

Table with circulation statistics for The Sun, including weekly and monthly figures.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 4, 1885, was: Sunday 118,000; Monday 118,000; Tuesday 118,000; Wednesday 118,000; Thursday 118,000; Friday 118,000; Saturday 118,000.

The Right Kind of Platform.

Everybody admits that the State Conventions of the two great political parties ought to select their best men as candidates for the office of Governor of New York; and we are happy to believe that the Democratic Convention will do its part wisely and to the satisfaction of the public.

Another point of equal, if not greater, importance is the adoption by the Democratic Convention of a declaration of principles which will honestly and frankly express the sentiment of the Democratic masses on the most important questions of the day.

These questions, all relating to the civil service of the State; and here is what we would propose as a suitable utterance upon that subject:

Whereas, the civil service of the State should be conducted upon Democratic principles, to the end that economy, efficiency, and integrity may prevail among all public servants; and whereas, it is most desirable that every citizen or outsider should be kept alive to the duty of paying a serious and constant attention to public affairs; therefore be it

Resolved, That in all offices of appointment as well as in offices of election and re-election, should be held, so that changes may be had, and we condemn and repudiate the idea of permanent or life tenure as anti-democratic and calculated to introduce a few privileged and unscrupulous men as the only means of securing appointments in the civil service.

Resolved, That every head of a department or bureau, whether in the State administration or in the administration of counties or municipalities, should be elected among his subordinates a board of examiners to ascertain the qualifications of candidates for appointment, the members of which board should serve without any additional compensation, and should be appointed who is not found by a proper examination to be qualified for the work which is to be done.

Such a declaration as this would, in our judgment, not only set forth the true principle and the right rule upon this subject, but it would satisfy the judgment and inspire the confidence of the Democratic masses. It is the ground which, sooner or later, will have to be taken; and we don't think it can be taken an hour too soon.

Secretary Manning's Financiering.

A few weeks ago we pointed out that unless Secretary MANNING abandoned his proclaimed purpose of maintaining a gold fund of \$100,000,000 for the redemption of the legal tender notes, he would, by the first of August, or at latest by the first of September, be compelled to make his other payments in silver. The amount of gold at present in the Treasury apparently proves that we were wrong in our forecast, and that gold payments may be maintained for a considerable time, or until the reducing the gold balance below \$100,000,000.

The amount of gold and bullion on hand June 30, over and above what was held against gold certificates in the hands of the public, is reported as \$120,298,385, or \$20,298,385 more than the \$100,000,000 set aside for the redemption of legal tenders. Since the interest payments for this month and next month will not absorb more than one-half of this surplus, and the revenue coming in from day to day will suffice for the other needs of the Government, there seems to be no reason why the Secretary should not keep his \$100,000,000 fund intact without resorting to the payment of silver.

How the Secretary has accomplished this feat is explained by one of the new statements which have been issued under his administration. This makes it clear that the Treasury gold balance has been swelled at the expense of the legal tender fund, amounting to \$42,133,935, specially deposited for the redemption of national bank notes. The whole amount of legal tenders in the Treasury, over and above outstanding certificates of deposit, is only \$15,462,375, so that the \$20,298,385 gold claimed as available for general purposes, with a considerable amount besides, has been obtained by appropriating money held in trust for the security of national bank certificates.

Besides the national bank note fund there is \$5,820,347 acknowledged to be due for called bonds and for accrued interest on them and on the rest of the public debt. The condition of the gold fund, therefore, may be stated thus: Due to bank note redemption fund \$42,133,935; Called bonds and interest \$5,820,347; Total \$47,954,282.

This makes it clear that the Secretary, so far from having really maintained the integrity of his \$100,000,000 fund, has done so only in appearance. In fact, he has allowed it to be impaired to the extent of \$19,198,000.

Changes in the Bridge Management.

The Comptroller and Auditor of the city of Brooklyn, in selecting the Brooklyn trustees of the East River Bridge, have reappointed all those trustees whose terms expire this year except Mr. OTTO WITTE and Mr. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

These omissions are notable because Mr. WITTE was Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. STRANAHAN is one of the most prominent Republican politicians in Brooklyn, and has been in the bridge management for many years.

The Mayor of Brooklyn shares the power of appointment with the Comptroller and Auditor, but practically refuses to exercise it, because he is opposed to the law on the subject as it now stands, and thinks the control of the bridge should be placed directly in the hands of the regular city officers. Mr. Low also asserted, at the time the recent appointments were made, that the Comptroller and Auditor pursued a course which practically prevented agreement, as they decided upon their list of names by themselves, and then came to him, and simply asked him to concur. "No attempt is made," he said, "to select names that we could all agree upon."

This criticism on the part of the Mayor might be regarded merely as the political complaint of one Republican against two Democrats; if it appeared that the Comptroller and Auditor had acted wisely and intelligently in making their selections. But according to our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, one of those officers

does not seem to have acted of his own volition at all, but appears to have done so merely as he was told to do by some one else?

"Comptroller STRANAHAN said last evening that he did not know the politics of the new bridge trustees. They were recommended to him as good men, he said, and so he voted to appoint them. He refused to give any reason for the failure to reappoint Mr. Witte."

In other words, it is apparent, if the Comptroller is correctly reported, that he voted to turn out two trustees against whom he would say nothing, in order to put in two others, about whom he evidently knew nothing, but who have been "recommended" to him.

This is hardly the way in which so important a public duty should be performed. There may be good reasons for the omission to reappoint Messrs. WITTE and STRANAHAN. Possibly Mr. STRANAHAN's interest in the Union Ferry Company had something to do with it in his case. The new trustees, also, may be excellent men. As for one of them, Mr. EDWARD ANNAS, his fitness for the place is apparent. But it is not satisfactory to find that one of the two public officers upon whom the responsibility for these changes must rest is unwilling to say, or unable to say, why he voted to remove the old men and put in the new.

Taxation.

The publication of the Tax Commissioners' annual report has given rise to the usual silly remarks upon the disparity between the assessed amount of real and of personal property. Among other a writer in the Times discourses thus:

"It is a well-established fact that the actual values of these two classes of property are approximately equal in any industrial and commercial community, and that they increase together by nearly equal rates. Yet the assessment of personal property in this city is hardly more than one-tenth of that of real estate, and while the latter shows an increase of nearly \$40,000,000 for the last year, the former, on the contrary, has decreased more than \$10,000,000. The absurdity of the present state of personal property is assessed with any degree of completeness is further shown by the fact that the city has a large number of houses and buildings for which taxes are made in a little more than 12,000. The probability is that there is no approach to equality in the assessments actually made. The present system of taxing personal property is productive of much fraud and evasion and comparatively little revenue."

The absurdity of this kind of talk was thoroughly exposed by Tax Commissioner GEORGE H. ANDREWS in a pamphlet which he printed a few years ago. Mr. ANDREWS demonstrated that personal property is assessed with as little deduction from its just taxable value according to law as real property is, and that the disproportion in the amount of the two is no more than it legitimately should be. It is not a "well-established fact" that the values of the two classes of property are equal in this or any other community. On the contrary, personal property, being chiefly made up of articles which are consumed and reproduced from day to day, cannot from its nature amount in value to more than a small fraction of that permanently invested in real estate or attached to it. The idea that one-half of the property of our citizens is in the shape of gold, silver, diamonds, and household goods, and that they should therefore pay personal taxes in that proportion, is one that no sensible man entertains.

Opium Smoking.

The exposure of another opium joint shows again that the vice practised in such places is making alarming headway among young people, and especially young girls. It is frequenters of the Crosby street joint seem to have been, for the most part, dissolute characters, who were ready to seek excitement and gain stimulation in any way within their reach. Curiosity, too, undoubtedly sent many of them there, and the opportunity the place afforded for riotous revels also made it attractive.

But the breaking up of other joints in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia has brought to light the fact that they are patronized not only by the dissolute and shameless, but also by respectable men and women—dressmakers, teachers, clerks, and mechanics, who perhaps first went to them out of curiosity, and were soon made victims of a peculiarly tyrannical vice. Many, too, doubtless took up opium smoking after having previously been otherwise addicted to the opium habit.

For many years past the victims of opium have been many throughout the Union, and perhaps were more numerous proportionately in the country than in the cities, where the opportunities for other forms of dissipation are greater. The girls in factory towns, we are told, as in Lowell, for instance, are often addicted to the use of opium, and the habit of taking morphine under the skin is increasing and spreading both here and in Europe.

The Chinese found the field already prepared for them when they came here to set up their opium joints. There was already a violent demand for the drug, a new and seductive manner of using which they introduced. The desire to try novelties and to experience strange sensations also brought them customers who soon yielded to the fascinations of the stimulant, and suffered the degradation which made them regular patrons of the vile places.

It is only a few years since the first opium joint was opened in New York, and yet now we see that wherever they are established, and in whatever secluded and lonesome places. Those who want to find them out, although people generally are ignorant as to their situation, for, of course, they must be kept secret, and without signs to indicate where they are.

Undoubtedly we have enough Chinamen in New York to create a demand of themselves for some of these joints. But when the police break them up they find few Chinamen among the smokers, who are almost wholly of European stock. Cities like Boston and Philadelphia, where the Chinamen are few, are also provided with opium joints to satisfy the domestic demand, and, despite the efforts of the police, they continue to exist and to increase in number. When one is broken up, another is quickly established, and probably there are many of which the authorities have no suspicion.

These opium smokers seem to have no race prejudices against the Chinamen, with whom young girls will associate and frolic without the least repugnance. A common vice brings them all on the same level, and common degradation makes them natural companions. The sense of decency is utterly lost, and no vestige of self-respect remains. Respectable and respectable men and women, Chinese and Americans, consort together while they are under the influence of the drug. No matter how rough and vile the place, how densely crowded, how stifling the air, they are not driven from it by any sense of delicacy or repugnance.

If this vice of opium smoking has grown so rapidly and spread so widely during the last ten years, what will be its extent a quarter of a century from now? Is it not possible that it is going to be one of the greatest of our social evils?

To guard against so terrible a possibility, the police must everywhere be on the alert to break up at once every opium joint that begins its demoralizing and degrading business. But are there not to-day open in New York not a few of such establishments which are well known to the authorities? Cannot

a police detective always guide the curious stranger to places where he can investigate the effects of opium smoking on the minds and morals of its victims?

Victory!—A Great Point for Drexel.

The new City Directory is out. Upon receiving this useful and generally accurate compilation, probably thousands of our fellow citizens turned first to page 490, to see whether justice and reparation had been rendered to Mr. JOSEPH W. DREXEL, in the matter of the entry of his Christian name.

The Directory makers have done their duty. Mr. DREXEL no longer figures as JOHN. The name of our distinguished fellow townsman appears in its proper place, corrected and revised, in accordance with the truth of history:

"DREXEL, JOSEPH W., pres. 103 Madison av. In 1884, our admiration of the ability displayed by him during that campaign and the Christian spirit manifested by him have prompted us to give the streets of our city a new name."

This is probably the first formal expression of confidence in Brother SR. JOSEPH, by an important body of Philanthropists, since the charges brought against him by Republicans after the election of last November. Those charges of vanity were ugly, and apparently well founded, but they were not proved by any conclusive evidence that SR. JOSEPH tried to sell out the entire line, encroaching on space now occupied by DREXEL, MORGAN & Co. bankers. But it makes no difference. JOSEPH is sufficiently descriptive. Everybody knows that it means JOSEPH, and does not mean JOHN.

This is very satisfactory and encouraging. Perhaps our amiable friend himself has regarded the matter as of trifling importance, "JOSEPH or JOHN," he may have said, when urged to overcome the inertia of a large and pious individual and secure by his own efforts a correction of the mistake—"what is it? My family name may real name. My friends know it. The children at my bank know it. The postman on the lower Madison avenue route knows it. The editors of the rural press know it. The artist who comes to my house to give me lessons on the bassoon knows it. Why bother about anybody else? It's too hot weather. Let it go in the Directory as JOHN."

From the point of view of the private individual, it is, of course, some force in this argument. But just as soon as the private individual becomes the candidate for high office—the highest office in the greatest State in the Union—the whole aspect of the matter is changed. The potentialities of the situation demand that Mr. DREXEL's name shall be correctly registered. Upon the contrary, the Republican State Convention nominates JOSEPH W. DREXEL for Governor. The first impulse of every citizen of New York will be to look in the Directory to ascertain who JOSEPH W. DREXEL is, and where he lives. The citizens would have found no JOSEPH W. DREXEL there; and the candidate would have been compelled to waste much valuable time during the canvass in explaining that there was no political focus-pocus in the confusion of names—that JOSEPH and not JOHN lived at 103 Madison avenue and was running for Governor; and that he, the candidate, was not JOHN, but JOSEPH.

It was on the strength of such considerations as this that THE SUN interfered in Mr. DREXEL's behalf. We are gratified at our success. It recalls a service of the same sort which it was once our pleasure to render to Mr. DREXEL's particular friend, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS of Philadelphia. For years the London publication known as "Men of the Time," the leading biographical authority on contemporary men of genius, persisted in printing Mr. CHILDS's name as GEORGE WILLIAM; and it was only after continual representations on our part that he finally restored to the eminent name the style by which he is known and loved by millions.

Mr. JOSEPH W. DREXEL has been set right in the City Directory. Now let the battle proceed.

The Most Offensive of Partisans.

The present Administration, as we understand, holds that offensive partisanship is sufficient cause for the removal of Republicans from office.

Suppose that on coming into power the present Administration had found INDEX NOYES in office. Would he not have been subject to instant removal? It is not a frequent occurrence in the Republic that a party who are more offensive? Are there half a dozen? Are there three?

Is not offensive partisanship, indeed, altogether too mild and respectable a term to use in describing INDEX NOYES's part in the crime that kept the Democratic party out of power for eight years after the people of the United States had voted it in?

If a Democratic Administration, finding INDEX NOYES in office, had allowed him to remain, and had hesitated a day about removing this chief promoter of the infamous work at Tallahassee, every Democrat who voted for TALLEHSEE would have been filled with amazement and indignation.

How is it, then, when they see this Republicanism all around them, and when they are called forth from the dishonorable retirement which he shares with HAYES, in order to receive a distinguished honor voluntarily offered by a Democratic President?

There is some incomprehensible mistake in this appointment, and we hope that it will be speedily rectified.

Does anybody suppose we shall tolerate such a man as that said to have been administered to by the President? The matter of Mr. KEELY's appointment? Sixteen years ago GEORGE M. DALLAS, who had been Democratic Vice-President of the United States, left the drawing room of St. James's because a humble American citizen had been refused admittance to the drawing room of St. James's, and now we dare say Mr. BAYARD will not be denied admittance to the drawing room of St. James's.

It is surprising, after all, that the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER should do his utmost to convince the world that the Dolphin is a success and not a failure—even though the undertaking is as hopeless as an attempt to prove that black is white?

Some people say that CHANDLER is working for ROACH. He is working to save himself. His fate is staked on the Dolphin, and unless he can prevent it from sinking, he will be ruined.

Canadian and trans-Canadian railways.

In regard to the employment of refuse petroleum as fuel in locomotive engines, it is claimed that, weight for weight, it has 25 per cent. higher evaporative value than anthracite, and that while 60 per cent. of efficiency is realized in the use of 75 per cent. is obtained with petroleum fuel.

The modest tone suddenly adopted by the Bussan Cabinet toward England is a striking sign of the times. The French have heard from Berlin, and they will now be very happy to take what they can get.

The subjoined resolution is a part of the platform just adopted by the Ohio prohibitionists, who have nominated a ticket for the State office, and who say they are going into the campaign in earnest:

"We express our entire confidence in ex-Gov. Sr. Jones, who represented the National Prohibition party in 1884, our admiration of the ability displayed by him during that campaign and the Christian spirit manifested by him have prompted us to give the streets of our city a new name."

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Quinsigamond Lake is very suitable for a college boat race in point of picturesque and of convenience for spectators. A quarter of a century ago Harvard and Yale frequented it, and there is plenty of room and vantage ground for observation all along the shores. But the main thing is that the water is so pure that races must be rowed with a turn. This necessity increases the chances of fouling, where there are four or five competitors, and fouling marred Saturday's match, leaving almost everybody dissatisfied. Even the stalwart and plucky Bowdoin victors would presumably have preferred a rowing race on a clear course to winning by a foul. If this fine lake is chosen as the scene of next year's struggle, the course should be buoyed throughout, and a boat decently fast provided for the referees. Rowing with a turn is not itself a disadvantage, since it doubles the pleasure of the spectators by bringing the boats into view from two points on the outward and the home stretch.

Chasing Apaches in Arizona. In one of the most horrid of the larks that fall to the soldier. It often implies climbing almost inaccessible ledges in search of a lost trail. A force that left Fort Thomas, to be gone four days, lately returned after an absence of four weeks. Their cavalry boots had been cut to pieces by the rocks; they had been compelled to stop at night for fear of howling parties of Apache warriors; their horses were so exhausted that some troopers came back afoot. During a month of prodigious exertions they had seen and charged three Indians. Gen. PORE the other day reported that Capt. LAWTON, after chasing the Chiricahua Indians into Mexico, was a great deal of a democrat, as his horses were completely used up.

The most promising time for catching Apaches is before they start to run.

Congressman TOM RHEED of Maine has been made a Doctor of Laws. The honor has been appropriately conferred. No other man in the United States looks so much like WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Will President Cleveland Succeed the Troubled Democratic West? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In an editorial article to-day THE SUN remarked:

"It would be a great pity, in consequence of any policy of the Administration, the organization of Tammany in the State, and the success of the Democratic nominee for Governor at the fall election."

The County Democracy presented the name of its leader, Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, for Collector, and \$1,500,000,000 of business interests, it is reported, are in the hands of the County Democracy. It is certainly a very large sum of money, and it is certainly a very large sum of money, and it is certainly a very large sum of money.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read with interest the communication in your issue of yesterday signed "Regulus."

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN OF ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Republicans in the Senate will take advantage of every opportunity to strengthen their position and to embarrass the Democratic Administration. While they do not claim any intention to make an organized opposition to the nominations of the President, they have, in fact, reserved a mode of attacking them which may lead to trouble.

In his letter to Mr. George William Curtis last December, the President said, speaking of the officeholders:

But many men holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their place for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being useful officers, they have proved to be the worst of our party's enemies and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

Undoubtedly this statement is correct, and it might be applied justly to the great body of the officeholders who were appointed mainly about a year ago. There were, however, in those days no wilder spots anywhere in Pike county. About that time cooperation in its various forms was attracting much attention, and Horace Greeley became one of its most enthusiastic advocates. By lectures and in his newspaper he urged the common ownership of property and equal division of land. These views were not popular in Pike county. In those days no wilder spots anywhere in Pike county.

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THE MAN AT THE PRESIDENT'S ELBOW.

Mr. Bayard is the Premier, nominally, of the Administration. He is the man at the President's elbow. He is the man at the President's elbow. He is the man at the President's elbow.

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THE MEMORABLE JULY PROUD.

THE FINE PLOT. There is a fine plot in the hills of Lakewood, Pa., July 4.—On the Fourth of July, 1845, a heavy frost fell on the hills overlooking the Delaware valley back of this place, and gave the death blow to one of Horace Greeley's most cherished schemes, and left him nearly \$12,000 poorer. In 1844 Mahlon Godley owned 7,000 acres of land, five miles inland from the Delaware River, at Lakewood. Of this, forty acres were cleared and under cultivation. The remainder was woodland. A branch of the Schuylkill Creek ran through the property. On this creek Godley had a saw-mill and a gristmill. Near the mills were a farm and a large house. The whole place was comprised the village of Godleville. The stream was alive with the finest specimens of trout. The surrounding hills were equally well provided with the liveliest and largest of rattlesnakes. The soil was rough and rocky, but capable of being made fairly productive about any year. There were, however, in those days no wilder spots anywhere in Pike county.

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SUNBEAMS.

—Some of Richard Doyle's quaint conceits have as yet existed only in manuscript, and the most brilliant "Design for a Comic History of England" will shortly be engraved and published.

The medical adviser of the English Government has just been investigating the cause of the cholera epidemic in India. He has discovered that the disease is caused by a microbe which he has named "Vibrio cholerae." He has also discovered that the disease is caused by a microbe which he has named "Vibrio cholerae."

A Frenchman has patented a process of making liquid by passing a current of electricity through milk, thus rendering the operation of churning unnecessary. A similar method is to be used for cheese making, and the process is said to be a great improvement on the old method.

The will of Robert Treat Paine has been filed at Dedham, Mass. The testator bequeathed the bulk of his property to Harvard College, reserving from the bequest a sum of \$100,000 for the support of his widow, and \$50,000 for the support of his children. The will is said to be a very liberal one.

In a report for 1884 of deaths in England and Scotland from anæsthesia nine deaths are recorded as due to anæsthesia. In Scotland, however, and other, and six to other causes. The deaths from chloroform took place during slight operations, the patients being comparatively healthy.

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