

The National Republican.

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negroes of Virginia, and success this year will put the colored people of Virginia beyond the reach of democratic harm. Despondent's advice is that of a sound and disappointed politician who now does the dirty work of the democratic party because he could no longer hold office.

What Shall the Colored Voter Do? The colored men who are to meet Monday night to take some action concerning the supreme court decision on the civil rights bill seem scarcely to know what action to take.

Criticism of the decision or railing at the judges will be energy wasted and will not give them their rights. The old civil rights bill is disposed of. It has been suggested that an effort be made to have a similar bill passed by the legislatures of the different states.

Some of the states might and probably would adopt such legislation; but the colored men might as well "go down to the tavern and swear at the judges" as to hope that a Virginia, an Alabama, or Maryland, or Georgia legislature would guarantee them fair treatment.

It will be no particular satisfaction to Frederick Douglass or Register Bruce to be able to sit in a first class railway car in Pennsylvania and be pulled out of it as soon as it crosses the line into Maryland.

Under its authority to regulate interstate commerce, but the colored people will not look to the men who voted against the original civil rights bill to champion their rights now.

They will need a republican congress for that purpose. They will also need republican votes to pass another constitutional amendment, by which alone, as it now appears, their right to be sheltered in respectable hotels and their right of entrance to reputable places of amusement can be maintained.

By overturning the civil rights bill the supreme court has made eight rights as much of a party issue as it was eight years ago, and upon that issue the two parties stand now as they did then.

There have been recent rumors of disaffection of colored voters in Virginia, Maryland, and Mississippi. Whether true or false, it seemed that the colored people were rather bound to the republican party by gratitude than by expectation of further favors.

The republican party had made them free, enfranchised them, and made them equal before the law with white men. Some colored men may have supposed that there was nothing more to be gained from adherence to the party.

Now they have something to gain, and it is only through the republican party that it is to be gained. This issue will make the colored vote as solidly republican as it ever was.

The Decline in Stocks. The shrinkage in inflated stocks is going on with accelerated rapidity, and every day Wall street is called upon to worry with a mild form of panic.

The stock bears appear to be having a picnic, squeezing more water out of the market and money from the gentlemen who thought twenty cent securities cheap at two dollars.

The Villard stocks have been mercilessly pounded, and the entire market has moved in sympathy with the shriveling North Pacific.

When the bottom is going to be reached is one of the problems that speculators and the general public are trying to solve.

It rarely occurs that breadstuffs and railway stocks tumble at the same time for a protracted period. Big crops ordinarily mean cheap wheat and cheap corn and increased freight earnings for railways.

Higher prices for grain are usually expected to follow a short crop, and a shrinkage in the value of railway shares is the customary result of reduced freight revenues.

This year has proved an exceptional one. With a shortage in the wheat yield of nearly 300,000,000 bushels, the price of that cereal has declined steadily, keeping pace apparently with the stock markets.

India, Russia, and the other wheat growing countries of the old world have produced enormous crops this year, and Europe has not purchased as largely as usual on this side of the water.

The decreased yield does not inconvenience consumers at home or abroad in the slightest degree, and parties who made investments under the influence of the belief that a deficit in the American wheat crop would send prices up have thus far found it pretty rough sledding.

They have not created costly residences out of the profits upon their investments, but they are very hopeful. What they are building their hopes upon does not transpire.

What has been held at a fictitious value much of the time for the past several years, to the great injury of the export trade, and now the grain producers are beginning to harvest the first fruits of a mistaken policy.

High prices asked for American wheat has stimulated the people of the grain growing countries of Europe and Asia to increased exertion, and it will not be many years before Europe will be able to obtain a supply for all needs without buying a bushel from America.

This is what Europe would have to do ere long in any event, for our multiplying millions will one of these days absorb all the land can produce, but the grain bulls have been embarrassed themselves by compelling Europe to anticipate the day when it would have to buy its breadstuffs elsewhere.

They have oppressed the foreign consumer, and the foreign consumer appears to have executed an effective flank movement for emancipation from threatened slavery.

Democratic Methods. Affairs at the Soldiers' home, at Dayton, Ohio, are in a lamentable condition under democratic management. It has been ascertained that the morning after the election an inmate of the home was found upon the streets of Dayton in a dying condition, having been brutally beaten. It now turns out that he had been drinking, and it is thought he was beaten because of his threats to expose the democratic scheme of running the election at the home. Two other inmates of the home have died since Tuesday from the effects of whiskey furnished them on that day by the democratic manipulators.

It is asserted by the Cleveland Leader that certain prominent democrats at Dayton donated a barrel of whiskey for the purpose of debauching the inmates of the home. This whiskey was, on Sunday and Monday, put into pocket flasks

and turned over to democratic emissaries, to be used in obtaining votes from the broken down veterans, many of whom have been and still are the victims of almost uncontrollable appetites for liquor.

From accumulation of evidence it appears that Ohio was carried for the democratic party just as the southern states were carried for Tilden in 1876. In the national election powder and ball were the effective persuaders. In the state election whiskey was the convincing weapon.

Two employees of the war department on duty in this city, who were formerly inmates of the home at Dayton, say that this practice has been in vogue there for a number of years, and that Representative McMahon was sent to congress from that district as often as he cared to come by a liberal use of whiskey among the boys. They also corroborate the officers of the home in saying that "it requires a month to recover from the demoralizing effects of election."

It may not be that Gen. Patrick, the superintendent of the home's guilty complicity in this reprehensible conduct, although he is a democrat of the ultra bourbon stamp. It is possible that he knows nothing of the "methods" used to advance the cause of "reform" in his bailiwick. But if he be ignorant of these things, it is hardly probable that he is competent to fill the responsible position which he occupies. Prominent and influential citizens of Dayton are moving in the matter, and it is possible that an end will soon be made of this nefarious business, even though it should require an order from army headquarters. Ohio was carried for whiskey by whiskey. The disgraceful practices at Dayton are the most prominent simply because they are most condoned.

Poor dear old sensitive Post. It doesn't believe that a colored man has any rights that a white man is bound to respect, and yet it tries to make a point against THE REPUBLICAN for printing a plea in the shape of a conversation between two colored men. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is in favor of every right for the colored man guaranteed him by the civil rights bill just declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. More, it favors the passage of another civil rights bill, or an amendment to the constitution that will secure to colored men every right that it was the intention of the republican party and all loyal men to guarantee them by the bill passed upon by the supreme court. Will the Post dare claim as much? One word will answer us, and the Post dare not answer it that way.

"REFORMER," the exact amount of the grab engineered through the postoffice department by Charles Encina Smith, a charter member of your association, is eight hundred and three dollars and forty-seven cents. Sad, isn't it?

If the bourbon democracy carry Virginia, what show will a colored man have of securing the rights guaranteed him by the civil rights bill? The colored man who votes against the coalitionist is voting against himself.

JUDGING from the cries of distress and fear that are heard coming from the democratic bedroom, the party editors must be suffering from a Ben Butler nightmare. They should be promptly soothed.

Mr. FRED GERHARD'S horse Eolo was badly left yesterday on the Ivy City course. If Eolo had been accustomed to fast company, like the frisky Freddy, he could have easily distanced the field.

The republican party does not intend that a drunken democratic leader shall ride in a first-class railroad car, while ex-Senator Bruce and Frederick Douglass are ordered by a prejudiced bourbon to take the "nigger car."

"WHEN will southern outrages cease?"—Post. When democratic ballot box stuffers and democratic white liners are brought to justice and punished.

C. ENEMA SMITH is about to leave us. He says: "The bob-tail newspapers must go." Goodby, Charley.

IS THE Post in favor of Mr. Randall, the protectionist, or Mr. Carlisle, the free trader, for speaker?

AMUSEMENTS. NATIONAL THEATRE. A good audience listened last night to Balfe's ever-popular opera, "The Bohemian Girl." The central figure in the performance was the Arline of Miss Abbie Carrington, whose appearance was greeted with applause, and whose pure liquid soprano bore no trace of her recent illness. In all the numbers she proved herself a thoroughly artistic singer, while in the "Cio Golia" waltz, which she introduced in the last act, she displayed a brilliancy of execution which completely captivated the audience, and evidenced the careful method and high cultivation to which her voice had been subjected. It is not too much to say that there is no soprano on the English operatic stage who surpasses Miss Carrington, either in purity and flexibility of voice, excellence of method, or skill in execution.

Miss Flora Barry, a new member of the Hoss troupe, made her debut before a Washington audience in the role of the Gypsy Queen, and displayed fine dramatic power. She introduced the song "Hiss Forever Past," from the "Daughter of St. Mark," in the second act, and received a pronounced encore. Mr. Mark Smith was the Count Arnheim, and made an otherwise excellent representation by a nasal tone, both in singing and talking.

The Thaddeus of Mr. George Appleby was very unevenly rendered, some of his numbers being given with spirit and force, while in others he manifested an uncertainty and indecision of tone that was uncomfortable to listen to. His best piece of work was the "Fair Land of Poland" solo in the last act, which elicited a merited encore.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Henry Peakes the part of Devilshoof was sustained by Mr. James Peakes, who gave an excellent acting performance of the part, and sang the music in a creditable manner, although his voice is a baritone and not a bass, which properly belongs to the part.

To-night "Martha" will be presented, with Miss Carrington, Miss Barry, Mr. Mark Smith, and Mr. Geo. Appleby in the cast.

BATTLEFIELD HISTORY.

The "Republican's" Suggestion Heartily Indorsed. To the Editor: I hope your editorial relative to a "Correct History of the War" may produce an impression upon those for whom it was especially intended to interest in no important matter. As you state, "the half has not been told of the late war, and what has been told has been poorly told."

It is pertinent that we should inaugurate the movement toward this purpose at the scenes of the threshold of the war—i. e., Bull Run—and, if properly carried out, it will most likely result in similar movements on all other important fields that will secure a thorough and exhaustive, as well as a correct, history of the war.

And I am convinced that we shall have the permanent and honest cooperation of our late opponents, now the citizens of a common country.

Col. Thornton, of Gen. Ewell's staff, who entertained us on the fields of Bull Run last Monday with his extensive knowledge of the first and second fights, resulting from his association in the confederate army, as well as a long residence upon the grounds since the war, made the statement that he and some of his brother confederates had already proposed to bring the soldiers together from the north and the south in a large camp to hold for a week, and having consulted the railway authorities, they have agreed to favor the movement so far as they can.

Gen. Rosencrans and several other officers, in fact all with whom I have conversed upon the subject, heartily favor the project suggested by Col. Thornton, which, with all other movements is being calculated to carry out the views which you have presented in securing to the country a "correct history of the war."

In order to ascertain the disposition of our soldiers of the north to this end I would recommend that they communicate with Gen. W. S. Rosencrans, at Washington, and soldiers of the confederate army with Col. Thornton, at Manassas, Va., and if a hearty encouragement is given we can inaugurate the movement at once.

The attention of Special Agent Wilcox was attracted to this case, and upon investigation he discovered that Byers had resided upon the land for a few days only, and that the improvements upon it were of the rudest description, and of a value not exceeding \$50. One McIntire had filed a contest of the entry, which was subsequently withdrawn, and the special agent reports that Byers had sold the land to McIntire for \$2,500. Upon the presentation of the facts the entry was immediately held for cancellation by the general land office. Commissioner McFarland says that this is a fair sample of a large number of cases of fraudulent entries uncarried by the special agents.

The interior department presents as an instance of the good results attending the work of the special agents of the general land office, a case in Washington territory, where one Byers made homestead entry of a piece of land in that territory, and received a certificate.

Land Frauds Detected. The interior department presents as an instance of the good results attending the work of the special agents of the general land office, a case in Washington territory, where one Byers made homestead entry of a piece of land in that territory, and received a certificate.

French and American Claims Commission. The French and American claims commission at its session yesterday made an order requiring briefs in all cases undisposed of to be filed before the twenty-first of January next. The number of cases on the docket is about two hundred, and three are set for every day between this and the date above mentioned. Counsel for either government is required to file notice in case he intends to avail himself of the privilege of oral argument which the treaty grants. The business of the commission, it is said, is being disposed of as rapidly as possible, and the commission will be closed by April 1, 1884, the time fixed by the treaty for the termination of the commission.

The Reduction of Postage Rate. Postmaster General Gresham has made the following ruling: "The reduction on the first instant of the domestic rate of postage from 3 to 2 cents reduced also from the same date from 6 to 4 cents per half ounce the 'double postage' charge made in pursuance of section 3913, revised statutes, upon letters for delivery in the United States commonly called 'ship letters,' which are conveyed to this country by vessels not regularly employed in conveying mails."

Steel for the Cruisers. The navy department was informed yesterday that the work of constructing the new steel cruisers has been commenced under very favorable circumstances. The Phoenixville mills, of Pennsylvania, has received an order from the navy department for 425 steel blooms, weighing 18,600 pounds, to be converted into highly tested armor plates for the new vessels.

Visitors at the White House. Among the President's visitors yesterday were Secretary Frelinghuysen, Gen. Rosencrans, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Mr. S. B. Dutcher, and Dr. B. Eaton and Prof. Gregory, of the civil service commission, and a number of pioneers from the Pacific coast also called to pay their respects. They were presented by Mr. E. J. Curtis, of Idaho.

Redeeming Revenue Stamps. The work of redeeming revenue stamps, abolished by the new law, has been nearly completed by the treasury department. Upon the completion of this work quite a number of female employees will necessarily be discharged. The labor is carried on the premises of the bureau of engraving and printing.

Count of Alabama Claims. In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday, cases No. 2,622, Alexander G. Bell vs. the United States, and No. 5,596, Sarah G. Green, administratrix, vs. the United States, were argued and submitted. Case No. 3,611, Gilbert Allen, surviving partner, vs. the United States, was argued in part for claimants. Adjudged.

The Silver Vault. The work of completing the large silver vault under the cash room of the treasury is progressing rapidly, but Treasurer Wyman does not think it will be fully completed for six months yet. The building of this vault was rendered necessary by the increase in the bulk of silver coin on hand at the department.

Architect Hill's Successor. It is the general impression in the treasury department that a successor to Supervising Architect Hill will be appointed before Saturday. Applicants for the place are almost daily filing their papers with Secretary Folger. Immediately upon the retirement of Mr. Hill will go into private business in this city.

The New Steel Cruisers. The naval advisory board has received information that the preliminary work in the construction of the new steel cruisers at the Chicago shipyard is progressing satisfactorily. The steel plates to be used are being subjected to the severest tests.

The Late Treasury Sale. The treasury committee appointed by Secretary Folger to superintend the sale of condemned property belonging to the treasury department made their report to the treasury yesterday to the secretary. Among the items sold were twenty-four butcher knives, a large lot of old straw hats and caps dis-

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A CONSIDERATE LANDLORD. "Now, landlord, as you see, I have put paper on your walls, and I should expect everything within, including air, the place."

"I hope, sir, you are pleased with what I've wrought to help the place? Few tenants would have done so much—I say so to your face."

"Humph! yes, you've done so proud; I know you're an improvement, and I see that you've fixed things up, 'I've come to raise the rent.'"

Beware of little expenses. A small leak will sink a great ship. A TREE recently cut in Clark county, Ky., more than 200 feet tall, thirty fence posts, and four cords of wood.

A CANDIDATE for a judicial position in Nebraska is familiarly known to the people as the "Texas Star."

THREE newspaper editors have been chosen as judges of apple brandy by the Pulaski Agricultural fair, of Virginia.

FOUR years ago an Indianapolis man lost a dog, and he is still running a three-line advertisement offering \$2 reward.

AMONG the relics destroyed at the burning of the Pittsburgh exposition building was the sword of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

JAY GOULD denies that he proposes to establish a new watering place. He will do his watering at the old stand.

A RUSSIAN proverb says: "Before going to bed, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

FOUR boys at Jackson, Mich., organized a "Jesse James gang" and made the town howl. They have just been sent to the reform school.

BUSINESS men in Keyport, N. J., last week refused to rent a place to three well dressed Chinamen who wanted to start a laundry there.

A FOOL from St. Louis arrived at Salt Lake City a few days ago, having pushed a head car the entire distance. His destination is San Francisco.

THE library of Gen. Sam Houston, numbering some 475 volumes, has been presented to the Houston Normal institute, at Huntsville, Texas.

THE following advertisement appeared the other morning in the columns of a daily contemporary: "Wanted, a nurse for an infant aged about 30."

THE Wisconsin saloonkeepers in state convention assembled resolved that drunkenness is not due to the saloons, but to the lack of education in youth.

"MA, has aunts got bees in her mouth?" "No, why do you ask?" "Cause Capt. Jones caught hold of her, and said he was going to take honey from her lips; and she said, 'Well, make haste!'"

"ARE you near-sighted, miss?" said an impatient fellow to a young lady who did not choose to recognize him. "Yes," she retorted; "at this distance I can hardly tell whether you are an ape or a puppy."

WHEN the girl who has encouraged a young man for about two years suddenly turns around and tells him that she can never be more than a sister to him, he can for the first time see the freckles on her nose.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT, of Kentucky, is said to be preparing, in conjunction with Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress, a work of several volumes on wit and humor. Two of these are reported as nearly ready for publication.

"SPEAKING of shaving," said a pretty girl to an obtuse old bachelor, "I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by." "Yes, make a poor fellow has been shaved by them," the wretch replied.

THE Orientals are very trusting to each other. "Are you afraid to go away from your shop without locking it?" asked a traveler of an Egyptian. "Oh, no," answered the man coolly, "there is not a Christian within three miles."

LAST year England consumed, in addition to the eggs marketed by her own farmers and poultry keepers, including the enormous supply from Ireland, no fewer than 6,757,224 great hundreds of foreign eggs; these imported eggs amounting to the almost incredible number of 810,868,000, or 2,250,000 eggs per day.

In speaking of a learned sergeant, who gave a confused, elaborated, and tedious explanation of some point of law, a celebrated legal wit observed that whenever that grave counselor answered to a question he opened his putrid mind in a kind of a simper, whom he once saw struggling to open an oyster with a rolling pin.

JOHN DU BOIS, of Du Bois, Cleared county, Pa., is said to be worth \$1,000,000. Six hundred men are employed in his lumber mills, 1,600 get the timber from the woods, and 600 are mining coal for him. He offers to erect a court house and public buildings if a new county is made of parts of Cleared, Elk, and Jefferson counties, and called Du Bois.

A MONK settlement in Idaho is five miles long, extending from Clifton to Takeda. It is called Stringtown, and the homesteads are taken up that the residences of the homesteaders are within 300 feet of each other, and the farms are mere strips of land from 250 to 300 feet in width. This land was taken up in this manner to give every settler frontage on the public road.

THE Deutsches theatre, which, like the Theatre Francaise, is intended to form a high academy of dramatic art, was opened in Berlin on Sept. 20 with great success. If the representations on its boards continue as excellent as that on the first night there is no fear of the institution being a failure. The acting was better than has ever yet been seen on the German stage. The piece produced was the "Kabale and Liebe" of Schiller.

TWO sparks from London, who enjoyed themselves among the beauties in Argyle's last autumn, came upon a decent looking Englishman reading on the top of a hill. They accosted him by remarking: "You have a fine view here; you will see great way." "O, yes, O, yes, a very great way." "Ah! you will see America here." "Farther than that," said Donald. "Ah, how's that?" "You just tell the miss; gaw, aw, you'll see the miss."

A MONUMENT to Sir Francis Drake was on Sept. 7 unveiled at Tavistock, Devon, near to which place he was born. The monument was presented by the Duke of Bedford, who owns all Tavistock and a great deal around, the estate having formerly been abbey land given to his ancestor. The Drake family has long been extinct, the male line, but is represented in the female line, which holds the hereditary estates and heirlooms.

A SIMPLE and useful bolt has been invented by Mr. Armit, of the Lyceum theatre (London), having for its object the fastening of doors of theaters and other public buildings, so that they can be opened by mere pressure against the door from the inside, and not at all from the outside, dispensing with all other fastenings, which cause so many accidents in cases of panic. One advantage is, that being once unfastened it cannot be re-bolted.

KABL I, king of Siam, is a most extraordinary looking man, or rather boy, for he is but 20 years of age. The most remarkable fact concerning him is the inordinate length of his nails, each of which measures about half a yard. This deformity is considered by the Siamese as an attribute of sovereignty, and, of course, reduces the monarch to a state of absolute helplessness. He can do nothing for himself and is obliged to have recourse in every instance to his aid-de-camp.

SLAUGHTER BARNETT, of Lexington, Ky., paid \$5 for the front door sill of the old court house at that place when the building was torn down. His stone and is prized by Barnett, because Henry Clay and Aaron Burr stood upon it when the latter asked Clay to defend him, and he pledged his honor that he was innocent of an attempt at a western conspiracy. Receiving the pledge, Clay appeared in court, but afterwards declined to speak to him when he found out that Burr had lied.

IT was told in Boston that an exhibit in a divorce case before a referee consisted of a foolscap sheet on which printed slips were pasted. These, on examination, were found to be excerpts from published prayers by preachers commonly reported. They were so done as to form a connected and eloquent petition about five minutes long. It was introduced as evidence to show that the defendant, a country clergyman, was dishonest in performing one of the most sacred functions of his religious office.