AN OLD CHALLENGE WIDENED.

From The Tribune of February 7, 1885.

THE TRIBUNE made a quiet statement of circulation the other day. It disparaged nobody, questioned nothing its neighbors had been saying, and gave to every advertiser access to absolute sworn proof of the accuracy of its own statements. We are not surprised to see that this course has brought great distress to *The New-York Times*, which exhausts itself in an effort to show that there must have been an enormous number of returned copies.

The circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, a three-cent newspaper, averaged, during the rest of the week after election, over 20,000 more copies per day than the highest figure the two-cent *New-York Times* ventured to claim for its highest day; the affidavits of pressmen, paper-makers and cashier, proving this, are all on exhibition; the total circulation of THE TRIBUNE for one week, as announced, was 1,202,110 copies, and the returns for the week were less than *three* per cent!

If anything more is wanted, this thing can be brought to a head very soon. We hereby offer to give a perfectly fair and impartial committee, the president of the American News Company, the president of the Adams Express Company, and either the Editor of *The Sun* or of *The World*, as *The Times* may prefer, full access to our books and records, with full right to examine employes and other witnesses to ascertain the exact number of copies of THE TRIBUNE sold for either the last week or month from this date, provided *The Times* will do the same, on the sole condition that their report as to the circulation of each paper shall be conspicuously printed for one week or one month at the head of the editorial columns in both.—[The Tribune, Nov. 14, 1884.

The above was published in answer to a vicious effort by *The New-York Times* to depreciate THE TRIBUNE'S circulation. *The Times* did not dare to meet the challenge. It was published in a dozen or more issues, but *The Times* could not be goaded into accepting our offer.

We believe the disparity in the circulation of the two papers to be much greater now than it was then. The new year brought a great increase to THE TRIBUNE, and much of it seemed to come directly from former readers of *The Times*. Our belief is that at present the regular circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is more than five times that of *The Weekly Times*; of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE four times that of *The Semi-Weekly Times*; and of THE DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE double that of *The Daily* and *Sunday Times*. We shall gladly open our books and press-room to the impartial committee above named, on the fair terms above stated, for an authoritative decision of the question.

Amusements To-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"Adonis."
CASINO—"Polly."
DALY'S THEATRE—"Denise."
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Siberia."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Sealed Instructions."
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE—"Dakolar."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Monte Christo."
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.
STAR THEATRE—"Mona."
THALIA THEATRE—"Der Feldprediger."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"My Sweetheart."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Black Hussar."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—"We, Us & Co."
14TH STREET THEATRE—"Cordelia's Aspirations."

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	7	6	Horses & Carriages	7	6
Announcements	8	5	Instruction	6	1-2
Business Notices	4	1	Lectures & Meetings	7	6
Auction Sales of Live Stock	7	4	Miscellaneous	8	5-6
			Do	7	6
Auction Sale of Real Estate	7	1	Marriages and Deaths	5	6
			New Publications	6	1
Board and Rooms	7	3	Ocean Steamers	6	5
Banking Houses and Bankers	6	2	Real Estate	7	1-2
			Rooms and Flats	7	3
Business Chances	6	2	Situations Wanted	7	4to6
Country Board	7	3	Special Notices	5	6
Dividend notices	6	2	Steamboats and R. R.	6	5-6
Financial	6	2-3	Summer Resorts	7	2
Grates and Fenders	7	3	Teachers	6	2
Help Wanted	7	6	The Turf	7	6
Hotels	7	2			

Business Notices.

GEORGE BUTT, of 7TH-AVE., sells Colgate & Co.'s Laundry Soap. The standard article.

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In Great Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton-st., New-York.
Desks, Library Tables, &c.

RATES REDUCED.—LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st., New-York—Rooms, with board, $2 50, $3, $3 50 a day; rooms only, $1 a day and up.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

Albums of photograph views of the leading Industries of California are on view in the reading-rooms of the "Windsor," "Fifth Avenue," Hoffman and Belvedere Hotels of this City—beautiful landscape views assist to make these albums attractive, and the business representations should interest those of our merchants who have dealings with Pacific Coast houses.

The photograph work is by I. W. Taber, the eminent portrait and view photographer of San Francisco.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Postage free in the United States.

	1 Year.	6 Months.	3 Months.
Daily, with Sunday	$8 50	$4 25	$2 15
Daily, without Sunday	7 00	3 50	1 75
Sunday Tribune	1 50	.....	.....

Remit by Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter. By Postal Note the remitter will please write on the Note, "For THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE."
Main office of THE TRIBUNE, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Address all correspondence simply, "THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper will be received at the following branch offices in New-York City:
Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 760 Third-ave., near Forty-seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
No. 1,007 Third-ave., near Sixtieth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 206 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 Fourth-ave., corner of Fourteenth-st.
IN OTHER CITIES.
WASHINGTON—1,322 F-st. | LONDON—26 Bedford-st., Strand.

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Daily	30c., 40c., 60c., $1 and $2 per line.
Semi-Weekly	25c., 50c., $1 per line.
Weekly	$1, $2, $3 per line.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that the information from officers in Afghanistan had been imperfect and had led to incorrect conclusions. ═══ There was an apparent stoppage of Russian war preparations ═══ The prices of stocks fell. ═══ Lady Lonsdale was married to the Earl de Grey. ═══ Mr. Lowell unveiled a bust of Coleridge in London.

DOMESTIC.—The Field Code bill was defeated in the Assembly, at Albany. ═══ The election of Representative Weaver to succeed Mr. Shaw, a Democrat, gave the Republicans a majority on joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature. ═══ A fire at Hampton Beach burned up several cottages and a hotel; loss, $45,000. ═══ Senator Frye criticised the Administration. ═══ An indignation meeting of Democrats was held at Willard's in Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Details of Mrs. Laing's death. ═══ General Grant about the same. ═══ Further search in the Brooklyn ruins. ═══ Suicide of the Rev. Mr. Dally. ═══ Investigating the First-ave. fire. ═══ Mr. Mapleson and Ministers Keiley and Anderson sailed. ═══ Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. ═══ Mrs. Vanderbilt buried. ═══ Arrival of the British war ship Canada. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 83.94 cents. ═══ Stocks moderately active, with sharp declines, and closed about steady with partial recoveries.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate light rain, followed by clearing, colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55°; lowest, 46°; average, 49⅝°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE *mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.* THE DAILY TRIBUNE *will be sent to any address in Europe for $1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.*

The gold balance of the United States Treasury is being depleted at a remarkably fast rate. On May 1 the gold balance, over the $100,000,000 held for a reserve against the legal-tender notes, was $17,927,395. By yesterday's statement the balance was only $16,437,988—a reduction of $1,489,407 in six days.

THE TRIBUNE'S special dispatches have indicated all along that the American troops at the Isthmus were well handled; and the fuller statements of our Panama letter, printed on another page, confirm this impression. The occupation of the city of Panama was carefully planned and executed. Doubtless it saved the place from destruction, for Aizpuru had begun to build barricades and also had made preparations to burn the city rather than surrender it to the Colombian troops. The mettle of this rebel is shown by the fact that he fainted when he was arrested and revived only to go into hysterics. Possibly he saw before him the fate which overtook Portazal and Cocobolo on Wednesday.

Another effort was made yesterday, the second in two days, to get the Assembly to consider one of the Excise bills which, for reasons not pleasant to state, have been recently advocated at Albany. The Assembly promptly and properly headed off this job by a vote of 69 to 45. All the other excise measures should be treated in that way. There is no call for a change in our liquor laws at present, except in the direction of High License, and it is too late in the session now to do anything even about that.

A resolution urging Congress to amend the navigation laws in order to permit the American flag to float over foreign-built vessels was not adopted by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, but was referred to a committee. It may never be heard from again, so there is no use to rehearse the many arguments that might be offered against such a course. But if the Chamber is really in earnest about the matter, it would be well for the members to find out (if they can) whether under international law English goods, in case of war, would be safe in ships carrying the American flag, or even in ships built in America.

It seems possible after all that the Ameer of Afghanistan has had more to do than is commonly supposed in bringing the English Ministry into its present attitude toward Russia. Mr. Gladstone said in the Commons yesterday that Lord Dufferin "had arranged with Abdurrahman Khan the basis upon which the Government had thus far proceeded in the frontier affair." This looks like a confirmation of the report prevalent some weeks ago that the Ameer was not willing that the English should fight the Russians near Herat, or at least did not encourage them to do so. If he gave the Viceroy of India any intimation like that, it will greatly strengthen the Premier's defence of his course.

The Supply bill was large enough as it came from the Assembly; but the Senate before passing it increased it by many thousands. The criticisms made by its own members show that this increase was unwise. Republicans ought to keep in mind the fact that the Democratic Governor will be sure to use his veto power so that his political opponents may be accused of extravagance. When the bill reaches the Assembly again it should be carefully scrutinized before the increase is allowed. That should be done in the interest of low taxation, and for the same reason the Capitol appropriation should be cut down or refused altogether. Those Republicans who vote with the Democrats to increase the taxes will find it difficult to defend their course.

Thoughtful Republicans all over the Union will unite in hoping that the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature will not fritter away in personal quarrels the results of the important victory just gained in the election of Mr. Weaver as a successor to the late Democratic Representative, Mr. Shaw. The fight was splendidly managed and the Democratic XXIVth District, which not long ago gave 2,000 majority to Mr. Shaw, now wipes out those votes, and returns a Republican by a majority of at least 200. This gives the party 103 votes on a joint ballot of the two houses of the Legislature—a majority of two—and secures the election of a Republican to the United States Senate, if only personal pique is cast aside. Republicans, North, East, West and South, expect the Illinois Legislature to do their duty promptly now and vote for John A. Logan.

THE CASH—A CONTRAST.

The count has virtually ended, say Democratic journals, and after twenty-four years of Republican rule, everything that ought to be in the Treasury is found to be there, except, possibly, two cents which appear to be missing from one of the packages. Exactly what Republicans have for years officially reported about the condition of the Treasury, the new Democratic officials find to be its actual condition; all the money that ought to be there, is there—always excepting the possibly lost two cents.

This is satisfactory, of course, and it is just what Republicans have expected. But what becomes of the venerable campaign lie, used by Democrats in every contest for twenty years, that "millions had been stolen from the Treasury"? Mr. Manning has the books, which show every transaction since the Democrats left Washington in 1861. His very first step was to set some of the best experts in the country to overhaul these books, in order to know whether there was any mischief concealed, and exactly what amount of money the Treasury ought to have on hand. They find no error or fraud in the accounts, and new debt statements are issued, showing to a cent what amount of money, and of each kind of money, the Treasury ought to hold. Then one of these trained experts was appointed Treasurer, and the vaults were turned over to his custody, and he sets trained accountants to count all the money. They do so, and find that the cash actually held agrees precisely, both in amount and in kind, with the cash that the Treasury books show ought to be held—always excepting the two cents aforesaid.

Now, Messrs. Democrats, it is in order to thank you for disproving another of your favorite lies, which you have used in every campaign, especially in the rural districts. You have taught many people to believe that the Treasury has been systematically robbed for a long time, and that, if Democrats could only get control and, in the language of Mr. Hendricks, "let the light of Heaven into those vaults," there would be horrible things disclosed. Three times elaborate and costly investigations have been undertaken, some Democratic Senator having asserted that he had found traces of fraud, and believed that millions had been stolen. Not a trace of wrong was discovered, but still the falsehood was persistently repeated; and it was said that the officials in charge "cunningly concealed" the vast deficiency. At last, Messrs. Democrats, you have "the light of Heaven," and an overhauling of the books and a counting of the cash by your own trained experts. And it proves that your leaders have been persistently lying, year after year.

It is greatly to the credit of the Republican party that, after all the changes and excitements, the corruption and the temptation, of twenty-four years of unrestrained power, after the tremendous financial struggles of the Civil War, and the issue of new kinds of currency in vast amounts, the result proves that the accounts have been absolutely correct; and the guardianship of the public money absolutely faithful. In a party point of view, it was well worth the temporary loss of power consequent upon defeat last fall, to secure this demonstration of the honesty and fidelity of Republican officials. When Republicans came in, it may be remembered, they found that the Treasury had been robbed by Jacob Thompson—whom this Administration takes pains to honor. The country will not fail to note the contrast.

INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

There is a growing feeling of indignation in England against the Government's Afghan policy. The settlement with Russia is generally considered a hollow truce, under which military preparations will go on as before in the Trans-Caspian district, and the capture of Herat be deferred only for a brief period. Sir Peter Lumsden's recall is now attributed to differences of opinion which have forced him from self-respect to offer his resignation; and his departure from a frontier where General Komaroff and Colonel Alikanoff are allowed to remain in triumph is rightly regarded in London as a misfortune and a humiliation. If General Zelenoi and M. Lessar had been sent to Central Asia to survey the new boundary with the British engineers, the tribes in the borderland between the Empires might have been impressed with the joint efforts of the rival Governments to settle their differences by mutual concessions. General Komaroff now remains master of the field after an audacious advance of his outposts to the foothills overlooking Herat and a dishonest victory at Penjdeh. The breach of National faith has been condoned by the British Government; Lord Granville has stood at the Foreign Office with his cap in his hand, asking M. Lessar how much territory would satisfy Russia's present ambition; and peace has been maintained by concessions which will only offer temptation to new aggression. Englishmen who take this view of the outcome of the negotiations are equally angry and despondent, and are eager for a vote of censure.

The Prime Minister is charged with sharp practice in obtaining a vote in favor of the war credits on the strength of a speech which did not embody the Government's real policy. It was considered equivalent to a declaration of war, but was intended to open the way for the public consideration of peace proposals which had already been made. Mr. Gladstone is accused of abandoning the Soudan expedition under the pretext of preparations for war in Central Asia, and of consenting to a dishonorable and illusory peace as soon as he was sure of having the money in hand to settle the arrears of General Wolseley's and General Graham's expeditions. These and other charges of false pretences in his diplomacy and preparations for a campaign which he had no serious intention of fighting, indicate the bitterness of English feeling. That the Government have in reserve certain facts which will enable them to defend their policy we are disposed to believe.

Lord Dufferin's official account of the durbar at Rawal-Pindi may go far toward justifying the Government's course. Mr. Gladstone is a shrewd, calculating Scotchman, who knows that *The Pall Mall Gazette* does not represent English public opinion, and that a proud Nation must have a reasonable explanation of the astounding events of the last fortnight. Accused, as he now is, of sharp practice, disingenuous tactics, and discreditable subterfuges, he may be expected before many days to take the country into his confidence and to defend his policy on broad grounds without having recourse to logical subtleties.

THE CLOSING DAYS AT ALBANY.

At this stage of the legislative session at Albany every bill that comes up should be carefully scrutinized. The Senate in particular has been careless in permitting bad bills to pass; and in consequence it has incurred severe criticism, even from its own members. Senator Lansing yesterday denounced it as an imbecile body. The trouble arises from the undue influence of such Democrats as "Tim" Campbell, "Mike" Murphy and others, who can generally get sufficient support to pass their measures. These almost invariably aim at enlarging Democratic patronage, or provide for a raid on the public treasury. Such bills, and all others that will not bear close scrutiny, ought to be killed at once.

One of these measures, which recently passed the Senate, was favorably reported yesterday in the Assembly. It provides for the employment of detectives, without any limit as to number, pay or qualifications. In its present shape it is a bad bill. Another bill which also passed the Senate, and was yesterday reported to the Assembly, provides for the employment of twenty more sanitary inspectors. It ought not to pass. The Board of Estimate made an extra appropriation for the Board of Health this year, and another bill before the Legislature greatly increases that amount in case of an epidemic. If any further legislation is needed, which is doubtful, it should be in the direction of authorizing the Board of Estimate to act when the necessity arises. This bill ought to be so amended or killed.

The work of passing old claims against the city continues. Senator Cullen got through another in behalf of a contractor who did some work on Thirtieth-st. In the Assembly one was passed on Wednesday to pay an old Tweed advertising bill, and another to audit the claim of a former clerk in the Surrogate's office. There are many such bills pending which have been favorably reported from the two cities' committees. If they should reach the Governor, both houses will be deserving of Senator Lansing's criticism.

OHIO AND THE SENATE.

We do not credit the rumor that Senator Payne may resign before Congress meets, allowing the election in his stead of Mr. McLean by the present Legislature. It is indeed quite true that Senator Payne is seventy-five years old, and his health is not such as to render the prospect of a long, exciting and weary session at Washington altogether congenial. The unhealthy climate and the foul air and the night sessions prove fatal to many men of youth and vigor. But if he should find in December or January that he could not with justice to himself continue to hold the seat, there would then be a Republican Legislature to elect his successor—as politicians of both parties now agree that a Democratic success in the Ohio election next fall is substantially out of the question. Hence, the improbable story goes, Mr. Payne's resignation is contemplated as a means of securing one of the seats from Ohio for a Democrat. The Legislature to be chosen next fall will have power to choose a Senator in place of Mr. Sherman, and, if Republican, is likely to re-elect him. In order to make sure of the other seat, the Democrats must secure an election by the present Legislature.

But if President Cleveland is half as shrewd as his friends think him, he will prefer to run all the risk of having another Republican sent from Ohio, and will take care that no extra session shall be called of the odious and corrupt Legislature which has just terminated its disgraceful work. The Democratic party, whatever else it might gain, would lose by placing before the country the spectacle of such a Legislature, called together in extra session, to snatch a seat in the Senate which the people of Ohio would assuredly award to some Republican. Nor would Mr. Cleveland be made happy by the election of so independent and outspoken a man as Mr. McLean. It is but a few days since *The Cincinnati Enquirer* indulged in most unpleasant comments upon the selection of unrepentant rebels to represent the Nation abroad—men who remain citizens only because the power of the Nation prevented them when they tried to become aliens. A Senator holding such language about the favorites of this Administration is liable to blurt out too much truth. Mr. Cleveland might well prefer to see a Republican elected if Senator Payne should see fit to resign.

THE ACQUITTAL OF SHORT.

The jurors who acquitted Richard Short can take credit to themselves for having done all they could to encourage conspiracy, violence and murder in this city. The nature and number of Phelan's wounds were alone sufficient to disprove the theory of self-defence. If it is possible for such ruffians as Short to escape punishment altogether after they have done their best to murder a man, they have really become formidable—to New-York, if not to Great Britain. This is not a question of sympathy with Phelan. But that Short or any other conspirator should be allowed to entrap an associate, slash him in a dozen places, and then successfully set up the plea of self-defence, is past endurance. Such an insult to justice makes even the most moderate of men impatient with the jury system.

There seems to be only one way to explain this verdict in the face of the evidence. The jurors may have been in fear of their lives. They could not have been bought. No doubt they were honest men, and Short's friends could not raise money enough to buy a jury any way, even in this city, where prices for jurors are said sometimes to range low. But these twelve men in the jury box saw how narrow was the escape of Phelan from being cut to pieces. They saw him uncover the big, broad scars of his scarcely healed wounds. Short's vindictive associates might serve them as Phelan was served, if they should bring in a verdict of guilty, and—they acquitted the prisoner! It is a day of disgrace for New-York when jurymen shrink in terror from bringing in a just verdict.

"AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN."

The country generally, and our Mugwump philosophers in particular, will begin to understand what the National Administration means by an "offensive partisan"—making that charge as they do the ground of removal from office.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., has really created the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department. Before his day its attempted work was crude, confused and valueless. He has made it a great adjunct to the commercial business of the country, rendering it perspicuous, thorough and extensive. He has a positive genius for this work—indeed, it is a specialty with him.

He is now removed from office on the ground that he is an "offensive partisan"—the partisanship consisting in his furnishing some statistics to a gentleman who made use of them to vindicate the financial and industrial policy of the Republican party.

Mr. Nimmo has been a resident of the District of Columbia almost for a generation. He has taken no part whatever in politics and has not even cast a vote. He is turned out now to make room for a man who, we presume, will not permit any statistics to be gathered or published that favor the policy of a protective tariff. Civil Service reform as interpreted by Daniel Manning and approved by President Cleveland must be grateful to the Mugwumps of New-England and New-York.

IRISH REFORM MEASURES.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland is followed by rumors of important legislative proposals. The Crimes act, it is now asserted, will not be renewed, and a new measure providing for the reorganization of local government is to be introduced before the close of the present session of Parliament. The scheme as outlined in the cable dispatches bears a curious resemblance to the Land League method of organization. In each county a council will be elected by popular vote and provision is to be made for the formation of a Central Council at Dublin, empowered to act as a Board of Education and Public Works. It is also stated that the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy is under consideration.

These rumors if confirmed will indicate a determination on the part of the Government to make large offers to the Parnellites and to the Irish voters in the next general election. The proposed measure would be introduced without expectation of its passage, and chiefly for the sake of conciliating Irish voters both on the island and in doubtful constituencies in England. If a vote of censure follows the ill-starred Afghan negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain may find such a measure a convenient basis for intriguing for Mr. Parnell's support. But if a large project of local reform be seriously entertained, it will probably be brought forward in good time to conciliate Irish voters. The abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy is so radical a proposal that it is scarcely credible that the present Government intend to advocate it. From an American point of view it would be a wise and conciliatory step. The pacification of the island has been followed by a cordial reception of the future sovereign of England. The time is ripe for statesmanlike concessions. The Irish people abhor the Lord Lieutenancy and the traditions of Dublin Castle. A Secretary for Ireland, if an Irishman, and responsible to Parliament, would have, what the Lord Lieutenant does not have, the confidence of the people of the island.

By a droll fatality *The New-York Times* has again been so unlucky as to refer to the subject of THE TRIBUNE'S circulation. On the appeal of friends, who urged the old argument against cruelty to animals, we stopped publishing an interesting offer on this subject which *The Times* has never yet found room to accept. Its sore eyes must therefore bear the strain of seeing it again this morning at the top of the first column on this page. We believe the discrepancy in circulation there noted to be now more marked than when this challenge was first printed. At any rate, it is still open, and we fervently exhort *The Times* to close with it. If it is in the least doubt on the subject, here is a beautiful opportunity to show whether it has half the circulation of THE TRIBUNE'S Daily, or one-third the circulation of THE TRIBUNE'S Semi-Weekly, or one-fifth the circulation of THE TRIBUNE'S Weekly.

The President's definition of "an offensive partisan" has at last been made public. It means any Republican postmaster whose removal will help the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate,—and consequently to any other office. It doesn't mean Higgins, Pillsbury, Troup or Chase; and, of course, it doesn't mean Manning, because he was indorsed by the Mugwumps from the beginning.

Well-informed politicians in this city and Washington are commenting with great amusement on the supposed spontaneous uprising of the constituents of the Hon. S. S. Cox. These constituents are represented as being in a condition of almost intolerable anguish over the threatened departure of their beloved representative for the Golden Horn. The streets in the district are flooded with tears, and the wails of the bereaved ones fill the air. And yet so unsentimental are politics and so hardened unbelievers are many politicians, that in some quarters the genuineness of these demonstrations of sorrow is seriously doubted. It is well-known that Mr. Cox has for many years secured his repeated nominations to Congress by means of the backing of John Kelly and Tammany Hall. Well, every one knows that Mr. Kelly and his associates are not likely to be so powerful in controlling nominations while Mr. Cleveland remains President as they have been in the past. Every one who is familiar with the condition of affairs in Mr. Cox's district knows also that if he should desire to run for Congress again in 1886, he would have many strong and active rivals for the nomination. Under these circumstances, the unbelievers say, the demonstrations in the district are intended to influence Mr. Cox's political following. Does Mr. Cox really want to go to Turkey after all? Is he not more anxious to make sure of a renomination than of a foreign mission? And was he altogether surprised by the pathetic assemblages of his sorrow-stricken constituents?

When the gilt of Senatorial luxury is scraped off, Bayard shows up as a third-rate politician.

M. Lessar, when he was wanted in Central Asia to join in Sir Peter Lumsden's delimitation surveys, turned up in London, where he was the only man competent to discuss the technicalities of the boundary question. No sooner does Sir Peter Lumsden receive orders to return to London in order to coach the Foreign Office in matters of Afghan topography than M. Lessar decides to go back to Central Asia, where there does not seem to be any pressing need of his services as an expert. Possibly the idea is to accord to the British Commissioner, who has been so ignominiously treated, an opportunity of retrieving his reputation by ostentatiously dictating to Lord Granville and the Russian Minister at London the frontier which has already been secretly agreed upon.

In rendering his account with the Administration, Mr. Bayard should charge heavily for the whacks his shoulders have received in lieu of the intrenched Executive.

The mortality of newspaper correspondents in the Soudan campaign was terrible, but there are one or two able-bodied survivors who persist in reviving the horrors of the campaign and making serious charges of mismanagement and cowardice on the part of the officers and cruelty in the treatment of the natives. Lord Wolseley's chief error in tactics was his neglect to reduce his flying column to a corporal's guard and to recruit it entirely from the detachment of war correspondents. In that event nobody would have returned from Metemneh and there would have been no unpleasant letters about the staff. Lord Wolseely is a great warrior, but he has not wholly mastered the art of failing without being found out.

Admiral Jouett telegraphs that "everything is quiet at the Isthmus." The people down there must feel awkward to be placed in such a new and trying situation.

The Government has ordered a cigar-shaped balloon, for aerial experiments, warranted to be fifty per cent lighter than air, at a cost of $10,000. In view of the availability of Carl Schurz, and of his perfect fitness in size, shape and lightness for use as a balloon, this seems to be a piece of reckless extravagance.

Minister Keiley appears to be a sort of Wandering Jew.

Captain Paul Boyton will probably not receive the silver champagne goblets which he thinks England should send him for revealing to her his improved method of torpedo warfare. The scientific side of his prank is not so likely to attract her attention as the annoying and discourteous side.

The change in the Chicago post office is a sufficient indication of the purpose of the Administration in reference to the Illinois Senatorship.

PERSONAL.

Kossuth admires Mr. Gladstone as a woodsman, a dramatic critic, and a reader of the Lessons in church; but the existence of such a man as Prime Minister of England is, he says, an atonement which England is paying, a sort of purgatory through which she is passing, by way of expiation for her old sins against the cause of Liberty. He thinks the greatest two men in the world today are Bismarck and the Emperor of Japan—the latter, because of the wonderful progress his country has made in the past few years. Parnell he esteems as a true patriot.

General Cassius M. Clay does not stand as erect as when he represented this country at the Court of the Czar. But he attends personally to all the business of his large estate and takes keen interest in current events.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is this month in Florence, the guest of Mrs. Clement Waters. Next month she will spend at Aix-les-Bains.

It may be remarked, as the thirsty season draws near, that among Prince Bismarck's presents received on his seventieth birthday anniversary were two bottles of 1738 Rudesheimer Berg, two bottles of 1783 Marcobrunn, two bottles of 1811 Steinberg, two bottles of 1822 Rudesheimer Berg, two bottles of 1859 Marcobrunn, two bottles of 1861 Crown of the Rheingau, and about 400 bottles of Johannisberger, Grafenberger, Schierstein, Mousseaux, etc.

Mr. Ross Turner, the artist, who is soon to be married to Miss Blaney, will spend the summer with his bride at Gloucester, Mass.

Madame Barrios, widow of the late President Barrios, of Guatemala, arrived in this city yesterday evening from San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Vice-President Hendricks started for Atlantic City yesterday.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The outlook for the "ocean tramps" which have been engaged in the Mediterranean fruit trade is not encouraging. The orange trade of the Mediterranean has been declining steadily and largely ever since the Florida oranges began to come to market. This decline, apparently, is not due to the lower rates between tree and market that Florida growers enjoy, but to the fact that the Florida fruit is sweeter than the Mediterranean fruit, and consequently meets with a readier sale. As Mexican oranges are as sweet as those from Florida, they would enter the market in this respect, on equal terms; and as the distance of carriage is less than from the Mediterranean, here would be a decided advantage as well as in rates. A vigorous effort is being put forward by Mexican fruit growers to capture the trade that is now supplied by the Mediterranean growers.

A lively air on a violin will sometimes set a whole flock of geese wild with delight. On one occasion at a country wedding I was a witness of a curious performance by one of these animals. After dinner a lady entertained her guests assembled on a lawn with music from an accordion. A flock of geese were feeding in the road just below the house and with outstretched necks answered back with notes of satisfaction. Soon a white gander began dancing a lively jig, keeping good time to the music. For several minutes he kept up the performance to the great delight of the company. The experiment was tried several times for a week or more and the tones of the accordion never failed to set the old gander into a lively dance.—[Maryland Journal.

"Liquor-shop keepers in Colorado are known as 'dispellers of business depression.'"

Homœopathic prescriptions would not be popular in China. A Chinaman gets indignant if his prescription is less than two feet in length or calls for less than twenty ingredients."

THE PERENNIAL CHESTNUT.

Released from winter's manacles,
The budding chestnut trees
Their pyramidic panicles
Will soon throw to the breeze;
Obedient to Dame Nature's plan
Each year they flower anew,
But the chestnuts of the funny man
They bloom the whole year through.
—[Boston Courier.

"Good morning. May I ask where you are from?"
"I am from Chicago, sir."
"Oh! Then I presume you are a candidate for United States Marshal Jones's place?"
"No, sir, I am not."
"What, not a candidate in any sense?"
"No, sir, not in any sense."
"Well, that's strange. May I ask your name?"
"Yes, sir. I am United States Marshal Jones."—[Chicago News.

More than three million Germans have emigrated to this country during the last sixty years. Of this number one million have emigrated during the last decade.

In making his official report of a death to the clerk of a city near Boston, the other day, a physician handed in the following: "Primary cause, Bright's disease; secondary cause, Christian scientists."—[Springfield Republican.

An immense ledge of an unknown white metal has been discovered in Antelope Valley, [Mono] County, California.

The proprietor of a menagerie relates that one of his lions once had a thorn taken out of his paw by a French major in Algeria. The lion afterward ran over the list of officers belonging to the regiment of his benefactor, and, out of gratitude, devoured both the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, whose places were then filled by the good major.—[Troy Times.

The Churchman calls attention to the fact that the churches do nothing for the spiritual welfare of the 50,000 or 60,000 people in this city who are obliged to work at night.

There are 50,000 skating rinks in this country. On an average there are six falls a day in each rink, this makes a total of 300,000 falls a day throughout the country, or 1,800,000 falls a week. In the face of this showing the fall of Adam dwindles into insignificance. But the true American is by no means dismayed by these statistics. On the contrary, he exclaims: Oh, my country, with all thy falls I love thee still!—[Boston Courier.

The happy-go-lucky method of the stock-men of the West, in permitting their cattle to shift for themselves during the winter season has been found too disastrous to continue. The enormous losses of cattle from exposure on the plains during the past winter have resulted in a determination to have a change in the method of herding cattle. Shelter, water, hay and permanent winter quarters are to be provided by some of the more prudent stock-men, and next winter will see a system of fencing in reserved pastures and the abandonment of nomadic pasturage.

St. Louis wants its police force largely increased. In one case a policeman's beat is so large that it takes him a whole working day to walk over it, and this doesn't give him much time for sleep. It is not known whether the Mayor will appoint additional policemen or Councils will enact a law compelling law-breakers to commit all their crimes within twenty feet of a policeman.—[Norristown Herald.

The raisin-box and cracker barrel Legislature assembled bright and early to hear reports from Bi Slipshod, who had just come in from Washington, where he had been mapping out the patronage.

"D'ye see Grover?"

"Yes, saw Grover."

"How did he impress ye? Noble statesman, eh?"

"Great head. Grover told me to go home an' tend to my spring ploughin' an' he'd send the post-office by fust mail."

"Ha! ha!! Did he though? Well, I'll be gol durned if he didn't send it to Pete Perkins, day fore yest'day."

"You don't say! Well, I'll be—it's my treat, boys. Drink and drown my sorrer."—[Hartford Post.

A committee should be sent to some of the Western Democratic papers to inform them that there is a Democratic Administration in Washington.

Queen Victoria probably will give none of those New-Haven sand-papered oysters to Mr. Gladstone when he drops in for lunch. Oysters with unpolished shells are quite good enough for the Premier.—[Boston Transcript.

FLIRTATION.

Flirtation is damnation.—*Talmage.*

Well, if flirtation
Is damnation,
Our fears away we'll fling;
For, if he's right,
Damnation's quite
A pleasing kind of thing;

And, by the way,
We here may say
That past experience teaches
There'll be once more
Just as of yore,
Damnation at the beaches.

And sad to tell,
He knows full well
Who his experience searches,
There's often been,
Plain to be seen,
Damnation in the churches.
—[Boston Courier.

A clergyman calls the face "the playground of the soul." The toper who devotes his efforts to reddening his nose apparently believes it his duty to keep the playground lighted up.—[Boston Courier.

PROTESTING AGAINST DETRACTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It did not come with the best grace from Mr. R. H. Stoddard, when the statue of Poe was about to be unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, that he should gnaw with an envious tooth into the private character of that son of genius. Poe's frailties are not denied, but is it manly thus to overlay his splendors with the mire that thus befouls him and him who dabbles it with prurient hands? A greater judge has passed his sentence upon this wretched, lonely, immortal man. With clemency he has viewed his harsh environment, his scanty joys, wintry sunshines, corroding poverty, his wandering wit that was so fugitive in the border twilight of sane imaginings.

And what, I would ask, is to be gained by such a low tone in criticism as Mr. Stoddard's? Can no one mention the high philosophy of Bacon but he must be told that the great Chancellor took a bribe? Shall we only hear of Milton that he had marital infelicities? of Shakespeare that he stole deer; of Shelley that he was turned out of college and was not married betimes to either of his wives; of Coleridge that he was an opium inebriate; or of Sappho that she loved not wisely but too well? Are we to look at men's sores and not their achievements? And why cannot poor Poe rest in his grave but the ghouls must be always tearing the tired heart afresh?

Then, as to one other statement: Is Mr. Stoddard willing to stand by his assertion that "dexterity in lying has always dominated the lesser singers of the world"? The great ones may be counted on the fingers; were all the rest liars? Very respectfully,

Keyport, N. J., May 6, 1885. LORETTUS

AN OHIO MAN'S HINT TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Washington Letter to The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A very neat and suggestive thing was said to the President the other day by an Ohio Congressman, who had arrived in town on a warm day and invested in a Panama hat. He had called to ask an appointment of the President, and swung his hat at his side during the conversation. Mr. Cleveland, observing the hat, said:

"You have invested early."

"Yes, sir," replied the Ohioan, "I didn't want to be considered too slow in making the necessary change."

The President is said to have acknowledged the point by a faint smile.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PREACHERS.

An "emancipated lady" in The Pall Mall Gazette.

"Bosh and twaddle!" I often say to myself as I read in London journals reports of what has been said by our clergy in the churches on the morrow of any great event, such as a disastrous earthquake, the death of a Royal Prince, or of a military hero. The talky talkativeness, the absence of originality, strong cerebration, and independent thought of most of the sermons reproduced in our dailies are in sharp contrast with those given in the Monday issue of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of the Rev. Robert Coll