DEMOCRATIC DISCORD.

FRANK CONFESSIONS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

DEFEAT IN NEW-YORK PREDICTED.

From ex-Senator Grady's speech, July 9.

I have no hope that the plain story I propose to address to you will awaken unbounded enthusiasm among those whose only concern is that some local advantage may be gained under the name of "Cleveland and Reform" in this, that, or the other State at the sacrifice of the Presidency. [Applause.]

. . . I should be glad to second Mr. Cleveland's nomination, except that I know and believe I can show you that he cannot carry the State of New-York. [Loud applause.] I do not ask you to take my word for it. [Confusion and impatience on the part of the Cleveland delegates.] I don't ask you to decide a question of veracity as between the gentlemen who favor him and myself. I don't ask you to weigh my opinion against that of any other man, but I point to you a test as unerring, as certain as the light of day itself, that if Grover Cleveland was the choice of the New-York Democracy the last State Convention of that organization would not be equally divided against him, and that the delegates are already divided between his friends and his opponents. [Great confusion, and an effort by General Brady, of Wisconsin, to call Grady to order]. It has been stated that the purpose for which you are assembled is to make a nomination that will be ratified by the people at the next election, and it has been urged in support of the nomination presented from the State of New-York that that is the kind that would receive such treatment at the hands of the people. I am here to say to you that we do not claim, as suggested by a distinguished delegate from Illinois [Carter Harrison], that the Catholics or the Irish are against Mr. Cleveland. We are here to say that the anti-monopoly element of the State and the laboring interests of the State, Catholic and Protestant, Irish, German and American—every man who belongs to either of these two great interests—are opposed to Grover Cleveland and will be opposed to Grover Cleveland [hisses and cheers], and with good reason for their course.

I am speaking to you by the record. I am not speaking in the rooms of your delegations, taking the chance as to whether what I say will be known to those of whom it said. I am here . . . backed by the records of my State. Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor . . . in 1882 by a majority of 192,000. He owed that majority . . . to the most loyal, enthusiastic, devoted Democratic support that ever a candidate received. . . . to those identified with the Anti-Monopoly organizations in every one of the sixty counties of our State . . . and to the Republican disaffection brought about by the same interference in local concerns of which Mr. Cleveland himself has been guilty since. [Mr. Grady then told how the Democrats lost their plurality of 192,000 and were buried under an adverse plurality of 18,597 in 1883.] . . . Much of the dissatisfaction with Mr. Cleveland to-day is because he has deprived the people of the fruits and benefits of the Railroad Commission bill. He has appointed men identified with the interests to which the people are opposed. He has made it, not a court before which they can go with confidence, but a packed jury, in which they have no voice, and from which they can gain no relief. [Much confusion and hisses.] . . . I say to you that the State of New-York cannot be carried for Mr. Cleveland, not because of any Irish question, not because of any Catholic question, but because of this anti-monopoly question, in which the people have a deep-seated feeling that no man could be worse to them than Mr. Cleveland has been in that regard. . . . I only know of one single instance in which Grover Cleveland was brought face to face with Democratic doctrines and made to show his hand either as a Democrat or something else, and he proved at that time to be something else. [Applause.] . . . One great question was offered to Mr. Cleveland during the eighteen months of his administration to prove himself either the friend of absolutism, of centralized autocratic government, or to prove himself attached to the true principles of Democracy, and he failed in them. [Here another attempt was made to silence Mr. Grady.] . . . If the candidate is to be some man from New-York, let it be some man who will be antagonized by those elements that are outside of political control. . . . New-York is not a safe State, even if we have a few Independent Republican votes, if most of the Democrats are training with some other camp. . . . I am only anxious that the cowardice condemned by us when exhibited by our enemies, and yet imitated by us when faced with the practical result, shall not deprive us of the advantage of the present political situation.

LACKS THE MENTAL QUALIFICATION.

From the speech of W. Bourke Cockran, in seconding the nomination of Thurman, July 9.

There is no person in this hall who feels more kindly to the gentleman (Cleveland) who has been name I as the candidate of the majority of the New-York delegation than I do. There is no person who would be more anxious to see him promoted to the place that his merits entitle him to fill, but I am too warm a friend of his to desire his nomination to an office for which I do not believe he has the mental qualification. And recollect it is a disaster that he shall be the puppet of the gentlemen who have managed to capture the majority of the New-York delegation. . . . Why should there be a disposition on on the part of the Democracy of this country to subject the results of this great Presidential election to the hazard of a chance, to trust to the protestations of certain persons as to the political condition of that State instead of following the precedent of drawing from among the illustrious names which are the common property of our party some candidate whose name will be an argument in his favor, whose history will be a platform, and whose record will be an advance and a long step in advance toward the confidence and the support of the voters of this country? . . . Are years of honest effort, years of glorious toil . . . to be trampled under foot and an obscure man from Erie County advanced to the Presidency of these United States? . . . Why are we asked to take this plunge in the dark? Is subject the future fortunes of our party to the hazard of a lottery? to trust our hand into a bag and bring out an unknown number? It may turn out a regenerator, a Moses; it may turn out a false prophet whom it were better we had never discovered. . . . We are told that he can carry the State of New-York, and judicious but ominous silence is preserved as to why he ought to carry any state, and why above all he should be selected as the standard-bearer of the Democracy of the Nation.

A TORN GARMENT THAT WILL FRIGHTEN THE LABOR VOTE.

From a speech in the Democratic National Convention by T. W. Nonnaign, of Massachusetts.

We want to place the garment of success upon our nominee. It must not be such a rent and tattered garment as New-York presents. . . . If you try to put the torn garment of New-York on the candidate of the Democratic party, you have lost the country and you have banished the labor vote. [Applause.]

THE SOUTH ASKING FOR WHAT IT DID NOT GET.

From the speech of General Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, in nominating Senator Bayard.

We of the South have come to your convention . . . to fight as soldiers in the ranks of the Democratic party. . . . We want a nomination made of a man whose record is so fair that it is utterly and entirely unassailable. We want a nomination of a man who stands upon the great financial questions in an attitude of acceptability to every portion of this widespread country. We want a man who upon the tariff question stands upon the firm, safe middle ground between the impracticability of free trade . . . and the equally unconstitutional doctrine of protection. [Applause.] . . . We intend to make the plank broad enough for us all to stand upon and dessert no principle in maintaining it. [Loud applause.] . . . We want a man of brains and culture and courage. . . . We want a man whose knowledge of governmental affairs of the entire continent, whose public career shall command admiration of the entire continent.

WHAT WAS SAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

A SUICIDAL NOMINATION.

From an interview with John Kelly in The Tribune of July 6.

"Do you think that Governor Cleveland can carry the State if he is nominated?"

"No, I do not, in view of the strong opposition of the workingmen, expressed through their representatives, and others. I believe he would surely be defeated. Because of this belief I think it would be suicidal policy on the part of the Democratic party to nominate him."

BLAINE WILL BE ELECTED.

Interview at Chicago with August Belmont, eight years chairman Democratic National Committee.

"I will take the State of New-York, and make a contract to carry it for Bayard. If I do not I will forfeit it $250,000. Cleveland's nomination means Blaine's election."

CAN'T CARRY OHIO.

Edgar Johnson, partner of Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, in interview in Chicago Times.

There are three men we cannot carry Ohio with, and they are Cleveland, Bayard and Butler. It is all nonsense trying to do anything in our State with Bayard. We have too many soldiers in both parties. Cleveland would not attract the independent vote in Ohio.

WORKINGMEN FURIOUS AT CLEVELAND.

From interview at Chicago with Dr. Mumford, Delegate-at-Large, Missouri.

"I have just returned from a visit to New-York, where I went in order to better inform myself of Cleveland's real strength in his town and State. I was surprised to find how feeble he was in New-York City. I found the workingmen furious at the mention of his name. The street car employes were especially so."

"How do you account for this?"

"From the fact that he vetoed the bill reducing street car labor from sixteen to twelve hours. This has turned 15,000 street-car employes against him solidly."

"Tammany, then, is not his only opponent?"

"Not at all. His veto of the Five-cent Railroad Fare bill has turned the vote of thousands of workingmen against him. He is a hazardous man for the party to foot with. I don't think that he can carry New-York City or even Buffalo."

NO TRUE DEMOCRAT CAN SUPPORT HIM.

From The Rochester Union (Dem. Purcell's paper) before it became a democratic organ.

The veto of the Five Cent Fare bill was against and directly in the teeth of constitutional principle and public policy. The constitution of the State of New-York expressly declares, as a condition precedent of the formation of corporations, that the charter of every corporation shall be held subject to "alteration from time to time or repeal" by the law-making power; and the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York and the Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the right of the law-making power to so alter or repeal. Every engagement entered into, and every contract made, by a corporation created by the State of New-York is subject to the exercise of this law making power. The constitutional reservation is the very first condition of any such engagement and of any such contract. The principle of the veto denies this and argues in favor of the corporation theory that charters of corporations are is the nature of contracts between the State and the corporations, and that the corporations, not the State, are master. There is not an anti-monopolist—there is not a true Democrat in the United States who can approve of that veto and doctrine, or support for public office any man who approves of them.

NOT A BIG ENOUGH MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

From The Boston Pilot (Irish Democratic organ.)

Cleveland represents the narrowest and most selfish class in American social and public life. He is of those who distrust the common people. He advises only with the wealthy and the conservers of wealth. . . . The workingmen of his own State dislike and distrust him, and will not vote for him. He knows nothing of important public life or men. He has not a single quality large enough to fit him for the Presidency of the United States.

WILL LOSE THE STATE BY 50,000.

Dispatch sent to Chicago Convention by George H. Lapham, a well-known Democrat.

PENN YAN, July 7.—The Hon. William Purcell: I am earnestly urged to telegraph you not to relax your efforts, but to use all honorable means to prevent the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The feeling against him seems to increase in bitterness daily. This county of Yates would certainly give 2,000 majority against him, and it is the judgment of our best informed men here that he would lose us the State by 50,000. GEORGE H. LAPHAM.

CANNOT CARRY NEW-YORK AGAINST BLAINE.

From The Albany Times (Dem.)

His nomination would be so distasteful to a large portion of his own party that he could not hold the entire Democratic vote, without which it would be hopeless to attempt to carry New-York against so formidable a Republican candidate as Mr. Blaine.

PROVIDENCE AGAIN IN THE LEAD.

LOCAL CLUBS WELL UP IN THE RACE FOR BASE-BALL HONORS—CLOSE CONTESTS.

The Providence baseball club has again forced its way into the van in the League race, although the lead is slight. The New-York club's victories over Boston last week brought about this result. The New-York club is still in third place, seven games behind the leader. The Eastern clubs still have a monopoly of the lead and the final struggle will undoubtedly be between the three leading Eastern clubs, although the Buffalo nine may be dangerously close at the finish. The ex-champions, the Chicago nine, are playing in better form than in the early part of the season, but they are so far behind that it is doubtful whether they can make up lost ground. The Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit nines are out of the race and can now fight it out between themselves for last place. The record of all the games played to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Providence	Boston	New York	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	Games Won	Games Played
Providence		6	10	5	5	3	9	8	46	65
Boston	7		6	5	3	6	10	7	45	66
New-York	2	7		5	3	6	9	7	39	65
Buffalo	3	7	2		7	11	5	8	36	63
Chicago	3	2	3	4		8	6	7	33	65
Cleveland	2	1	2	2	5		5	6	23	66
Philadelphia	1	2	3	3	2	3		4	20	66
Detroit	0	1	0	3	5	6	2		17	64
Games lost	19	20	26	27	32	43	46	47		

In the American Association struggle the race is sufficiently close to make the games interesting. The Metropolitans are first, four games ahead of the Columbus and Louisville clubs second; Cincinnati fourth, and St. Louis fifth, only two victories behind the Columbus nine. Keefe and Lynch are pitching in fine form and are being well supported. Veterans think that the Metropolitans ought to hold the lead to the end. The games to date leave the clubs as follows:

Clubs.	Metropolitan	Columbus	Louisville	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Athletic	Baltimore	Brooklyn	Toledo	Allegheny	Indianapolis	Washington	Games Won
Metropolitan		3	4	2	4	5	3	2	4	7	5	5	44
Columbus	3		3	4	5	3	4	5	4	6	2	2	40
Louisville	2	3		2	1	4	3	4	8	4	4	4	39
Cincinnati	4	2	2		2	4	1	4	4	4	6	6	39
St. Louis	1	2	3	2		5	3	4	4	5	3	5	38
Athletic	1	3	2	4	1		4	1	5	5	3	5	34
Baltimore	3	2	0	3	3	4		4	4	6	6	1	28
Brooklyn	0	1	2	2	2	0	4		4	2	4	3	24
Toledo	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	2		2	3	5	21
Allegheny	0	2	2	0	1	0	6	4	4		2	4	20
Indianapolis	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	2	2	4		0	15
Washington	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		11
Games Lost	18	18	19	10	20	18	27	25	41	42	43	43	

Only four games have to be played before the Long Island amateur championship season is over. The games won and lost to date are as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Played	To Play.
Star	10	0	10	4
Dauntless	8	2	10	4
Bedford	6	4	10	4
Putnam	4	6	10	4
Commercial	4	6	10	4
Williamsburg A. C.	4	6	10	4
Monroe	2	8	10	4
Franklin	1	8	10	4
Totals	40	40	80	32

Some interesting games will be played this week. At the Polo Grounds to-day the Boston and the New-York League clubs will play; while on Tuesday and Wednesday the New-York and Providence clubs will play. The Metropolitan and Brooklyn clubs will play at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs will play on Friday and Saturday.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED TO-DAY.

League—Chicago vs. Detroit at Chicago; Buffalo vs. Cleveland at Buffalo; New-York vs. Boston at Polo Grounds, New-York; Philadelphia vs. Providence at Philadelphia. American Association—Cincinnati vs. Louisville at Cincinnati; Toledo vs. Indianapolis at Toledo; Metropolitan vs. Allegheny at Metropolitan Park; Athletic vs. Brooklyn at Philadelphia; Baltimore vs. Washington at Baltimore; St. Louis vs. Columbus at St. Louis.

HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The Brooklyn and Keyport homing pigeons were not liberated in Rorlentown, N. J., yesterday, the weather being unfavorable. The start is now ordered for 6 o'clock this morning. The loss in training this year has been less than usual, and instead of being in single birds dropped from one station and another and about equally distributed among the different flights on the road, has been of almost entire lots, and under conditions that show it to be due to gunners. Only one case is known of birds being shot. This was a week ago, when T. F. Goldman's birds were over Bergen Point, on their way from Roselle. Eight of the flight are missing. The owner's address was taken from the wings of one of the dead.

An instance of the homer's memory for place has been given by Jumoo, owned by E. O. Damon, Northampton, Mass. This bird has been missing since it was liberated for the 503 mile journey, on June 29, from Lynchburg, N. Va., 100 miles from home, badly wounded from shot. No one thought to examine its wings for marks until one day last week, when the owner's address was discovered and the bird was sent home by express. White Plains is the 100 miles station for the Damon birds, and Jumbo had been liberated twice, last spring and this, from the building in which he sought shelter.

ENTRIES FOR THE SARATOGA RACES.

Saratoga, July 27.—The probable starters and choice for Monday's extra races are as follows:

First race—Purse $350, mile and a furlong. Eulogy, 101 pounds, $5; Alba, 101, $10; Richard L., 103, $15; Maidtoon, 106, $21; Chanticleer, 110, $26; W. H. Woodward, 106, $75; Emma, 101, $2.

Second race—Purse $350, a mile. Mattie Rapture, 104 pounds, $50; Minnie Mayner, 104, $10; All-Hands-Around, 108, $80; The Admiral, 100, $110; Lady Loud, 98, $100; Bessie, 102, $50; Fellowplay, 112, $230; Fond du Lac, 107, $210; Riddle, 106, $15; Ida K., 102, $15; Ferg Kyle, 107, $100; Baron Favorot, 104, $40.

Third race.—Purse $300. Three-quarters of a mile. Zamora, 99 pounds, $21; Weasle, 112, $40; Easter, 110, $5; Greystone, 109, $32; Glengarine, 103, $25; Sallie McNairy, 108, $60; Flyaway, 92, $5; Lizzie S., 110, $50; Disturbance, 108, $30; Tearose, 101, $5.

Fourth race.—Steeplechase, purse $400. Bland, 142 pounds, $50; Abraham, 145, $12; Williams, 142, $5; Echo, 142, $13; Trouble, 135, $10; Major Pickett, 142, $15; Disturbance, 154, $30.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE NEWSPAPER.

The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton spoke on "The Press" at the Temple, in Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He endeavored to show that the three great moral levers which move the world to-day are the pulpit, the platform and the press, and he named them, he said, in the order of their merit. "The press is divided into two parts," he continued, "the religious and secular. The religious press does noble work for God and His cause in the world. The secular press is distinguished by an enterprise that is marvellous and by an investment of brain, energy and material wealth which is astonishing. But behind each great paper must be a man of will-power, of judgment and strength of character such as is not required in other pursuits, in order that the moral tone of the community may not be impaired. The daily press is against the Sabbath observance which the Word of God commands; the Sabbath newspaper is utterly opposed to it, both in its tendency and practice. The whole tendency of the Sunday papers is to lower morals not only in the great cities, but also in the country, whither it sends its editions by means of special railroad trains. Look at the desolation which has swept over Coney Island because of God's displeasure at the non-observance of His Sabbath. All the prosperity at Coney Island to-day is at Manhattan Beach, where the Sabbath is observed and religious services held each Sunday—the only God-fearing place at the island. Without discussing the question of Sunday concerts in the parks, I want to say that when this question is discussed in the newspapers God's Word is ignored and entirely left out. The churches, which are always open to teach morality, are never referred to in this matter. The churches need and must have the support of the daily secular press in the great moral questions of the hour."

ACCEPTING A PROFESSORSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. M. S. Terry, pastor of the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, who was recently offered a professorship in the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., has accepted and given notice to his congregation. He will begin his new labors early in September. Dr. Terry is at present on his vacation but will preach in August. He is popular with his congregation and in the denomination generally. He has written several works on theology which have been well received by religious circles.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived Saturday by the Inman Line steamship City of Montreal were E. Fithian, U. S. N.; W. H. Inman, jr., Dr. Charles F. North and wife, Dr. J. C. Whinnery and daughter, George Berry, William H. Meek, George Turner, Richard Bothero, Thomas Foley, and William Smith.

The White Star Line steamship Britannic brought G. B. Adams, Dr. Asher, George Atkins, Mrs. W. Aster, the Rev. T. F. Barry, G. Blumenthal, Samuel Brown, D. D. Brinkerhoff and wife, P. H. Brerton, E. G. and Mrs. Burnham, C. Bailey, J. B. Clark, M. H. and Mrs. Chamberlain, John Earnshaw, Friend P. and Mrs. Filk, H. R. Goodwin, Goold Hoyt, Dr. Max Hildebrand, Robert Lenox and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss A. M. Murray, G. M. Mason, Lucas E. Moore, T. B. Powell, Mrs. Mabel Phillips, Samuel Root and wife, Mrs. F. Rothschild, Dr. Brodie Sewell, Russell C. Smith, and G. W. Vanderbilt.

The steamship Elbe from Bremen brought William Wilkens, Caspar Fechteler, Willy Wallach, F. G. Young, Dr. H. Levin and wife, Leopold Marks, Samuel Baldwein, Jacob Busch, Adam Kull, Konrad Kogel, Dr. Bäsler and Leopold Stadecker.

RETURN OF THE 69TH REGIMENT.

SPEECH OF COLONEL CAVANAGH.

The 69th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel James Cavanagh, returned from the State Camp at Peekskill on Saturday, after a week pleasantly and profitably spent under canvas in the school of the soldier. It was 8 o'clock when they landed from the Iron Steamboat Sirius, at Pier No. 1, North River. On the pier was drawn up James A. Shields Post, No. 69, Commander Beattie, Company F., 14th Infantry, of Brooklyn, Captain William V. Peacon, and the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment. Escorted by these, and by many friends on the sidewalks, the regiment marched up Broadway, through Eighth-st., Third-ave. and the Bowery to its armory at Seventh-st. and the Bowery. The regiment presented a fine appearance, and was heartily cheered as it entered the armory. Within, drawn up on three sides of a square, the command was addressed by Colonel Cavanagh, who said:

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 69TH REGIMENT: On behalf of the citizens of New-York City generally, and of the Irish people in particular, I tender you my warm and heartfelt thanks for your energetic and patriotic devotion to your public duties at the State Camp at Peekskill. [Applause.] Nothwithstanding misgivings in some quarters, ungenerously expressed, as to your probable behavior in the trying circumstances of camp duty, I am proud, and you should all be proud, that it is the record in the hands of the chief officers of the State that there was never a regiment, in their experience, which has surpassed you in discipline, in good behavior and in all that goes to make up the qualities of the citizen soldier. [Cheers.] We referred to our record as a regiment as far as concerned the past, and relied with confidence upon the judgment of the public for approval of our conduct in the present. Again thanking you for your devotion to duty, I call for three cheers for Shields Post, for the 14th and for the 7th Regiments, and for our veterans.

This was heartily responded to, and cheers were also given for the Colonel and other officers, after which the parade was dismissed. None of the men of the command were in the guard-house or in the hospital during the week, and the officers speak highly of their good conduct.

TROOPS OFF TO THE STATE CAMP.

The Iron Steamboat Sirius, with the Third Gatling Battery from Brooklyn, commanded by Captain Henry S. Pasquin, on board, was made fast to the pier foot of West Thirty-fourth-st., shortly before 1 p. m. on Saturday. Here the First Light Battery, Captain Louis Wendel, and the Second Gatling Battery, Captain Ferdinand P. Earle, marched aboard, and the Sirius steamed up the Hudson, carrying them to Peekskill, where they are to spend a week in the State Camp of Instruction. The men of the three batteries were in high spirits. All were in new State uniforms and presented a neat and soldier-like appearance. A throng of friends of both sexes assembled to see them off, and some among them, who were to be the widows of a week, cast tearful glances after them as the boat swung from the shore. The three batteries numbered 188 men, all under the command of Captain Earle until the camp was reached, and they united with the other batteries there in the artillery brigade, commanded by Captain Laurel L. Olmsted of the Sixth Battery, from Binghamton.

KILLED WHILE BOARDING A TRAIN

Edgar Cox, a lineman of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was run over and instantly killed at Croton Falls on Saturday, while attempting to board a south-bound milk train on the Harlem Railroad.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained London letters from G. W. S. on personal, literary and artistic topics; description of "A Japanese Dinner," by Mr. H. W. Lucy; "Social Silhouette" of "The Young Lady with a Mother," by Mr. Edgar Fawcett; continuation of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's story, "Noble Blood"; Cœur d'Alene letter about the Fourth of July in Camp; letter about quaint customs and ancient houses in Nantucket; "Pulpit Sketch" of the Rev. Thomas F. Ward, of St. Charles Borromeo's, Brooklyn; reviews of Mr. A. J. Weise's "Discoveries of America," and Mme. Blanche Roosevelt's novel, "Stage Struck"; special cable letter, topics from leading cities, social news, letters from watering places, Broadway Note-Book, Some Men About Town, and numerous other features of interest. Following is a summary of most important news topics:

FOREIGN.—Greely Relief squadron sailed from St. John's on Saturday. ==== Cholera decreasing in Marseilles and Toulon, but appearing in other places. ==== Negotiations for treaty between Spain and America at a standstill. ==== The Czar will visit Warsaw next month. ==== French troops attacked the Hovas and were retired.

DOMESTIC.—Judge Advocate General Swaim has been suspended from duty pending his trial by court-martial. ==== Frost occurred in New-Hampshire. ==== James G. Muldoon, lawyer, died in Buffalo. ==== The winners in the Saratoga races were General Monroe, Lizzie Dwyer and Manitoba; the first race was a dead heat between Irish Pat and Rapide.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Police indignant over employment of private detectives by District-Attorney. ==== Mrs. Langtry sailed for Europe on Saturday. Rica, Wanda, St. Saviour, Duplex, Corsair, Hartford and Curry won at Monmouth Park. ==== A tie game of lacrosse between Indians and a picked team. ==== Street Cleaning Department called to account by the Mayor for making charges for removing ashes. ==== Civil Service examination for jester-carriers held. ==== Annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club begun. ==== New-York and Metropolitan base ball clubs beat Boston and Allegheny nines. ==== The Loch Garry arrived with news of Greely rescue. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 84.87 cents. ==== Stocks opened lower, but later were higher and buoyant, and closed strong at a small reaction.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price 3 cents.

A DREARY DAY FOR SPECULATORS.

LITTLE TRADING IN CHICAGO—A SLIGHT BREAK IN PORK PRODUCTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, July 27.—Prices were higher last night than they were yesterday morning, but it was a dreary day for trading. The provision men stood and stared at each other. They did not trade. As Colonel Favorite put it, the market was so dull that it was fatiguing. The prices of produce broke some at the close. This was due, it was explained, to large settlements of short pork by some big traders. September closed at $18, August and July at $23 90. Wheat and corn were a little livelier than pork, but wheat and corn were both about as dull as they could be with any market going at all. R. S. McCormick, who is here from St. Louis, and operates one of the largest elevators in East St. Louis, said that the receipts of wheat at St. Louis this year had been heavy. Up to July 23 there had been received over 1,000,000 bushels of winter wheat against 500,000 bushels in the same period one year ago. There is this, however, to be remembered in connection with these St. Louis receipts, especially as they are cutting a considerable figure in giving the tone each day to the other wheat markets, that the receipts of winter wheat at Chicago are much smaller than one year ago, vastly smaller than two years ago. When Armour ran his gigantic spring wheat deal here in July, 1882, he completely revolutionized the markets of grain shipments. There were a great many "shorts," who were of the opinion that they could deliver him winter wheat on their short contracts, and he bought winter wheat and shipped it here. Farmers raised winter wheat toward Chicago that under ordinary circumstances went naturally to St. Louis. The receipts that year at St. Louis for the month of July were vastly smaller than the receipts of winter wheat at St. Louis, an unnatural condition of affairs. In 1883 the farmers repeated the experiment, but in 1883 Chicago prices were not better relatively than St. Louis, and this year winter wheat is taking its natural channel to seaboard, but speculators are comparing the table of St. Louis receipts for 1882 and 1883 under an unnatural condition of affairs, with the receipts this year. New each morning, when it is wired that St. Louis receipts are 100,000 and 150,000 bushels wheat, there follows a great selling by scalpers.

Everybody—that is, pretty nearly everybody—gets private cable dispatches now, so that the markets abroad cut a great figure here. The strong feeling at Liverpool helped the temper here a good deal.

The packing up to date is 1,146,000 hogs against 1,084,000 hogs a year ago. The inspection out of grain for the week is 496,840 bushels of wheat and 854,616 bushels of corn. The receipts of grain were liberal here. There were 131 cars of wheat, 226 of corn and 87 of oats. The close on grain was about at the top prices of the day, 83⅝ cents for August, 85 cents for September, and 55 cents for August and September corn. Pork was a trifle easier, $23 90 for July and August and $18 for September, because there was a settlement of a big lot of short pork. Lard was at $7 20 for September and ribs at $7 80 for the same month.

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—12 30 p. m.—Cotton firm: Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; do Orleans, 6 7-16d. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 2,000 bales; including 1,100 bales American. Futures firm: Uplands Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 15-64d.; do August and September delivery, 6 15-64d.; do September and October delivery, 6 15-64d.; do October and November delivery, 6 3-64d.; do November and December delivery, 6 2-64d.; do December and January delivery, 5d.

1 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 3,900 bales American. Futures closed firm: Uplands Low Middling clause, July delivery, 6 2-64d. buyers; do August and September delivery, 6 17-64d. buyers; do September and October delivery, 6 [illegible]-64d. buyers; do October and November delivery, 6 6-64d. sellers; do November and December delivery, 6 2-64d. sellers; do December and January delivery, 6 1-64d. buyers; do September delivery, 6 29-64d. sellers.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 10¾; Low Middling, 10¼; Good Ordinary, 9⅝; net and gross receipts, 53 bales stock, 1,562 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾; Low Middling, 10¼; Good Ordinary, 9⅝; net and gross receipts, 2 bales; exports Coastwise, 7 bales; stock 338 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾; Low Middling, 10¼; Good Ordinary, 9 15-16; net receipts, 9 bales; gross, 13 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 37,383 bales.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, July 27—P. M.

Last week developed little or no change in the general situation of commercial and mercantile affairs. The announced business embarrassments of the week were larger in number than those of the preceding week, but were of less importance and not so far-reaching in their effects. There was a greater activity in the dry-goods and general merchandise markets. It is time for the autumn business to be well under way, but the character of the business and the surplus stock on land is shown by a general movement to curtail production of manufactured goods. The speculation in grains for the most part was weak and unsettled. There is every indication that our wheat crop will yield a larger surplus than ever before was raised in the country. Yet the idea is promulgated that the farmers will sell at present prices only what their immediate necessities compel them to part with; and as if to encourage this idea with the farmer and to cause him to hold for higher prices, the speculation in the latter part of the week gave a firmer tone to the markets and partly recovered the early decline. This was done despite of large receipts of new wheat and discouraging cables concerning the English markets. At Chicago wheat closed ¾ to 1 cent lower than a week ago. Of course, it is too early to make confident predictions of the outcome of the corn crop, but the prospects at this season never were more favorable for an unprecedented crop, both in quantity and quality, than they are now; and the receipts for the week were above the average of preceding weeks. After small fluctuations the price of corn at Chicago practically is unchanged from a week ago. Possibly the buoyancy at the New-York Stock Exchange had a stimulating effect upon the grain speculators. If so, it is an illogical deduction. Railway securities advance on the prospect of a large tonnage.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumulation for four weeks compare as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
RECEIPTS.			
Week ended July 5 bush.	647,400	1,253,540	1,047,735
Week ended July 12 bush.	76,600	1,221,250	855,040
Week ended July 19 bush.	974,375	1,171,870	1,073,400
Week ended July 26 bush.	1,378,765	1,471,860	951,480
SHIPMENTS.			
Week ended July 5 bush.	524,320	1,187,215	734,175
Week ended July 12 bush.	1,021,090	1,054,400	1,010,580
Week ended July 19 bush.	1,387,940	1,440,400	844,220
Week ended July 26 bush.	1,504,040	1,347,775	697,730

The speculation in cotton was affected by the reduction of stock in sight (now 235,690 bales against 322,000 bales at this date last year), by the small receipts and by contradictory reports concerning the growing crops; so that although prices for futures were fluctuating—sluggish and weak at times—they closed with a final advance of 6 points for the and from 9 to 11 points for the next crop. Spot cotton was dull and closed weak at unchanged quotation of 11 cents for Upland Middlings. The exports for the week were 5,290 bales more than for the week of 1883, but from September 1 to date they have been 823,200 less than for the preceding year. The statistics are as follows: The receipts at the ports last week were 2,800 bales, against 8,296 bales for the same week in 1883—which makes the total since September 1, 4,901,181 bales this year, against 5,933,400 bales last year, the exports of the week were 29,072 bales against 14,348 bales for the last year, and the totals since September 1 are 3,813,789 bales this year, against 4,636,930 bales last year.

"No change" is the quoted condition of the iron markets. Business is dull, and the supply keeps fully even with the demand with 130 anthracite furnaces out of blast. Nothing new in steel rails, and no reports of sales at lower prices than those quoted a week ago—$28 to $28 50 at mills. The anthracite coal trade is dull, yet the Reading Company reports small stock and large orders ahead, and is adverse to a stoppage of product in August, which some of the other companies think necessary to the maintenance of prices. The question probably will be determined in a day or two. The output thus far this year is 960,000 tons less than for the same time in 1883.

The money market at the Stock Exchange presented the same general features of abundance for daily wants, and rates ranged from 1 to 2½, principally at 2 per cent. At bank there was a little more liberality exhibited toward borrowers on call, with first-class securities as collateral, and rates were shaded at 5 per cent; but among borrowers and in mercantile paper there was little or no change in the situation. Yesterday's bank statement showed further additions to the cash reserves, so that they are reported at the before-unequalled sum of $107,022,500, or more than $40,000,000 greater than the associated banks' aggregated capital. The total reserves now are $16,788,800 greater than at this date last year, and the surplus reserves are $21,288,400 greater. Yesterday's statement compares with the statements of the corresponding dates for the preceding two years as follows:

	1882. July 29.	1883. July 28.	1881. July 30.
Loans	$312,510,300	$327,250,300	$289,519,200
Specie	60,610,500	61,130,000	74,722,700
Legal-tenders	24,987,800	27,103,700	32,229,800
Total reserve	$85,598,300	$90,233,700	$107,022,500
Reserve required against deposits	79,817,375	80,893,975	76,591,375
Surplus	$5,781,025	$9,339,725	$30,628,125
Ratio of reserve to deposit	26.68	27.88	35.02

But while the banks during the last three weeks have gained reserves so rapidly the Treasury reserves have been rapidly depleted. The reduction of the gold reserve is now attracting little attention, but with $95,000,000 of silver certificates in circulation, that are receivable at the custom houses it may later on command attention. The following is a comparison of the condition of the Treasury's coin and bullion on July 1 with yesterday's:

	July 1, 1884.	July 26, 1884.		
Silver coin and bullion	$204,876,594	$210,010,965	Inc.	$5,134,391
Less certificates outstanding	71,149,610	90,319,070	Inc.	19,171,460
Net gold	$133,726,984	$119,692,015	Dec.	$14,037,069
Silver dollars and bullion	130,016,415	$141,315,047	Inc.	$1,299,632
Less certificates outstanding	96,437,011	95,174,131	Dec.	1,262,880
Net silver dollars and bullion	$43,189,404	$46,341,816	Inc.	$3,152,412
Fractional silver coin	$23,600,720	$20,727,820	Dec.	$127,100
Total metal reserve	$206,526,108	$195,762,551	Dec.	$10,757,557

The foreign exchanges were dull and at one time weak, but they partially