AUNT AGAINST NEPHEW.

THE PECULIAR BREACH OF PROMISE CASE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Miss Campbell's Suit for Damages for Broken Promise of Marriage Against the Son of her Half Sister—To be Appealed to the Supreme Court—Can a Nephew Marry His Aunt?

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Public interest has again been aroused in the suit for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Nancy Campbell against the son of her half-sister, by the announcement that an application for a new trial is to be made before Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court at its next session, and that if then denied it will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The final decision of the very extraordinary issues involved, it is claimed by able lawyers, will affect many other persons than the lady and gentleman immediately interested, and may compel the separation of many persons who now believe themselves legally married.

It will be remembered that at the first trial of the case before Judge Wallace, at Syracuse, last month, Miss Nancy Campbell of this city secured a verdict of $10,000 against her nephew, Dr. Orson L. Crampton of Alabama, as damages for a broken promise of marriage. The high social standing of the litigants, their long engagement, the dramatic denouement to their attachment, and the unusual character of the plaintiff's position and her kinship to her lover combined to make the case one of the most notable ever before the New York courts. Miss Campbell, the plaintiff, is a lady of unusual personal attractions and general culture. She is of small and graceful figure, and is a deep brunette, with low forehead, black, piercing eyes, well-formed nose, and a mouth and chin denoting determination. She is socially a great favorite here, and no one ever speaks of her save with the highest respect. It was during the year 1873 that she went to Mobile, Ala., to visit her half sister, Mrs. Crampton. They are children by the same father, but of different mothers, Mrs. Crampton being many years Miss Campbell's senior. Living with Mrs. Crampton at this time was her only son, Orson L. Crampton, a prominent physician of the city, and chief of the Government Marine Hospital. The Doctor was unmarried, and it does not appear that he had, up to that time, ever seriously contemplated marriage. He seemed to be wrapped up in his profession, and to regard himself as the main stay of his mother's widowhood. During Miss Campbell's visit yellow fever broke out in Mobile, and Dr. Crampton was among those who had recovered from the disease. Before that he induced Miss Campbell to leave the city. She soon returned, however, and, as only a woman could, nursed him during the trying hours of his sickness. Sick men always make healthy lovers, while it is doubtless a general truth that such affection is generally conceived in gratitude and nurtured in daily propinquity. Some few days after the doctor's recovery he said to Miss Campbell as brought out in the testimony: "Would it be well to make our relations nearer?" She asked for delay. He granted it. Two days afterward he renewed his suit, and, according to the evidence, she mildly consented. A few days thereafter they took a ride, and, while passing the Marine Hospital, he caused her to swear, himself joining in the oath, that neither should ever marry another. A crucum was marked "Nov. 5" was placed on the spot where the oath was taken, and, subsequently, in his testimony, there passed between them many and offensive letters. The great difficulty seem began to loom into prominence—their kinship. Could he marry his aunt? Could she marry her nephew? His mother objected to such an alliance, and there appeared to be a statute, now in force in almost every State of the Union, that marriage in this kinship is not only prohibited, but is forbidden under a penalty prescribing imprisonment. It was thought best for all those reasons that the contracting parties should part for a time, and consequently Miss Campbell came North to her relatives, upon whom it appears she was dependent for support.

At various time during the subsequent five years the doctor visited the State of New York ostensibly on Masonic business, and Miss Campbell's relations cared, and at several times offered to marry her, but she, as it appears, declined only from motives which always had in their essence a fear that the union did not seem to be sanctioned by either; his own complete approval she felt, was necessary to her happiness, was doubtful whether, under any circumstances, it would have the countenance of the law. Upon these various points the following letters explain the true state of the facts as represented by the plaintiff's side:

FROM MISS CAMPBELL TO DR. CRAMPTON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Oct. 8, 1877.

MY OWN LOVER ORSON: I wonder if a certain "Doctor" way down in Mobile would like to hear from a little woman up here in Warsaw this morning. She takes it for granted he would, and so sends a weekly letter generally finds its way to him. Tuesday is your birthday. How I wish we could spend it together. I can hardly realize it is four years since you had the yellow fever.

* * * *

I hope you will live to see as many more birthdays, darling, and brighter ones than some of the past have been.

* * * *

The leaves are turning and falling, and every time I gaze at them they remind me of my absent lover. I do know yellow fever has not come to Mobile this year, else it is near August. You tell me you have given a wider expression about that last saw you—whether it is the attractive one I took to others. Should dearly love to see it, and hoped I might see the close of another year, but it seems willed in other ways.

* * * *

Take good care of yourself, darling, guard your health for my sake. Be careful of those lungs of yours. Looking, wont you? I send you a thousand kisses for your birthday, with an increase of the object on warm love. Bye, bye. God bless you. Ever your own NANCY.

IN REPLY TO THE FOREGOING, THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS SENT:

MOBILE, Dec. 7, 1877.

MY OWN DARLING: Your last has not reached me, it mailed from Warsaw, which place I left about two weeks since. Such a sad letter received three days ago, filled with tears, and I fear some of them fell on it without nothing dry. Why, darling, I thought you knew me better than to doubt me. Why, I would sooner have cut my right hand off than have written that letter if I were possible. I can only send you a heart full of sympathy and love. Our Father knows I am sorry with my absent loved one. How long this separation is to be only Heaven knows, and only to be patient. Nothing on earth is happiness as I can realize it. Sometimes I think I lost do long ago.

and pray you ever to be a noble and true man—one whom to love is to honor also. You will be all this with God's guidance and blessing.

Lovingly, your own true NANCY.

FROM MISS CAMPBELL TO REV. FATHER, MRS. CRAMPTON.

* * * *

In reward to what you say of the relations between Orson and myself, and Mrs. Scovel's views of them, you are wrong. She has always seemed to me expressed every approval, and "wonders you should be so strongly opposed with so little reason." I do not wish to mar your friendly relations with them, only to show you that where the heart is concerned, as you do, instances of which can be found the world over. You seem to long dwell upon this matter. It has assumed tremendous proportions, and you can view it in only one way. Many of our friends and family are aware of our intended marriage, and not one has expressed disapproval, though it was not until within the past year it became known to them, and you were not, as you seem to think, the last one to be consulted. I have not, as you desired, shown your letter to any one, nor shall I, nor do I wish again to go over the grounds of my last letter. In that I told you all there was, and what before I had no right to do, nor could I prevent your sending it. You are more to me than to-day. I feel I have gone to your home, but I had no other to go to, nor did you intimate that you desired me. As to my "most impressions of right and wrong," you are again mistaken. It was not that I felt I was committing a sin that I was anxious and often unhappy, but from your remarks made to me, "that were I bound to marry, you never would be certain I could live with him, and for that reason you would never part with your home in Wilson." When you said this to me we were already engaged, man and woman, and was an index of my feelings. You have indeed been as kind a mother to me as any one outside of a true mother could be, and I in turn have always wished to act a daughter's part, and never think that was, if you would only overcome your prejudices and let me. And there is still another circumstance of which you do not think, but to me who must suffer from it it seems the utmost injustice. My family's base treatment a year ago a state has been cast upon my name that I can never outlive, though ever so innocent, and it by one act seems can remove it by a marriage. Should I be deserted by giving me protection and name, I can never cherish any but the bitterest of feelings, and even hatred, toward a man who could do such a thing. I cannot believe your mother's nothing in my race, as did Henry. Well, we all have some trials in this life, and mine has come with the rest.

* * * *

NANCY.

ARREST OF THE DEFENDANT BRIDEGROOM.

But by far the most interesting feature of the case was the removal of the cause from the State courts to the United States courts. This was done under what is known as "The Carpet-bag act," which was a provision of Congress designed to meet the class of cases affecting the rights of litigants in the States lately in rebellion, and which said that in cases where either a plaintiff or defendant would make affidavits that they could not secure a fair trial under State jurisdiction, they could at once procure jurisdiction in the United States courts. When, therefore, the defendant, Dr. Crampton, was arrested here—as he was on his wedding trip with his wife, who was the daughter of a highly respected citizen of New York city—for breach of promise in this case, his counsel was puzzled how to get him out of the quandary. Bail in the sum of $12,000 had also to be immediately provided, and was. Then counsel, under the law above quoted, found that the case transferred to the United States Court.

It was shown in the testimony that the defendant submitted to Miss Campbell during their engagement a schedule of property, showing that he was worth about $25,000; but in his evidence he stated that this had all been dissipated either in business ventures or in the payment of debts. The evidence seems to warrant the conclusion that Dr. Crampton was harassed beyond measure by his long and troublesome engagement, involving a breach of promise suit, but there seems nothing in the testimony impeaching his honor, nor contradictory of his unwavering affection for Miss Campbell, until the time he met his present wife at a watering place in Virginia.

The charge of Justice Wallace was in effect that the plaintiff was entitled to damages; but he also ruled that if there was a contract made in the State of Alabama, to be consummated in another State, where different laws prevailed permitting the marriage, and if the parties intended after consummating such contract to return to Alabama, then the contract was illegal and she could not recover. The jury on the facts gave her a verdict of $10,000, the full amount claimed. Now this is only the beginning of a litigation which will test the whole marriage institution in relation to kinship alliances, if carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which must determine, according to national statutes and the common law, what can and cannot be done by legislative enactments in the several States.

The only question, as admitted by both sides, is this: Could there be a legal marriage? If so, under the facts, the plaintiff could recover. It is probable that, from the rulings of Justice Wallace, many marriages now supposed to be really legal are really illegal, if his judgment be maintained in the upper and supreme tribunal at Washington. This case also discloses one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation ever passed in times of sectional excitement and party heat upon the population. It shows that, under the carpet-bag rule alluded to, Congress intruded in a species of wild legislation that could, if cleverly turned to account, affect the whole character of interstate litigation; that, in effect, a litigant in New York State, swearing, according to Congress, "I cannot obtain a fair trial in my State courts; I appeal, therefore, to the Federal judiciary, as Congress says I can," removes at once a case beyond the province of the State courts to the Federal law authority. Such, at least, has been done in the case of Campbell and Crampton.

INCREASING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

They May be Larger than Last Year—Where Retrenchment is Possible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House yesterday passed the Fortification and Pension Appropriation bills exactly as they were reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The Fortifications bill is $100,000 greater than that of last year, while the sum appropriated for pensions has been increased $3,038,000 over the amount of last year's bill. The increase in the Fortifications bill was made because of the alleged necessity for converting smooth bore into rifled cannon. The act of Congress of last winter to pay arrearages of pensions made necessary the expenditure of $3,038,000 more for pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. A deficiency of $5,000,000 has been granted under the last Pensions-Appropriation bill, which the Congress will be required to believe is a deficiency. There will also be a general deficiency under the Census act of $2,275,000. A deficiency of $2,000,000 to keep up the star service has been incurred by the Post Office Department. Other deficiencies, the amount of which it is impossible now to predict, will be presented to Congress in February for estimate in a General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Altogether the outlook for cutting down the expenditures below those of last year is not very promising. Jo. S. Sherman, in his annual report, pointed with just pride to the reduction which he had made in the expenditures of the Treasury Department proper, and challenged the Democratic Congress to compete with him in the line of retrenchment. Thus far this challenge has not been accepted. The amount appropriated last year in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was $16,156,752.58. This amount called for new matter to the extent of $16,354,314.59. Congress can, if so disposed, reduce the appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses below the appropriation of last year without crippling the public service. A great saving can be effected in one method of cutting down the outrageously high salaries of the Senate employees. For foreign intercourse $1,094,735 was appropriated last year. William M. Evarts wants $90,000 more for the next fiscal year than he had in his year to support the consular and diplomatic service. The amount of the Army Appropriation bill last year was $26,978,847.30. The estimates for the support of the army for the next fiscal year are $29,319,704.78. If Congress would reorganize and reduce the army, lopping off the unnecessary appendages in the shape of epaulleted waiters at Washington, a saving of at least $10,000,000 in this branch of the service would be effected. Last winter Congress gave the Navy Department $13,919,738.95. This appropriation was voted for by Secor Robeson, although the amount must have seemed ridiculously small to him. Ancient Mariner Thompson wants $589,379 more for the next fiscal year than he had for the present year. The rotten hulks on the stocks at the various navy yards are entirely out of date and not worth rebuilding. The expenses of the naval establishment can be reduced. The Indian Office asks for $4,982,845, about $250,000 more than it received last year. Congress might cut down the appropriations for rivers and harbors at least $6,000,000 below the amount appropriated last year. The total of last year's appropriations, including the Eads jetties and the Mississippi River improvement act, was $9,752,494.61. The War Department asks for $5,915,000 for the next fiscal year to be expended by the Corps of Engineers. The estimates for sundry civil appropriations for the next year are $6,000,000 more than was appropriated last year.

My Loss.

From the Boston Transcript.

Day after day she sits at my window sitting,
I see the shadow at their pray near by,
Like butterflies in Summer gardens flitting,
They hover round beneath my watchful eye.

The little girls, with flushed and merry faces,
Glance at the shyly for my answering smile,
And speed on with their most alluring graces
To pat sad thoughts away while they beguile.

Blonde hair and brown in soft confusion blending,
Black eyes and blue unturned to meet my gaze,
Roses pale white and pink their contrast lending,
To add new beauty to the wildering maze.

But when they come to me, tired out with playing,
Steal slowly from my world through the summer hill,
Memory goes back beyond the dark years, straying
Among the days of yore that seem so bright.

I turn my head, a radiant, golden splendor
Shines from the West across the pictured wall,
And clothes a face divinely tender,
With bronze brown hair waved round it, fall on fall;

With violet eyes so winsome in their sweetness,
That mine crow smiling in spite of grief and pain,
With curved lips, the seat of love's complacency,
Ah, heaven! could I but press them once again.

In vain I watch and wait, she will come only
When night has cast her spell on sea and shore;
Then when I wake I find I lost my lonely,
She comes to feed my hungry heart once more.

'Tis then and only then that I behold her;
Her face with ringlets framed one soft and fair;
'Tis then, and only then, my arms enfold her,
The little girl I lost so long ago.

MISER LEECH'S WILL.

Conflicting Testimony Given in the Contest Over It in Jersey City.

Further testimony was taken, yesterday, in Jersey City, in the case of the contest over the distribution of the estate of David Leech, the miser, who died in Jersey City on Feb. 22, 1878, leaving about $12,000 to his credit in bank. Mrs. Mary J. Davis of Red Bank, one of the claimants, alleges that she is a niece of Leech. Her counsel yesterday offered in evidence a Book of Common Prayer, bearing on its fly leaf the inscription: "David Leech, Jersey City. Present to his niece, M. J. Davis;" and a copy of the New Testament, containing on the last page the words: "David Leech, his book. Presented to his niece, M. J. Davis."

The books, Mrs. Davis testified, had been given to her by Leech, and he had written the inscriptions.

James Harper, in whose house Leech died, and ex-Coroner Gannon, who was appointed administrator of the estate, were called to contradict Mrs. Davis's testimony. They both swore that Leech spelled his name "Leeds," and not "Leech," as it appears in the Prayer Book and Testament. Mr. Gannon also testified that he had received many letters from Mrs. Davis in reference to Leech, and had given her considerable information about the old miser.

A Victory for the Oil Monopoly.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—The defendants in the criminal suits against the managers of the Standard Oil Company to-day made an application to Justice Paxon of the Supreme Court, who lives in Philadelphia, for a rule to show cause why a certiorari should not be granted transferring the cases from Clarion County to some other county. The defendants allege that they could not get a fair trial in Clarion County, owing to the prejudice against them, as the Standard Oil Company is only another name for Tom Scott. Judge Paxon granted the rule and made it returnable Jan. 5, at Philadelphia. The oil producers are indignant at this action.

Appraiser Gilbert's Bail.

Judge Choate, in the United States Circuit Court, granted, yesterday, a motion to reduce the bail required of Albert Gilbert, Assistant Appraiser of the Custom House, under the indictment charging him with accepting bribes to influence his official action, from $10,000 to $5,000. Two sureties in $5,000 each, Judge Choate said, must be found, but he afterward granted a motion that Albert Gilbert, Jr., of Jamestown, N. Y., be accepted as surety in $10,000 for his father.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Steinway & Sons.

Steinway & Sons, 107, 109, and 111 East Fourteenth street, built last summer in Astoria, opposite 120th street, a new manufactory for their pianofortes, in addition to their old establishment on Fourth avenue, in this city. When this firm began business in 1853 in Varick street it took a week to make a piano. Now it has a trunk full of medals and diplomas taken in expositions in Europe and America. In the last year, according to Artemas Ward, 300 men will be employed, making altogether 1,300 men in the firm's employ. Of grand pianos from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars in numerous other styles a very large number. From the warerooms in London more grand concert pianos are sold in a year than Broadwood makes in the same time. The firm owns, as everybody well knows, a Steinway Hall, London. As to the excellence of the Steinway piano a member of the firm said yesterday, "I can only say that to all its qualities it retains its position at the head of all pianos in the world."

George Steck & Co.

On the show windows of 11 East Fourteenth street shine great medals, showing some of the many prizes awarded in international contests to George Steck & Co.'s pianos. Mr. Steck said yesterday that he had succeeded in getting a tone of finer quality and more power into his upright pianos than had been before known. Some of his uprights are made on special demand for them, and it is difficult for him to fill his orders. A third pedal is added to his upright pianos, by means of which any note or notes can be prolonged, while a staccato movement may be performed at the pianist's pleasure on the upper half of the scale. Mr. Steck offers three styles of the upright piano and warrants them. He sells also the Palace reed organ.

The Mathushek Piano.

The Mathushek Piano Manufacturing Company's warerooms were established at 23 East Fourteenth street only a year ago, but the Mathushek piano and the excellence of its equalizing scale, with its depth and continuity of tone, are acknowledged by all piano manufacturers. "We have many commendations for our pianos," said one of the firm yesterday, "and from great artists, but we simply ask purchasers to come and see what we offer. Twenty-seven brass are accompanied in sickness they please to test our grand pianos—the more the better. We welcome tests." The firm sends pianos largely to the Southern States and to Central America and Mexico. The makers claim that their pianos will remain permanently in tune in any climate.

Chickering & Sons.

Chickering & Sons, at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, have made and sold since the establishment of their business in Boston, in 1823, 54,000 pianofortes. While there are in the Fifth avenue warerooms all of the conventional styles, square, grand, and upright, yet the firm displays with greatest pride upright pianos finished in various styles to match different styles of furniture, and in which the actions are made of rosewood or mahogany, in imitation of the antique. A favorite case is the black walnut, inlaid. The trusts of these cases, said the gentlemanly manager and seller yesterday, "We do not sacrifice quality of material and workmanship to cheapness of price."

Billings & Co.

"Remember that ours is a young firm in the piano trade," said Mr. Billings, of Billings & Co., 21 East Fourteenth street, yesterday, "and say if it is not remarkable in the history of this business that we are turning out twenty-five pianos a week from our factory in this city. Another thing, we sell at low prices without waiting to be beaten down by buyers." Mr. Billings added that the firm makes a specialty of selling pianos and organs as the general agent for the Burdett cabinet organ of Erie and the Bay State organ of Boston on the instalment plan. "We don't cobble up a delinquent horse's claim to whom it gives them a chance to get it either," he said.

Horace Waters.

Horace Waters's pianoforte and organ warerooms are now established at 826 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street, and his large and sunny warerooms are well stocked with pianos and organs with especial reference to the holiday trade. His higher expenses since his removal from Broadway have been more than he believed he would encounter, but he has met them by well-known prices for low prices. For $125 an elegant piano is offered. Waters's reed organs are offered in new and unique designs, and his celebrated American organ of Boston. Pianos and organs on the instalment plan.

Decker Brothers.

At 33 Union square, a short flight of stone steps leads to the pianoforte warerooms of Decker Brothers. Concert grand pianos are strunged in long rows, and their highly finished surfaces are protected by covers made to fit. This firm has secured a place in the very front rank of piano manufacturers. The peculiarity of the Decker piano is its rich, singing quality. The motto of the firm is that there is no economy in buying a really first-class instrument at a reasonable figure than in purchasing another merely because it is cheaper.

Daniel F. Beatty.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, N. J., and author of a book of travels in Europe, the founder of a piano and organ manufactory in Washington that is phenomenal in its rapid growth. Mr. Beatty's business enterprise is such that he offers, for this holiday season, to box and send to the buyer a handsome square piano, with a cover, stool, and music school, for $206, a Beatty cabinet organ, with the same extras, will be shipped for $65. He says: "Pay me only after a full test at your fireside."

Holiday Notes.

Dolls' houses can be bought either furnished or unfurnished.

A pretty little novelty is a doll's carriage of willow with a silken umbrella.

The "Elevated Railroad" is a popular toy for boys, costing only eighty dollars.

Sets of dolls' furniture, or single pieces, can be bought for the drill-room of unfurnished dolls' houses.

The very latest caprices of fashion are seen in the wardrobe effects and tidies of the Paris imported dolls.

A pretty fairy name dressed dolls is that of a little child on its first short coats with yoke slip and French aprons.

The finest wax dolls have real hair inserted in the scalp, each hair separately, and arranged in fashionable coiffures.

Ivory toilet sets with jewelled monograms or initial letters, and the backs of the brushes and hand glasses are found at Tiffany's.

Two new pictures, one by Willems, the other a Palmarolli frame mount, are placed on exhibition for the holidays in the Gallery of the Society of Fine Arts.

The "old woman who lived in her shoe" figures among holiday goods in a gorgeous slipper mounted on wheels, and filled to overflowing with her numerous progeny.

Many beautiful articles with crewel work done in artistic kensington stitch and designs are sold for Christmas gifts. The designs are purchased partly made and completed by the donor.

A cunning little doll's bath room with tub, towel rack, and all the sponges, brushes, soaps and other necessaries for taking a bath, including the baby doll to be bathed is among the holiday exhibits.

"The beach brought to your door," is a novelty in the form of a large box filled with sea sand, with shovels, pails, and tin moulds for the children to make sand pies in, just as they do on the beach. The sand is white and clean, and will not soil the nursery carpet if spilled on it.

Tally ho propellers with one or two horses attached, and which are easily managed and run by either a boy or girl, with realistic motion both the horses and the wheels by the same movement of the arms, are excellent playthings for children, giving the best kind of exercise for both arms and shoulders.

The Creedmoor savings Bank consists of a trunk of a hollow tree, with a rifle target on one side in front of which stands a soldier with his gun. By placing a coin on the gun and touching the soldier's foot he is made to fire the coin through the bullseye of the target in the hollow of the tree, where it strikes a little bell, and then falls with a musical tinkle to the bottom of the hollow.

Some of the new coin savings banks are very ingenious. One in the form of a Watch Dog of the Pretorians, consists of a bank building, with a painted brick front, with a large dog guarding the door. Put a coin in the dog's mouth and touch a spring at his back, and he instantly loses the money into the bank and resumes his watch. Another is the "Beggar's Bank." A one-legged beggar sits leaning with his hat between his knees. On dropping a coin into the hat it disappears while the beggar nods his thanks.

Professional and characteristic designs in gentlemen's scarf pins embrace some of the following devices: Painter's palettes, musical instruments, multiple coins, masks, vases, whips, horseshoes, stirrups, saddles, bridles, caps, guns, game logs, yachts, sculls, oars, pols, cricket bats, and racket implements, bows, arrows, and jackets, tiger's claws, tarns, four-leaved clover designs, and some of those with one diamond dewdrop or many on each leaf, frogs in comical attitudes, mechanical emblems, work tools, and true lovers knots.

THE HOLIDAYS.

A Visit to Tiffany's.

Tiffany's vast repository of industrial art is open to visitors every evening until after the holidays. To say that the rooms in the three stories devoted to this collection, brought from every country of the world, is thronged from noon until 9 in the evening scarcely expresses the amount of appreciation of this privilege by the citizens, residents, and visitors of this great city. While the afternoon and evening crush is wonderful in itself, all who really wish to see, observe and purchase at Tiffany's will do well to go exactly in the day as possible, and, by all means, to make two visits—one for a general view of the establishment, not forgetting to secure one of the little "blue books" for 1879, containing a classified catalogue and price list of the wares of the house, and the second visit for inspection of the articles, blue book in hand, to give to the matter of purchase as well as examination. It is impossible to describe or even enumerate the many entirely new things found in Tiffany's, prepared especially for this holiday season, but a notice of some of them may prepare the reader for a visit.

In the department of solid silverware are some children's cups and saucers, mugs, porringers, and bowls and saucers and spoons, all beautifully gold lined and adorned with repoussée and chased figures of characters from "Mother Goose," "Jack and Gill," "Little Jack Horner," "Bashan, Black Sheep," "Margerie Daw," "To Bed, To Bed, says Sleepy Head," and similar devices, and frequently an explanatory line from the celebrated melodies placed as a legend above or below the figures. Sets decorated in this manner cost from $30 upward to $150.

Among jewelled ornaments, rings, brooches, and lace pins, are some with stones that are polished, but not cut in facets. This new setting, called "en cabochon," is employed mostly for semi-precious gems, such as tourmalines, blue topazes from the diamond mines of Africa, pink topazes, quartz crystals, garnets, aqua marines, moon stones, and amethysts. They are often set solitaire in gold band rings, or in gypsy rings, and range in price from fifteen dollars to five hundred, according to the value and number of the stones employed.

Among tasteful articles produced and shown in the stationery department are dinner cards designed with reference to the individual peculiarities of the diners, or perhaps, good-naturedly satirizing some of their personal affectations. These cards are often made very rich and costly, and as they are kept as souvenirs they have become a feature of great dinners.

It is evidence of the high appreciation in which these costly trifles of Tiffany's are held that they have sent several lots of them to Paris, where they adorned the tables of the Jockey club on important social occasions.

The menus, too, have become a means of table decoration, and sometimes they are in the form of banners, made of crimson or green or purple satin, trimmed with tassels and fringes of gold, or the sails of a fleet of miniature ships are brought into service to set forth the bountiful table, and the silver and gold bells, bells and silken rigging light up a table very pleasantly.

Kinzey's Display.

Kinzey's dolls are unusually pretty this season, and this is saying a great deal, for Kinzey is noted for his handsome dolls. In the second story of this popular Sixth avenue house there is a great glass case, filled with dressed dolls of every imaginable kind, from dear little baby dollies asleep in their cradles, that awake and open their eyes when taken up and held erect on their little girl mammas' laps, and close them again when laid down to sleep, to grave and gay dolls in the latest dresses newly imported from Paris. Then the lace-curtained cradles of the baby dolls are as wonderful as the dolls themselves, and each one of the grand Parisian lady dolls is a study of taste in the arrangement of her dress, dresses, bonnets, boots, laces, furs, and every article of the toilet, ready for immediate use on any occasion.

A whole counter is devoted to dolls' hats, counters where smaller and cheaper dolls can be bought, and of every description, from little five-cent wadding dolls to the dolls and handsome character, bisque heads, at twenty-five dollars and upward. There are other counters where the dollies' little mammas can buy China tea sets and dinner and breakfast sets for doll's use, and these are in every variety of pattern, from the plain white and decorated, with all sorts of beautiful and eccentric designs just like grown folks' China sets.

Dolls' houses are furnished and furnished and carpeted dolls' houses, and there is no end to the drums, swords, guns, and complete uniforms that can be bought here for boys, not to speak of the hobby horses and velocipedes, and saddles and bridles and whips, and all sorts of two horses attached, that move the carriage as the reins are pulled by the drivers seated behind, and elegant and self-propelling vehicles of all sorts with one or