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The issue of THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN *commenced on Thursday, January 5, 1882. It is a handsome double sheet of eight pages and fifty-six columns. It contains the news from all parts of the world, and is specially interesting as containing the proceedings of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the Government, including the appointments, promotions, assignments, and dismissals in all departments of Government service. It contains a full report of army and navy movements and orders. It includes an equal feature the political, personal, and social news and society gossip of the Nation's Capital.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 23, 1882.

Population of the National Capital....180,000.

Amusements To-Night.

NATIONAL THEATRE—"The World."
FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE — Janauschek — "Mary Stuart."

COMPARED with the Vanderbilt residences on Fifth avenue, New York, the palaces of the Cæsars were huts. One is compelled to admire the splendid results which have followed upon the economy and business principles of the great railroad king and to sympathize with him in the deep affliction which came upon him in the loss of property in the recent Hudson River Railroad disaster. Several cars were literally ruined, which must sorely wound his pocketbook, to say nothing of the annoyance caused him by the unusually large loss of life and the possibility of suits for damages therefor. But sad as are the results of the Spuyten Duyvil calamity, they are not without compensation. It will contribute somewhat to the tranquilizing of Mr. Vanderbilt's mind to reflect that his railroad system is being run on business principles and that no money is being wasted on watchmen or brakemen.

For Massey's Sake.

The country will not perhaps readily recall the fact, but there is an individual in the State of Virginia named John E. Massey. He is the auditor of public accounts, to which office he was chosen by the last Readjuster Legislature, in 1882. His term is about to expire, and the law requires the Legislature to choose his successor. That body has appointed to-morrow as the day on which to make such choice. The Readjusters having a majority of twenty-six on joint ballot, it is their purpose to select the man. At a meeting of the Readjuster members, held on Wednesday evening last, it was decided to elect Mr. S. Brown Allen. Mr. Massey was voted for, but was defeated. Five of his friends withdrew from the caucus. He complains of his defeat, and seeks to posture as a martyr. He has no more right to be in office than any other member of his party. His having served one termed created no lien on a second term.

The new fashion of demanding high office on the ground of one's own superiority, and of lecturing overwhelming majorities of conventions and caucuses for daring to differ with minorities, is a gross exhibition of egotism. Mr. Massey has no doubt made a good officer. So will Mr. Allen. The latter is only to be chosen to-morrow for one term. If at the end of it he shall not be re-elected he will suffer no wrong. The public indignation cannot be aroused by Mr. Massey's loud complaints at being left out of office. The people want their work done. Mr. Massey thinks they are chiefly anxious that he shall have a place. He is mistaken. No one man is of much consequence in this world. In a published letter he says:

> While, as I believe, a vast majority of the best people of all parties and in all portions of the State *desire my continuance in office*, they will approve my refusing to sacrifice self-respect and principle and to degrade myself and the office for the sake of holding it. I do not hesitate to say that both on my account and on account of the public interests *I desired to be re-elected*, but not on such terms.

Here is modesty. There has been no public expression nor any opportunity for any in favor of Mr. Massey's continuance in office. He sought the Governorship and was not wanted. He sought the Senatorship and was not wanted. He is reputed to have sought an alliance with the Bourbons during the senatorial contest, but could not deliver any votes. He is now ready to be chosen auditor of accounts by Bourbons and bolters, but the latter are not to be found. It is most likely that Allen will receive the solid Readjuster vote to-morrow.

Mr. Massey's pretext for this present little rebellion is that the majority of the Legislature refuse to elect any officer who will not be governed by that majority in the selection of his subordinates. He set up his mightiness against this reasonable requirement and hence his downfall. He should know that if the Legislature chose it could provide by law for just what he objects to. If the majority prefer to enforce their policy by a different method we see no reason why they should wait upon his permission. The country at large is not agitated over the woes of Mr. Massey incident to his struggle for an office, nor can the Virginia coalition be dissolved on so small a cause as a caucus rule, the worst effect of which, had he been elected under it, would have been to exclude from employment in his office three or four members of his own family. Such independence as his proved a failure long ago with a certain quadruped on ice. It he cannot enjoy himself in the society of his Readjuster friends unless he can rule the roost he will be wise to quietly depart. He should remember that they have set their faces against the rule of the minority, enforced by bull-dozing. He has no cause for quarrel, except a disappointed ambition, and that is a grievance to him only.

The Great Trial.

It is now believed that Mr. Guiteau's trial of Messrs. Porter and Corkhill will be concluded this week.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Halstead's Fresh Assault Upon Garfield.

Mr. Murat Halstead is likely to be kept busy for some time to come explaining his explanations. For example. To the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* he wrote, on the 17th:

> I did exaggerate the impression that attacks upon Garfield's record could make upon the country. He had done so much good work that the people grew weary of hearing of his *small mistakes*. His character and public services proved an overwhelming answer to *the errors through business inexperience and sensitiveness to poverty.*

What a dear good friend this is. With what delicacy he touches up his former picture of Garfield. The question at issue originally was whether the charge of Oakes Ames or the denial thereof by James A. Garfield was true. Halstead was on the side of Ames. When Garfield had lived down the scandal and was named for the Presidency Halstead was greatly distressed. He felt that with the man he had abused so mercilessly elevated to the Executive chair he would be but a poor outlaw. And so he put on his big look and had his irresistible *Commercial* newspaper cry out "Pooh! pooh! to you." He thought "the chatter about Garfield the most contemptible thing about Chicago." He printed a letter in which the writer said that Garfield was "marked all over with Credit Mobilier small-pox." And when Hugh Hastings asks why he thus scandalized General Garfield he says the former expression was by him "struck out *when it appeared in proof*, but it got into the first edition of the paper." The simpleton! Does he not give himself away completely? How came it to appear in proof? Did it write itself? No; he wrote it, according to his own confession. As to the latter phrase, he says it was in the correspondence. Yes, but it was in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. No subordinate would have dared to print it concerning a Senator-elect of Ohio if he had not found it agreeable to Halstead. But after the nomination, and when the despised and contemned victim of Halstead's venom was on the road to the White House, the gay and curled courtier changed his tune. The change came so suddenly, however, that the refrain of the old one was retained. He talks of Garfield's "small mistakes." But he was never charged with *small* mistakes. The people were weary of hearing of his alleged high crimes in office. They decided that he was guiltless of the charges made against him by Oakes Ames and monotonously reiterated by Halstead, Reid & Co. Halstead wriggles through crooked sentences about Garfield's "errors committed through business inexperience and sensitiveness to poverty." What infamous suggestion is here contained? Dare its author translate it? It shall be done for him. It is a plea for Garfield of: Guilty as charged in the indictment, with an appeal for clemency on account of extenuating circumstances. "My poverty and not my will consents," said the apothecary who sold the quick poison to Romeo in violation of law, and the same plea is made by Halstead for "errors" which he says Garfield committed. What errors? Alas! that any man who has presided at the White House should leave behind him any case to be so argued.

Halstead did write to Richard Smith, accusing Garfield of being "up to the neck in Donn Piatt's moth-exterminating swindle." Mr. Halstead admits in a communication to Friday's *Star* that he did so write to Mr. Smith. This he says he did because he "had an apprehension that as presidential candidate the moth contract charge would be injurious." "Subsequently" (when Garfield's nomination seemed probable) the sprightly Halstead says he sent telegrams to Smith, "giving the name of the Congressman who made the accusation, with his alleged authority, suggesting that he had, *perhaps*, in his hurried letter, over-estimated the possible influence of the matter, that it *might not* be of importance, and requesting that the letter be withheld."

Observe that Halstead allows the sting to remain. He does not call the accusation in question, but simply thinks it no great shakes of an offense, even if true.

This is in keeping with the whole drift of his letter to Hugh Hastings and his statement in last Friday's *Star*. From the latter we quote the following:

> Mr. Halstead did not originate charges against Garfield or consider that his *acknowledged errors* were criminal, and often said, with absolute candor, that he believed Garfield, absorbed in public affairs and inexperienced in the methods of business men, had been *misused* by some of his friends, but that he was *essentially* sound; that the *boyish integrity* of his character had not been affected.

It is the wonder of our time that the good name of a dead President, who has been almost canonized in the hearts of the people, should now be subjected to the polluting touch of two such journalistic desperadoes as Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead—the former claiming him as a subordinate pal in most corrupt and abominable political practices and the latter first admitting him to be guilty of high crimes, and then loftily granting him pardon on the ground that his poverty was great and his integrity "boyish."

This is not a discussion of General Garfield. He has passed beyond discussion. A Nation's acclaim acquitted him of the bad deeds charged upon him by the combined Democratic and Greeley press of 1873. The same kind judgment will ascribe to malicious prompters the grievous mistake he made in the removal of Collector Merritt last March. But we do discuss the pirates who sail the political seas, as do Halstead and Reid, claiming to hold letters of marque signed by the dead man whose life they did so much to make miserable, of whose sufferings and death they have made merchandise, and for whose garments they are now casting lots.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON, of Maryland, in his annual message compliments in high terms the present government of the State of Virginia for its economical management of affairs, referring especially to the matter of State printing, which the Maryland Governor says cost "upward of three times less than our own." That shows the beneficent effect of Readjuster rule.

THE paraphrase of Charles Phillips' oration on Napoleon, which appeared on the first page of THE REPUBLICAN and not as an editorial when Tom James retired from the Department he had disgraced, has exercised a few bucolic editors who supposed it was claimed as original. For their benefit the next joke of the kind will be fully explained.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

Sir George Nares, who enjoys the honor of having been closer to the North Pole than any other arctic explorer, arrived in this city from Liverpool yesterday.—*New York Tribune.* Sir George Nares does not enjoy any such honor at all. Captain Albert H. Markham is the man.

THE WINDER BUILDING.

A Few Facts Relative to Its Insecurity—Interior Arrangements.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

Being a clerk in the F street wing of this building, I read with some interest the article concerning its safety in Saturday morning's paper. So did my family, who parted with the writer at half-past eight as those part who have no hope, or mighty little. However, a cool consideration of the risks first and of the probabilities of safety afterward will convince any one that the building is all right without waiting for the report of the engineers. The building is not founded on a rock, but on the alluvial deposit which forms the greater part of the District. The outside walls are three feet thick. The walls of the corridors are about two feet thick in the lower stories and about eighteen inches in the upper. Between each two rooms is a solid partition wall of unknown thickness. Heavy cast-iron girders were used instead of joists, and the floors are all of brick, laid on brick arches, filled up to a level with sand.

THIS SEEMS WEIGHT ENOUGH

without the contents, but the Second Auditor's files in the upper stories weigh over three hundred tons, and are stowed on nearly five miles of shelving. The new roof consists of an inner and outer skin of corrugated iron, filled in between with fourteen inches of cement, the whole weighing four hundred tons or more. Probably there is a weight of four thousand tons on the foundation. In 1872 the sets on this which the building rests were cut down several feet, laying bare the foundation walls, which were then faced with cut stone. About that time a District contractor built a sewer on Seventeenth street southward to G. He failed to connect the new sewer with the old, and for several years the drainage of a three-foot tube

PERCOLATED THROUGH THE SOIL

under the buildings below. When the old War Department building was demolished the contractor threw down the walls in huge masses. Every time one of these struck the earth this building seemed to jump like a pea on a drum-head. Then the weather authorities have also precipitated several first-class northwest hurricanes into the hollow angles of our walls. An outsider might think the above elements of insecurity enough. We don't, and this is why. This building is provided with a superintendent. He is a high-toned gentleman of the very oldest school, especially the old school of Washington politics. He has theories, not to say hobbies. One of them is the science of heating and ventilation. He knows all about this (that ever was known (in his mind), and its latest development is the hermetical sealing of all windows in the halls, stairways, and water-closets. In pursuance of his orders no clerk dare open a window in his room unless he first carefully closes the door, transom, and register. Then he may freeze himself in the effort to get a little fresh air. We have not had a window open in a water-closet since the advent of cold weather in November. In the fifth floor the water supply has lately been

DEFICIENT FROM SOME CAUSE.

Between it all the air in the upper portion of the building is strong enough to hold up the archives, the new roof, and the Engineer Department on top of it. We are not afraid, consequently, of a dump into the cellar; but still we are not happy. The new roof will not burn, but as a matter of comfort it is a dead failure. Under it the thermometer ranges from 10° below zero to 110° above. The porous brick floors are not only unnecessarily heavy, but they were allowed to go uncarpeted until saturated with saliva and things, and are not necessarily in a more healthy condition than the walls of an old hospital; yet the Engineer Department holds on to them like a dog to a root. Judge Harmon, the deputy auditor, has done more to civilize the building than any of his predecessors; but when the present carpets wear out four hundred tons dead weight could be taken off of the foundations by replacing the brick floors with tiles of one-half or one-third the thickness. If there is danger of our being smashed and cremated let us have it lessened that much.

LEMUEL McJUNKIN.

The Capitol Police.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

And still they come. Livingston, a colored member of the force, and General Chalmers' appointee, was dismissed last week, adding another. And it seems the recent discharges is not to stop with the removal of privates, but some charges of a serious character have been filed with the Board of Commissioners, and accompanied with a list of witnesses familiar with the facts, among whom are Hon. John G. Thompson, as well as officers and privates of the force, that must necessitate the removal of the old captain also. One alone—but for the sake of peace in the happy (?) Democratic family—would have been brought before the courts, and would have disqualified him, and which now must be adjudicated by the board; and the majority of the board being now Republicans, they cannot afford to shoulder Democratic blunders any longer in the injudicious appointment of inefficient and unworthy officers, who are wholly illiterate and ignorant of the duties, and that, too, while the Republican party can furnish worthy and experienced officers to fill the place and establish some discipline.

CAPITOL HABITUE.

Death of the Armless Man.

The frequenters of Bunnell's Museum, New York, will hereafter miss one of its attractions, George Payne, the man without arms, died of an affection of the throat last week at his residence in Laight street, Williamsburg. Payne was born twenty-seven years ago, in Union avenue, Williamsburg, and began to exhibit himself when he was thirteen years old. Though he had no arms, small hands grew from his shoulders, but they were almost useless to him. He did with his feet everything ordinarily performed with the hands, and washing, combing, and brushing his hair, using his knife, fork, and spoon, and even shaving he accomplished with as much ease as though he had been born as other men. He wrote a good hand and made some attempts at drawing. He was at one time or another a feature in nearly every show in the country. About two years ago Payne married, and his widow is about to become a mother. He will be buried in Greenwood.

De Long and Chipp.

When the news came not long ago that the first party of the Jeannette crew which arrived at the Lena settlements had journeyed south the two officers in command were hastily condemned in some quarters for abandoning the search for their companions. It now appears that one of those officers was nearly blind, and that the other had personally conducted the search for De Long and Chipp in the Lena delta. Why he suspended operations after getting fairly on the trail of the missing party is not apparent, but in the absence of definite information it may safely be assumed that he had good reasons for acting as he did. When shipwrecked explorers are as unfortunate and as far off as the survivors of the Jeannette captious critics should not be impatient of delay and do rank injustice to brave men.—*New York Tribune.*

Rulings in Pension Cases.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following rulings governing the issue of pensions: "When it is shown that a soldier was captured in the line of duty, and it appears that he was afterward an inmate of a rebel prison, and has not since been heard from, his death shall be presumed to have occurred in the service and line of duty, and the day after he was last seen or heard from may be accepted as the date of death. When it appears that the soldier was sound at the date of his capture in line of duty, and that he was disabled as alleged at the date of his release from rebel prison, the origin of said disability may be assumed to have been in the service and in the line of duty, provided said disease was incident to the service or to such imprisonment."

Clarkson N. Potter's Illness.

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is still seriously ill at his residence, No. 16 Gramercy Park. While arguing a case before the Court of Appeals at Albany last Tuesday he was prostrated by a sudden attack of illness. His condition grew worse, and it was determined to bring him to this city, where he could receive better attention. On Friday afternoon he was brought from Albany in a sleeping-car and taken from the depot to his residence in an ambulance. He was in a comatose condition all Friday, but did not seem to suffer by the removal. Yesterday he had recovered consciousness, but his general condition was unchanged. Late last evening his condition was still the same. He is suffering from Bright's disease.—*New York Sun yesterday.*

American Horses in England.

The approach of the racing season has revived the discussion concerning American horses. It is admitted that if an American horse wins the next Derby the British turf will receive an almost fatal blow, but sporting writers generally express the belief that last year's victories are accounted for by the doctrine of chances, and that neither Gerald nor Sachem will stand a chance this season. English racing men, however, are almost persuaded that there is something wrong in the English system of training, and racing over short distances is also condemned. It is evident that another Iroquois would cause a terrible scare there.

An Overworked Bureau.

Great difficulty is experienced in the General Land Office from the steady accumulation of business resulting from insufficient clerical force. There are many important cases four teen months behind, and the time of Commissioner McFarland is so completely occupied in the hearing of appeals and other questions relating to land matters that he is unable to give the necessary attention to routine business of the bureau. The business of the Land Office has increased to an enormous extent during the past year, there having been 2,122 letters concerning land matters received and registered during the week ending Saturday.

Suit Against ex-Senator Barnum.

Ex-Senator W. H. Barnum has a lawsuit on hand, brought by W. H. Vanderbilt for the use of a car. About nine years since Mr. Barnum had a greenhouse frame transported to Lime Rock on one of Vanderbilt's cars, which was left standing for some time on a side track. Afterward it was run into a gravel bank, where it remained and rotted down, the greenhouse material having been removed about a year since. Vanderbilt has brought suit for the use of the car during the time.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Wind Over Washington.

According to the late General Myer the amount of wind, computed in miles, that passed over Washington during the year ending November 30, 1874, was 64,619. This estimate did not take Congress into consideration. If it had the answer would have been about a thousand million miles greater.

About Ice.

Ice ordinarily forms on the surface. Under certain conditions ice called anchor ice forms at the bottom. Ice on the surface of a pond thickens from beneath.

GEORGIA'S PROGRESS.

A TALK WITH EX-GOV. BULLOCK.

Productive Elements to the Front—Internal Revenue—Whisky and Tobacco—Buried Bourbons—Internal Improvements—The Recent Tariff Conventions.

Meeting ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who is largely interested in cotton manufacturing at Atlanta and is the chairman of the delegations appointed by the Western and Southern Tariff Convention, held at Chicago early in November last, and of the National Tariff Convention, lately held in New York, a reporter of THE REPUBLICAN requested the Governor's views on several subjects.

To an inquiry as to the cause for the interest displayed by his section in tariff matters the Governor replied:

"The progressive and productive elements of the South are now properly coming to the front and asserting themselves under the stimulus of material growth and interests and under the lead of business men as distinguished from theoretical politicians. We of the South in the past have cultivated our minds in building up theories that had no firm foundation except in the compulsory labor of other men's muscle. Now we appreciate not only the necessity but the advantage of each individual subjecting his own hand to the dictates of his own mind, that he may not only become dexterous but ambidexterous, and thus turn his thoughts into things. To thus dignify labor by encouraging its intelligent application we know that we must establish and sustain diversified industries among our people. We must place ourselves in closer accord with the policy and practice which has made the Northern and Eastern section of our common country the rival of the world in all skilled industries and scientific attainments. Those of us who hold the material interest of our section and people in higher regard than the partisan advantage of any political organization are now moving in this direction. We accept all the results of the war and desire to enter a friendly contest with you in the industries of peace. We are Americans, and we believe in the policy of protection for American capital and labor against foreign competition on land and on the sea. The illiterate energy of my section is vastly more in need of this protective policy than the dexterous and ingenious artisans of this section, and we hope you will all unite in maintaining this true internal policy or protection against the insidious influences of external competitors."

"How about the question of internal revenue?"

Governor Bullock—I think the entire system of direct taxes by the General Government should be abolished as rapidly as in the wisdom of Congress that end can be reached. So far as my section is concerned the enforcement of these revenue laws is necessarily inquisitorial and irksome to the people, without being remunerative to the Government. Ours is a wide country, sparely populated, and without artificial means of transportation, and our mountain farmers cannot afford to haul corn to market in bulk. They must either feed it to hogs and drive to market on foot or put it into spirits in order to have return for their labor in making a crop. The same is true as to the fruit crop of the middle and lower sections. Under the necessary safeguards in the revenue laws a farmer cannot afford to become a licensed manufacturer of spirits, and thus his means of making a support for himself and family is denied to him by law. The same trouble is found in the cultivation of tobacco. The man who raises cabbage is free, but he who raises tobacco is a slave to the necessary inspections and exactions of the excise laws.

"Are your people united on this question?"

Governor Bullock—No, not entirely. Under the revenue laws capitalists necessarily have a monopoly of the whisky and tobacco business. They can comply with the expensive requirements of the law by establishing large institutions, and their interests are promoted by continuing the present system. But at least three-fourths of the people are opposed to the law and prefer that the Government should raise all needed revenue by customs dues on imported articles. It is proper to say also that all are not in favor of a protective tariff, but sentiment on that subject is changing rapidly to the protective side as our people study the subject and realize our changed industrial condition.

"Was the South represented in either of the tariff conventions lately held?"

Governor Bullock—Yes. At Chicago the iron, coal, and cotton interests of the South were represented, and at New York these interests were represented, and in addition the sugar and rice interests sent delegations of able men.

"What general facts were elicited by the discussions in those conventions?"

Governor Bullock—The discussions were very free and full, and the conclusions reached by experience and statistics as there brought out sustain the important fact that the effect of the last twenty years of a protective tariff policy has been to establish the manufacture in this country of every protected article heretofore manufactured abroad, and at the same time by home competition the selling price of the article has been reduced, the wages of the artisan and the price and consumption of farm products largely increased.

"Has your delegation been well received here?"

Governor Bullock—Yes, with great courtesy and liberality by Congress and by the President, and all of us feel gratified by the considerate temper which seems to control the administrative and legislative branches of the Government.

"What is the general condition of affairs in Georgia?"

Governor Bullock—Very satisfactory. We have always kept a step ahead of our neighbors on internal improvements, and since we have buried our Bourbons we have taken a new stride in advance. Within the last three years over $2,000,000 have been invested in manufacturing enterprises, and nearly $10,000,000 have been invested and contracted for in new railroads in our State.

"What do you mean by having buried your Bourbons?"

Governor Bullock—Why, when Governor Colquitt appointed Governor Brown to the United States Senate the Bourbons denounced the act because Brown had recommended our people to accept reconstruction, voted for Grant, accepted a Republican nomination for United States Senator in 1868, and accepted an appointment as chief-justice of our Supreme Court from me. These were unpardonable political sins in Bourbon eyes, and both Colquitt and Brown were doomed. But the people re-elected Colquitt and a Legislature that elected Brown to the United States Senate by a two-thirds majority after he had, in a public speech the night before, reiterated his own adherence to and approval of all the political acts and views to which the Bourbons objected. The platform upon which this campaign was won is as broad and liberal as any Republican could ask for, and the laws are impartially administered on all race questions. We have "free schools, a free ballot, and a fair count," and there is no issue left us now to fight over except as to who shall hold the offices. We can get up a lively and patriotic war over that most any day. The men in Georgia who made reconstruction possible or maintained it can take care of themselves. When any party or candidate undertakes to profit by making war on them or their principles they make their influence manifest. We vote the National Republican ticket, but do as we please as to "home rule."

Insulting the Census Clerks.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

I have just read an article in the *Capital* of Sunday in regard to the clerks of the Census Bureau. The writer says: "The usual crowd of lounging men were standing, watching for the magic hour when the Census Bureau opens its wide doors and disgorges its glittering stream of beauty and fashion." And then the writer goes on to describe the elegant, extravagant dresses worn by the same clerks. I want the writer of that article to know that I have been a clerk in that bureau for seventeen months, and I am indignant at his misrepresentation. I have never seen any such dress there as he describes. The clerks as a rule wear plain flannel suits or black woolen fabric of some kind, and are dressed suitably for their work, and any one who knows anything in regard to the Census Bureau must know that every clerk there does work—constant driving work. There is no chance for a drone in that department, and the clerks earn every dollar they get. Occasionally one may see one dressed rather better than usual, but it is because after the duties of the day are over she is going out to call or to some evening entertainment, and, going home with a friend, has no opportunity to change her dress for one suitable for the occasion. I know many a female clerk there who is the only support of her family, and one, who dresses in mourning for the loss of one of her family, told me that she had but that one black dress and dared not even think of buying another. The writer in the *Capital* describes one of these elegantly-attired clerks and says she was "deprived of her common-sense by her fifty dollars a month." Will the writer of that article tell me how many black velvet suits, satin dresses, and sealskin sacques can be bought with that amount of money after board and the necessaries of life are paid for? Many a clerk yesterday, signing her name to the pay-roll, felt as if she were signing her death warrant, knowing that so soon as paid off hundreds will be discharged, and they know not where to look after that for the bare necessaries of life. Shame on the writer of such an article. He doubtless belongs to the class he mentions, "the usual crowd of lounging young men."

CLERK.

Regaining Her Literary Prestige.

The city of Washington was once (forty years ago) the literary centre of the United States. For ten years before, during, and since the war she was, for some cause, under an intellectual eclipse, and was familiarly spoken of as the graveyard of newspapers. Within five years she has taken on a new life, and is rapidly regaining her lost vantage ground and literary prestige. The number of papers have increased one-half since 1877, and the aggregate circulation of the Washington press has been more than doubled since that date. This last fact is given on the authority of the chief mailing clerk of the city post-office. The latest addition to our metropolitan literary family is the WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, a Stalwart, anti-Bourbon newspaper, of fifty-six columns, edited by Hon. George C. Gorham, assisted by a large and able staff, and published by THE REPUBLICAN Company at $1.50 a year.—*The Spectator.*

The New Postmaster-General a Reformer.

Postmaster-General Howe daily unearths strange transactions on the part of his predecessor, General James. He has discovered that a personal friend of James was appointed a post-office inspector, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, several months ago, and that he had rendered no services to the Government whatever, but remained in New York and drew his salary monthly. His services have now been dispensed with.—*Washington Dispatch to Chicago Herald.*

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in their praise of Floreston Cologne.

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FOR RENT—2 COMMUNICATING PARLORS, newly and handsomely furnished, with all modern conveniences; references. 508 Thirteenth street northwest. ja23-3t*

1012 FOURTEENTH STREET NORTHwest, opposite "The Hamilton"—Handsomely furnished Suite of Rooms on parlor floor, with or without Board. ja22-3t*

FOR RENT—AT 1639 SEVENTEENTH STREET northwest, Suite of Rooms on second floor; parlor, bedroom, and private bath, &c.; to one or two gentlemen; price, $30 per month. ja23-3t*

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, single or for two persons, with bath, hot and cold water, &c.; rent very reasonable to permanent parties. 1341 Pennsylvania avenue. ja23-6t

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large Rooms, facing south, at very moderate price; gas, bath, heat, &c.; gentlemen preferred. 1741 G street northwest, one square west of Corcoran Art Gallery. ja21-6t*

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, first and second floors; open fire; also fine Office Rooms, second floor; terms moderate. 1007 G street northwest. ja21-3t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, suitable for offices or bedrooms, at 1317 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the Treasury. 21-3t*

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, single or for two persons, with bath, hot and cold water, &c.; rent very reasonable to permanent parties. ja21-6t

FOR RENT—A LARGE, NEW, AND HANDsomely furnished Front Room, at 315 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets. ja21-3t*

FOR RENT—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, 26 I street northwest, to single gentlemen only. ja21-3t*

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Room, south and west exposure; corner house; cars pass the door; or will rent unfurnished. Apply at 1301 Tenth street. ja21-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS—612 L STREET, WITH or without Board, or part of a House; best location in the city. ja21-3t*

FOR RENT—2 COMMUNICATING FURNISHED Rooms, desirably located; also single Room; references required. 1226 Massachusetts avenue. ja21-6t*

1207 F STREET NORTHWEST.—FOR rent, to gentlemen only, a large unfurnished Room, 17 by 30 feet; 2 large windows, facing south; up one flight of stairs; also a 1 flat Room, south front, on same floor, water-closet and bath-room adjoining; most excellent office rooms. For particulars inquire within the store. ja20-3t*

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with good Board, in a private family. Address 1224 Fourteenth street, near Thomas circle. ja20-3t*

827 VERMONT AVENUE, OPPOSITE ARlington Hotel—Handsomely furnished Apartments, with furnace or grate fires and good attendance; house in fine repair. ja20-3t*

FOR RENT—2 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, ONE with alcove, heat and gas, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, to parties without children or servants. 1336 Q street, near Fourteenth. ja20-3t*

FOR RENT—AT 811 E STREET NORTHWEST, handsomely furnished Rooms, newly papered, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; good locality; near Post-Office and Patent Office; four lines street cars; Transient Board, $1.50 per day. ja20-3t*

1214 K STREET NORTHWEST, BETWEEN Twelfth and Thirteenth streets—Large, pleasant Rooms, handsomely furnished, with Board; also Table Boarders by the day, week, or month; pleasant location. ja20-3t*

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR colored persons, in house with all modern improvements; use of piano. Address J. B., Republican office. ja20-3t*

FOR RENT—1 LARGE FRONT PARLOR; SECond floor, and 1 large Room, third floor, with Board, at 312 Indiana avenue. ja20-3t*

FOR RENT—2 ROOMS, WITH LIGHT AND heat; private family; central location; terms moderate. 235 Third street northwest. ja20-3t*

2018 G STREET, NW.—FOR RENT—NEWLY, handsomely furnished, communicating Rooms, in private family; references exchanged; convenient to cars; Herdics pass the door; gentlemen preferred. ja19-12t*

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Rooms

FOR RENT—3 UNFURNISHED COMMUNICATing Rooms in a central location; modern improvements; at 925 Seventh street northwest. ja16-3t*

WANTED—Help—Female.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK FOR SMALL family; wages, $12; first-class references required. Apply to Republican office. ja23-tf

WANTED—Situations—Female.

WANTED—BY A LADY, COPYING TO DO AT home, at very reasonable rates. Address MISS S. S., Republican office. ja21-3t*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as nurse or to do chamber work. Apply at or address 229 B street northwest. ja21-3t*

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS sewing by the day. Address J. E., Republican office. ja20-3t*

WANTED—Situations—Male.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY AN ACTIVE, industrious man; is a good penman, and will work at anything at low wages. ACTIVE, Republican office. ja23-3t*

SENATORS OR MEMBERS REQUIRING THE services, after 5 p. m., of a Clerk of experience in preparing data upon tariff legislation, and the familiar with the various tariff acts, may address H. R. C., Republican office. ja21-3t*

WANTED—Rooms.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A neatly Furnished Room, with fire and light; price not to exceed $12 per month; possession February 1. Address M. R., Republican office. ja23-3t*

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, PLAINLY furnished Room, with fire and gas, over which he can exercise exclusive control; rent must be low, and, if suited, will be paid weekly in advance. Address J. H. J., Republican office. ja21-3t*

WANTED—BY A LADY, IN THE NORTHwestern part of the city, a good Room (open grate fire preferred), with Board, either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Address, with terms and location, ENGLISH, Republican office. ja23

WANTED—BY A LADY, A NICELY FURnished Room (grate fire preferred) and first-class Board, in private family or first-class boarding-house. ja21-3t*

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND infant, 2 well furnished Rooms and good Board, for $70. Address RESIDENT, Republican office. ja20-3t*

WANTED,—2 GENTLEMEN DESIRE 1 OR 2 newly furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Address REX., Republican office. ja18-3t*

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED FEBRUARY 1—A SMALL HOUSE on Capitol Hill for one year or more; prompt pay. Address TREASURY CLERK, 1025 Seventeenth street. ja23-3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SMALL HOUSE, stable or shed for horse attached, and not to exceed $20 per month; northwest preferred. RELIABLE, Republican office. ja23-3t*

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EX-OFFICIAL OF LATE prominent position, a gentleman of considerable experience in Government affairs, of social habits, energetic, pleasing address, and that is willing to enter into a first-class Real Estate business with parties of long and successful experience, with a guarantee of $2,000 to $3,000 a year for the first and an assurance of more after a few months of successful experience; no capital required. Address, with full name and former or present occupation, REAL ESTATE, Republican office. ja23-3t*

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE—AN AMERICAN WHO has spent eleven years in Russia, being at present disengaged, will give lessons to any desiring such. Address S., Federal Buildings, Room 82. ja21-3t*

WANTED—A PIANO TO RENT; ALSO UNfurnished Room for housekeeping. YOUNG MAID, Republican office. ja20-3t*

WANTED—EMBROIDERY OF ALL KINDS; ladies' and children's suits on silk or worsted; infants' cloaks and blankets, stockings, &c., in best manner; terms moderate. Apply to MISS ADAMS, 909 Eleventh street northwest or 1735 Eighth street northwest. ja20-3t*

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE AS A Teacher wishes to engage a few young gentlemen and ladies to instruct from 7 to 9 p. m., three times a week, either if desired; instructions given in Mathematics, &c.; best of references given. Address MISS BALCH, Republican office. ja19-3t*

WANTED—SHORTHAND ENGAGEMENTS, from 4 to 10 o'clock p. m.; best transcriptions guaranteed; a few pupils taken. Address C. J. A., Republican office. ja17-12t*

WANTED—SCRAP IRON.—1,000 TONS OF Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron wanted; state lowest cash price, delivered. POTOMAC MANUFACTURING CO., Alexandria, Va. ja8-tf

WANTED—TO ANNOUNCE THAT JOHN E. Beall, Room 4, 1420 New York avenue, is a Commissioner of Deeds for every State and Territory, United States Commissioner, Examiner, and Notary Public; always in office from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. ap30-1y

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION!—DESIRABLE Building lots; paved, gas, water, and sewerage; $150 cash, balance $12 per month until paid for. ODELL & CO., 906 F street northwest. ja23-3t*

COLONEL JAMES L. HUBARD, ATTORNEYat-Law, and William D. Cabell, esq., offer Farms for sale on most favorable terms in the James River Valley in Virginia; they will exchange for Washington city property. Call at 63 Corcoran Building. ja23-1m

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—CANNOT ATtend to a rapidly growing business; trade well established; will sell cheap. Address K. S. M., Republican office. ja23-3t*

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS; 25 PER CENT. per annum; security ample, we think; new enterprise; investigate. Address ENTERPRISE & ENTERPRISE, Republican office. ja17-1m*

A CONTRACT WILL BE ENTERED INTO TO deliver 5,