

tomorrow evening, under the management of Mesers. Heilig & Lesster, will be a social event of considerable importance. Mr. Heilig, who is to be 'he resident manager, has been on the ground for 18 days past, looking after the renoxation of the theater, and preparing for a gor-group production. days past, looking after the renovation of the theater, and preparing for a gor-geous production of "Amorita," which is to be presented by the Cathoun opera com-pany on a scale of magnificence. It is de-clared to be only a taste of what the future holds in store for Portland the-ater-goers, for it is the declared policy of the new management to fill every date on the theatrical calendar with the best at-tractions obtainable.

Messra. Heilig & Lesster have already secured the favor of society circles, and the leaders of the "400" will give them a flattering welcome to Portland tomorrow fistiering welcome to Portland tomorrow evening. Every box will be crowded with society people, and full dress will be the order in the parquette. Box parties have been announced by the following well-known people: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Marquam, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pittock, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dickinson and Mrs. Ed Leaster, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Charlton and Mnior and

W. Dickinson and Mrs. Ed Leaster, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chariton and Major and Mrs. James M. Marshall, General and Mrs. Otis and Colonel and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. W. H. Huriburt and party.

Messrs. Hellig & Lesster have already captured the hearts of the members of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club by their Hberal treatment of the "boys" in the use of the theater for their coming club abow. "The Hawaiian King. Proclub show, "The Hawaiian King, Pro. Tem." which will be produced the last week of April, The Multomahs will re-ciprocate their kindness by attending in

The Portland Club has changed the hour of its annual meeting in order to give its members time to accept an invitation to attend, and the officers of the club will

have prominent seats,
Mr. Heilig is a prominent Elk, and the
Portland lodge, out of compliment to him,
will attend in a body, and occupy conspic-

win attend in a sody, and occupy conspe-uous seats on the lower floor. Czibulka's opera comique, "Amorita," which was first brought out in this coun-try at the New York Casho, is this sea-son being produced, after long rehearsal and lavish expenditure upon costumes and seenery, by the Calhoun opera company. As the opera is to be soon given with all its gorgeousness in this city, it may not be ss to give a synopsis of the plot, which

At the opening of the opera, the Duke of Medici is on his way to dethrone Fra Bombarda, the usurping dictator of Flor-ence, in the 15th century. Castrucci, the furrier, and Sparaoni, his respective son-in-law, are conspiring with Lorenzi to plan the duke's entrance at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the eve of Whitzuntide festival, Angela Malnetti, a young sculptor, whose family has been by Bombarda banished for his loyalty to the duke, has been arrested in disguise as a spy and sentenced to death. Angelo is in love with Amorita, the daughter of Castrucci, who has prom-ised her to Sparaoni, whom she does not love. Bombarda is also enamored of her and determined that she shall be his wife. Castrucci, to save her from Bombarda, consents to her marriage with Angela, and promises that as Angela is to live but one day longer, she shall then become the wife of Bornbarda. Bombarda causes the bell-ringer, who is to ring out the feast of Whitsbutide, to place the hands of the church clock two hours in advance, the duke being in waiting with his forces to enter Florence at the stroke of 12 orders. Bornbarda thereby threats of I2 o'clock. Bombarda thereby thwarts his own designs, the duke enters Florence and Angela retains his Amorita. In its presentation in Germany, "Amo-

went by the name of "Whitsuntide in Florence." It had phenomenally long runs in Vienna, Berlin and other Euro-pean capitals, and in this country it has been as favorably received, acticeably in New York City (where it ran from its opening early in November to the close of the scason), Boston, Philadelphia and a few of the other large cities.

This season it has been revived and chabilitated upon a grand scale by the alhoun opera company, who will produce in the principal Western cities, from Chicago to the Pacific coast,

The costumes are of the most gorgeous character and the scenery beautiful beyond description, over \$10,000 having been expended during the past summer the intention of making the present sea-son's presentation the most magnificent ever given to the opera in this country.

"Passion's Slave."

Cordray's theater will have for its at traction tomorrow night the Charles Riggs company in the meledrama of Southern life, "Passion's Slave," which en-joyed a long run in the East a few years ago. "Passion's Slave," is far from being a commonplace, conventional melodrama. There is nothing cheap about it. The story is commendably original, the lines well-written and the climaxes signally effective. The situations are amusing and thrilling by turns; playwrights are wise enough to realize that humanity must have comedy to offset tragedy, smiles to chase away tears.

In presenting melodrams, the company

is underliably strong, as has been dem-onstrated on more than one occasion. Special scenery and effects will be used, making the production complete in every

Mr. Al Leach, well and favorably known for clever comedy work with the late Pyke opera company, has been especially engaged to enact the part of Butter th Golight, a character that uld fairly revel in. He will be sisted in the funmaking by Jack Mc Grath. The east is exceptionally strong. "Passion's Slave" will run the entire week, with a matinee Saturday.

Bramatle Notes.

It is said that James J. Corbett and William A. Brady will clear over \$250,000 on their enterprises this season. Wilton Lackaye will make a four weeks'

starring tour in the spring to test a new play written by Clay Greene. The Empire theater, in New York, the of Charles Frohman's pany, was two years old on Thursday of

Joseph Hart of Hallen & Hart, has writa new musical farce called "A Gay Boy," in which he will appear as the

star next season. play by Hillary Bell and Ramsay Morris she intends producing before the

end of the season. The 300th performance of Marie Janse

in "Delmonico's at 6," was celebrated with suitable souvenirs in the Actdemy of Mu-sic, New Orleans, last week. Frederick Hallen will leave the stage at

the end of this scason and become a man-ager. He will send out a company under the title of Hallen's comedians. W. H. Fullwood, business manager of the Riggs company, has made many friends during his stay in this city. He

leaves for San Francisco Tuesday even advance of the cor Mr. C. F. Riggs, of the Riggs company will hanquet the members of his organi-mation after the performance this even-ing. He is very proud of his talented com-pany and does everything in his power for

bey's theater, New York, on January S, was an emphatic success. He played a double bill, the "Red Lamp" and the "Ballad Mongor," and demonstrated his yearstilling and the control of the versatility and power.

Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew will sail for England in May. But they are not going over to play. They say they will tour henceforth only in America. They will go abroad for a rest and for clothes. Bellew will tarry in London, and Mrs. Potter will continue to Paris to convene with Worth. with Worth.

Marion Lea, the Kendals' leading woman, says she will not return to Eng-land with those stars in the spring, but will remain in this country to act. Miss Lea is an American girl, but has never acted before this season in her own coun-try, whereas she has been prominent on the London singe for eight years.

Friedrich Pecht, the oldest of the art critics of Germany, has published his nemoirs, containing details of his intercourse with many famous men, includ-ing Richard Wagner, Schuman, Freytag, Schnorr, Gutskow, Auerbach, Devrient, etc. His most important book is "Ger-man Artists of the Nineteenth Century,"

Gradually 22 is getting to be the ordinary price of a first-class seat at New York theaters. Four or five years ago \$1.50 was universal. Daly was the first to inaugu-rate the \$2 price, and then came the Ly-ceum. A couple of weeks ago the Heraldsquare theater advanced the price of a large number of seats to 12; at the Empire they also charge \$2 and at Abbey's, Yet it appears that the vust majority of man-agers in that city cannot fill their houses at ordinary prices

A London journal says that since the introduction of electric light public per-formers are able to preserve their voices to mers are anie to preserve their voices in better condition, and are 50 per cent more of en in good voice. They are cooler, do not perspire and are not husby while singing or acting. The atmosphere is much alike, and the equal temperature of the whole building has greatly diminished the risk of taking cold. Their throats are not purched and their voices not injured so much, in comparison, as in houses where gaslight is used.

THE MOTH.

In the midst of his countless cares, a man Paused for one restless moment's span, To watch a meth its wings unfold, Velvet and gold, Where it perched on his hand. "Now, what is the use of living," he said,

"For a creature that must so soon be dead, I cannot understand." Across the roofs of the busy town mtains, bathed in the sun, looked down On the shining sea.
While between the hills and the sea the men
Came and went, and returned again.
And laughed and serrowed and toiled throu

all. Because, whatever fate shall befall To the labor of men, no end may be. To the labor of men, no end may be.
Then from sea and hills rose a mighty voice,
"Why should they toll or grieve or rejoice?
We who have watched the spreading plain,
Where it lies and smiles betwirt us twain,
Have seen it fill for a little space.
With these children of a fleeting race,
And in ages to come shall see it again,
A smilling, sunit; empty plain.
Oh, why should they care to live, size:
If the jay of living so soon must pass?"
The bot sun shore on the misty earth. The hot sun shops on the misty earth.

The hot sun shone on the misty earth.
"I have seen it," he said, "in the hour of birth.
A chaor of fre:
And yet again I shall watch it expire,
Till lifeless and gray,
Its mountains of rock have crumbled away.

And its glittering seas with their tossing spray Are capty and dry, and the earth is dead, And the end of the whole is this," he said: "It is all as one with the Brefly's spark.

That shines and is quenched in the silent dark."

—Zoe D. Underhill in Harper's.

THEY DISLIKE YELLOW.

Musicians Deem the Color Unineky, but Fashion Holds It in High Favor.

It is not generally known that yellow is the bete noir of musicians, but a profes-sional musician considers himself hope-lessly hoodooed from the moment he comes in contact with the fatal color. He will not play in an orchestra with another musician who sports a yellow bouttonniere, or wears a necktie springed, striped or dotted with yellow. A young violinist now playing in New York, appeared at his first professional engagement with a vellow violin. The orchestra refused to play the offensive instrument away and borrow a dark one for the evening. A New York minstrel troupe gave a Sunday night concert at the Academy of Music in that city a few weeks ago, and every man on the stage, including the orchestra, was expecied to wear a big yellow chrysanthe mum as part of the show. But the or-chestra refused as with one voice, threat-ening to leave the theater if the order was enforced. A bouquet of vellow rose recently thrown to a famous violinist was allowed to remain untouched at his feet until the curtain fell, when a stage hand bore it away. The violinist was deeply disturbed at the offering.

"Nothing less than a week of the worst kind of luck follows the wearing of a yellow flower," said an old musician gravely, "but where and how the superstition, as it is called, originated none of us can tell. Neither are we able to ex-plain why that particular color is a hoodoe, but the fact remains that we won't

have anything to do with it." Yellow is supposed to mean jealousy, but it does not seem to be tabooed by any-body but musicians. The old jingle about the wedding dress a bride should wear tells us that

Married in pink, Your fortune will sink: Married in blue, Your husband is true; Married in brown, You'll live in the town: Married in green, Your husband is mean; Married in red. You'll wish yourself dead; But married in white,

You're sure to be right.

There is no reference, though to yellow as being unlucky. The yellow topaz and the yellow diamond are gems of fashion, and the wearing of a yellow garter is said to bring good luck. Society gives yellow teas, and decanters its drawing-rooms with curtains, cushions and elaborate lamp shades of yellow, and ties the harness of its pampered pugs with big yellow bows. Yellow and black are Princeton's colors, and her football team has been in hard luck this year, and the golden roo has been adopted by many states as the national flower. One of Worth's masterpieces a few years ago was a gown of yel-low allk, and yellow is in high favor this winter in millinery and the lining of sumptuous wraps; but musicians will have

Prederick Warde and Louis James are to produce "Runnymede." William Greer Harrison's new play, sin San Francisco this month. Messrs. Warde and James' gists.

A purely vegetable production. Dr. Henley's Celebrated Gregon Tea; pleasant to the taste, convenient in form and quickly prepared. For sale by all druggists.

"If we could know?"
Which of us, darling, would be first to go.
Who would be first to breast the swelling tide
And step above upon the other aids—
"If we could know."

We cannot know, My darling, which of us must bear the woe, Of struggling through life's closing years alone. From which sad heart will burst the angulabed

grean; We cannot know. Until that hour parting, my sweet love, with chastening power, Owell in our hearts, and guide our steps aright,

eptizing us in its celestial light, Until that hour. Hand clasped in hand,
And heart throb answering heart throb, ther
we'll stand.
Undailering amid the storm of life.
With hearts forever pure from stain of strife—
Hand clasped in hand.

The God of love

Bright spirits to this dark and storm-swep Who'll bear us where we'll praise for eve The God of love.

"Twill not be long.

My darling, ere we both shall swell the thron

Of God's immertals on the golden shore. Juili we meet where partings are no more, 'Twill not be long.

It matters not, Then, darling, on which one shall fall the lot. Since love will triumph even over death; Which brow shall first be chilled by his cold

Review of New Books

"Three Men of Letters," by Moses Coll Tyler, is composed of three discriminating papers of a biographical and critical na-ture on George Berkeley, Dwight and Joel Barlow. The essay on Berkeley is espeially sympathetic, and represents in a very lovable way the eloquent and visionary bean of Derry and his scheme for saving America and Americans from the corrupion of the old world by the establishmen of a noble university to which he was to offer up his own life and fortune, and for which he worked with self-forgetful zeal. It is especially interesting to realize that the man who was among the first to proclaim the ideal theory of the universe, with which philosophy he is especially as-sociated today, should have carried his own ideality into the affairs of every-day life and gone so far even as to believe in the pledge of a man like Walpole. Sir Robert Walpole was prime minister at the time when the eloquence and noble dis-nterestedness of Berkeley had roused the house of commons to promising an appro-priation of £20,000 to the American university, and Walpole promised that the sum should be pald over when Berkeley had made a beginning in America. It was with this hope before him that Berkeley left the preferments and pleasures of the brilliant society in which he was a recog-nized power to spend three anxious years from 1729 to 1731 in Newport, R. L. awaiting the appropriation, which never came, towards that ideal university where learning and purity were to move together in saving America from the corruption and materialism of Europe. Berkeley and his stimulative association with our early American education, on the one hand, and Berkeley, the friend of Dean Swift and the recipient of a legacy from "Vanessa," on the other, give us the pleasant thrill of a circuit established between our own callow colonial days and the rich old world history of the latter half of the

world history of the latter half of the 1sta century.

In his essays on Dwight and Barlow, Mr. Tyler is a little less successful as he passes from an almost reverential tone in writing of Berkeley to one of somewhat heavy playfulness, but still his characterisation is clear and he has the faculty of leaving in the mind a distinct picture of what he writes. what he writes.

"Since Charlotte Bronte took the startling initiative of making her heroines something less than divinely beautiful, heroines have gone on dispensing with one beauty and one virtue after another, until now it is something of a surprise to find one who is in no way morally or physically deficient. A beautiful young woman, fairly bankrupt in noble qualities, is the heroine of Katharine Mac real and intensely feminine, it is imposs oung creature, the passion for conquest, and the ill-governed temper, roused by the least reproof or contradiction, have about them a ring of veracity that does not so much recall Thackeray's Beatrix or George Eliot's Gwendolyn as it re inds one of the ugly side of the coqu that lies semi-latent in most women. The other characters of the book are not especially well drawn, but are sufficiently distinct to act as folls for the central figure, which seems an honest study from life, and carries with it a whole ome suggestion that is not pressed into didactic service.

Harper Bros. have relasued "A Trav-eler From Altruria," by W. D. Howells, and this time it comes in paper binding.
Although this has been one of the least popular of Howells' books, it is, in a way, the best evidence of his evolution as a writer. In one of his earliest stories, "A Chance Acquaintance," he has nothing in the way of a purpose heavier to carry than a descriptive account of St. Lawrence river scenery, and yet how much more he staggered ther than now under a complete revised social system in "A Traveler From Altruria." It is a new Travelor From Altruria." It is a new illustration of the old story of the man who lifted a calf daily until it attained its full growth, and felt no more inconvenience in the end than the beginning. Whether to convert literary art into a vehicle for carrying theories is putting it to its noblest uses is a question still under discussion, and will be as long as men are temperamentally different, but it is quite clear that no other writer of American lear that no other writer of American fiction could have handled with so much ease and charm the theories and specula-tions of the Altrurian.

"In Woods and Fields," by Augusta Larned, is one of the many collections of modern verse that set one wondering if the song element has gone from us for-ever, and in place of the old spontaneous joy we must accept experiments in metres and elaborately embroidered verse. In this collection there is the usual invocation to Theocritus, "dear old goatish Pan" is regretted, Buidha, "Nature" and the "All-Divine" share religious honors, and various familiar phases of seasons are characterized with some degree of felic-We know just what to find, and we find it; but, oh for the lift and thrill of a real bit of singing! How gladly we would exchange the carefully fitted phrases for omething that went of itself with no machinery inside.

A short detective story by the author of "The Lesvenworth Case," called "The Doctor, His Wife and the Clock," is the latest number of the little Autonym Library, each volume of which bears the writer's signature stamped upon the cov-er. The story is of an innocent and harm-less character and will not be likely to lead the young into either murder or the Pinkerton agency.

"For Another's Wrong" is a seriou German novel, as long and involved as a German sentence, of which George Ellot said that "You see no reason in its structure why it should ever come to an end, and you accept its conclusion as an ar-rangement of Providence rather than of the author."

"On the Hurricane Deck," by W. H. Wright, is a story of a married woman who considers herself free to make love to every attractive man that she m

form of falling in love with her own hus-band. The story is as immoral as it dares

It is understood that Colonel Sheridan, brother of General Philip H. Sheridan, is to write a blography of the general. Harper's Weekly of February 2, contains six pages of illustrations of the Brooklyn strike by the best artists of the metropo-

Roberts Brothers announce for the present month the fourth volume of Ernes Renan's "History of the People of Is-

Harper's Young People of February 5 contains an interesting war story by Captain Howard Patterson, "Blowing Up the Ironciad Albemarie."

The most interesting articles in recent numbers of Littell's Living Age are Sid-ney Whitman's "Count Moltke," and Sir Evelyn Wood's "The Crimea in 1854 and

The New York Tribune Almanac fo 1885 is a volume of 380 pages, thoroughly indexed. It is a valuable reference book on all subjects statistical, and especially as to the election of 1884. Price 25 cents. as to the election of 1884. Price 25 cents.
The "Revue de Paria" has begun the
publication of the manuscripts left by
Guy de Maupassant. Among them is
"L'Ame Etrangere," for which the author only wrote the first chapter and the beginning of the second. Under the title of "A Red Record," Ida

B. Wells, the young colored woman who has stirred up England and America on the subject of lynching negroes has pub-lished the statistics of lynchings the past three years, with the details of some of

The February number of the American Historical Register, published at Phila-delphia in the interest of the various ereditary patriotic societies, contains a seautiful embossed facsimile in gold and slue of the insignia of the Sons of the American Revolution; also many articles of historical interest.

The revised edition of Dr. Daniel Dor-The revised edition of Dr. Daniel Dor-chester's "Problem of Religious Progress" is in press, by Hunt & Eaton, and will be issued next month. This is not a new edition in the sense of a reprint, but is really a new book, much of it having been rewritten and additional matter included. Twenty-four pages of colored diagrams will greatly increase the value of the

Pamphlet No. 4, of the National Mu nicipal League, contains the constitutions and by-laws of the various leagues, civic clubs and good government organizations of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and other leading cities. The secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Phil-adelphia, will send copies of this valuable samphlet to any person desiring to or ganize a municipal reform club.

Macmillan & Co. announce a translation of the new Strasburger, Noll, Schenck, and Schimper Lehrbuch der Botanik. The completeners with which the whole subect of botanical study is treated and the eputation of the authors make the an-councement of this book one of unusual importance to professors, and it will do away with the necessity, heretofore exist-ing, of purchasing single text-books for each department of botanical study.

In the February Cosmopolitan General Lord Wolseley has an article on the Chi-nese-Japanese war, and speaks plainty of what the former must do. Rosita Mauri the famous Parisian danseuse, gives the history of the ballet. Emile Oliver tells the story of the fall of Louis Philippe, Julian Hawthorne writes of the instruments of torture of the Middle Ages and gives numerous illustrations of them. The fiction is up to the usual high standard.

Dr. Louis Lewes, author of the volume on "The Women of Shakespeare," a translation of which has just been pubtranslation of which has just been published in London by Hodder Brothers, and in New York by G. P. Putnam's Sons, died at Munich on the lith of November. Dr. Lewes had previously, sritten a work on "The Women of Goethe," which recured a wide appreciation in Germany. At the time of his death be was engaged on a work devoted to "The Women of on a work devoted to "The Women of the on a work devoted to "The Women of

Dr. Ernst von Halle, of Berlin, who has been devoting the last two years to a careful study of American industrial and social conditions, is about to publish, through Macmillan & Co., a translation, thoroughly revised and enlarged, of his report on Trusts to the Verein fur Social-Politik. It is perhaps the first work that quoid's new story. "Berris" is a vain, selfish creature, without a single lovable trait, and yet, because the character is trait, and yet, because the character is of industrial combination and aggregation as a whole, and to sketch its relation ble to be entirely out of sympathy with to the other economic tendencies of the

The Review of Reviews for February ublishes an appreciative estimate of obert Louis Stevenson, from the pen of Charles D. Lanier, The same number contains a survey of the field of conemporary romance-writing by Miss Jean-nette Glider, who cleverly characterizes various members of Stevenson's school," if such a group of writers may be said to exist, and other prominent novelists of the day who may fairly be unted among his successors. An excelent portrait of Rubinstein forms the fron displece. The magazine contains a brocharacter sketch of the dead musician.

The North American Review for Febuary opens with three timely and octant articles on "The Financial A le." written respectively by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, Representative William M. Springer, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank of New York and formerly comptroller of the currency. "The New Pulticle by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, the well-known English preacher and writer. The president of the farmers' national congress, Hon. B. P. Clayton, contributes a paper entitled "Politics and the Farmer." Other interesting papers complete

Books Received. "Three Men of Letters," by Moses Coit Tyler, Published by G. P. Putnam, New

by Katharine Macquoid "Herris." Published by United States Book Co Price, 50 cents. "In Woods and Fields," by Augusta Larned, Published by G. P. Putnam, New

York. Price, \$1 00. "The Doctor, His Wife and the Clock, by Anna Katharine Green. Published by

G. P. Putnam, New York. "A Traveler from Altruria," by W. D. Howells. Published by Harper Bros. J. K. Gill, Portland. Price 50 cents.

"For Another's Wrong," by W. Heim-burg. Published by Robert Bonner's Sons, New York. Price, 50 cents. "On the Hurricane Deck," by W. H. Wright, Published by Mascot Publis Co., New York, Price, S cents.

The German "Nixy." The "Nixy" of Germany has, by some been supposed traceable to "Old Nick:" but this is not possible, since \$5. Nicholas has been the patron saint of sailors for many centuries. It was during the time of

the Crusades that a vessel on the way to the Holy Land was in great perfl, and St. Nicholas assuaged the tempest by his prayers. Since then he has been supposed to be the protector of mariners, even as Neptune was in ancient times. The Ger-man "Nixy" was, no doubt, a later form of the old Norse water god, Nikke. You neet with him again in another form in Neckan, the soulless.

The "Nixy" along the Baltic coast was

once, however, much feared by the fisher men. It was the same spirit which ap-pears as the Kelpie in Scotland-a water demon causing sudden floods to carry away the unwary. Generally speaking, however, "Nixies" may be described as descendants of the Naiads of ancient times, and as somewhat resembling the Russian Rusalkas, of which the peasantry let in so much dread. A Russian peastly ant, it is said, is so afraid of the water. Prices the same-20c, 40c, 50c.

spirits that he will not bathe without a cross around his neck, nor ford a stream on horseback without signing a cross on the water with a soythe or knife. In some parts these water spirits are supposed to be the transformed souls of Pharaoh and his host, and the number is always being increased by the sodden souls of those who drown themselves.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. How the Presidential Mansion D Managed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—When the young Irish architect, James Hoban, designed, in 1782, "a mansion" for the president of the United States, after the "Dublin palace," built by the Duke of Leinster, the housekeeping for presidents was quite

The fair and stately mistresses, begin ning with Mrs. Abigail Adams, ordered linners and suppers with all the dignity of their position, served by maid and men of their position, served by maid and men servants, "according to need," but, with her house in a wilderness, the weekly washing dried in the east room, there was little formality in household management. The gifts, graces and successes of "beau-tiful Dolly Madison" while in the White House have gone down into history. Her cook, maids and "Ole Black Joe," who provided for his "han-sum mistress" all the Southern delicacies, were famed for service. Fabulous sums were paid for produce, and market day was the event of the week, when heavy coaches joited from Alexandria to the capitol, when "the gen-try" came to meet the foreign ships and add to their stores precious jars, India fruits and old England's choicest treasures House "an American home of eminent social and intellectual elegance."

"The lovely Emily Donalson," hostess of the Jackson reign, entertained royally, officially and socially. The four or five following presidents dispensed generous hospitality. Mr. Euchannia charge generous hospitality. Mr. Euchannia charges.

hospitality. Mr. Buchanan's chef came from Baltimore, and Miss Harriet Langevived the splendor and fashion of courty service. Their entertainments were elegant and expenses enormous. President Tyler lived simply, but his juleps in sum-mer and egg nogs in vinter used up a good share of his salary. Mr. Pierce was popular, dining everybody. "Grandfather Harrison" went to market and needed no

To no other president, to no other mistress of "The People's House," could come the peculiar perplexities and burdens of housekeeping as to our beloved Abraham Lincoln. From attic to cellar, through the grounds, the corridors, places public or private, was the the confusion of war. Little Tad, with his democratic visitors at the area steps; and day and night the tramp of soldiers; officers and messengers everywhere. To Mrs. Lincoln, it was new, confused and untried. To Mr. Lincoln months and years were wholly self-forgetful, indifferent to the expenses and comfort or discomfort. Twenty irst term, Silver ornaments and valuable urniture were stolen; costly hangings

Great improvements were made during Mrs. Hayes' reign. The jeweled screen in the vestibule cost \$3390. Congress gave Mr. Cleveland \$74,000; Mr. Harrison, \$96,000. President Arthur was the "prince of din-ner givers." His liquors were his greatest expenses. The steward tells me that President Hayes spent greater sums on beautiful entertainments and decorations than any other president except Mr. Arthur

The White House is often called a "big hotel and the president its landlord." It is housekeeping on a large scale—the ex-penses divided between Uncle Sam and his servants! The "Executive Mansion" is the official and private home of the presilent and his family; and one can hardly redit the small, uninteresting routine of daily work within its walls which is frantically sought after and rushed into print. The house has cost \$2,000,000, and \$125,000 each year is for the president's salary and expenses. Silver, china, glass-ware, linen for table and bedrooms and necessary furniture belong to Uncle Sam. All personal service is paid for as by any gentleman in his own house. Gov-ernment launders the house linen and attends to the house-cleaning; but at the beginning of a new administration old servants are retained or dismissed, as the mistress sees fit. The steward is directly responsible for all valuables. He gives a bond of \$20,000, and receives a salary of \$1800. He is appointed by the president, and all United States property put into his charge. The solid silver service of the Monroes, the gold spoons and forks of the Van Burens, pieces of the Lincoln china, parts of the decorative service made for and two Mrs. Hayes are still in use, and stand on the manogany buffet in the private dining-room. Quaint urrs, pitchers, claret jugs, and relics of value grace the buffet. The silver is marked "President's House." the linen embroidered "U. S." The steward relieves the mistress of all care, has charge of the under servants, who attend to the entire housework.

The first time that we called upon Mrs The first time that we called upon aris-Hayes, informally, some one asked: "And how goes your new housekeeping, Mrs. Hayes?" Her handsome eyes twinkled as she replied merrily: "I like it. Every-thing in this house moves as if by magic. Everybody is so good and does so much for

The flowers of the White House are its pride and glory. There is no room to tell of the wonderful decorations, the roses, violets, pansies and orchids, each the favorite of its beautiful mistress; nor of the pretty nooks and corners, arranged from one administration to another by the wife and mother for the comfort and pleasure of her little ones, her husband and many guests. The old house is sacred for its century of associations; and inside its busy walls very like to happy American homes, where the dignity of the high position is blessed with love and content. Not ruled by kings, nor queens, but by a man chosen by "the people."

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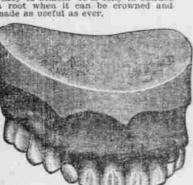
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