital, suffering from heat prostration.

Passegrain, Ferdinand, age fifteen, of No. 237 East Fifty-ninth-st., while at work on the roof of No. 211 Bleecker-street., was overcome by the heat. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Lincoln, Andrew, age seventy-one, of No. 46 President-st., Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat at Pearl and Concord-ste. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Sweaton, Jessie, age twenty, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was prostrated in Court-st., Brooklyn, yesterday by the heat. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Stuliet, Philip, age twenty-two, while working at Kent-ave. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken to his home, No. 188 Wall-about-st.

—A man whose name is unknown was found at the corner of Centre and Worth-sts. unconscious from the effects of the heat. He was taken in an ambulance from the Fourth Precinct to the Chambers Street Hospital.

—A woman twenty-one years old, of fair complexion, wearing a green suit and a black hat, was taken in an unconscious state from the elevated station at Eighth-st. and First-ave. to the Bellevue Hospital yesterday. She was suffering from the heat.

—An unknown man was found sunstruck at Duane and New-chambers-sts. He was about fifty years old, had gray hair and wore dark trousers and vest and check shirt. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital.

EXHIBITION AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 10.—The annual prize exhibition of the junior class of Bowdoin College took place in the Congregational Church this evening. A very large audience was present, and the exhibition was one of the best ever given in the college.

A STORY OF SHOOTING DENIED.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10.—The report of the shooting affray between young Mott and Robbins at Statesville, which, it was stated last night, lacked confirmation, is false.

THE CROPS OF KANSAS.

HIGHLY FAVORABLE REPORTS.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF GRAIN, POTATOES, SORGUM AND BROOM CORN.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has furnished advance sheets from his forthcoming quarterly report giving a synopsis for the crops in Kansas for 1882 and the general condition and prospects of the State in agricultural and stock matters. Kansas is now harvesting the largest wheat crop in the history of the State. The crop in the southern part of the State has been cut, and harvesting is advancing rapidly in the northern counties. A table shows the total number of acres of wheat to be 1,463,000; average yield an acre, 20.69 bushels; number of bushels, 30,264,000. This is the best average since 1866, which was placed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington at 21.40. The year 1878, heretofore styled the banner wheat year of Kansas, had an area in winter wheat of 1,297,555 acres, and a product of 25,518,955 bushels, an average yield of 20.5.

The acreage of corn has increased 6 per cent over 1881 and will reach 4,500,000 acres. The counties reported have an acreage of 3,927,851, an increase of 250,958 acres. The crop has been very backward, owing to the continued cold weather in the spring. Correspondents are unanimous in reporting this crop in a thriving condition, and a large yield is anticipated. An ordinarily favorable season will make a crop of 175,000,000 bushels.

The area of oats has increased from 280,167 acres in 1881 to 447,695 acres in 1882. The counties yet to report will raise the area to 500,000 acres.

There is a large increase in the acreage of rye, being 111,153 acres, or an advance of 189 per cent. There were a few reports of damage by frost, but the loss is slight and will not reduce the average yield materially.

There is a decrease of 12,143 acres of potatoes, or 20 per cent from 1881. Last year was a very unfavorable one for potatoes, and the area was consequently reduced. The prospect for good potatoes is already assured. Sweet potatoes increased slightly in acreage.

The impetus given to the sorghum crop in late years has been felt in Kansas, the acreage increasing over 1881 50 per cent, or 16,201 acres. The crop is raised for two purposes—the manufacture of syrups and sugar and as food for sheep.

Broom corn is fast becoming one of the important crops of Kansas. The increase in acres over 1881 is 102,178, or 115 per cent. A large area of grass has been added to meadow and pasture lands. The increase over 1881 is 44 per cent, or 1,010,999 acres. The mild winter of 1881-'82 was very favorable to fruit trees, and the reports indicate an unusually heavy crop of apples, peaches and pears. Grape vines are in a thriving condition.

AN UNPRECEDENTED YIELD.

A GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT, OATS AND RYE—BRIGHT PROMISES FOR CORN—MINOR CROPS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TOPEKA, Kan., July 6.—The unprecedented crop yield of Kansas, indications of which have already been telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, may be intelligibly grouped under five heads—(1) wheat, (2) oats and other small grains, (3) corn, (4) sorghum, or amber cane, and broom corn, and (5) fruits and vegetables.

Both the quality and quantity of this year's wheat are remarkable, surpassing those of 1878, the year of great plenty. There were then 1,200,000 acres under cultivation; the acreage of 1882 is 1,500,000. The estimated yield, as shown by figures received at the office of the State Board of Agriculture, is over 20 bushels to the acre, making the winter wheat harvest upward of 30,000,000 bushels. There will be 2,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, which will bring the total of Kansas wheat for this year up to 32,000,000 bushels. This vast amount of grain is now harvesting, and so full-grown, smooth and plump is the berry that a greater part of the crop will grade as No. 2 wheat. In this State wheat is always in danger of a too rapid growth. The warm weather reaches it soon and vigorously, and the grain ripens too fast. But in the present year the climatic conditions have favored the farmer, whose prairie now bears him "an argosy laden with golden treasure." The winter was mild and pleasant. It was followed by an early spring, with seasonable showers, which gave the tender blades a steady though not rank growth and the heads time to fill perfectly. The recent hot weather came when it was most welcome and ripened the crop like magic. Advance proofs of portions of the new quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture show that many of the correspondents report a 25 and 30 bushel yield. In the lower Arkansas valley I last week saw several fields which will make at least 35 bushels. Harvesting in that portion of the State (south of Wichita) is now completed, and the grain is being shipped. The railroads are better prepared to move the crop than they were in 1878, when it took the summer, autumn and a good part of the early winter to get the harvest out. No chinch-bugs have destroyed a single head of grain in the Arkansas valley, nor, as far as I can learn from daily dispatches received as to the state of the crop, in any other section of the State. The cold rains of a month or so ago completely killed off this scourge, and no untoward appearances have since threatened the crop. Although there was a greater acreage of wheat last year—the official papers show 25 per cent—the 1882 crop will yield at least 25 per cent more grain. A fair idea may therefore be had of the abundance now ripened by pausing to realize, that with 300,000 less acres, Kansas this year produces five million more bushels.

The other small grains look well. Oats lead, and will in numerous places yield fifty bushels to the acre. A few days ago I was called to the agricultural office at the State House, and while there was shown the circulars which contain the estimates supplied by the board's regular correspondents in every county of the State. The secretary in dealing with these papers had drawn out a table for his own reference, showing the exact position of the various crops as indicated in the general replies. Appended to this folio was a note as follows: "At no time in the history of Kansas have the oat prospects been better than they are now. Increased acreage and very heavy yields." Seventy counties had then reported. Of that number sixty-eight had oats of the finest quality, while one returned a poor and one a moderate yield. Rye will yield with wheat.

Corn is always the heaviest crop in Kansas, but its success or failure, although of the utmost concern to the grower, does not excite the general interest that the wheat prospects do. Locally it is probably more important, for Kansas is becoming a stock-raising country and corn is the chief fattening food, fed to work animals and the beasts sold for slaughter. Fully 4,500,000 acres are this year under corn. The Board of Agriculture estimate the yield as 175,000,000 bushels; the Land Department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company at about 15,000,000 less. There are ten or twelve counties which the official figures show to have a corn acreage of over 100,000 each. Until lately the corn prospects were not over-cheerful. Damp weather and cool had held the crop back, but it is now out of danger. The fields look clean and not weedy, and since the recent rains there are no evidences of curling blades. The only thing to be feared is the hot winds, which sometimes blight the crop. The chinch bugs having finished their descent amidst the wheat are wont to turn to the maize fields. But this season, early cold and wet, which are fatal to such insects, closed their book for 1882 at all events.

Amber cane and broom corn are classed together in grouping field products, because they are comparatively new crops, are valuable as stock feed, and have an increased acreage of 100 per cent. The former has been raised only a few years, during which time it has proved to be of greatest value to farmer and stockman. As a sheep fodder it is said to be incomparable, fully equaling corn in nutritious properties, while the manufacture of sugar and syrup is a growing Kansas industry that has attracted the attention of scientists and capitalists all over the Union. Professor Swenson, chemist in the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin, is now here on a mission in connection with the refining process as practised in Kansas sugar mills. The success of the broom-corn growers in California has been repeated by the cultivators of that product in Pawnee, Edwards and other of the southwestern counties. Edwards is an increased acreage over last year of 400 per cent. The seed is readily marketed and the brush is sold for a familiar domestic purpose. However, there are scores of sheep and cattle men who cultivate it for a winter feed.

Fruits and vegetables look thrifty, but manifest no features of special attraction that will commend them to notice. Apples, peaches, plums and small fruits were injured by the frost in some districts. Butler County reports the best vegetables in twelve years, and there are excellent reports from Barton and Harvey Counties.

REPORTS FROM OTHER STATES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—The wheat crop is now approaching its critical period, when it is liable to rust and blight, and a few days of unfavorable weather may destroy the hopes of the harvest. The crop reports for the last week have been generally favorable, but a few exceptions show that the effect of the wet weather begins to be felt.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for July, which are very full, show that cotton has improved since June 1, its average condition being three points better on July 1 from Virginia to Georgia and west of the Mississippi every State shows higher figures. From Florida to Mississippi and Tennessee the condition has slightly declined. The general average is 92, which is higher than in July of 1873 and 1874, and lower than in any other year of the last ten. It was 93 in 1877 and 1879, and 95 last July. This condition is due to a late wet spring, and is rapidly and generally improving. The figures for the several states are: Virginia, 85; North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 98; Georgia, 92; Florida, 92; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 96; Texas, 97; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 78.

In Texas and South Carolina the condition is better than in July of 1881, and the same as at that date in Louisiana. The returns are nearly unanimous in indicating a good degree of vigor and rapidity of growth. Thus far there is only a loss of time for development and fruiting. Future favorable conditions may make good the deficiency, but unfavorable weather in July and August would make a full crop impossible.

TROUBLES OF WORKINGMEN.

STRIKERS IN NEED OF MONEY.

COHOES, N. Y., July 10.—The Harmony Mills "stay-out," begun three months ago, continues. The suggestion to settle the questions in dispute by arbitration will be declined, if formally made to the mill managers. Seventy-five additional operatives will leave Cohoes to-morrow for positions in the Chicopee, Mass., Mills. Of the 5,000 striking employes of the Harmony Mills, not more than 100 are now available for starting the works. The Relief Committee's funds were exhausted on Saturday, and if evictions are forced from the company's tenements to-morrow and Wednesday, the sufferings of the workingmen will be great. Deprivations thus far have been endured without any apparent weakening of the quiet determination which has characterized the "stay-outs" from the beginning. The treasurer states that contributions must increase, or the distributions will cease almost entirely. The situation is becoming desperate, and it remains to be seen what the outcome will be.

THE SITUATION IN OTHER PLACES.

BOSTON, July 10.—At a meeting of shipowners, master shipwrights and managers of docks this morning a large list of signatures of interested parties was presented, approving the action of the previous meetings, agreeing to pay only $3 50 per day to journeymen caulkers, for six months. Only two master shipwrights in this city, so far, fail to join the above movement, and their hesitation is regarded as temporary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The strike in the Clearfield bituminous coal region is regarded by the president of the Bituminous Coal Exchange, who has just returned from that place, as virtually ended. Representatives of the Barbers' Association, who have been prosecuting the proprietors of barber-shops for keeping open on Sunday, reported this morning that only one place had been found open yesterday—that at the Continental Hotel. They applied to a magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of that shop, which was, however, refused, the magistrate stating that it was a civil and not a criminal suit.

ORANGE, N. J., July 10.—The strike of the hatters in this neighborhood, in which 700 men were engaged, has been settled after a turn-out of two days, all the shops granting the advances asked.

MILWAUKEE, Wis