NEWS FROM STATE CENTRES.

SYRACUSE.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS—REUNION OF SCHOOL FRIENDS—A SALT WELL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SYRACUSE, Aug. 1.—M. D. Kinney, president of the Thousand Island Park Association of the St. Lawrence River, denies that there is any general or alarming sickness at the Park. The sickness is not assignable to any foul matter or defective sewerage.

The Hon. Frank Hiscock departed for Washington Wednesday afternoon upon the call of Samuel J. Randall, to attend the meeting of the special committee on the manufacture of iron and steel for ships and guns. It is expected there will be a joint meeting of this committee and the committee of the Senate on August 5, in New-York.

The Anglers' Association, of the St. Lawrence, will hold its annual meeting at Clayton on Wednesday, August 6. It will also have its annual excursion and picnic on the fast steamer Island Belle on that day. J. J. Flannagan, of Utica, is president of the association, and Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse, is vice-president.

Salt Superintendent Brumelkamp's salt well at Geddes yesterday reached the depth of 1,721 feet, and will be pushed to 2,500 feet unless rock salt is reached before that depth is attained.

Professor A. J. Feck has returned to Syracuse from the Eastern Circuit, and his famous trotters "Almont" and "Winnie Wick" are now in his stable. King Almont won four races during his Eastern tour.

Arrangements have been completed by the Palmer Guard, colored, to participate in the emancipation celebration at Elmira on August 17.

Some sharp dealers have been trying this week to defraud the "bucket shops" in Syracuse on "deals" in Missouri Pacific. It is said that the District-Attorney will look into the matter.

Oliver Gleason was arraigned before Judge Northrop on Thursday, charged with violating the laws in aiding Thomas Jewson to procure a pension and accepting half the pension for his services. The case was sent to the United States District-Attorney, and the prisoner was held for bail.

Work on the new building for the Court of Appeals library in Syracuse is rapidly advancing. According to the contract the edifice must be completed by November 1.

At the convention of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias in Binghamton on Thursday, the uniformed lodges of Syracuse were awarded the first prize for superiority in drilling.

Mrs. A. J. Northrup entertained at tea last evening at her residence on Greene-st. a number of her former schoolmates at Miss Porter's school, Farmington, Connecticut. Seven of the "Farmington girls" of twenty or more years ago were thus pleasantly brought together. They were Kittie Mullin Brown, wife of Frederick W. Brown, of Albany; Belle Fenton Sanford, wife of T. R. Sanford, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Jennie Porter Robinson, of Rochester; Sarah Robbins Johnson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of West Brighton, Staten Island; Ella Rich Lockwood, wife of the Rev. H. R. Lockwood, of this city; Marcia Fenton Sedgwick, wife of Charles H. Sedgwick, of this city, and the hostess, Eliza Fitch Northrup, wife of A. J. Northrup. Not since leaving Farmington, more than two decades ago, had they all been together before.

Robert Johnson, age fourteen, a son of Price Johnson, of Syracuse, was accidentally drowned at Thousand Island Park in the St. Lawrence River, on Thursday. He was on a raft watching some playmates, when he was thrown into the river and sank before help could reach him.

A man claiming to be a Pinkerton detective entered Goldthwaite's Hotel the other night, and was given a room. He spent several days in driving around the city engaged in what he called "gathering evidence." He gave Mr. Goldthwaite a check for $10 on Wilkinson's Bank yesterday, and as it proved to be of no value he was arrested. Justice Mulholland sentenced him to 100 days imprisonment.

Dr. M. H. Brown, of this city, reports the condition of his father, Cornelius Brown, who was injured when Barnum's circus tent was blown over at Cortland, as improved. The other injured people are, with one or two exceptions, recovering rapidly.

The supervising architect of the Treasury on Monday forwarded to the superintendent of construction at Syracuse plans of the Government Building, with the additional story authorized by Congress. No new advertisements will be made, but the two lowest bidders on Onondaga limestone will be asked to submit proposals for the stone necessary to build the additional story. Mr. Bell expects to have the work in progress as soon as the proposals are received.

Judge Charles Andrews, of the Court of Appeals, has returned from a fishing tour on the St. Lawrence River.

Wieting Opera House will be opened for the season on September 1, with Zelda Seguin and her opera company. Irving plays here three nights in October.

The police authorities give notice that they will close up the concert halls and "dives" of the city, and the District-Attorney offers his hearty co-operation.

BUFFALO.

THE POLICE CONFLICT—LOGAN LEGION—PARKE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The conflict in the Police Department has ended in the removal by the Board of Commissioners of Superintendent Curtin and the appointment of William A. Phillips, late assistant superintendent, as acting superintendent. There are many theories as to the origin of the trouble, but politics and personal feeling are generally believed to be at the bottom of it. Mayor Seaville, the chairman of the board, is out of the city, remaining away, some assert, because unwilling to mingle in the quarrel. Curtin threatens, if the case against Commissioner Newell as an alien is proved, to bring a suit against him for damages, and should the quo warranto proceedings against the latter result in a failure to establish his citizenship he would have clear sailing in the suit. For a time Curtin submits peaceably to the order of the Board, but as he stands ready to perform his duties, and his declination to resign was ignored, it is believed that he will sue the city for his salary for the rest of his term. The original plan of Commissioners Newell and Crissy was to secure the appointment of Colonel John Byrne, formerly superintendent, to that place, but the latter declined to accept the position unless he could receive the office without appearing to seek it personally. Further charges are expected unless the difficulties are smoothed over, as Phillips declines to accept a permanent appointment while matters are so unsettled.

At this week's meeting of the Veteran Logan Legion steps were taken for the formation of a branch in Chautauqua County. Many names were added to the roll, and reports were received from the several wards favorable for strong organizations in each. It is intended to hold several large ratification meetings under the management of the Legion, at one of which Comrade Logan is expected to attend, and it is hoped he will be received by a brigade of 2,000 men.

A local delegation of "Plumed Knights" visited Elmira this week, and instituted a lodge with 130 members. The organization is growing rapidly here, initiating large numbers at every meeting.

Seven of the ten additional letter-carriers recently authorized by the Post Office Department were assigned to duty to day by Postmaster Bedford. All the appointments were made from applicants who had passed the Civil Service Commissioners' examination. Mr. Bedford originally applied for sixteen men, and still hopes to get that number in order to do the work efficiently. The additional men give him a total force of fifty-three.

No intelligence has been gained of the missing James B. Parke. A description of him has been sent throughout the country, and several cases of wandering insane people have been followed up, but their descriptions do not agree with that of Mr. Parke.

There were twice as many deaths in July in this city as in June. There were 572 births in July and 322 in June. There were 251 marriages in July; a large increase over June.

The Council's Committee on Streets has refused the application of the Consumers' Gas Company for permission to lay pipes in the streets. The report of the committee says that the refusal was based on the past unfortunate experience of the city with new gas companies, and admonishes existing companies that the present price of gas is much too high.

The investigation of ex-Surrogate Ferris's accounts is developing the fact that the amount of his defalcation may not prove as large as was reported.

The Circuit races will begin on Tuesday and the character of the entries gives assurance of interesting races. The pacer Westmont will attempt to lower his Pittsburg record on Tuesday for $2,000, and $500 extra if the record is beaten.

Several coaching parties have been driving through the adjacent counties the past week, setting out from Buffalo.

UTICA.

THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM—GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, Aug. 1.—A. T. Goodwin, on behalf of the managers of the Utica Lunatic Asylum, has applied to Judge Merwin for a warrant to compel Dr. L. A. Lafourtelet to appear before the Board on charges preferred by him against the asylum management. The decision was reserved.

Charles S. Wilson died on Wednesday, age seventy-five years. He organized and for twenty years was cashier of the Utica City Bank. He was also Mayor of Utica for two years.

Judge Pomeroy Jones died at West Moreland on Monday, age ninety-five. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly in 1831, Assemblyman in 1834, and a Supervisor. He was the author of "Annals of Oneida County," a valuable historical work. He died on the farm on which he was born, and was probably the oldest living native of the county.

A lodge of the Order of Locomotive Firemen has been organized in Utica with A. W. Thompson as master.

James Ackroyd, of Albany, has the contract for building the depot for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, on the site of the American Hotel at Utica. The hotel is now being torn down.

There are about seventy entries for the Grand Circuit Races in this city on August 19-22, and the prospects for a successful meeting are bright.

Joseph Kleinfeldt, one of the oldest citizens of Utica, has been adjudged insane on the petition of his son, Alderman Kleinfeldt, of Detroit. He has considerable property, of which H. A. Doolittle has been appointed guardian.

TROY.

PROPERTY MORE VALUABLE—MARTIN I. TOWNSEND—MANUFACTURES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TROY, Aug 1.—The General Assessors have completed the list of valuations. The paper shows an increase of the value of property, mainly in the outer wards, caused by the large number of new dwellings. Washington Park, which heretofore was not assessed, is put on the list. It is now closed to the public and claimed as private property.

The Board of Health has appointed special inspectors to aid in the prevention of epidemic diseases this month.

A handsome young man was arraigned before Commissioner Landon this afternoon. The prisoner's name is Carpenter, and he is from Amsterdam. He was charged with having sent out the circulars of a bogus detective agency, and received advanced deposits from would-be detectives.

The Rev. A. B. Morehouse, of Schenectady, has been appointed assistant rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy. He will have charge of the parish schools.

The Rev. T. S. Hamlin, who recently accepted the call of the Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, has been presented with a letter signed by every member of his church here, asking him to remain. Probably he will not reconsider his acceptance of the call.

The widow of the late Colonel Latham C. Strong has sold "Latham Cottage." The property is a handsome residence and grounds, now occupied by the Rev. Dr. Irvin. It is rumored the purchase is in the interest of the Orphanage of the Roman Catholic denomination.

The Fourth Battery will return from the State Camp tomorrow. The Battery is coming to new life under Captain Belcher, and is a really praiseworthy organization.

The Citizens' Corps every week practises marksmanship for company badges.

The Irish and the French Blaine and Logan organizations had demonstrations to-night, and old-time Democratic speakers addressed the former.

Martin I. Townsend has been asked to "stump" Ohio for the Republican candidates, but official engagements forbid his accepting the invitation.

The Mt. Ida Cotton Mill, formerly operated by E. W. Holbrook & Co., of New-York, will be reopened as a wick factory.

The manufacturers at the iron works anticipate an upward turn in the prices of iron with the increasing certainty of Blaine's election and no disturbances to the tariff.

The municipal boards have been falling into the habit of not awarding contracts to the lowest bidder. School Commissioner Hayner sharply rebuked that Board at its last meeting for this practice.

RUNNING CARS IN BROADWAY.

THE CABLE SYSTEM TO BE USED—PRESIDENT ANDREWS ANSWERS OBJECTIONS.

It has been claimed in some quarters that the cable system of railway would be impracticable in Broadway and would ruin that thoroughfare for general traffic, that all other vehicles have to give up the road way to the cable road and that it would in effect be the ruin of the street. The Broadway Railroad Company has obtained the consent of 58 per cent of the property owners between Bowling Green and Union Square and only needs the consent of the local authorities to begin the construction of the road. Many of the large proprietors along the route have given their consent, and only the Stewart estate and Judge Hilton and five small owners have withdrawn consent after giving it. Various charges have been made by those not friendly to the road against the company; for instance, that the consent of the property owners was obtained for a horse-car road instead of a cable system; that there are to be no transfers and passengers must pay double fare in consequence; that the road will extend uptown to Fourteenth-st. only, etc., etc.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called on W. C. Andrews, the president of the Broadway Railroad Company and the New-York Cable Railway Company, and obtained the following statements concerning the working of the cable system, and his answers to the attacks on the company's methods:

"In regard to our obtaining the consent of owners of property for a horse-car road," said he, "I can only say that the statement is not true. We distinctly received permission to put down such a road in experiments and the promises of the times had shown to be too hot. We stated that we had no money, and that our engineers were making careful examinations and that our working models and specimens had made personal experience with the intention of putting down a road of model construction and best adapted to the great thoroughfare. The consents, so far as I know, have all been obtained with that understanding. The consent of the Stewart estate and of Judge Hilton has been withdrawn by their counsel, Graham Horace Russell, and five other parties have also withdrawn, but we are not at all affected by it. Judge Hilton said I have studied the subject and became satisfied that such a road would be a benefit to the street; he is a resident of New-York and has peculiar knowledge that Judge Russell has never seen a cable road, and therefore he cannot have investigated the subject. His judgment, therefore, cannot weigh heavily against that of persons of large means and experience and knowledge of such matters, such as engineers and business men, and especially against parties operators who propose to spend their own money in developing a improved system for Broadway.

"It is not true that a cable road cannot be operated in Broadway to its advantage. It can be operated in the middle of the road on a single track. It occupies no more space either in width or length, and the speed can be regulated more easily than that of horse-cars. The lines are on the horse-cars going north and south are as easy as any street railroad and can attain a much higher speed. It is not true either that such a high rate of speed will be allowed in Broadway as to endanger life or the safety of other vehicles, and certainly not to interfere with the traffic to such an extent as opponents would. The persons from New-York who visited Chicago to attend the two National Conventions, and who went there prejudiced against the cable system, and took the pains to investigate it have, at least exception, returned as converts to the system and enthusiastic in its praise. Scoffing was cheaping.

"We have continued the consent of fifty-eight per cent of the property owners on Broadway to our road and more are coming in every day. The law only requires the consent of one-half the property owners on any street.

"The further statement against us that we make a promise to build a horse railroad on Broadway is not true, so far as I know. Neither is it true that we can build to Fourteenth-st. only. Our idea is that the Broadway road shall be a trunk line and operate the cars of any other road—horse car or cable—to run to and from over their lines; and we will distribute passenger traffic in South Ferry to the Harlem River and across town at intermediate points for the one fare of five cents. The Broadway line will connect with all the street surface roads intersecting Broadway between Bowling Green and Union Square, as also with the surface cable roads to be constructed under authority of the recent commission appointed by Mayor Edson. There will be but one fare of five cents with free transfers to any part of the city.

"When will you begin the construction of these roads?

"We are prepared to begin immediately when the legal requirements are all complied. The consent of the local authorities is all that is really required now. We propose to give the citizens of New-York City about seventy-nine miles of electric surface railroad facilities, and the commission provided absolutely that only one fare should be charged for any continuous passage over any one or three routes or routes of the New-York Cable Railway Company."

"Do you purpose building a cable road in Fifth-ave.?"

"We are doing nothing about building a road there at present, and propose to leave that to owners of property there, and the wishes of people residing on that street. But we believe that Fifth-ave. up to Forty-second-st. can fairly be called a business street now, and that the property-owners themselves will very soon seek to develop a railroad there, and especially as we will have come to a few miles of cable road in operation. It is a matter of growth of opinion, of public sentiment, based on what it always should be, on experience and observation; in short, based on the facts."

RECOVERING ON A LIFE POLICY.

Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Fatima Timayenis against the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts. Mrs. Timayenis was the wife of a Greek living at Smyrna. Her brother, Rodocanachi, who lived in this country, insured the life of his brother-in-law for the benefit of his sister, taking out a non-forfeitable policy for $5,000. After paying four annual premiums Rodocanachi let the policy lapse and took out another for his own benefit. Timayenis died in 1882, and after his mother-in-law had been paid on the policy the widow sued the company on the first one. Judge Wallace awards her $1,000, less the value of two notes given by Rodocanachi.

Motto for a watering place hotel: "There's always room at the top."—[Philadelphia Call.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

BENEFITS OF THE TARIFF OF 1879.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION—INCREASE OF WAGES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Two reports received at the State Department from the consular officers in Germany indicate that the policy of protection adopted there five years ago has resulted so favorably that its extension is highly probable. Consul-General Vogelee, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, gives in his report a synopsis of the proposed amendments to the tariff law. In proposing these amendments he says the Government remarks: "The reform of our tariff law of July 15, 1879, has in a general way brought about the desired results, in this, that it has not only produced a decided increase of revenue, which has greatly relieved the financial situation of the several German States, but has also strongly fostered the industrial activity of the Nation. It would, however, contravene the public interests which the tariff has to serve in the first place if legislation should, as is demanded in some parts, consider the tariff, which has now been in force nearly five years, as something nearly unchangeable. Such strict adherence to all the provisions of the tariff is forbidden on the one hand, by the constant development of the manifold industries affected by the tariff, while, on the other hand, in many instances, experience alone has enabled a competent judgment as to whether the provisions of the tariff of 1879 have hit the right thing. (Das Richtige getroffen habe) as well in the classification of the articles as in the height of the several rates."

Among the changes proposed by the Government are the following: The duty on laces and embroideries is increased 60 per cent; on prepared ornamental feathers, 300 per cent; on spirituous liquors, 100 per cent; on embroidered and laced dresses, 133 1-3 per cent; on artificial flowers, 233 per cent; on variegated needlework, 50 per cent; on laces and embroideries wholly or partly of silk, 33 1-3 per cent.

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION ON WAGES.

In the report of Consul Warren, of Dusseldorf, the effect of the protection policy on wages and the demand for labor are summarized in an interesting manner. The Consul says: "From my own observation I feel quite safe in asserting that wages in this district have undoubtedly been on the rise since the introduction of the German new tariff. Competition with foreign imports has greatly diminished, and there has not only been an increase in the demand for home production, but the quality of the article manufactured has become better."

The Consul gives a synopsis of some facts obtained by the German Iron and Iron Industry Association from 320 iron works, foundries and machine shops in various parts of Germany. These facts are summarized as follows: "In January, 1879, there were employed in said 320 works 141,582 workmen, with month wages to the amount of $2,240,375, against 202,886 workmen in January, 1884, with $3,408,024 month wages. According to these figures, the number of workmen increased by 50,305, or 43.2 per cent, and the wages by $1,087,648 (52.2 per cent) per month. From 1879 to 1882 the number of workmen employed in the iron works increased by 20.3 per cent; from 1879 to 1883 by 36.9 per cent, and from 1879 to 1884, by 52.9 per cent. This gives an increase of the single wages from 1879 to 1882, 14.6 per cent; from 1879 to 1883, 15 per cent, and from 1879 to 1884, 19.2 per cent. Since 1879 the number of workmen employed in the iron works increased by 20.3 per cent, the total wages by 41.4 per cent, the single wages by 15 per cent. In comparison to those figures of 1879 there has also been an extraordinarily large increase of labor and wages in the iron works since then; the number of workmen has increased by 20.3 per cent; the total wages advanced by 41.8 per cent, and the single wages by 17.8 per cent, which, too, has taken place at a period when many works in England—and some in France and Belgium—had to cease all operations and thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment, with considerable reduction of wages."

CHARGES AGAINST SWAIM AND MORROW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major Scott, Judge-Advocate of the Court Martial appointed to try General Swaim on the 10th of November next, has prepared the charges and specifications upon which that officer will be called to account. The charges are: (1) Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War; (2) neglect of duty in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specifications under the first charge, after reviewing the transactions between General Swaim and the banker A. E. Bateman, allege, first, that the former accepted from Bateman & Co. an acknowledgement of a deposit of $5,000, which was a simple memorandum, and that after withdrawing all but $32 50 of that sum he signed and transferred the written acknowledgement to the firm of Bright, Humphrey & Co., and "did thereupon knowingly and fraudulently seek through the said named firm" to compel Bateman & Co. to cash the $5,000 acknowledgement, "thus attempting to commit a fraud upon the said Bateman & Co." The second specification alleges that General Swaim improperly sought in a personal interview with A. E. Bateman to evade and prevent an investigation, and to obtain from him a letter retracting the charges preferred. The third specification alleges that when the grave and serious charges were referred to General Swaim, and had been publicly circulated, he failed to demand or request an investigation by Court of Inquiry, but addressed a letter of explanation and denial to the Secretary of War, which was "evasive, uncandid, and false, and calculated and intended to deceive the Secretary of War" in seven particulars, regarding his transactions with Bateman. The fourth specification alleges that General Swaim, upon learning that certain bankers had entered into a combination to secure reimbursement of security issue of money advanced by them to Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Morrow, of the 6th Cavalry, as Treasurer of his accounts, and that the value of said combination depended upon Colonel Morrow's immunity from trial for the alleged crime of fraudulent pay accounts, did threaten to use his official position and his knowledge of facts to cause the dismissal of Morrow from the Army, and to induce the bankers, during the pendency of the charges against Morrow, to make the issue of his security good to the extent of $6,000 upon the demand of Morrow. The second charge, that of neglect of duty, is based upon General Swaim's failure to report the facts, or to prosecute the prosecution of Colonel Morrow for the charges of defalcation, pay accounts, when the evidence of the offence came to his knowledge through information received from A. E. Bateman.

The witnesses named to support the above charges and specifications are A. E. Bateman, John E. Insull, Benjamin Humphrey, Robert Humphrey, David B. McKinlay, A. C. Morrow, M. M. Parker and Jay Gould.

The charges against Colonel Morrow, which will be investigated by the Court Martial, are: (1) Wrongfully and fraudulently appropriating to his own use the Government money in his charge as Treasurer of the 6th Cavalry, and (2) conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

It is understood that a further investigation is being made, with a view to bringing additional charges against General Swaim.

DEVICES OF MONEY LENDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Some time ago the attention of the Secretary of the Interior was called to abuses that had arisen up in connection with the practice of certain firms in this department of borrowing money upon their respective salaries from professional money-lenders, and paying therefor usurious rates of interest. The Secretary refused to sanction this practice or to recognize the claims of money-lenders founded upon such transactions. Within a short time, however, companies or societies have been organized whose objects, as set forth in their circulars, are to loan money to Government employees at legal interest, provided that such employes who apply for loans shall formally become members of the society or company, and pay a fee of $5. One of these companies recently presented a number of unpaid claims of this character to the Interior Department with a request that the delinquent employes be directed to pay them. Acting Secretary Joslyn to-day replied to the requests as follows: "You are advised that the fees regarded by the alleged entire loss of $5 as a premium by which to avoid the appearance of usurious exactions from those whose interests compel them to obtain such accommodations as must clearly be considered as part of the interest received by your company on loans made. Such a demand upon the resources of an employee is scarcely discreditable to the officers, and if some form of his official machinery, and organization to aid its members, thus this office cannot give its protection to the company nor its claims, decline to enforce the claims to which you refer."

SALES OF MERCHANDISE AT MARSEILLES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In a report to the State Department dated May 20, 1884, Consul Mason, of Marseilles, France, conveys information that the Company of Docks and Warehouses of that city announces that it will establish a system of regular periodic public sales of consigned merchandise similar to that which is in vogue at Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Amsterdam. This action on the part of the company, Consul Mason says, is of paramount interest and importance to all exporters of American products to French markets, as well as to American purchasers of the varied merchandise of southern France, Africa, the Levant, and the East, which is collected and distributed at Marseilles. He says: "The operations in respect to which the company offers its services are: First, landing and shipping goods to destination by rail; second, landing and re-exporting by sea; third, landing and storing in warehouses; fourth, receiving and selling at public auction on fixed and regular dates.

REPORTS OF YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service yesterday received a telegram from Dr Hatch, secretary of the California Board of Health, dated at Sacramento, as follows: "Information received that a Spanish opera troupe, with baggage and properties, was allowed to pass Nogales without inspection or detention, although fifteen of the troupe had died a few days previously with yellow fever, which is assuming an epidemic form in Sonora." The Surgeon-General immediately telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, for information on the subject, and directed the employment of another sanitary inspector if the present officer is found to be at fault in this case. To-day he received a telegram from the Collector at El Paso, in reply, as follows: "J. King Rose, medical inspector at Nogales, Arizona, reports that Spanish Opera Troupe was detained twenty-four hours on 26th inst. No yellow fever among them. Emphatically state no case of yellow fever passed by rail through Nogales this month. If a strict quarantine is deemed advisable there, an effective force will be necessary. Inspectors' advices to this office are that reports are made by alarmists."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade has been ordered to special duty at the Delaware Iron Works, Chester, Penn. Lieutenant J. M. Bowyer has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wachusett on the 31 inst, and has been placed on waiting orders. Leave of absence has been granted to Commander R. D. Evans for one year from August 1, with permission to leave the United States. The orders of Lieutenant George T. Emmons, of the Pluto, have been revoked and he will be granted leave of absence on the arrival of the Adams at San Francisco. Lieutenants George M. Totten, E. W. Bridge and Aaron Ward have been ordered to special duty at the Torpedo Station, Lieutenant J. B. Milton has been ordered to duty as assistant in the Branch Hydrographic Office at San Francisco. Lieutenant-Commander Henry E. Nichols has been ordered to the command of the Pinta.

The following officers have been detached: Commander F. M. Green from command of the Nina and ordered to resume his duties at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Caldwell from command of the Pinta and ordered to proceed home; Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Hitchcock from the Nina and ordered to the Navy Yard, New-York; Lieutenant S. A. Staunton from the Nina and ordered to resume his duties at the Navy Department; Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan from torpedo instruction and ordered to the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Morong from torpedo instruction and ordered to the receiving ship Wabash; Lieutenant-Commander William Wirt Kirkland and Lieutenants J. N. Hemphill and S. S. Leavy, from torpedo instruction and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant D. D. V. Stewart and C. S. Prime, from torpedo instruction and ordered to the Navy Yard, New-York; Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, from torpedo instruction and ordered to ordnance instruction at the Navy Yard, Washington; Lieutenant W. W. Freeman, from torpedo instruction and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation; Lieutenant J. D. S. Kelly, from torpedo instruction and ordered to duty in the office of Judge-Advocate-General, Navy Department, September 1; Lieutenant William Winders, from torpedo instruction and ordered to the training ship New-Hampshire, and Lieutenant C. M. McCartney, from torpedo instruction and ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va.

WORK ON LIGHTHOUSES SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—It has been ascertained at the office of the Lighthouse Board that the work up in the Dutch Island is in process of construction at Mosquito Bay, on the east coast of Florida, and north West Seal Rock, off the mouth of Columbia River, Cal., has been practically suspended by reason of the failure in the one case, and the in delivery in the other, of the appropriations. Both works are of importance to general commerce, and considerable sums have already been expended upon them.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

MONEY DUE CONTRACTORS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the moneys held by the United States Treasurer on account of the 10 per cent retained from accounts due contractors for work in the District of Columbia shall be paid, and the proceeds thereof be put in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and that contractors shall be paid 10 per cent in money for all this deposit.

MR. EVARTS'S HIS VACATION.—Mr. Evans, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is away on his summer vacation, and Deputy Commissioner Rogers is acting in his stead.

DISTRIBUTION OF PARAGUAY PRIZE MONEY.—It is expected that the "Paraguay prize money" will be distributed about September 10. The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury will compute the allowances in a few days, and they will then be referred to the Second Comptroller for examination and certification. There are about 5,000 claimants for a share of this money, and the amount to be distributed is $143,000.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The decrease of the public debt during July was $3,093,259.

CONGRESSMAN CULBERSON OUT OF DANGER.—Representative Culberson, of Kentucky, who made an attempt to commit suicide at the National Hotel in this city day before yesterday, and was taken to the Providence Hospital, is much better this afternoon, and unless some unforseen complication should occur, is regarded as out of danger.

RESTORED TO PRACTICE.—A. B. Wood, a pension attorney of this city, who was suspended from practice some time ago, has been restored after an investigation of the charges made against him.

ARMY CHAPLAINS AT OCEAN GROVE.

A REUNION BY THE SEASHORE.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES—MEMBERS OF THE GRAND ARMY PRESENT—THE ADDRESSES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 1.—The reunion of Army chaplains, Federal and Confederate, together with the members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, was held this morning at 11 o'clock, George H. Stuart presiding. After a few brief remarks he called on Bishop William Taylor to conduct the opening exercises. The Rev. Dennis Osborn, a native missionary of India, was interrogated. After singing Coronation, Dr. J. Wheaton Smith offered prayer and Earnest Osborn, age seven, sang several hymns in the Hindoo language, accompanying himself with the tambourine. Rev. D. Osborn said that there are 18,000 Hindoos and Mahometans converts among the Methodists alone.

MRS. W. S. WATSON, of Chicago, sang a hymn composed for the occasion by the Rev. E. M. Stokes, president of the Ocean Grove Association.

This afternoon 1,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic marched to and took seats which had been reserved for them. The veterans encouraged speakers and sang "America," under the wayside of handkerchiefs. Mrs. Watson sang "A Hundred Thousand Years." On the platform were the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, of New-York; the Rev. Messrs. B. Vanarsdale, J. R. Davies, and many other ministers from New-Jersey; the Rev. A. J. Palmer, of New-York, who was in charge of the "Home Kitchen," Anna Walk-matron, who attended the "Soldiers' Home," which was such a blessing during the Civil War, and by her Mr. Foster, secretary of the Army Chaplains' Association.

The Rev. Dr. William Pennell, of Hackensack, N. J., was introduced to welcome the Grand Army. He said:

"We will to-day welcome members of the great organization of eighteen years ago, to a reunion, not in a public or secular place, but in a place of worship, and in a place of one grand country. I feel as if the flag unfurled here in Ocean Grove. We know better how to appreciate our flag when we see it in a church. At Vicksburg I saw a church and when said it was a sacrilege to dedicate it to a public function, and so a rock and song I saw the Sabbath day, and I said, 'Let the Sabbath day come, and let the Sabbath day go, but let the church remain.' Some thing for a world that is dying, or, if you prefer, a world that has died and gone to God. We want to have a reunion of the church. We want to have a reunion of the living church. We want to have a reunion of the living church. We want to have a reunion of the living