

Announcements and Meetings Co-Night.

RAVELE'S THEATRE—2 and 8—Rainbow Revue. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—Hazel Kirke. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Muzette.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

Index to Advertisements.

AGREEMENTS—3d Page—6th column. BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column. BOARD AND ROOMS—3d Page—3d column.

Business Notices

BLOOD IS LIFE.—DR. RICORD'S BLOOD MIXTURE. INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BOVINOUS PROLIFERATION.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. DAILY TRIBUNE, without advertising, 1 year, \$10.00. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year, 2.00.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 10 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Turkey's reply to the collective note is said to be modified. The Irish Compensation bill will come up in the House of Lords for a second reading on Monday.

REVENUE.—The cotton worm is doing some damage in the South. The Military Department of the South has been temporarily included in General Hancock's charge.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—An account of an alleged impostor upon the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was obtained yesterday.

THE WEATHER.—There is a slight change in the weather, with slight chances of light showers late in the day.

The unholy alliance in Maine is an assured fact, if it was not so before. The Democratic and Greenback State Committees in secret sessions yesterday decided on fusion.

Every new development in the Narragansett investigation only adds to the guilt of those who are responsible for the collision.

The city authorities should put a stop to such drains upon the Treasury as the lawyers' bills in municipal cases are growing to be.

The burning of Professor Mommensen's library, with the manuscripts of incalculable value borrowed from the great libraries of the Continent and the precious results of his

own labors for many years, is more than a great loss to science—it is a personal tragedy which must arouse the sympathy of the unlettered and the learned alike.

It will soon be in order for the psychologists to take up the morals of street-car drivers as a class. It is the conductor who has usually been regarded as an avaricious and unscrupulous person, growing rich by the quiet absorption of nickels, and glad of the privilege of working fourteen hours a day for the sake of these opportunities for the accumulation of illicit wealth.

On the 19th of July The World published, under sensational head-lines, "Judge Swayne on Garfield," "General Garfield's Acceptance of the Fee held to be 'A Sale of Official Influence which no Veil can Cover,' etc., a statement that Judge Swayne, in a decision pronounced from the bench of the Supreme Court, had applied the words in quotation marks to the conduct of General Garfield.

WHY HANCOCK, IF NOT SEYMOUR? No Presidential campaign was the issue between those who fought to preserve the Government and those who fought to destroy it, more sharply drawn than in the campaign of 1868.

It is characteristic that the Democratic press should have volunteered the campaign material which will be found most damaging to General Hancock before the canvass is ended.

But in the meantime Judge Swayne spoke. He declared, in THE TRIBUNE of July 23: "So far as I am concerned, there is an entire 'misstatement. I never wrote a word of what is attributed to me with quotation marks."

On the 26th, The World resumed the attempt at deception, first making an indirect attack upon Judge Swayne for his statements in THE TRIBUNE, and then proceeding to argue that while it might be true, "technically speaking," that the conduct charged against General Garfield was never before the Supreme Court, "as directly affecting General Garfield," it was also true that the same matter had been before the Supreme

"inaugurate its President, we will meet as a 'subject and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the fragments of the Constitution."

These are the principles—the ravines of Northern Copperheads, Southern rebels and Western Repudiators—to which General Hancock subscribed so heartily that it made him indignant to be doubted. Horatio Seymour presented himself to the country as the candidate of these ideas, and sustained a terrible defeat. Is there any reason why General Hancock should fare better?

THE COURSE OF A LIE.

The lie promulgated by The World, respecting a pretended censure of General Garfield pronounced in the Supreme Court by Judge Swayne, has undergone so many transformations and shifted so many disguises since it made its first appearance ten days ago, that it may be worth while to trace its course up to the present time, and enumerate some of the subsidiary lies by which it has been embellished.

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GLADSTONE'S TRIUMPHS. The Gladstone Ministry have achieved two substantial triumphs this week. The first is the passage in the House of Commons of the Compensation for Disturbance bill by a large majority.

The second achievement is the establishment of Abdurrahman on the throne of Cabul. This sovereign, whose authority has been acknowledged by a majority of the Sirdars or ruling Princes, is the oldest lineal descendant of Dost Mahomed Khan, and consequently has the strongest claim to the throne on the score of legitimacy.

COOPERATION IN BOSTON. A Boston letter printed on another page describes the success in that city of the Philadelphia system of cooperative building and loan associations.

It is not a little comical that the Manhattan Beach special patrol-boat, manned by New-York police officers, should thus far have captured only passengers on the Brooklyn Bridge that passers-by can only reach the stairway by going in single file.

General N. B. Forrest's treason is to be commemorated by a monument at Memphis. A committee of ex-Confederate soldiers was lately appointed which has advised that the citizens of Memphis organize a Forrest Monument Association to solicit subscriptions in the South, and that society appoint agents in all places throughout the Northern States and in the City of New-York as they deem best for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions.

Mr. Morrill is quoted as saying admiringly of Senator Hamlin: "He has never known sickness, and has been the most careful and attentive to his public duties, of whatever character, of any man in the country. He never wore a piece of flannel or underclothing of any description, a pair of gloves or an overcoat. Even in our coldest weather Mr. Hamlin, in his advanced age, plods along, dressed in the coldest of costumes—the old-fashioned swallow-tailed coat—without wraps of any kind, while his fellows are almost frozen to death beneath big overcoats and the heaviest of underclothing. His power of endurance is wonderful, and his capacity for work great."

GENERAL NOTES. The population of Oregon will foot up about 170,000. It was 90,000 ten years ago. The increase is about 90 per cent. This is a remarkable gain.

Court as affecting other persons, and that the decision of Judge Swayne as to those other persons had been applied to General Garfield by the Circuit Court in Chicago. This was equivalent to charging Judge Swayne with a discreditable quibble. It was intended, if we may judge from appearances, to convey the impression that in some way the Circuit Court in the Chittenden case had applied to General Garfield the opinion which Judge Swayne had pronounced in the Trist case; so that, although The World had "confounded the doctrine of Judge Swayne in the case of Trist vs. Child with a direct opinion of Judge Swayne on the case of General Garfield," the original story of The World was substantially true after all, and the question was only a question of which case and which Court. This is the latest of the series of lies. The familiar doctrine of Judge Swayne in the Trist case (which arose out of a claim for services in connection with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848), that lobbying is not a legitimate occupation, was never applied to the conduct of General Garfield, by the Circuit Court in Chicago or by any other Court. That doctrine was cited by the counsel of De Golyer and McClellan as a reason why the firm should be excused from keeping their agreement with Chittenden, and their counsel alleged in his argument that the services rendered by General Garfield were of the character which the Supreme Court had pronounced illegitimate.

PERSONAL.

Walt Whitman is recovering from his recent severe illness. Miss Laura Hall Park, the younger daughter of Trenor W. Park, was married yesterday to Mr. F. B. Jennings, a young lawyer of this city.

General Wade Hampton is angling in Virginia, and is said to be the most skillful and successful fisherman that the James River has known for years.

General Stewart L. Woodford and his wife are testing the pleasures of "the Adventures of a Photon." They are travelling through Massachusetts in a carriage.

M. Bruny, a Catholic priest, aged ninety-three, was converted two years ago to Protestantism, and has just been married by the Mayor of Cammest Mlle. Vermet, a Protestant, aged thirty-three years.

Captain Eads is quoted as saying manfully that the work of his proposed ship railway across the Isthmus could be accomplished in four years. He expresses the utmost faith in the feasibility of the project.

The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, brother to Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, is a happy and fortunate person. He has just become entitled to a legacy amounting to about \$75,000, bequeathed to him by a member of his former congregation.

The late Tom Taylor was married to a Yorkshire lady, Miss Laura Barker, who has composed some delightful songs. Among them are some pretty and piquant "Birdlay Ballads," which the gentle composer herself has sung charmingly.

Count Reynold de Choiseul-Praslin is a Frenchman of adaptable talents. Having spent a fine fortune among the enchantments of Parisian life, he is now at Havre, professor of "eloquence Française" and secretary of the Committee of Public Instruction.

M. Gambetta's father went into the Presidential box at the Chamber the other day, and had the pleasure of seeing his famous son conduct business. He is a fine old man, with an energetic and intelligent countenance, abundance of white flowing hair, and short cropped whiskers and beard.

The late Colonel Robert G. Shaw's memory is soon to be honored by the erection of a monument in Boston. A short time after his death \$3,000 was collected for the purpose. The committee disagreed about the artist, and the money was invested—so well that it now amounts to nearly \$13,000.

Between the Henri Rochefort of the Empire and the Henri Rochefort of to-day there is little resemblance. He used to have angular features and frizzly hair; he has now filled out, and has become almost fat. His external appearance is more correct, and almost fashionable. He wears a light palette over a black frock coat and trousers, a lustrous silk hat, and gray gloves. His hair is now cut close, and the famous tuft has been sacrificed. Even the Imperial has disappeared from the chin. The complexion is tanned, and the face in becoming fuller has caused the prominence of the cheek-bones to disappear. The eye has also lost its brilliancy and limpidity. The legendary Rochefort has in fact disappeared.

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modelled closely upon the Roebuck plan so successful in England, which was explained by Mr. Holyoke in the lectures delivered during his recent tour in this country. The store seems to be entirely successful, but its usefulness is limited by a location too far from the homes of its patrons. Cooperative stores should not seek a central location or expect to draw custom from a large extent of city territory. Each should be organized to supply only a limited area. Its members should be found among the people living close at hand, and it should be as convenient as the corner grocery, in order that it may have no disadvantage to contend with in getting a start. If the working-people in any section of a city want to secure the advantages of a co-operative store, which are cheaper prices, better goods and a feeling of self-help and fraternal regard among the members, they have only to move in the matter themselves. They need no philanthropists to aid them, and they require no capital save what they can themselves furnish.

FOREIGN TRADE—A CONTRAST.

The exports from this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, exceed by 120 per cent those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. During the same time the increase in the imports has been only 53 per cent. Looking back to the last year of Democratic rule, we find that the exports of domestic products exceed those of 1860 by 130 per cent, while the imports for 1880 exceed those of 1860 by 89 per cent.

These figures are based upon the official report from the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1880. In 1860, exports of domestic products fell short of imports by \$37,000,000, and in 1870 by \$59,000,000, but in 1880 the excess of exports of domestic products over imports was \$156,000,000. The policy of the Republican party certainly has not diminished exports, for the increase since the last year of Democratic rule has been 130 per cent, while the increase in population has been less than one-half as great. On the other hand, the policy of the Republican party has not suppressed imports of foreign goods, as some ill-informed orators and writers suppose. On the contrary, the increase of imports, 89 per cent, has also been much greater than that of population. What the Republican policy has done is to prevent an excessive and dangerous increase of imports, beyond the power of the country to meet by its shipments of domestic products. In 1860, the country was sending abroad, of all goods, foreign and domestic, \$20,000,000 less than it imported. This was the result of fourteen years of uninterrupted and peculiarly prosperous trade under Democratic government, and then, if ever, the Democratic policy appeared at its best. But the net result of the latest year of Republican rule is an excess of exports over imports of \$167,908,359. In other words, the country ran into debt at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year at the end of a long period of Democratic government, while it accumulates wealth at the rate of \$167,908,359 a year at the end of twenty years of Republican rule.

The official report as to the movement of specie calls attention to the same remarkable change in the condition of foreign trade. In 1860, the latest year of Democratic government, as in either of many years preceding, the country sent abroad nearly all its specie produced from the mines. This happened also, not less, during the period of gradual recovery from the effects of a Democratic rebellion, and at a later day, when the restoration of specie payments was resisted and delayed by Democratic influence. But in the fiscal year 1880, the first after resumption had been accomplished by the wisdom and firmness of Republican statesmen, the excess of imports over exports of specie was \$75,891,391. Against this vast sum, added to the wealth of the Nation by importation during the latest fiscal year of Republican rule, the Democrats can show nothing better than the net loss of \$58,000,000 during the latest year of Democratic rule.

It is not surprising that, in the opinion of some Democratic politicians, the Bureau of Statistics ought to be abolished. It does call them exceedingly to have the most effective campaign documents for the Republican party issued by official authority from those bureaus of the Government which are created to record, and which do record, nothing but naked facts. The growth of the country, of its commerce, and especially of the foreign market for its products, has been perfectly marvellous. The change in the public credit, as another document recently issued most completely proves, has been wonderful. If the Bureau of Statistics would show, in another report, the increase in production of wheat, corn, cotton, petroleum, iron, coal, packed meats, and other principal products, since the latest year of Democratic government in these United States, the contrast would be singularly effective. In order to win, the Democratic party needs to abolish facts. What that party needs—in its own opinion—is to substitute campaign slanders respecting some of the purest and best men of the Republican party, for official records showing the marvellous development and prosperity which the country has attained under Republican administrations. Every record of facts is an argument against the party which stubbornly resists the growth, prosperity, and advancement of the Nation.

The approach to the City Hall Station of the Elevated Railroad is now so much blocked by the inclosure around the buildings being demolished in order to open an access to the Brooklyn Bridge that passengers can only reach the stairway by going in single file. Who is to blame for the location of the station where it interferes with the entrance to the bridge? The city officials, if there are any who have charge of such matters, must have known where the bridge was to strike Chatham-st, and they gave the railroad company permission to place its station across the street within a few steps of that point. Or did the company select its own location without regard to the authorities, and without concerning itself about the ultimate terms of the bridge? One thing is plain, some change must be made in the station, if it is not moved bodily up the street. If left as at present its stairway will be like a long log stretched out to trip up passengers going upon the bridge.

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A Saratoga gambler confesses that he has not made a cent "since honest old John Morrissy died." The Saratogians allege that some of the village officers are in league with the house thieves. Mr. Moody will have work to do when he arrives at the Springs next week.

The distinction between a day and a night