The National Republican.

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Amusements.

NATIONAL.—Lawrence Barrett.
FORD'S.—Mrs. Langtry.
DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance.
CONIQUE.—Hindoo Nautch Dancers.

Auction Sales.

FUTURE DAYS.

BY JOHN SHERMAN & CO.—On Thursday, 20th instant, trustee's sale of valuable improved property.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1883.

THE cable brings particulars of a projected English expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely and his party.

SENATOR ANTHONY'S return to the capital without injury from the journey is cause for congratulation. That the genial father of the senate may quickly be restored to full health is a wish in which this whole country cordially joins.

THE French commander in Tonquin thinks Sontay will be easy to capture, but admits that Back-Ninh will be a very difficult place to assail. As the French were within a few miles of Sontay on Nov. 23 it is quite likely fighting has occurred there by this time.

AN account of the impediments thrown in in the way of justice in the South Carolina election trials is published elsewhere, and is interesting reading. The South Carolina papers devote their accounts (?) of the trials to abusing the court and prosecuting attorneys. Some day they will realize that the good name of their state is dependent on punishment of the men whose course has rendered her so-called elections synonymous with unblushing fraud.

THE American citizen, Patrick O'Donnell, who was recently tried for his life in London on the charge of murder, for the killing of Carey, the informer, at Cape Town, Africa, and who is now under sentence of death, was denied the trial by jury, and his execution would be murder. This we say because when the jury asked the judge what would be the law in a given state of facts, he replied vindictively and tyrannically that no such facts existed as were referred to. This took the issue of facts out of the hands of the jury, and made the verdict merely the edict of a partisan judge. Every American citizen is interested in having a proper appeal made to the British government to right this infamous wrong—at least, that the death penalty may be averted.

MR. COX'S candidacy offered an excellent middle ground where some gentleman could find resting place on dry soil. The advantage of the position of a Cox man, after the flood, was that if he couldn't precisely say he was a victor, he could at least gaze placidly at the Randall hosts as they struggled with the waves of the Red sea. There were many pleasant possibilities for a Cox man to contemplate. If he wasn't with the victors, he wasn't with the vanquished.—*Cincinnati News-Journal.*

One of the many plasant possibilities for a Cox man to contemplate was the fact that he received *three votes from the solid south*, and this after being its champion so long and on such dire occasions. These three grateful men were Col. Wharton J. Green, of North Carolina; Judge Pryor, of Alabama, and Hon. Casey Young. Daniel Webster had a similar experience. After offending the anti-slavery sentiment of the north by advocating acquiescence in the fugitive slave law of 1850 he did not receive a single vote from the south in the national convention of his party in 1852, in which he was a candidate for the presidential nomination.

THE figures set forth in the dispatch relating to the alleged frauds in the department of public works of New York city show a startling amount of corruption, and that millions have been fleeced from the taxpayers of Gotham by a contractors' ring, which is fully as strong as was the famous canal ring under the Tweed regime. Our citizens are familiar with the prices which ought to be paid for street work, for during the investigation of the board of public works all the prices paid for improvements here were fully set forth. The highest price ever paid by that body for earth excavation was 50 cents per cubic yard, with an allowance for haul for the distance over 200 feet, while it will be seen that in New York they are paying as high as $10 per cubic yard. For other work the prices paid are as greatly disproportionate to its value. It seems strange that these frauds should have been allowed to go on for so many years without detection, but the exposure now made should lead to a vigorous investigation and a punishment of the guilty parties as severe as was visited upon the members of the Tweed ring.

THE New York *World* of yesterday devotes about five columns to an amusing article upon the crests and coats-of-arms of the New York nobility. Illustrations are given of the alleged coats-of-arms of the Astors, G. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Hamilton Fish, William H. Merritt, Jay Gould's broker, "Wash" Connor; ex-Mayor Grace, Ned Stokes, of the Hoffman house bar, and others of more or less royal descent. The badges of the Tudors, the dukes of Norfolk and Marlborough, and other extremely azure blooded houses are freely assigned to the aristocratic Gothamites, along with heraldic devices undreamed of across the water. While satire and seriousness are ingeniously combined in the *World's* article, it serves to illustrate a branch of folly that has secured quite a foothold among the idle rich in our large cities, who have more money than brains. There are undoubtedly in this country families who, by right of descent, are entitled to the use of the armorial bearings of noble houses abroad, but even in such cases their use could hardly be regarded as being in very good taste in this republican country, while the aping by those who have no such right of a custom that has a real value and significance in Europe is foolish and ridiculous. It is of a piece with the Anglo mania that produced the dude, with the difference, however, that some otherwise sensible people have fallen into the practice of sporting crests and coats-of-arms that can have no possible significance in this country.

Platforms and Platform Makers.

Hypocrisy is truly said to be the tribute which vice pays to virtue. It is only sound currency that is counterfeited. Political parties are always divided between those who desire to give effect to principles or prejudices and those who make honest men's principles the stalking horse behind which to walk into power. The knaves who have no use for principles but as a mask have only contempt for those whom they regard as fools for being in earnest. The schemes of such people come to naught when the "fools" who are in earnest refuse to trust the cause they cherish in any hands not known to themselves.

When the good old democratic party of Jackson unionism, which had ruled the country from 1829 to 1841, sought to emerge in 1844 from the hard-cider deluge in which for four years it had been submerged it found the grasp of Calhoun secessionism upon its throat, and it surrendered at discretion. The most ultra state-rights faction took it in charge and retained control until 1860, when Stephen A. Douglas and his followers prevailed in national convention, and the disunionists bolted the party. But during all these sixteen years that democracy meant simply the absolutism of the slaveholding section its leaders were, in season and out of season, declaring it to be the only national party. It was national because it could proclaim its doctrines in all the states, while the republican party was sectional because it could only advocate its policy in the free states. Thus the democratic party made a merit of its own infamy by claiming as a virtue its own intolerance. Its success in stifling freedom of speech and of the press at the south of course confined all political discussion and all political organization to the free states. Northern freedom admitted slavery as an equal in debate. Southern slavery hunted freedom, and pierced it with deadly stabs before it could open its mouth. Yet all this while the northern democrats were asked to admire democracy because it was "national."

It was a nice piece of political joinery in such times as these to unite the unionists with the disunionists in the democratic party. And here came in the art of platform making. The southron wanted the Virginia resolutions of 1798 indorsed, according to the Calhoun interpretation of them, which meant disunion at the will of a state. The northman wanted them construed as Mr. Madison construed them thirty-two years before, viz, to only mean that a dissatisfied state might seek a change in an obnoxious law. The democratic national convention of 1856 contained a man who could ride these two horses, going though they were in opposite directions. This was B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts. He was the greatest American artist in platform-making. As an aid to the present generation of democrats, in riding safely the two horses of protection and free trade, we submit the patent Hallett straddle on the trivial difference between the unionists and disunionists of 1856. Here it is:

Resolved, That the democratic party will faithfully abide and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out *in their obvious meaning and import.*

As the north and south had been fighting like cat and dog for half a century to determine what *was* the meaning and import of the resolutions, the obviousness of the same was less obvious than might have been desired. But Hallett's patent allowed each patriot to enjoy his own opinion while vigorously pushing toward the crib where provender awaited him.

Our democratic friends can, in like manner, easily dodge the tariff question by declaring for "a tariff that would be obviously right." This would unite the party, and make free traders and protectionists equally secure. We charge nothing for thinking out this thought for our bewildered opponents.

"A tariff for revenue," with the "only" left off, is the panacea proposed by our esteemed contemporary. But this appears to be a little evasive. The *present* tariff is "for revenue." It will not do to insert "only," for that loses the protectionists. Nor will it do to speak of "incidental protection," for that would drive off the free traders. "A tariff for revenue" is as inexpressive and indefinite as a church for worship, a dinner for eating, or a congress for legislation. Give us a positive and direct issue, and boldly proclaim for "a tariff that would be obviously right." A great peacemaker is your "if," but it is nothing to that Hallettian word "obvious."

Alaska.

Among the recommendations contained in the President's message none is more deserving of prompt action on the part of congress than that which urges the provision of a form of government for Alaska. Indeed, no matter how prompt the action may now be, it will have been delayed far too long. The President says: "For sixteen years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking." During all that time Alaska has remained in the anomalous condition of a territory without a government, a province without laws, a colony without protection. This condition of things is not creditable to the government, and congress should lose no more time in remedying an evil which has existed far too long already. True, the number of civilized inhabitants in Alaska is not great, but small as it is they are entitled to the protection of law, while it is equally the duty of congress to provide some form of civilized government for the Indians and half-breeds who have become by purchase the wards of the nation. According to the last census the total population of Alaska was 33,426, of whom 430 were white and the remainder Indians and half-breeds. The area of the territory, including the islands, is 580,107 square miles, more than ten times the area of New York or Illinois, and twice that of the great state of Texas. It is, indeed, for the most part, a barren and inhospitable region, but its resources in furs, fisheries, and lumber, are of considerable importance, while the vast unexplored interior may and probably does contain undiscovered wealth of other kinds. The climate is by no means so inhospitable as that of corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic coast, and there is no reason in the nature of things why Alaska should not some time support a considerable population. Meanwhile congress should not fail to regard the President's recommendation that it be brought under the protection of law.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us from Crystal Springs, Miss., a long communication, giving a detailed account of the recent election in Copiah county, that state, with all its cruelties and barbarism. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has already given its readers, in substance, that which is contained in our correspondent's communication. In a private letter the writer says: "I have never claimed to be a republican before this. I now shall certainly use my influence in the future for its promotion. I can never affiliate with any party which acts so utterly regardless of the rights of the people as does the democratic party."

MAKING A STAND.

Speaker Carlisle Squarely Opposed to the Protection of American Labor.

The following letter addressed by Mr. Carlisle to Prof. Perry, of Williams college, bearing date Nov. 19, and written during the heat of the contest for the speakership, in answer to a note expressing the desire that Mr. Carlisle might succeed in his candidacy "on account of its obvious bearings on the question of free trade," may be regarded as very clearly defining the speaker's position:

"Your kind favor of the fourteenth instant reached me two or three days ago, but this is my first opportunity to answer it. In my opinion, a retreat from our present position on tariff reform would be disastrous. If we shall find ourselves unable to go forward, we can at least stand still and hold the ground already won, which is far safer and more honorable than to go backward. The election of Mr. Randall, or any other gentleman entertaining his views, would be very properly regarded by the country as an abandonment of the contest, and, as you say, it would drive away from us thousands of earnest men who care more for principles than spoils. My own position on this subject has been deliberately taken, and will be consistently maintained. I do not wish to succeed in this or any other contest by concealing my real sentiments or purposes concerning any public questions."

Ohio Political Amenities.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The *Ohio State Journal* is bewailing the "ingratitude" of the democratic party to its old friend, John G. Thompson. Since the *Journal* has gone into this subject it should make a complete exhibit. It should show on one side what John has done for the democratic party, and on the other what he got for it. One term as a county treasurer, two terms in the state senate, one term as railroad commissioner, and three terms as sergeant-at-arms make up a pretty large reward. Besides, John wasn't allowed to beg bread or wear second-hand clothing while he was serving the party and himself as chairman of the state central and executive committees. We merely mention these little items to soothe the *Journal* and satisfy its sense of party justice—not for the purpose of assailing Mr. Thompson, who is entitled to the consideration due a citizen who needs rest.

He Knows Mr. Carlisle.

The Capital.

President Norvin Green and a strong lobby have been here looking after the organization of the senate committee on postoffices, to which Mr. Edmunds's postal telegraph bill will be referred. They have got things fixed to suit them. Neither of the great parties is going to enter into a conflict with the Western Union Telegraph company during the coming year. Mr. Green, being a Kentuckian, also enjoys the acquaintance of Mr. Carlisle.

Carter Harrison's Position.

Chicago News.

The country will please understand that Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, was a Carlisle man; or, more correctly speaking, he was pledged to Springer, with a leaning toward Randall, a preference for Cox, and a desire to see Morrison nominated. It is never a difficult thing to find out exactly where Mr. Harrison stands after a rooster fight.

She Spasmed Twenty-Seven Miles.

Bismarck Tribune.

A Boston girl who fainted on a North Pacific train opened her eyes and smiled pensively when a can of baked beans was held to her nose, but when she learned that she must not eat any of them she went into spasms and spasmed along the road for twenty-seven miles, until a cowboy began to talk science to her.

Kentucky's Strawberry Mark.

Bismarck Tribune.

A Kentucky man, reported dead during the war, found his wife in California last week, after twenty years' separation. He had changed out of all resemblance of his former self, but she knew him by his Kentucky breath before he spoke a word.

The Fish Exhibit.

The state department has received through Minister Lowell an expression of gratitude from the Prince of Wales and directors of the international fisheries exposition for the response of the United States government to the request for co-operation in the exhibition. The medals awarded to American exhibitors have been sent to the Smithsonian institute for distribution. Prof. G. Brown Goode is specially mentioned, as also are the assistant commissioners, Messrs. Earle, Bean, Clark, and Capt. Collins, and Hitchcock Russell and Lieut. McLellan.

Joint Committee to Regulate Salaries.

The joint committee to regulate the salaries of the two houses of congress will hold a meeting on next Tuesday. A proposition will be made and discussed to discriminate in the rates paid to committee clerks, reducing those who have little else to do than act as the private secretaries of the chairmen of committees, and increasing the salaries of such as have responsible duties to perform in connection with legislation referred to or emanating from their committees.

Appointments.

Mr. John Bailey, for many years chief clerk of the house of representatives, will soon be succeeded in that position by Maj. Thomas O. Towles, the present printing and bill clerk of the house. Mr. Charles E. Lacker, of New York, has been appointed newspaper clerk of the house of representatives. Mr. Peter H. Pernot, of Indiana, has been appointed superintendent of the house folding room.

Maturing Bonds.

The acting secretary of the treasury on Saturday authorized the payment, without rebate of interest, of bonds embraced in the one hundred and twenty-third call, which will mature on the fifteenth instant; payment to be made on and after the eighth instant in the order of presentation of the bonds.

ARMY AND NAVY.

By direction of the secretary of war leave of absence for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. James J. Dana, deputy quartermaster.

A naval board, consisting of Prof. Simon Newcomb, Commander W. F. Sampson, Lieut. Harry Knox, and Naval Constructors F. L. Fernald and W. L. Mintoyne, has been appointed to meet at the navy department, on the twelfth instant, for the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant naval constructors.

Admiral Hughes, commanding the Pacific squadron, has been ordered to proceed, in the flagship Hartford, from Callao to Honolulu, and, after remaining there for a time, to proceed to San Francisco, where he will be met by the officer who will be ordered to relieve him before the last of March, when Commander Hughes will be placed on the retired list.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

While the friends of Gen. Fitz-John Porter claim that he will, without doubt, secure the passage of the bill for his relief through the present congress, and assert that such influences have been brought to bear as will, in a great measure, quiet the vigorous opposition his measure was confronted with in the past, it is evident that this is hardly a fair statement of the situation. So far as Senator Logan is concerned it can be stated authoritatively that his views have not undergone the slightest change, and he will vigorously oppose the bill in the senate.

The fact that Gen. Porter's friends expect so much at the hands of the democratic majority in the house has tended to impress other senators with a desire to look more closely into the merits of his application for relief, and it is thought that the chances are that there will be great difficulty in securing the passage of the bill in the senate.

Gen. Porter has made careful preparation for pressing his bill, and has sent out several thousand circular letters to senators, members, and prominent officials of the government, and from these he expects to obtain the influence of many, and at least the passive acquiescence of others. It is predicted that should the bill be defeated at the present session Gen. Porter will not again attempt to bring the measure before congress.

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The St. Louis lady was asking the statesman from that city of hot bricks and limestone dust atmosphere about her old acquaintances. Miss Nellie Hazeltine, the young lady who was once reported to have turned the icy old heart of Samuel J. Tilden into a volcano in a state of mild eruption, was one of the subjects of inquiry. "I never thought her so wonderfully beautiful," said the St. Louis lady. "The newspapers made her beautiful and famous. They can do that with anybody. See what they have done with the ladies of Washington society. Who do these newspaper men select for beauties to write about? Just some very ordinary looking women who have been to Europe and brought back some elegant dresses, together with the skill to wear them and to make themselves up. Nellie Hazeltine married a Mr. Paramour, didn't she? What kind of a looking man is he, anyway?"

The statesman was a polite statesman, and not accustomed to saying uncomplimentary things. He hesitated an instant, and then gave an answer which would have been a credit to the most accomplished courtier and diplomat. Said he: "When Mr. and Mrs. Paramour go out together her face shows that she feels as if she ought to make some explanation to the world why she married such a looking man as that."

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She was an elderly, not old, lady, but she said to her friend: "It made me feel so old yesterday when I went home and found my Lina with her four babies."

"Four of them!" said her delighted friend. "Won't you please give me one of them?"

"I'm so sorry, my dear, but they're all promised. Cousin Kate is to have one, Col. Edwards one, Jennie Allen one, and the other I've decided to keep."

It appeared from the subsequent conversation that Lina was not, as may have been supposed, the elderly lady's daughter, but her pet black-and-tan terrier, who had become the happy mother of four blind, wiggling, silken-coated puppies.

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Col. Thomas J. Whipple, who was made one of the vice presidents from New Hampshire of the Mexican Veteran's association, is quite a character in the Granite state, and several good stories are told of him. During the war he commanded the 4th New Hamphire infantry, and during a season of temporary inactivity, while the regiment was down in Virginia, a Connecticut regiment in the same brigade experienced some religious excitement, and many were converted. The chaplain of the Connecticut regiment, an earnest and God-fearing man, wanted to extend his influence, and so called upon Col. Whipple to see if he could not obtain permission for the New Hampshire men to attend the religious meetings in his camp. He was enthusiastic over the work in which he was engaged and the good results obtained, and depicted in glowing terms the benefits resulting from the meetings.

"Why, Col. Whipple," said he in closing his appeal, "I baptized five men in my regiment this morning."

"Baptized five of your men?" said Col. Whipple. "How long has this thing been going on?"

"We have been holding meetings about a week."

"Adjutant," roared Whipple, "order a corporal's guard to be baptized at sunrise to-morrow morning. I'll be d——d if I will allow New Hampshire to be beaten by any regiment from a wooden nutmeg state. Good morning, sir." and turning on his heel, he abruptly closed the interview.

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Two merry gentlemen came down from St. Louis a fortnight ago, and a week later one of them went home with the merriment all crushed out of him. The other is still here. They were Col. H. Clay Conde, friend of Mr. Tilden and worker for Mr. Randall in the speakership fight, and Mr. Mathias, candidate for the office of postmaster of the house. In the early days of their visit, when both were hopeful, no more entertaining gentlemen were in Washington than the colonel and the candidate. The colonel is a descendant of the princely Conde family of France, and Mr. Mathias is a German, but the little disagreement of Germany and France was of too recent date to interfere with their friendship. Each exploded jokes and told stories at the expense of the other. The Man on the Avenue was introduced to them, and Mr. Mathias said: "I always like to know men of your profession; I have done some work in that line myself. When I was in Mexico, some years ago, I wrote several letters to the *Globe-Democrat.*"

"And a nice kind of a newspaper man was Mathias," the colonel instantly added. "This was the way he began one of his letters: 'After a sleepless night I awoke to greet the new-born day.' You can see that Mathias is not an Irishman. Who ever heard of such a German bull?"

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The newspaper editors of this country owe much to Col. Conde. He gave them a stock expression. When the democratic national convention was in session at St. Louis trying to nominate a presidential candidate, Col. Conde was heartily at work for his friend Tilden. Suiting his arguments to his hearers, he was explaining to a number of delegates the cogent reasons why Mr. Tilden should be nominated. "Why," said he, "he's got a barrel of money."

Some newspaper reporter caught the expression, and it is confidently believed that no American journalist has used the "bar'l" less than one thousand times since that date. Even the English "thunderer," the London *Times*, has used it to liven up the unbaked heaviness of its editorials.

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Mark Twain's assertion that half the people of Washington lived by renting rooms and furnishing food to the other half was regarded as drawing it rather strong at the date "The Gilded Age" was written, but the statistics indicate that his figures are nearly correct. This industry flourishes most with the long session of congress, and the average householder with spare rooms will have his hands full from now until next July, when he will wend his way to the ocean or mountains to spend the surplus contributed by congressmen and others. It is the congressman, however, who furnishes the fattest pickings. A suite of rooms that would usually be cheerfully let to a department clerk or bureau official for $30 go up 100 per cent. when a senator or M. C. proposes to occupy them.

Some of the older legislators are getting very keen in this connection, however, and by having some acqaintance call and close the bargain for rooms for "My friend from —— who is coming here to take a position under the government," they have been able to secure quarters for the session for a little less than twice what they were worth.

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It is now the proper thing for a sort of undress rehearsal of the ceremonies at the church to precede the really swell weddings in the district. The best man assumes the role of stage manager on such occasions, and works up the *mise en scene* for all it is worth. Particular attention is paid to pose, decorations, and the general stage business, and the organist is drilled upon the cues for the orchestra, until all interested are satisfied that there will be no hitch in the performance, when the act is put on.

This may shock the propriety of staid elders who plunged head first into matrimony, and who have some straight-laced notions of the sacredness of the obligations involved, but the world moves, and the contracting couples of to-day want to make a hit in their first appearance as bride and groom, no matter how their interest may flag in the drama later.

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It is evident that Mr. Morrison is getting rather tired of expressing opinions on various matters connected with the organization of the house, and being interrupted in his chats to answer conundrums.

The other evening he was standing in the rotunda at Willard's in conversation with a group of gentlemen, when, as he had reached the climax of his story, an enthusiastic representative of a Pennsylvania paper joined the group, and broke in with the query: "Col. Morrison, what do you think of Mr. Carlisle's speech?"

The prairie statesman gazed fondly into the eyes of the Pennsylvanian for a few minutes, and then blurted out: "That's none of your confounded business!" An hour later Mr. Morrison had again secured an appreciative audience, and at about the same stage of his story the representative of a leading metropolitan journal rushed up and undertook to state some important information for his benefit. Mr. Morrison did not wait for him to conclude, but cut the scribe short by shouting, "All an infernal lie, sir; I don't want to hear it!"

THE CHINESE LEGATION.

Indignation of the Embassy at Scandalous Reports Concerning Them.

"There is not one word of truth in it. The whole story is an infamous lie!" said Secretary Chin-Chi-Yeung, of the Chinese legation, last evening, referring to an article in a Sunday paper which had been brought to his attention by a NATIONAL REPUBLICAN reporter. "Not one member of the Chinese legation uses opium in any form, and especially is its use forbidden about the legation premises. In fact, all Chinese diplomates are forbidden to use opium in any way."

"This allegation," he added indignantly, "that female children are criticed here by the clerks, secretaries, and servants of the legation, is maliciously false. It is true that many young ladies of respectability visit the embassy buildings, but their motive is one of curiosity and nothing improper has ever occurred."

The published statement was shown the embassador, who became very angry and uttered the strongest monosyllables that his language afforded.

A SATURDAY MUSICALE.

Pleasant Evening at the National Academy of Fine Arts.

The parlors of the National Academy of Fine Arts were well filled Saturday night with an audience in attendance upon the musical entertainment given by the Normal Musical institute. Operatic selections were sung by la petite Louise Marguerite; recitations, by Miss Marguerite E. Saxton; Mr. Elmer Carrier, Miss Geraldine McNerhaney, and Prof. Le Roy J. Boggs performed original compositions upon the piano. Two violin solos were rendered by Mr. Leopold Baumgarten. Little Maud Sharpe gave two recitations.

Among those present were Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Spencer, Capt. and Miss Orleman, Mrs. Gillam, Miss Lizzie Driver, Miss Kate Chase, Mrs. Jirdenston and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baumgarten, Mrs. N. A. Alexander, Miss Thusnelda C. Roeser, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Tyssowski, Mrs. A. Carrier, Mrs. Imogene R. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses McNerhaney, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Gant, Mrs. S. R. Nicholson, Mr. A. Closs, of the Swiss legation, and family, Col. William H. Chase, Col. L. L. Burke, Dr. M. D. Lincoln, Dr. Starr Parsons, Mr. E. L. Townsend, and Mr. E. T. Mays, editor of the Hot Springs (Ark.) *Sentinel.*

THE BLUE ANCHOR CONCERT.

Who Will Superintend this Entertainment in Behalf of Humanity.

The Blue Anchor concert takes place Wednesday evening at "Castle Stewart," and will be the leading event of the season. The President, all the cabinet, and the United States supreme court justices will be present, as also the diplomatic corps. The ladies under whose charge the affair is given are Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Justice Miller, Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. Earl English, Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. J. B. Edmunds, Mrs. Yulee, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. T. S. Childs, Miss Hodge, Mrs. W. P. Dole, Miss Ailsan Wilson, Mrs. Jonas, Mrs. E. C. Fisher, Mrs. C. H. Shields, Mrs. Selfridge, Mrs. J. M. Flint, Mrs. C. N. Sherrill, and Mrs. S. I. Kimball. Among those who will participate in the musical performance are Mrs. Buxton, Miss Nogueiras, Prof. Bernays, Mr. A. King, Mr. Read, Mr. Kind, and other well-known amateurs. The musical portion of the evening will commence promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

The Winners at the Fair.

The Continentals closed their fair Saturday night after a run of two weeks. The winners of the most prominent articles voted for and the number of ballots that won were: Cadet colors, Sons of Veterans, 770; Elk badge, D. E. Cahill, 572; Continental sword, Capt. Anderson, 2,651; Rockford gold watch, Capt. T. N. Burrill, 1,115; sewing machine, Miss Lizzie Garvey, 966; dictionary and stand, Miss Emma E. Little, 314; smoker's set, W. E. Clapp, 403; afghan, Dr. F. Donohue, 803; expressman's uniform, Thomas H. Willey, 1,026; Jonadab badge, N. Bunch, 775; composing stick, James Dougherty, 252; Waltham gold watch, Geo. W. Timms, 1,820; piano, E-street Musical association; smoking jacket, L. C. Gadd, and the music easel, Mrs. Nellie McCartee. To-night the balance of the goods on hand will be auctioned off.

Western Missionary Labor.

Rev. Mr. Barnitz, of Wheeling, W. Va., secretary of the Lutheran home mission board, occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Lutheran church yesterday. He spoke of the work he was engaged in, and gave statistics showing the progress of missions in the west, especially in the state of Kansas, where he labored for some time. Many pathetic incidents were related occurring in his field of labor and others, revealing the ripeness of the time for active work. An urgent appeal was made to contribute to the wants of the missions, and a handsome response followed.

Those Gas Bills.

To the Editor.

Following the suggestion of Consumer, I have compared my gas bill for the corresponding month of 1882-83, and find them as follows: For October, 1882, with gas a $1.75, $4.80; for October, 1883, with gas at $1.50, $8.55. The number of occupants and all other conditions were the same in both cases. I should like to see what explanation our monopoly has to offer, if any. CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The Minnesota Republicans.

The Minnesota State association held a meeting on Saturday evening last for the election of officers, and elected Judge R. F. Cromell as president; W. W. Case, vice president; John T. Heck, secretary; William H. Boyd, treasurer; executive committee, J. F. Bancroft, S. J. Willis, J. W. Chandler, and Fred Bracket.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ODE TO A TAILOR.

Sheer folly 'tis for him to climb
Who pants t' invest in riches;
And he whose fortune needs a patch
Must cut away to make a match,
Or write close-lined distiches;
As none will over-quote his rhyme,
He ought to take a stitch in time,
So he can time his stitches.

Sew long, goodby, farewell to thee,
Ta-ta, my trusting tailor!
Far, far beyond the rolling tide
I sail to canvas for a bride,
And if she's rich I'll nail her.
My suit I'll press across the sea;
No more you'll press a suit for me,
O tailor, wail a sailor!

—*New York Morning Journal.*

THE CONQUERER'S PRIDE.

"Eh!" said a little strutting chicken,
"There lies some corn for me; that's fine!"
"No," clucked another little chicken,
"I saw it first; the corn is mine."
"What!" said the first one, growing red;
"Perhaps you'd like to have a fight?"
"Just as you please," the other said.
"We'll see who's best; for might is right."
"Begin!"—"All right!"—"Come on!—Just so!"
They fought till blood began to flow;
The first one had to take to flight;
The victor (in a shocking plight)
Stooped to the corn upon the floor,
And saw—and saw—
Yes, saw a little stump of straw.

—*Philadelphia Call.*

KENTUCKY has had a speakership for nine congresses out of the 47, Virginia for 7, Pennsylvania for 6, Massachusetts and Indiana for 5 each.

M. CHALEMEL-LACOUR, the outgoing French minister of foreign affairs, is described as a man with a bad liver, a sharp temper, and a razor tongue.

KILLING alligators for their skins and teeth employs a large force of men in Florida, who have engaged to furnish 500,000 skins to a French tannery in given time.

ACCORDING to the recent census the number of British-born subjects in India, excluding those not born within the United Kingdom, was 76,456 males, and 12,188 females—total, 88,544.

THE result of the opening of the St. Gothard railroad is shown to be that the French trade with Italy was $2,000,000 less than in 1881, and the Italian trade with Germany $18,000,000 more.

THE area of the amber fields of Prussia is nearly fifty miles long by ten in breadth, and it is reckoned that every twelve square feet of surface will produce a pound, the value of which ranges from eightpence up to four pounds sterling.

SHARPU, a wonderfully clever East Indian, who confessed to nearly one hundred crimes, was lately sentenced to penal servitude for life. His practice was to ingratiate himself with travelers, get them to eat with him, and then drug, rob, and, if necessary, murder.

KING CHARLES, of Roumania, shows no signs of his German birth. He is slim and of average height, of brown complexion, his hair and beard dark, his eye calm and resolute, his voice sonorous and even, and his speech both quick and precise. He speaks solely in French.

IT is computed by Mr. Henry Mallory, of the Florida Steamship company at New York, that about 200 people leave that city for Jacksonville every day—an excess over the number of any previous season. It is said that 500 people arrive in Jacksonville daily from all parts of the country.

"I SEE that an Ohio postmistress has resigned her position in order to get married," remarked an old benedict to his wife. "Poor thing! I pity her," said the helpmeet. "Why so?" "Because, after the honeymoon is over, she'll have to sit up nearly every night and wait till the male comes in."

AN English bride, Miss Jessel, has had a wonderful wedding cake. On top, done in sugar, was a representation of the meeting of Rebekah and Abraham's servant at the well, the grouping modeled after Vernet's celebrated picture. The cake was four feet high and weighed 227 pounds. The cover or top lifted off, so that the cake could be cut.

FEW people reflect upon the fact that the Indians are the richest landholders in the United States. We have 259,066 of them, exclusive of the Alaska Indians, holding 151,315,768 acres of land. Some of the tribes own 3,000 acres per Indian. The average is about one square mile to each Indian, while a white man is not allowed to pre-empt more than 160 acres of the public land.

THE disinclination of Hindoo women to employ male physicians has called forth an agitation for the purpose of securing a certain income to female physicians willing to practice in India. In Bombay 50,000 rupees has been subscribed to this end, and a Mr. Cama has given $60,000 toward the erection of a hospital for women and children, in which only female physicians are to be employed.

A. M. BONNICHE, who, having amassed a large fortune, which he devoted to the purchase of works of art, raised an immense building near the Faubourg St. Germain, to be used for their public exhibition, has just died in Paris. His death having come suddenly, before he had legally carried out his intentions, his daughter offers the collection for sale. The sale, which will begin at the close of this month, will occupy seven weeks—four days in each week—and offer rare opportunities.

"WELL," said the little newsboy, when asked how he liked his dinner at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, "der turk was all right; der apples didn't have many worms in de n; der cake and pie was good enough, bein' as it was free grub; but there was a old duffer they called Dr. McSomebody, and he talked to us about the good little boys that don't go fishin' or in swimmin' on Sunday, nor chaw, nor smoke, and grew up to be bankers. And he giv us such a fill of his chin music that we had no appetite for der feed.

Two families in New Lexington, Ohio, have just fallen heir to a large fortune by the death of a relative in Cincinnati. Edward McGoldrich left there thirty years since with but little capital and located in Cincinnati, where he continued to do business until his death. He left two sisters, Mrs. Mullen and Mrs. McNamee. The estate is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The heirs have already received $25,000 which was on deposit in the bank. Most of the property consists of real estate, including a large number of houses in different parts of the city. The dead brother was a notorious miser.

THEY have a chief justice at Victoria, British Columbia, who is either very eccentric, or indulges too much in Thanksgiving turkey and the concomitant fixings. Only recently he soundly rated a jury for bringing in a verdict that did not suit him, and the other day, in sentencing prisoners, he said he condemned them to be slaves for various terms of imprisonment. The grand jury threw out a bill against a man who had drawn a revolver when attacked by a mob, whereupon the chief justice remarked that a man was justified in drawing and using a revolver when attacked by a mob. He said he had a great aversion to mobs, because it was a mob that crucified Christ.

A MAN who was once known as Prince Charles Edmond de Bourbon has died in Breda, Holland, in such poverty that he was buried at the public expense in the paupers' cemetery. His father was a German watchmaker of Jewish descent named Naundorf. Fifty years ago this man gave himself out to be a son of Louis XVI, claimed that he was born at Versailles on the twenty-seventh of March, 1785, and called himself Charles Louis, Duke of Normandy. Many persons were induced to believe in the truth of his pretensions. He died in 1845 at Delft, Holland, and his claims were taken up by the son, who has just died at Breda. For a time the latter obtained aid and support, but in the end these fell off, and he died in abject misery.

THE common belief that population in the West India islands is stationary or declining is so far from being accurate that, as Sir Anthony Musgrave, governor of Jamaica, points out in his recent report, it is increasing at a very much more rapid rate than the population of the United Kingdom. The statistics of population in the islands show an increase of 10 per cent. on the last decimal period, while the increase in the United Kingdom in the ten years preceding the last census was under 11 per cent. This large increase appears to be general throughout the islands, and is only very slightly influenced by coolie immigration. "The population of the West Indies," adds Sir A. Margrave, "is now greater than that of any of the larger Australian colonies, and three times that of New Zealand."