

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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The New York office of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at Room 63, Tribune Building, where files of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.

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The Daily Republican delivered by carriers to any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early, at the following rates:

Per Month \$1.00

Per Quarter \$2.75

Per Year \$10.00

Branch Offices.

The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter.

W. S. BROWN'S News Stand, at the Appellate Hotel, WILLIAMS NEWS, and METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

BORSE & QUINN'S News Stand, NATIONAL HOTEL.

B. E. QUINN'S News Stand, NATIONAL HOTEL.

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C. R. DUNN, Druggist, 1515 Fourteenth street.

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G. G. C. SIMS, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and New York Avenue.

W. F. SCALA, Druggist, 509 East Capitol street.

H. A. JOHNSON'S Druggist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

The Weather To-Day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, including the District of Columbia, slightly warmer, generally cloudy weather and rain, easterly to westerly winds, and lower barometer.

Rain is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States on Wednesday, followed by fair weather on Thursday.

Yesterday's thermometer.—7 a. m., 31.7; 11 a. m., 32.5; 5 p. m., 30.1; 7 p. m., 30.7; 11 p. m., 32.0; maximum, 33.6; minimum, 28.8.

THAT man ate those quails—one day for thirty days. He is expected to soon commence eating a daily shant.

JOSEPH McDONALD, of Indiana, is rehearsing Moses for the democratic desert wanderers in 1881. Joseph is already in sight of Pisgah.

GAS LIGHT was distinctly visible at several points in this city last evening. The searching quality of electric light will develop even the least suspected and most carefully concealed atmospheric discolorations.

A LITTLE liberality on the part of the gas company would still all complaint. If they would simply furnish each consumer with an electric lamp by which to see the gas light, nobody would have any further reason for grumbling.

"NOW IT is said that the czar's coronation has been delayed so long, not from fear of the nihilists, but out of respect to the memory of his father." Out of a memory, that is to say, of what happened to his father. A crown is a good thing, but a head is a better.

THE New York Tribune solicits subscriptions on the ground that "work to be efficient in rallying the party for 1884 must be begun now." Republicans, before responding, should require some assurance that the Tribune will not begin rallying the party to vote the democratic ticket, as it did last fall.

IT is commonly said in New York that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt is suffering from some form of nervous prostration, and many of his friends think that paralysis is impending. It is thought that Mr. Frank Work's double team keeps Mr. Vanderbilt awake at night. The doctors soothingly suggest a match to Maud S. as a cure for Mr. Vanderbilt's nerves.

HEER Most's outbreak at Philadelphia Monday evening discovers the fact that he is the most harmless as well as the most noisy of Mosts and the most comic and unimmaculate of incendiaries. The most damage he has thus far found himself able to inflict upon anything seems to have been that which has accrued to his own articulatory apparatus. The class he came to this country to "provoke" is unresponsive to his most frantic whacks. American communism is not unlike Limburger cheese. It is imported; it is unclean; it is in small demand; it gives out a very bad smell; and nobody can strike fire out of it—not even Most.

THE young Due de Morny will arrive in this country to-day. He is only twenty-seven years of age, is very rich, and a bachelor. There ought to be some provision of law by which importations of this sort could be made to pay such duty as would at least partly compensate the injury they inflict upon the native production of eligible youth.

THE matrimonial interest, which is more distinctly infant in its bearing than any other now prosecuted within these shores, suffers more from the unrestrained entry of one such competing article as this than from the combined operation of any one season's crop of buttons at the naval and military academies.

THE Popular Science Monthly for February contains a very interesting and suggestive paper by Prof. E. W. Gilliam on the "African in the United States." The professor has evidently devoted much time and study to the subject, but the conclusions reached by the writer are so palpably at variance with reason and the teachings of history that a large number of gentlemen from different sections of the country have been prompted to write ex-Senator Bruce, urging him to reply, furnishing, as it is believed he can, abundant evidence that the fears for the future of the race are not well grounded; that the "irrepressible conflict" is well nigh past; that the whites and the negroes can and will peacefully

together, and that both races will labor in union for the preservation, advancement, and perpetuity of the American union. The reply of Senator Bruce will be looked for with interest, because of his known ability and conservative views.

A Moral Newspaper's Prospects.

On the thirty-second and thirty-third pages of the United States Postal Guide for 1883 is the prospectus of the New York Tribune. The head lines are as follows:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1883.

TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CASH PREMIUMS AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

Then follows the grand list of inducements, prefaced as follows: "EVERY POSTMASTER in the United States is invited to become an agent of THE TRIBUNE. The paper is one that can be conscientiously recommended to any reader, and the postoffice is the natural center of the town for the formation of clubs of subscribers."

No fault is found with this by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. There can be no harm in the solicitation by postmasters of subscribers for a newspaper, always provided that the official duties of the postmaster do not suffer neglect thereby. Especially is there no harm in the case of a very great newspaper, the conduct of which feels that it can be by him conscientiously recommended to any reader."

If Mr. Reid's conscience had compelled him to recommend the Tribune to only a certain class of readers, because of matters which could not be confided to the commonality, then it would not have been proper for him to convert the postmasters of the country into the hired men of the Tribune. Or if he had been himself a man of sin, recklessly recommending his paper to all, without doing so "conscientiously," good men would have been justified in crying out against his appropriation of the government machinery as a convenience in the sale of his wares. But a newspaper which Whitfield Reid's conscience allows him to proclaim as a good thing for people of every age and condition in life cannot and must not be checked in its effort to spread itself among mankind at the low rates (with cash premiums and other considerations) to postmasters acting as agents which are set forth in this noble prospectus. Says Henry Taine, disapproving of Mr. Pecksniff as the model of modern professional English philanthropy, "He will talk to you like a prospectus."

In the charming production before us Mr. Reid has realized at once Mr. Taine's ideas, both of a prospectus and of a professional philanthropist. A few quotations will illustrate: "The Daily Tribune is a bright, strong, able paper."

"Free from whatever would be morally obnoxious or hurtful to any human mind. The paper was never so good as now."

"Every family is the better for having the Tribune in it, and many a successful man traces his rise in life to the suggestions and information contained in its columns."

In offering books as premiums it is remarked: "People say we are doing a good work by bringing great standard publications within the reach of people of moderate means." This is on the same line with P. T. Barnum's declaration that his shows prevent brain diseases by furnishing recreation. And then there are the dazzling rates for agents, enough to make a postmaster look upon Mr. Reid as even a more generous employer than his Uncle Sam.

On several occasions recently, when Mr. Reid was absent, the New York Tribune has taken exceptions to the connection of the first assistant postmaster general with THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, as also to the desire expressed by some of THE REPUBLICAN's outside friends to postmasters that these should endeavor to aid its circulation. It is evident from the quotations above made from the Tribune's prospectus that its snarls in this direction were not only not Mr. Reid's, but that the person who wrote them had never read the prospectus, wherein the Tribune takes the whole postal service by violence, and puts every postmaster he can to work as a paid runner for his truly moral newspaper. The Tribune's use of the postmasters may not be in strict harmony with the reform principles it lays down for others, but as "the paper was never so good as now," we may be sure that its conductor is true to reform, whether he practices or violates it. His heart is right. Some day when THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN becomes good like the Tribune it, too, may venture a moral prospectus, and erect every postoffice in the land into a publication office on account of such establishment being, as our Brother Reid remarks, "The natural center of the town for the formation of clubs of subscribers." Then we shall, in common with Mr. Reid, enjoy that delicious sensation experienced by Mr. Pecksniff when, having set that delicate apparatus known as the digestive apparatus "going" by the eating of an egg, he felt that he was "a benefactor to mankind."

The Civil Service Commission.

Whoever is a civil service reformer, honest and of good report, with no clique to serve, no individuals to woo for applause, no newspapers to fear, and no personal ends to gain, except the good opinion of the just, including his own, such a man, if one can be found, will, it is to be hoped, be appointed on the civil service commission. But equally it is to be hoped that no self-vanquishing puffed up sham will be chosen. There are in this reform business, just as there are in the church and in all other human organizations, professing high aims, the sincere, the dishonest, and the duped. Some who have prated loudest for reform are rotten and corrupt frauds. There is a reform machine to which men belong who are so hypocritical that they have at last cheated themselves into the belief that they are for reform. They have an idea that by affecting political piety they can erect an order of political priesthood in which they shall enjoy all the benefits by drawing to themselves the support of a party of the people who shall be educated to believe their names to be the synonym for reform, and their elevation to office the only reform demanded. For these knaves there should be scorn, since scourgings are impracticable.

One real devoted exponent of civil service reform might be appointed, and he should not be allowed to be charged up to the account of any political party. This or a democratic reformer of the Pendleton school. The other two should be republicans, the law admitting the appointment of two of the same political party. With two high-minded republicans, having the respect of their own party, and also of the democrats and independents who insincerely abuse them, and one reform democrat or reform democrat-in-spirit as the opposition may choose—the rules that would be made would be likely to be as good as are not forbidden by the law.

Judge Black and Utah.

The newspapers are all taking a tilt at Judge Black's argument on the Edmunds bill concerning Utah. His views are very radical as to the powers reserved to the people. He denies the right of the general government to govern any of the people differently from its government of the rest. Political communities must, he contends, be free from all federal control other than such as the granted powers of congress allow within the states. As to all domestic and local affairs, he contends that what cannot be done by congress in Vermont cannot be done in Utah. Judge Black does not introduce the Mormon religion into his argument. He makes no point on the claim that polygamy is a tenet of a religious sect. His whole argument is directed at the dividing line between local and federal authority, and is a plea for the right of self government for the people of the territories. At another point, when his entire argument, now being printed by his authority in pamphlet form, shall be before us, THE REPUBLICAN will take pleasure in giving a fair and just statement of its contents, with some opinions thereon.

Waiting in France.

The streets of Paris have not been barricaded. There is no crazy mob rushing about for vengeance, blood, or plunder. The chamber of deputies has not yet usurped all the powers of government. The senate is recognized as a part of the law-making power, and President Grevy waits strong and self-contained for the law makers to agree. The Bonapartists made no response to their foolish leader. There is not fire enough left in the members of the monarchy and the empire combined to kindle any sense of danger to the republic, and therefore France is not threatened with any of the liberty she had under the assembly ruled by Robespierre and his familiars. All of which looks as though France, having sipped full of horrors in the past, is likely to be for many years to come stronger in her love of public order than small disturbers of any faction can be of harm. The prospect is that the senate will not consent to the enactment of a law to expatriate unoffending descendants of former reigning families.

Keeps His Own Counsel.

The other afternoon, although the weather was very cold, the heavens became obscured by a peculiar vapor, which seemed neither fog nor smoke, nor yet clouds. Though the sun could not be plainly seen, it presented precisely the same appearance as when viewed through smoked glass. To the southward this vapor appeared as an orange hue, while to the west it was blue. Some of our people, looking in that direction, said, "Old Mount Diablo has got the blues!" and really everything in that direction had the blues. About 4 o'clock the whole mass of vapor moved east and settled down over the valley above the Carson river. There it presented a white appearance, hiding all the valleys and low hills, but allowing the peak of the Comoro range of mountains to be seen. Next the mass of vapor separated into several distinct strata, and these slowly ascended to the upper regions of the clouds. While this was going on there was visible on the eastern horizon a broad band of deep blue, with above a corresponding band of deep red. In all other directions the heavens were perfectly clear and of the usual mild azure hue.

How Democrats Economize.

If any one is silly enough to think that democratic power means economy in public expenses and reduction of offices, he has only to look at the list of new offices the democrats of New York propose creating. It is thought that a general agreement has been entered into by which the city of New York will give the democrats of the county democracy the county patronage. The latter, not to be behind in the grab for spoils, have proposed the following new offices and their salaries:

Table listing proposed new offices and salaries: Four new supreme court judges (\$30,000 each), Capital commissioner (\$2,000), Harbor masters (\$4,000 each), Commissioner of immigration (\$8,000), Deputy Commissioner of immigration (\$6,500), Superintendent of public buildings (\$2,500), Senate librarian (\$2,000), Inspector of labor houses (\$1,000), Niagara Falls commission (\$10,000), Three forest commissioners (\$1,000 each). Total \$120,000.

The New South.

One of the most striking incidents of the elections of last autumn was the election of congress from the Galveston (Texas) district of Col. Tom Ochiltree. The man who could, unaided, except by his own genius and daring and his personal friends, reverse a bourbon majority of five thousand in the city of Galveston, and win the seat in congress, is naturally an object of attention and comment. In the enlightened and influential circles at Washington, in which Col. Ochiltree has long been conspicuous, his constituents, not less than himself, are congratulated upon the prospect of his coming to congress. Few men are so well known as Col. Ochiltree the diplomacy of official life at Washington. Inherited ability has been greatly added to in his case by a liberal education and unlimited travel and knowledge of the world. As a representative of the new south, that south which has been the scene of the most rapid and broad American and practical development, Tom Ochiltree will be a conspicuous and interesting figure in the next congress.

Why Should Not She Come In?

Washington is entitled to admission into the union on an equality with the other states, and to the additional consideration which admission would give her. Her population is now three times that of the smallest of the states, and Oregon's vote upon her admission as a state. No one of the newer states has been so deserving of admission at the time of its advancement to this honor. There is good reason to hope that the bill for Washington's admission, now before congress, will pass during the present session. This would increase the power of the northwest at the national capital, and enable Oregon and Washington to do more for their advancement than they have yet been able to accomplish.

Two Great Democratic Debt Wipers.

Alabama Vincent was elected by only 50,000 majority. He beat the state by \$27,609 majority. Truly a great democratic victory. The Washington REPUBLICAN suggests Palk and Vincent for the democratic ticket in 1884. Civil service reform democratic ticket we suppose. With such a party in control of the immense treasury of the nation, how soon would the democratic rebellion debt be paid?

Not Convenient—Compulsory.

Prominent members of congress are quoted as saying: "It is a physical impossibility to pass a tariff bill at this session." In which case, it will be desirable to have some members of congress find it convenient to stay at home after the next election.

ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

A republican leader of the house confided an opinion to the Avenue man last evening as follows: "I am possessed of the notion that the republicans of the house will put a sudden stop to the tariff foolishness one of these days in the near future. They will let the discussion go on long enough to satisfy the country beyond all dispute that the democrats will defeat the bill if possible, and then they will turn in and pass it as it came from the ways and means committee. A conference committee can work out a satisfactory compromise measure in a week, and bring the question of its passage or defeat to a fair and square issue that will enable the people to locate the responsibility of a failure to revise the tariff, should there be a failure, and put the blame where it belongs. The republicans understand that they must take a decided stand on the question and define their position before congress adjourns or they will not have a leg to stand on."

The Professional Beauties all over the country.

appear to have struck a bonanza of adversity. Miss Louise Montague, Forepaugh's prize beauty, is now suing Mr. Forepaugh for breach of contract. On Monday a bold man employed as counsel by Mr. Forepaugh demanded to know if Miss Montague had not sung and danced in Philadelphia at the Grand Central variety show. "Sir," responded the beauty with freezing dignity, "I did not dance, I sang in opera."

The Prose of the Sierras.

Jeanguin Miller, the poet, was in the ways and means committee room of the house yesterday to see about a bill before congress to secure to him the payment of three Oregon war debt bonds which he bought several years ago, and discovered, after drawing the interest with regularity for three or four years, that he could not get the principal on account of some mixing of ownership by a dead man's will. He could probably earn \$300 writing poetry much easier than he can straighten out a \$300 claim before congress, though he may get the points for a great American novel while he is trying. He has long, tawny hair, as frequently depicted, and a broad forehead. His sketches have neglected to mention his bald head, which is a fact, and, like all facts, unpoetic.

A Curious Atmosphere.

The other afternoon, although the weather was very cold, the heavens became obscured by a peculiar vapor, which seemed neither fog nor smoke, nor yet clouds. Though the sun could not be plainly seen, it presented precisely the same appearance as when viewed through smoked glass. To the southward this vapor appeared as an orange hue, while to the west it was blue. Some of our people, looking in that direction, said, "Old Mount Diablo has got the blues!" and really everything in that direction had the blues. About 4 o'clock the whole mass of vapor moved east and settled down over the valley above the Carson river. There it presented a white appearance, hiding all the valleys and low hills, but allowing the peak of the Comoro range of mountains to be seen. Next the mass of vapor separated into several distinct strata, and these slowly ascended to the upper regions of the clouds. While this was going on there was visible on the eastern horizon a broad band of deep blue, with above a corresponding band of deep red. In all other directions the heavens were perfectly clear and of the usual mild azure hue.

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The River and Harbor Bill.

The house committee on commerce has practically completed the river and harbor bill, though some matters of detail and arrangement remain, and the Iowa for the Mississippi river will not be finally fixed in the bill in advance of the receipt of the report of the special Mississippi river committee. The commerce committee has carefully examined each of the ninety items objected to in the report of the secretary of war concerning last year's river and harbor bill, and in some cases has recommended appropriations for the same objects. The committee do not make any recommendation for the beginning of new works, but all are for money to carry forward improvements on which the government has already expended large sums, as for instance at the harbors of Baltimore, Savannah, Galveston, Oakland, and such other points as appear from the engineers' reports to demand appropriations. With the exception of the Mississippi improvements the amounts recommended do not exceed thirty per cent. of the engineers' estimates. The whole amount called for by the bill will be about \$6,000,000, exclusive of the Mississippi river appropriation. The committee holds that in its preparation there has been no antagonism of opinion between the war department and the committee, the previous reports from the secretary and from the engineers sustaining the committee in recommending appropriations in the cases where they seem to conflict with the latter report from Secretary Lincoln.

The Cabinet Meetings.

The cabinet met yesterday afternoon, and held a short and unimportant session. All the members were present except the secretary of the treasury. The attorney general returned to the city yesterday morning from New York. On account of the attendance of the President and his counselors at the wedding of Mr. Blaine's daughter, the cabinet meeting was postponed from the customary hour, noon, until 1:30 o'clock.

Invasion of the Indian Territory.

The bill introduced in the house to-day by Mr. Haskell relative to the invasion of the Indian territory proposes an amendment of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the imprisonment for two years at hard labor of any person convicted of invasion, with a provision against its application to emigrants peacefully passing through the territory.

DELECTED WITH THANKS.

"Come, while the dew on the meadow glitters."

"Come where the starlight gleams on the lake." "Not much," she said, "for I don't like berries. And the dew and mistle compel me to take Quinine and whisky, dog-fennel tea, Wallis's and whisky, quinine and whisky, Dogwood and whisky, whisky tree, Quinine straight, and all such stuff."

NAUGHTYCALL.

Miss Flora McQuinn McVeigh went sailing in Wallabout Bay, When her lover he met her, upset her, and wet her All over with old ocean's spewight.

Miss Flora she thought it quite rough, And called her bold lover a mough; But her lover he caught her, and taught her that while Like riches, is unstable stough.

MATRIMONIAL.

The bride was led up the broad aisle, Got up in the most killing state, When asked if she'd be A true wife to be, She promptly replied, "I should smile."

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

There was a young lady in Worcester Who could not quite do as a rooster, She could whistle and sing— Do most anything That boys can, except That she wasn't adept At climbing with no one to bolster.

The question with Mobile was, whether she should pay \$2,000 to hear Nilsson sing, or use the money to build a sewer; but the sewer prevailed.

RICHARD PROCTOR says that Jupiter is in that state that our earth was thirty-four million years ago. Proctor has the longest memory known to history.

TRIN makes exquisite confectionery, which it sends to Paris. A drink in Turin is a glass of Vermont with a dash of quinine frothed up with seltzer water.

A NEW YORK clergyman is under a cloud of displeasure because he kissed the bride at the conclusion of the ceremony, when he had been requested in advance by the bridegroom to omit that history.

A NEW YORK paper says that among the strangest on the principal street of that city the northers are distinguishable by their fresh pink and white complexions and their sea-like saucers or ovals.

It is related of Archbishop Whately that, on hearing a lady remark that the bay of Dublin reminded her of Switzerland, he rejoined: "Yes, ma'am; only in Switzerland there is no sea, and here there are no Alps."

An English lady residing in Greece gave a number of soldiers in the Greek army copies of the New Testament. The Greek government has compelled the soldiers to return them to the benevolent lady, who receives them back with much disappointment.

It appears that Vincent's salary as state treasurer of Alabama was \$2,300 a year. A misdeed state which debases itself with the idea that it can secure an honest man to hold such a position at a barkeeper's salary ought to be robbed, and we are glad of it. There, now.—Kansas City Journal.

TRANSLATED from the Omnibus: "That appears to me a venturesome undertaking of thee, that thou as a 50-year-old 16-year-old Emily marryest." "A marriage at my age is always a kind of self-murder, and as it now one time is, so will it be another with a new danger, than with a rusty oven fork, destroy!"

"No," exclaimed Mr. Penhecker. "No, madam, I object most decidedly. One and for all I say—the girls shall not be taught foreign languages." "And why not, pray?" said Mrs. P., with withering sarcasm. "Because," said Mr. P., with more withering sarcasm, "because, Mrs. P., one tongue is enough for any woman."

A KENTUCKIAN, who went to the funeral of a friend, asked the privilege of saying a few words, which was granted. He talked eloquently for a few minutes, when, laying his trembling hand on the coffin, he observed that he was sorry to see that the deceased was baldheaded, which could easily have been avoided by the use of some of his hair restorer, and wound up by exhorting the mourners to try it.

A LONDON paper notes as a curious coincidence the fact that there was simultaneously in progress in that city three coroner's inquests, in each of which the reputation of a professional man was at stake. A divisional surgeon of the police force was accused of causing the death of a constable by neglect; a physician was charged with driving his partner to suicide, and a clergyman figured as having poisoned, evidently by accident, a child in his Sunday school.

A NEW YORK paper says that if a man's pocket contains fifty five-cent pieces and one two-cent piece, and he is in the middle of a crowd diving for an eleven-cent coin, and he is not the man to whom a moment to live and wanted to die on the train, he will certainly pull that two-cent piece out. Then he will drop it back, and in endeavoring to fetch up half a dime fish out the two-cent piece again. And the only way he ever gets out the half dime is to haul out a handful of coins at once.

ROME dresses with embroidered flounces are largely imported for the next summer tolets for the house and for general wear out of town. They are shown in both white and colored materials, such as muslin, Swiss muslin, and lawn for white dresses, while for evening wear are the delicate Chantilly laces, and the styles are wrought with white, and for more dressy afternoon robes there are sheer crepe-lisse muslins wrought with self-color, or else in the colors of the flowers and leaves of the pattern.

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON, the singer, in an interview with a Cincinnati reporter recently, said, in answer to a question regarding her future plans: "I have seriously contemplated making America my home, and may do so. I have no ties to bind me to Europe; but I despise the ocean. I never think of it or a ship but that I get dizzy sick. If I come to America to live, no money can get me to cross the ocean again, unless every cent of my fortune is expended in making my own people, the Swedes, and I think I should be very happy here."

At the meeting of the Cincinnati Cooking club, reports the Dummer, Miss Fannie F. wanted to know if they washed eggs, or put them in the oven right out of the nest. Miss Sada M. asked if they fried coffee or broiled it. Miss Zerelda E. thought that coffee was better if made with a few drops of whisky. Miss Anna N. asked if in making a drawing of their used oil or water colors. Miss Mary S. said she wasn't certain, but she thought they used crayons. Miss Madge D. asked if hens laid butter in the winter time, because if they didn't, the girls could afford to start the club if the price of everything was going to be too high.

A LARGE mercantile establishment in Portland, Oregon, has a bookkeeper who is a man of few words. The head of the establishment left for the same time since, leaving the bookkeeper in charge. A few days since a man called at the office and inquired if the proprietor was in. The bookkeeper said he was not. The man called again the next day and for several succeeding days, always receiving the same answer. At length one day he asked if he could sit down and wait for the arrival of the proprietor. The bookkeeper nodded assent and the man waited till he was tired and then asked what the man he sought would be in. "About the first of March," was the reply.

THE Boston theater was packed Friday evening, on the occasion of the theatrical to Mr. John McCullough, who gave a performance of John Howard Payne's "Britus" at the special request of Gov. Butler and a number of prominent citizens. After the last act Mr. McCullough was called before the curtain and made a brief address, in which he referred to several beginning of his career at the Boston theater twenty-two years ago, his subsequent experience with Forrest in Philadelphia, and his return to Boston in the company of that great actor. He alluded to his nervousness on the occasion of his first appearance in Boston with Forrest, and of the manner in which Forrest encouraged him. The Boston Theater, reviewing editorially Mr. McCullough's recent engagement in that city, says: "There are but three prominent tragedians before the country to-day—McCullough, Booth, and Barrett; but it is to be referred to the tragic element of the music art is concerned, Mr. McCullough must be ranked as the leader."