

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1881

The smartest thing said about Garfield's Cabinet was by Beck of Kentucky: Speaking of neglecting to confirm Bob Lincoln as Secretary of War, Beck said that to refuse to do it would throw the Democratic party out of power for the next twenty years.

They have in Nevada a wood, which dry, is hard as boxwood, fine grain, deep red color and very heavy. For fuel it creates intense heat, and the only objection to it for firewood is that it will burn out the hardest iron and crumble the most impenetrable fire-clay.

French laborer gets the essence of beef for a cent a bowl, hot coffee with milk for a sou a cup; ten cents pays for a full meal with wine; a sixpence pays for a cushioned seat at a theatre; and French economy and frugality is such that there is no such pinching process as throws away life in America.

The great tunnel under the Hudson river (New York city) is being pushed, and five feet a day is gained. The entrance will be on Broadway, between Rleeker and Houston streets. Several hundred feet have been constructed.

Our Cape Fear region at the present time is full of noticisms. Our Mayor has been acting at cross-purposes, inasmuch as one morning there was a great rage because somebody was about to rebuild the old market, and very soon our Mayor was seen walking around the street in company with the sheriff, &c., &c., & light on the heels of this the Review announced that Colonel Waddell had been employed by the Cape Fear Navigation Company to go as their counsel to Washington to protect their rights against the machinations of Judge Russell's act selling them out, and ended by selling them out himself for \$50,000. And when those of us who are simple were giving credit to Senator Ransom for getting up the conference bill and raising the appropriation \$10,000, as the House left it, to \$170,000 as the conference committee had left it. Away went the mercantile interests of the Cape Fear as against the corn crackers, away faded the wretched brow of poor Matt Ransom, up Salt River went the ancient vested rights and all the glories of slack-water navigation, and what was worse down came the capital that Canaday and Shackelford had been striving for in the late canvass, on rushed this new dispensation of lavish Congressional appropriations, including not only Seward's Channel, and the whole noble volume of the historic Cape Fear, but all its little tributaries.

The venerable Alexander M. Stephens discovered that there were announced certain concealed principles of preservation in Garfield's inaugural address to the unfortunate eleven seceded states, and he proceeded to unfold principles thus: "Ours is a complex system of government, the like of which has no prototype in history. The supremacy of the central government over all subjects intrusted to it by the people in the Constitution is absolute. This, President Garfield maintains, is right in principle, and those powers of local self-government which are reserved by the people he also very clearly maintains, so that this wonderfully complex system may be administered for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the entire people throughout the length and breadth of the land. The most striking feature on this point is that in which he advises the forgetting in the future those differences which have so much disturbed the harmony of the past and are pressing forward toward those new questions upon which the future prosperity and well-being of the entire country is involved." The venerable Stephens has competitors here on the Cape Fear where it is discovered frequently that Alexander Hamilton and Daniel Webster were secessionists.

NORTH CAROLINA'S APPROPRIATION.

Thanks to Senator Ransom after all our other members were too lazy to accomplish anything, he got through by his own wit and genius, all the appropriations that were necessary. The commerce and business of this city owe many thanks to the Senator: Improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina, from the ocean to Wilmington, \$140,000. Improving the Cape Fear River from Wilmington to Fayetteville, North Carolina, \$30,000. Improving Currituck Sound, Coanok Bay, North River and Bar, N. C., \$30,000. Improving French Broad River, N. C., \$5,000. Improving Neuse River from its mouth to head of navigation, N. C., \$50,000. Improving Pamlico and Tar River, N. C., \$5,000. Improving Southernoag River, N. C., \$1,000. Improving Trent River, N. C., \$12,000. Improving Yadkin River, N. C., \$12,000. Improving Contentnea Creek, N. C., \$10,000. Improving Beaufort Harbor, N. C., \$50,000. Improving Lillington River, N. C., \$3,000. Improving Waccamaw River, S. C., from its mouth up to Waccamaw Lake, N. C., \$10,000. Improving Town Creek, in North Carolina, \$1,000.

There is no probability that milking either better or worse before she calves will do her any harm, while expecting or objecting to do it may do serious injury.

THE CABINET.

In making up his Cabinet the first time the new President in a manner acts a theatrical part. His advisers are all named at once, and read out, so that the public see them all at once. They come on the stage from behind the scenes, so to speak, as the star actors parade before the auditor. So an opinion has to be formed of them at once. Garfield was not behind his earlier predecessors in acting a dramatic part. He had his star actor in the person of his chief antagonist, Blaine, as did Lincoln in the person of Seward.

Lincoln did not wait for Seward's indignation to subside before he offered the Premiership to him. Chase, who was his second competitor, he put in the next most important position. When we look back to the early days of the rest of Lincoln's Cabinet, except the Secretary of the Navy, who summoned squadrons from distant seas as if by magic, and stood by to the last, we remember how indifferent the rest of his Cabinet were. We may take the opportunity here to refer to the graceful compliment to Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving son of his great ancestor, by making him Secretary of War. It is true that the younger man is not Stanton, but his selection recalls the fiery trials of those "two twin turndobts of war," Lincoln and Stanton, and spreads a classic flavor over the new administration.

The selection of Senator Windom of Minnesota as Secretary of the Treasury is full of significance. He was the dark horse, with ten inflexible votes behind him and presumptively became the legitimate successor of his great financial predecessor, and in addition fills with satisfaction the broad trans-Alleghany region, with its growing clusters of empires, and in which were born four or five of the present Cabinet, as well as the President himself. It may well be considered too that this fresh son from the upper forks of the Father of Waters, fairly comprehends the genius of all the American people.

There would be reason for blame if we omitted to mention Judge Hunt, the New Secretary of the Navy. The south has had only 16 Secretaries of the Navy since the foundation of the government. The north has had 20. There have been seven distinct administrations in which the south has had no Secretary of the Navy, and North Carolina has had four out of the 16—John Branch, George E. Badger, William A. Graham and James C. Dobbin. There is nothing to be said against Judge Hunt, as respects his fitness for the position to which he is designated. He is a Republican of the most approved sort, and has always been a Union man, although he is of southern raising back into the generations. It is so much better treatment than anything southern Republicans had reason to expect that they have been brought into good temper.

There is commendation on all hands for Thomas L. James, the Postmaster-General. He never seems to have filled any place which he did not adorn, and especially did credit to himself in the largest postoffice in the nation. Senator Kirkwood like Blaine and Windom, resigned from the Senate for a Cabinet position, having been eminent in two states. And lastly MacVeagh, traveling along in the line of such lawyers as Cushing, Everts and Jerry Black, will not be likely to dishonor the long and illustrious line.

It is not strange, therefore, that one uniform acclaim of approval goes up from one end of the nation to the other in behalf of the President's selections for a Cabinet. May the event fulfil the anticipation.

The Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women has helped six students this year in their University courses. The society has also done an excellent work in providing pleasant social influence for those students who are strangers in Boston.

The Texas Legislature is now considering a plan for providing school money by leasing the public school lands—no lease to be for a longer term than a year, and not a less sum than \$12.50 a section. This plan also makes it a misdemeanor to graze cattle on unleased school lands—a thing which has long been done.

When a President is inaugurated he kisses the open pages of a Bible as he takes the oath, and somebody is always on hand to note the passage touched by his lips. Garfield kissed the first six verses of the 21st chapter of Proverbs, which are as follows: The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, so the rivers of water he turneth it whithersoever he will. Every way of a man is right in his own eyes; but the Lord pondereth the hearts. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifices. An high look and a proud heart, and the plowing of the wicked is sin. The thoughts of the diligent tend only to plausiveness; but of every one that is lazy only to want.

The getting of treasure by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death. General Garfield would do well to cut out these verses and paste them in his hat. All the wise men of the earth could give him no better advice.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

WILLIAM G. BLAINE, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Few men in America probably know more of the House of Representatives than Senator James G. Blaine, ex-Secretary of the House of Representatives, and for a long time a member of the House of Representatives. He is a native of Maine, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Bowdoin College, and was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1837 to 1841. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1846, and served until 1853. He was re-elected in 1859, and served until 1863. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1863 to 1867. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1867 to 1871. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1871 to 1875. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1875 to 1879. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1879 to 1883. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1883 to 1887. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1887 to 1891. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1891 to 1895. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1895 to 1899. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1899 to 1903. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1903 to 1907. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1907 to 1911. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1911 to 1915. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1915 to 1919. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1919 to 1923. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1923 to 1927. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1927 to 1931. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1931 to 1935. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1935 to 1939. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1939 to 1943. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1943 to 1947. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1947 to 1951. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1951 to 1955. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1955 to 1959. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1959 to 1963. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1963 to 1967. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1967 to 1971. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1971 to 1975. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1975 to 1979. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1979 to 1983. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1983 to 1987. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1987 to 1991. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1991 to 1995. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1995 to 1999. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 1999 to 2003. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2003 to 2007. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2007 to 2011. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2011 to 2015. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2015 to 2019. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2019 to 2023. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2023 to 2027. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2027 to 2031. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2031 to 2035. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2035 to 2039. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2039 to 2043. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2043 to 2047. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2047 to 2051. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2051 to 2055. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2055 to 2059. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2059 to 2063. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2063 to 2067. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2067 to 2071. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2071 to 2075. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2075 to 2079. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2079 to 2083. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2083 to 2087. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2087 to 2091. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2091 to 2095. He was a member of the Maine State Senate from 2095 to 2100.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. The south will be represented in President Garfield's Cabinet by Judge William H. Hunt, who has been nominated for Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Hunt is a native of South Carolina, and was educated at Yale College. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1853 to 1861. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1861 to 1869. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1869 to 1877. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1877 to 1885. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1885 to 1893. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1893 to 1901. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1901 to 1909. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1909 to 1917. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1917 to 1925. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1925 to 1933. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1933 to 1941. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1941 to 1949. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1949 to 1957. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1957 to 1965. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1965 to 1973. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1973 to 1981. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1981 to 1989. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1989 to 1997. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1997 to 2005. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2005 to 2013. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2013 to 2021. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2021 to 2029. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2029 to 2037. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2037 to 2045. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2045 to 2053. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2053 to 2061. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2061 to 2069. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2069 to 2077. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2077 to 2085. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2085 to 2093. He was a member of the United States Senate from 2093 to 2101.

WILLIAM WINDOM, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. William Windom of the Treasury was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10th, 1826. His parents were from Virginia, whence they had emigrated to Ohio. He went to the bar at the age of 23, and in 1850 removed to Winona, Minnesota, where he at present resides. He was a member of the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, and 40th Congress, when he was elected to the Senate and is now on his second term.

From early life he was a close adherent to the doctrine of Henry Clay, and devoted himself to a study of that standpoint of all question relating to the material interests of the public.

At the end of his fifth term in Congress Mr. Windom positively declined the nomination that was urged upon him. He was soon after appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of D. S. Norton. Subsequently he was elected for the term expiring 1877, when he was re-elected by the unanimous vote of his party.

At the Republican National Convention of 1880, Senator Windom was a candidate for the Presidency, the Minnesota delegates casting their ten votes for him with unwavering fidelity from the first until the twenty-ninth ballot when a portion of their strength was transferred to Senator Blaine, and afterward all reunited on President Garfield. In 1874 he voted for the inflation bill, which was vetoed by President Grant, and subsequently voted to pass it over the veto, and in 1878 he was the bill providing for the coinage of the Bland or standard silver dollar.

Mr. Windom is now about fifty-four years of age, of medium height, heavily built and presents an aspect of mental strength united with frankness and cordiality of disposition. His home is in Washington, on Vermont-ave., is a plain but pleasant house standing in a cluster of luxuriant maple trees. It is a favorite resort for a large portion of Washington society, especially for the constantly increasing throng of representatives of the great Northwest.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, SECRETARY OF WAR. Robert T. Lincoln, the first son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Sangamon county Illinois, fitted for College at Phillips Academy of Exeter New Hampshire, graduated at Harvard Law School, and has ever since practiced his profession in Chicago.

As a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln has been successful, and has built up an extensive practice. He is a member of a firm which represents the interests in the West of many Eastern insurance companies which have hoarded large sums of money in Illinois and other Western States. The management of this business has developed in Mr. Lincoln a superior executive ability and a capacity for the management of large interests involving many intricate details. Before the Chicago Convention Mr. Lincoln was an ardent advocate of the nomination of General Grant, and he presided at the inaugural Grant meeting held in Chicago a few

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SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Samuel J. Kirkwood leaves his seat in the Senate to become Secretary of the Interior Department. He was born in Hartford county, Md., December 20, 1813, and received an academic education in Washington City. Removing to Iowa in 1855, he engaged in the double business of farming and milling near Iowa City. In 1856 he was elected to the state Senate, and served through the last session held at Iowa City and the first held at Des Moines. In 1859 he was chosen Governor over A. C. Dodge (Dem.) by a majority of 2,964. His administration was satisfactory at that critical period, that he was re-nominated without opposition and re-elected.

In 1860 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of James Harlan, and served on the committee on Pensions and Public Lands. In 1867 he returned to Iowa City and presented his private business. In July, 1875, the Republicans nominated him for Governor, and he was elected in October.

In January, 1876, he was again elected to the United States Senate as the successor of George G. Wright. During his career in that body he has distinguished himself by his clear, thoughtful consideration of all subjects brought before him, particularly those pertaining to the interests of the nation at large. He has shown a fitness for at least one branch of the duties of his new position by his just and straightforward treatment of the vexed Indian question which has been under his close consideration both in committees and on the floor of the Senate.

THE NEW SENATE.

The following is a list of the members of the United States Senate, which was called together on the 4th of March. It will be seen that the list is full, except the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Carpenter, and those caused in the three states of Maine, Minnesota and Iowa, by Senators Blaine, Windom and Kirkwood going into the Cabinet. The Democrats are marked with a star:

- ALABAMA—1881, John T. Morgan; 1885, James L. Pugh.
ARKANSAS—1881, A. H. Garland; 1885, J. D. Walker.
CALIFORNIA—1881, John Miller; 1885, J. P. Frazier.
COLORADO—1881, Henry M. Teller; 1885, Nathan P. Hill.
CONNECTICUT—1881, J. R. Hawley; 1885, Orville H. Platt.
DELAWARE—1881, Thos. F. Bayard; 1885, Elihu Spaulding.
FLORIDA—1881, Chas. W. Jones; 1885, Wilkinson Hall.
GEORGIA—1881, Jeff. H. Rusk; 1885, Jos. E. Brown.
ILLINOIS—1881, David Davis; 1885, John A. Logan.
INDIANA—1881, Benj. Harrison; 1885, Dan W. Voorhees.
IOWA—1881, S. J. Kirkwood; 1885, W. B. Allison.
KANSAS—1881, Preet. B. Plumbo; 1885, John J. Ingalls.
KENTUCKY—1881, James B. Beck; 1885, J. D. Williams.
LOUISIANA—1881, Wm. P. Kellogg; 1885, Frank Jones.
MAINE—1881, Eugene Hale; 1885, James G. Blaine.
MARYLAND—1881, A. P. Gorman; 1885, Jas. B. Groome.
MASSACHUSETTS—1881, Hedy L. Dawes; 1885, George F. Hoar.
MICHIGAN—1881, Omar D. Conger; 1885, Thos. W. Ferry.
MINNESOTA—1881, S. J. R. McMillan; 1885, Whit Windom.
MISSISSIPPI—1881, John Z. George; 1885, L. Q. C. Lamar.
MISSOURI—1881, F. M. Cockrell; 1885, George D. Vest.
NEBRASKA—1881, Chas. Van Wyck; 1885, Alvir Saunders.
NEVADA—1881, James G. Fair; 1885, John P. Jones.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—1881, E. H. Rollins; 1885, N. W. Blair.
NEW JERSEY—1881, Wm. J. Sewall; 1885, J. K. Mitchell.
NEW YORK—1881, Thos. C. Platt; 1885, Roscoe Conkling.
PENNSYLVANIA—1881, John E. Mitchell; 1885, Jas. D. Cameron.
RHODE ISLAND—1881, A. E. Garfield; 1885, H. B. Anthony.
SOUTH CAROLINA—1881, Mann. C. Butler; 1885, Wade Hampton.
TEXAS—1881, F. H. Johnson; 1885, Isham G. Harris.
UTAH—1881, Saml. H. Maxey; 1885, Richard Cole.
VERMONT—1881, Geo. F. Edmunds; 1885, Justin S. Morrill.
VIRGINIA—1881, W. Mahone; 1885, Jas. W. Johnston.
WEST VIRGINIA—1881, J. M. Canaday; 1885, Henry G. Davis.
WISCONSIN—1881, Philanus Sawyer; 1885, A. Republican.
DEMOCRATS 2; Independents 2.

The boy was sitting on the front door step, of a very fashionable looking house on Galveston avenue. Sitting alongside of him was a dog as big as a church debt. A man looked over the gate and asked: "Sonny, will your dog bite?" "Have you come for the rent?" "Yes, I'd like to get it." "Then come right in. He won't bite you at all. He will only swallow you whole. We keep him for your special accommodation. Plenty of room inside. Inquire within."

Farming should be counted as standing at the head of all occupations. Without the cultivation of the earth there can be no life. Legislation that will make it possible for more people to engage in farming is more demanded than any other measure. The House should be offered to all who will go to them. Provide for the heads of families out of the public lands, and provide for teaching such homes. This will develop the country and make the country happy.

If you know of any Democrat who voted, but was not entitled to do so, send his name and the name of the poll-holder, to Chas. O. H. Hooper, Wilmington, N. C.

They had just been married. He seized her hand and said, in a low tremulous voice: "It was your innate modesty and apparent indifference, Emma, that made me register a vote to marry you at all." "You are right," she replied, "I slipped up on three or four of the eligible bachelors in Galveston before I found that one."

The Nevada State University has had from the past year's eight-year people, twenty-five new girls.

Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Table with columns: County, Total, Male, Female, Native, Foreign, White, Colored. Lists counties from Alamance to Yancey with corresponding population statistics.

Including in Suscombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 17 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburg county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Randolph county, 2 Indians; in Swain county, 1 Indian and Half-breed; in Wayne county, 3 Indians; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 13 Indians; in Carteret county, 1 Japanese; in Caswell county, 1 Indian; in Graham county, 189 Indians; in Jackson county, 377 Indians and Half-breeds; in Macon county, 13 Indians; in Pitt county, 4 Indians and Half-breeds; in Rutherford county, 21 Indians; in Swain county, 11 Indians and Half-breeds.

Constitution of the Sun.

Various theories have been put forward to explain the phenomena observed in the sun's disc by the telescope and spectroscopy. In the January number of the American Journal of Science, Professor C. H. Hastings, of the Johns Hopkins University, propounds another theory, which is thus briefly summarized:

Connection currents, directed generally from the centre of the sun, start from a lower level, where the temperature is probably above the vaporizing temperature of every substance. As these currents move upward they are cooled, mainly by expansion, until a certain element (probably of the carbon group) is precipitated. This precipitation forms the well known granules. The precipitated material rapidly cools, on account of its great radiating power, and forms a fog or smoke, which settles slowly through the spaces between the granules till revolvated below. It is this smoke which produces the general absorption at the limb and the "rice grain" structure of the photosphere.

When any disturbance tends to increase a downward convection current, there is a rush of vapors at the outer surface of the photosphere toward this point. These horizontal currents, or winds, carry with them the cooled products of precipitation which, accumulating above, dissolve slowly below in sinking. This body of "smoke" forms the solar spot. The upward convection currents in the region of the spots are best exemplified by the convulsed winds. Yielding their heat now by the relatively slow process of radiation, the hot of precipitation are much elongated, thus giving the region immediately surrounding a spot the characteristic radial structure of the penumbra.

This conception of the nature of the sunspot implies a ready interpretation of the phenomena of the photosphere, the brightening of the inner edge of the penumbra in every well developed spot. When the convection current is rising vertically, the medium is cooled by expansion until the precipitation temperature is reached, when all the condensable material appears suddenly, save as it is evaporated, reabsorbed by the heat liberated in the act. Immediately afterward the particles become relatively dark by radiation. In the horizontal current a different condition of things obtains. Here the medium does not cool dynamically by expansion, but only by radiation; hence, since the radiation of the solid particles is enormously greater than that of the supporting gas, gradually by that of the particles themselves. Thus after the first particle appears, it must remain at its brightest fluorescence until all the material of which it is composed is precipitated. From this it is seen that such a horizontal current must increase gradually in brilliancy to its maximum, and then suddenly diminish, in exact accordance with the facts as observed.

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