

ESTABLISHED IN 1853. NEW SERIES, NO. 523.

Cleveland's Cabinet. We give below brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Cabinet:

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Mr. Bayard was born at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1829. He was chiefly educated at Flushing School, and his early training was for a mercantile life. After having had some experience in business in New York he returned to Delaware and studied law with his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, who was then in the Senate.

He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and in 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854 and went to live in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to Wilmington, where he remained through the civil war, practicing his profession.

In the winter of 1868 '69 he was elected to the Senate to succeed his father, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1881. In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Bayard is the fourth of his family who has served in the Senate.—His grandfather, James Ashtown Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1804 and served till 1813, when President Madison appointed him one of the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent.

His uncle, Richard H. Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1836 and again in 1841. His father, Thomas, served in the Senate from 1851 to 1869.

DANIEL MANNING. Mr. Manning was born in Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1831. His parents were of Irish, English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterwards merged in the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the Argus, and was elected president of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time.

He was a member of the Democratic State Convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for President. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee since 1876 and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills.

He was warmly interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President at Chicago last July, and it is generally conceded that he showed great skill in the convention as the head of the New York delegation. Mr. Manning has been active and successful on the side of journalism and politics. He has long been a director of the Albany and Susquehanna Railway Company, and is president of the National Commercial Bank, of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice president.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR. Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putnam county, Ga., September 17, 1825, and received his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory College, Georgia, in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected to the Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the Mississippi State University, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor of the Southern Review, being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette county. He was elected to the Thirty fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress and resigned in 1860. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi volunteers, and was soon promoted to the colonelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the Confederate Government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war, and in 1866 was elected Professor of Political Economy and Social Sciences in the University of that State.—A year later he was transferred to the Professorship of Law. He was elected to the Forty third Congress and re-elected to the Forty fourth. In the winter of 1876-77 he was elected to the Senate, where he has since served.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND. Mr. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, where he has made his home ever since, and which State he has represented in the Senate since 1876. He was elected to St. Mary's College and St. Joseph's College, in Kentucky. He studied law at Washington, Ark., in the office where his parents had originally settled, in 1853. He moved to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to the State Convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1862, and was also a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress that met at Montgomery, Ala. He served in both the House and Senate of the Confederate Congress, being in the Senate when the war closed. He was elected from Arkansas to the United States Senate March 3, 1867, but was not admitted to his seat.—He made the tenth case as to lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States and gained it. He practiced law at Little Rock with success until 1874,

when he was elected Governor of Arkansas without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the United States Senate, again having no opposition, and succeeded Powell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the Senate, and has for some time been a member of the Judiciary Committee. He is of medium height and appears with clearness, deliberation and force.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT. William Crowinshield Endicott, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War, was born in Salem in 1837, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowinshield, who was a representative to Congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1847. He married, in 1848, a cousin, daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard Law School and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Berry and continued with him until his appointment as Governor of Washington to a seat on the Supreme Bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the Continent. He was a member of the Salem Common Council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was City Solicitor from 1859 to 1863. He is a member of the Historical Society and of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. The coming Secretary of War is a direct descendant from Governor John Endicott. Politically Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents, his affiliation with the Democratic party dating from the Bell Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall he was the candidate of his party for Governor of the State, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character.

WILLIAM C. VILAS. Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was 11 years old he moved to Wisconsin, where a few months after he was entered as a pupil of the preparatory department of the University of the State. In 1853 he matriculated in the freshman class of that institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academic degree he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of the city in 1860. After his admission to the Supreme Court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, where on his birthday, July 9, 1860, he made his first argument before the Supreme court of that State. In the same year (1860) he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as Captain in the Twenty third Wisconsin Volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law in 1861. In 1862 Gen. G. E. Bryant named him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The Supreme court of Wisconsin appointed Colonel Vilas one of the revisers of the statutes of the State in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the Convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. Mr. Whitney Collins Whitney, of New York, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. General James S. Whitney, his father, was a prominent member of the Democratic Party. Mr. Whitney was graduated from Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and then, in 1863, from Yale College, where he was chosen to deliver the class oration. Mr. Whitney was next graduated from the Harvard Law School, and, coming to New York, entered the office then engaged in private practice. He acquired a large practice soon after his admission to the bar. For several years he was counsel for some of our life insurance companies and other corporations. He is a son in law of U. S. Senator Payne, of Ohio. His political activity began during the campaign against the Tweed ring in 1870 and 1871, when the attention of Mr. Tilden was attracted to his abilities. In 1872 Mr. Whitney was the candidate for District Attorney on the Apollo Hall ticket, but owing to the Democratic vote being divided he failed. He was elected to the office, and Mr. Whitney was one of the principal organizers of the County Democratic Party.

His first city office held by Mr. Whitney was that of school trustee for the Twenty first ward. On August 6, 1875, Mayor Wickham appointed him counsel to the corporation in the place of E. Deafield Smith, removed. Mr. Whitney was twice reappointed to this position, which he resigned in November, 1882, while his term had nearly two years to run. Nothing makes a fat man learn roller skating so mad as to have the band come in with a terrific crash on the cymbals every time he sits down real hard.

The Stock Law in Rockingham. The law goes into effect on the first day of April, 1885. It makes it the duty of the magistrates to register all descriptions of live stock taken up or impounded, and such register kept open for inspection. Every person taking up or impounding live stock shall file a description with a justice of the peace in the same township, and pay demand 25 cents per head for each day the said stock is kept, and may retain the stock until all said charges are paid. If the owner refuse or neglect to redeem the stock in twenty days after a description is filed; then after ten days written notice posted in three or more public places in same township, the stock shall be publicly sold at the highest bidder and the proceeds go to paying the costs and damages, and the balance to the owner, or if not known, then to the county treasurer to be applied to building and repairing fences.

Any person suffering damages from stock at large may recover double the sum of damages by action against owner of stock. Any person unlawfully rescuing or releasing impounded shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, fined not over \$50 or imprisonment not more than 30 days. Grease are included as stock. The County Commissioners in awarding the price shall in those townships or districts where there have been no taxes collected for building fences, forthwith levy and collect an assessment not over 25 cents on the \$100 valuation of real estate in said township, but this not to apply to any district, township or territory now under the stock law, or where contract has been made for building a fence. The fences in Wentworth and Oregon townships shall become the property of the county. It provides against owners of land along the line who object to the fencing, after two days' notice to them, condemns their fencing and assesses damages. The Commissioners shall appoint three or more freeholders to superintend the fencing.

The World's Fair. (Rock Valley World's Register.) North Carolina has covered every inch of her allotted space with her products and handicraft, that is interesting, and the most attractive to visitors of all the exhibits. Nearly every leading industry of the State is represented and all so ingeniously classified that the visitor never becomes confused. There are rich specimens of copper ore and ingot copper, masses from her mountains of coal, and some of the richest marble and building stone to be found in the entire exposition. Lately it has been determined that the entire southeast and middle of the State are rich with the richest deposits of phosphates, which are easily obtained and easily reduced. This industry is attracting much attention at present, and the amount realized from the sale of phosphates alone is an immense income to the State. Gold and silver mines have been opened in North Carolina, and the time of the "Smith" and her numerous and valuable mines are represented by huge masses of quartz rock ore and sulphides, showing some of the richest deposits of the precious metal to be found in the world. An artistic and convenient pagoda near the south end is covered and ornamented with high quality granite, which abounds in great abundance in that State, and is shown in great transparent sheets like tin. In glass cases within the pagoda are shown beautiful stones of great value, samples of rich ores, nuggets of silver and gold, one of eight ounces, and tin ore containing 68 per cent of pure tin, which abounds in abundance in that State. The display of granite, marble and building stone is especially fine and is of almost every hue. There are cases of rare Indian curiosities consisting of kettles, dishes, pipes, weapons, etc., all made from solid stone. The wine industry is shown in two large cones of bottles containing several hundred each, the quality of which is vouchered for by good judges as equal to any imported article. Samples of all the cultivated grasses are shown, the clover and timothy attaining a prodigious growth.

This being one of the best to be growing States in the Union, extra fine samples are expected. This is the home of the celebrated "Golden Leaf," a variety raised only here, and very valuable, the entire crop being greedily sought for by manufacturers for wrappers for the tobacco plugs. In one case are samples from a lot that sold at an opening sale recently in that State for \$30 per pound. This is not, however, an ordinary price, as its intrinsic value is only about \$1.50 per pound. The rice crop of North Carolina nearly equals that of the El Dorado of the west and became desperately enmeshed of her. He sought her hand in marriage and was accepted, but the church refused, because of the near relationship existing between them, to solemnize the marriage. Persuasion being in vain, he tried the power of gold to win the church his way, and succeeded only by the payment of her weight in gold. She at the time weighed 117 pounds, and against her in the scales and glittering dust was shoveled. Her affianced husband had had sufficient of this world's goods to provide a comfortable home and they were married. They lived happily together and she bore to her husband eleven children. In the course of years he died and she married again. Mr. Castro being her second husband. The above is a fact and not fiction, as living witnesses can prove.

containing over 400 of the 400 varieties in use. No State in the Union carries on to so great an extent this business as North Carolina, experts making it a life business, and the markets of the world these medicinal plants. Wallace Bros., at Statesville, make a specialty of supplying dealers with genuine goods, and the State was awarded first premiums and medals at Paris, Vienna and the centennial for medicinal herbs.

Of forestry there are 300 species shown, one of which, cypress, is 42 feet in circumference. An elegant octagon is constructed at the north end, into which a sample of nearly every variety of native wood is worked. A single white wood plank measured 6 feet and 1 inch across and is without a defect.

Another leading feature is the turpentine and resin product, all of which is ingeniously displayed by means of a genuine distillery, and every tool used in the manufacture of tar, turpentine and resin. One thousand trees yield 250 barrels of pitch per year, 70,000 pounds, which, when distilled, produces 500 gallons spirits turpentine, 50,000 pounds tar, and 18,000 pounds resin.

The fish interest is well attended to by S. G. Worth, Esq., the efficient fish commissioner of the State, at Raleigh. One hundred thirty-two specimens are shown, including 66 are for varieties. Brook trout are abundant in 25 counties. All the inland lakes and streams abound in fish, besides which there are over 1,500 private fish ponds, all built in the State within the last four years, and the right of individual ownership to fish and oyster grounds is recognized in the North Carolina laws. The shad fisheries are the largest and most productive in the world, the entire catch commanding an average price of 10 cents per pound. The shad fishes used are more than a mile long and contain seven miles of ropes each, requiring four steam engines to shoot and haul the fish from the boats. The fisheries alone is more than a million dollars a year. The North Carolinians in attendance are large, handsome, educated gentlemen, well posted in the minutest affairs of their State; who take pleasure in interesting visitors in their wonderful collection.

Going Over the War. (Atlanta Constitution.) The past month has been prolific in discussions of the war and its conduct on the Confederate side. From General Sherman's speech on Davis to Grant's paper on Shiloh there has been constant firing all along the line. Three things appear to have been settled by this discussion. First, that Gen. Lee saw the hopelessness of the fight he was making long before he was in honor permitted to sheath his sword. Moved to prevent the useless sacrifice of brave men, he urged on Mr. Davis the importance of encouraging the peace sentiment in the North, and of ending the struggle whenever he could get honorable terms. Second, that the opposition to the policy of President Davis on the part of the Governors of the States was much stronger than has been generally thought. The spirit of the Gov. Vance formally resigned the Confederate Secretary of War to call on the North Carolina troops to resist what he believed to be unconstitutional action of the government on Carolina soil, and that a meeting of the Governors of the seceding States to formulate some concerted policy in the North, and of ending the struggle to the policy of the President was actually agreed on. Third, that Shiloh, one of the decisive battles of the war, was lost when Albert Sidney Johnson routed had Johnston lived to push to its conclusion the victory he had won.

Fourth, that the war is over and the smoke of battle lifted forever from this fair continent, and that the soldiers who fought the war quit fighting when the war was over, and watch now with little patience the politicians groping among the embers with the object of stirring them into flame once more.

She Cost Her Weight in Gold. (Tucson Star.) Mrs. Jesus Castro, a aged Mexican lady, now residing at American Flag, in the Santa Catalina mountains, is perhaps the only woman who, literally speaking, ever got her husband her weight in gold. It is said that in the early gold digging days of California she was a resident of Sonora, in which state she was born and grew to womanhood. When about the age of seventeen a paternal uncle, but a few years her senior, returned with his companions, gold laden, from the El Dorado of the west and became desperately enamored of her. He sought her hand in marriage and was accepted, but the church refused, because of the near relationship existing between them, to solemnize the marriage. Persuasion being in vain, he tried the power of gold to win the church his way, and succeeded only by the payment of her weight in gold. She at the time weighed 117 pounds, and against her in the scales and glittering dust was shoveled. Her affianced husband had had sufficient of this world's goods to provide a comfortable home and they were married. They lived happily together and she bore to her husband eleven children. In the course of years he died and she married again. Mr. Castro being her second husband. The above is a fact and not fiction, as living witnesses can prove.

There is a great variety in the quality and fibre of the snow as it falls at different temperatures, in quiet, or carelessly hurried by the wind. "Hail is the coldest corn," declares an ancient proverb. However, that may be, by the chaff that is driven in our faces we know that they are threshing up yonder this afternoon. At some other time it is not chaff, but heavenly grain (such as the horses of the Homeric deities may have munched), that is lavishly scattered abroad. To walk upon such snow is very like attempting to walk upon a bin of wheat, and a dry, crunching sound attends each footstep. Sometimes it snows not flakes, but little flocks of crystalline fagots; sometimes, also, miniature snowballs, well packed, ready made for the sport of the invisible spirits of the storm. Again, by the fineness and softness of the flake, it appears that the old traditional goose-wife, who lives in clouds, is plucking only; the down from under the wings of her flock; she is not so painstaking and fastidious at all times. Occasionally I am reminded that there is a lapidary in heaven, who takes the rough gem of the snow, and by some dexterity cutting, polishing and engraving—causes it to wear a thousand lovely forms and devices. Perhaps these are the "Beautiful things made new, for the surprise of the sky children."

Why the Wind Changes. (Cassell's Magazine.) That the changing of the direction of the wind is due to the shifting of the situations of greatest heat upon the earth is undeniably proved by the fact that in certain regions of the earth's surface, the situations of the greatest heat and cold do not alter the direction in which they lie to each other, the wind does not change, but always blow in the same direction from one day to another, and all the year round. This occurs in the great open space of the ocean, where there is no land to get heated up by the sunshine of the day, and to get cool by the scattering of the heat at night. In those spaces for a vast breadth of many hundred miles the sun shines down day after day upon the surface of the sea, heating the water most along the mid-ocean track, which lies most immediately beneath its burning rays as it passes across from east to west. This mid-ocean track of the strong east sunshine crosses the wide ocean as a belt or zone, that spreads some way to either side of the equator. The air that is heated by the sun is cooler and heavier air on either hand drifts in from the north and from the south, and then rises up, as it becomes heated by the sun, where the two currents meet. In both instances, however, in consequence of the spinning round of the earth, the advancing wind acquires a westward as well as an equatorial drift. The air current, as it approaches the midway equatorial zone where the onward movement of the sea covered surface of the earth is performed with the velocity of a thousand miles an hour, does not immediately acquire the full rate of speed, and lags back upon the ocean, so that it appears as a drift towards the west as well as towards the equator. On the north side of the equator the wind blows all the year round from the northeast, and on the south side from the southeast, both in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. These steady, and unchanging ocean winds are called the trade winds, on account of the great service they render to ships carrying merchandise across these portions of the sea. In sailing from England to the Cape of Good Hope, through the entire length of the Atlantic ocean, ships, before they reach the equator have to pass over a broad space, where strong winds are always blowing steadily from the northeast. That is the region of the northeast trades. They then traverse a space near to the equator itself, where the northeast wind ceases to blow, and where the air is very still and calm, and they afterwards come to a region south of the equator, where strong winds are continually blowing from the southeast. That is the region of the southeast trades.

Some Boston Lawyers' incomes. (Boston Sunday Globe.) There's Judge Hoar. I suppose he must have an income from his legal practice that amounts to at least \$25,000 a year, easy. He is somewhat of an old fogey in the matter of charging. He is a very light charger. Indeed, he is too old-fashioned altogether for his own good. He is probably as able a jurist as ever lived in Massachusetts, yes, or in New England, and by all odds the ablest man at the bar now. I tell you that his charges are so moderate that many corporations go to him for opinions when they don't really need them. Judge Hoar's opinions are not "cheap" in any other way, though and you can pin your faith to them every time.

There is a particularly interesting number, and he who does not find much in it to please him must be very hard to suit. It begins with the opening chapters of Farjeon's new story, "The Harvest," which promises to be equal to the other stories of this favorite writer. Three additional chapters of Mrs. Farmer's "What She Made of Her Life" are given, and also three of the juvenile story, "Pens Perplexities." Adelaide C. Waldron contributes a beautiful sonnet, "An Easter Lily," and another one of the same name. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Taylor has a characteristic article on "The Bad Boy as a Moral Reformer," and the Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon a beautiful one on "The Alpine Horn." Mrs. Alexander's "Sisterhood of Spinsters" is a pungent, though good natured, piece of satire. The veteran Thomas Powell contributes "A Personal Reminiscence of Sophy and Mendelssohn," and Cherubini and Mercadante are the subjects of the "Sacred Musicians" series. The "Chronicle of Bible History" and "Christ Teaching by Parable" are continued, and both very interesting; and the venerable contenance of the Rev. Dr. Prime, a representative religious journal, accompanies a facsimile reproduction of the first page of the New York Observer, which he has so long edited. There are only a small portion of the contents and, indeed, the whole number is exceptionally good. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid.

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Maj. Sutherland Resigns. (Martinville Va. Leader.) Because of the unhealthy condition of his health, which for two weeks has been very much worse, the physicians of Maj. W. S. Sutherland, president of the Danville and New River railroad company, have advised him to give up all work and to take a rest which he has just accepted. Acting on this advice Maj. Sutherland submitted his resignation as president of the road, and called a meeting of the directors to consider its acceptance and to elect his successor.

What is meant by the word "quandary" is not the spirit of Bright scholar.—"Please, ma'am, my father says he guesses as how it means, don't put too much water in it." "What is a curiosity, ma?" asked little Jamie. "A curiosity is something very strange, my son." "It is bought at a fair, and I saw such a thing this winter, would that be a curiosity?" "No, my son, that would be a miracle."

So, Mr. Blank was here to day? Servant.—"Yes, sir." "And you told him what I said, I suppose?" "Yes, sir." "Did he take umbrage?" "I didn't notice, sir, but if he did he'll bring it back. He's a very particular gentleman, your know."

"Does your husband sleep sound?" asked Mrs. Cobbs in the course of a call upon Mrs. Dobbs. "Well, I should say! I don't budge to you or anybody else, even heard snore sound." "Oh, no! It is quite shallow enough for comfortable waiting, thank you."

"Where did you go to church this morning?" inquired a London husband of his wife. "To St. Paul's." "How did you enjoy the service?" "Not at all. That odious Mary Anderson was there." "How did that affect you?" "Affect me! Every person was staring at her. I might just as well have left my new bonnet at home."

Not long since a man about forty, looking profoundly sad, stepped into the morgue in Paris to claim the body of a friend. The body was Jacques Dubois, recently fished up out of the river. "Have you any means of identifying the body?" the man in charge inquired. "Yes, sir," said the applicant, "he is easy enough to tell. He was deaf."

Two more fires have occurred which cause heavy destruction of property considering the smallness of the towns where they occurred. A fire at Tarboro, N. C., on Monday night, burned two stores and four dwellings, causing a loss of over \$50,000, on which there was an insurance of \$30,000. The fire originated in an eating house owned by a negro, and was accidental. A fire at Newberne, N. C., on Tuesday night, burned two stores and four dwellings, causing a loss of over \$50,000, on which there was an insurance of \$30,000. The fire originated in an eating house owned by a negro, and was accidental.

The Mistress of the White House. (Franklin.) In looks Miss Cleveland reminds one of Anna Dickinson; perhaps because she wears her hair in the same style. Yet there is nothing manish about her, and in private she is rather to modest than otherwise. Her voice is clear and her articulation distinct, making her a fine speaker. She has given frequent lectures at the Elmira Female College, which have been very popular with the young ladies. Her name is found in the last catalogue in the faculty as lecturer on mediæval history, and for hours, owing to the fact that a brick gale was blowing, threatened the whole town.

The Rabbit's Foot Charm. (New London (Conn.) Letter.) The carrying of a rabbit's foot as a charm to ward off the spells of evil-disposed persons is not confined to the darkey alone. Almost every young man in this neighborhood has one in his pocket. "Do you carry a rabbit's foot?" I asked you carried one ever since I was a small boy. I also carry a buckeye and a potato in my pocket. What for? Why, for luck. At least that is why I carry a rabbit's foot. The buckeye and potato are to keep off disease. "Do many young men carry rabbit's feet?" "Oh, yes, and the girls too. I have two rabbit's feet, tied together with a blue ribbon and highly perfumed, that my sweetheart gave me. They are all the go for presents now."

There is a great variety in the quality and fibre of the snow as it falls at different temperatures, in quiet, or carelessly hurried by the wind. "Hail is the coldest corn," declares an ancient proverb. However, that may be, by the chaff that is driven in our faces we know that they are threshing up yonder this afternoon. At some other time it is not chaff, but heavenly grain (such as the horses of the Homeric deities may have munched), that is lavishly scattered abroad. To walk upon such snow is very like attempting to walk upon a bin of wheat, and a dry, crunching sound attends each footstep. Sometimes it snows not flakes, but little flocks of crystalline fagots; sometimes, also, miniature snowballs, well packed, ready made for the sport of the invisible spirits of the storm. Again, by the fineness and softness of the flake, it appears that the old traditional goose-wife, who lives in clouds, is plucking only; the down from under the wings of her flock; she is not so painstaking and fastidious at all times. Occasionally I am reminded that there is a lapidary in heaven, who takes the rough gem of the snow, and by some dexterity cutting, polishing and engraving—causes it to wear a thousand lovely forms and devices. Perhaps these are the "Beautiful things made new, for the surprise of the sky children."

Why the Wind Changes. (Cassell's Magazine.) That the changing of the direction of the wind is due to the shifting of the situations of greatest heat upon the earth is undeniably proved by the fact that in certain regions of the earth's surface, the situations of the greatest heat and cold do not alter the direction in which they lie to each other, the wind does not change, but always blow in the same direction from one day to another, and all the year round. This occurs in the great open space of the ocean, where there is no land to get heated up by the sunshine of the day, and to get cool by the scattering of the heat at night. In those spaces for a vast breadth of many hundred miles the sun shines down day after day upon the surface of the sea, heating the water most along the mid-ocean track, which lies most immediately beneath its burning rays as it passes across from east to west. This mid-ocean track of the strong east sunshine crosses the wide ocean as a belt or zone, that spreads some way to either side of the equator. The air that is heated by the sun is cooler and heavier air on either hand drifts in from the north and from the south, and then rises up, as it becomes heated by the sun, where the two currents meet. In both instances, however, in consequence of the spinning round of the earth, the advancing wind acquires a westward as well as an equatorial drift. The air current, as it approaches the midway equatorial zone where the onward movement of the sea covered surface of the earth is performed with the velocity of a thousand miles an hour, does not immediately acquire the full rate of speed, and lags back upon the ocean, so that it appears as a drift towards the west as well as towards the equator. On the north side of the equator the wind blows all the year round from the northeast, and on the south side from the southeast, both in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. These steady, and unchanging ocean winds are called the trade winds, on account of the great service they render to ships carrying merchandise across these portions of the sea. In sailing from England to the Cape of Good Hope, through the entire length of the Atlantic ocean, ships, before they reach the equator have to pass over a broad space, where strong winds are always blowing steadily from the northeast. That is the region of the northeast trades. They then traverse a space near to the equator itself, where the northeast wind ceases to blow, and where the air is very still and calm, and they afterwards come to a region south of the equator, where strong winds are continually blowing from the southeast. That is the region of the southeast trades.

Some Boston Lawyers' incomes. (Boston Sunday Globe.) There's Judge Hoar. I suppose he must have an income from his legal practice that amounts to at least \$25,000 a year, easy. He is somewhat of an old fogey in the matter of charging. He is a very light charger. Indeed, he is too old-fashioned altogether for his own good. He is probably as able a jurist as ever lived in Massachusetts, yes, or in New England, and by all odds the ablest man at the bar now. I tell you that his charges are so moderate that many corporations go to him for opinions when they don't really need them. Judge Hoar's opinions are not "cheap" in any other way, though and you can pin your faith to them every time.

Judge William Russell, of Boston, also finds fortune as a friendly to him. I don't know whether or not good luck ever threw her proverbial old slipper at the judge, but I guess she hit him with about \$39,000 every year. He can buy new shoes instead of the "old slippers." The venerable Sidney Barlett, this fall rate of this hat used to make over \$100,000 a year, though it was not all derived from his purely law practice. I should say that at least half of it came out of what might be termed his purely professional business, and the balance from his investments, mostly in railroads. He is worth probably \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Peleg W. Chandler used to have a good sized law practice, too, probably averaging over \$50,000 a year. He is not so active in the profession, for he must be about eighty years old now, but still I know that some of the leading lawyers hereabouts consult him upon important legal matters. His son, Parker C. Chandler, does a pretty good business, ranging from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. He does not go into court much, but you know that those who are called "soffawyers" are the ones that make the most, in consultations, advice, &c.

Then there's George J. Shattuck, who used to be Chandler's partner. I guess he must do a law business of about \$25,000 a year, besides making a good many extra dollars in railroads. He is fairly rich now, and has an excellent income. The father of the valuable tin mine at Spearfish, Dakota, bears the rare and radiant name of John Johnston. He is also editor and proprietor of the Dakota Register. His editorial experience peculiarly fitted him for the privations of a mining camp, and his training as the owner of a country school, in running down west wheelbarrow and delinquent subscribers. He has just sold a quarter interest in the mine for \$160,000.

"Her waste is enormous," a Wall Street man, why don't you get her a pair of overalls? "Oh, you don't understand me. Nothing can stay her extravagance."

Charlotte Observer: Since the Shiloh railroad passed the Legislature, it is proposed to build a road from Leno-Rail, on the Carolina Central Railroad, to Winston, and from there to Danville, Va., where it will connect with the Virginia Midland Railroad, thus making another route N-rth by way of Shelby, Lincolnton, Morganton and Danville.

There is a particularly interesting number, and he who does not find much in it to please him must be very hard to suit. It begins with the opening chapters of Farjeon's new story, "The Harvest," which promises to be equal to the other stories of this favorite writer. Three additional chapters of Mrs. Farmer's "What She Made of Her Life" are given, and also three of the juvenile story, "Pens Perplexities." Adelaide C. Waldron contributes a beautiful sonnet, "An Easter Lily," and another one of the same name. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Taylor has a characteristic article on "The Bad Boy as a Moral Reformer," and the Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon a beautiful one on "The Alpine Horn." Mrs. Alexander's "Sisterhood of Spinsters" is a pungent, though good natured, piece of satire. The veteran Thomas Powell contributes "A Personal Reminiscence of Sophy and Mendelssohn," and Cherubini and Mercadante are the subjects of the "Sacred Musicians" series. The "Chronicle of Bible History" and "Christ Teaching by Parable" are continued, and both very interesting; and the venerable contenance of the Rev. Dr. Prime, a representative religious journal, accompanies a facsimile reproduction of the first page of the New York Observer, which he has so long edited. There are only a small portion of the contents and, indeed, the whole number is exceptionally good. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid.

Maj. Sutherland Resigns. (Martinville Va. Leader.) Because of the unhealthy condition of his health, which for two weeks has been very much worse, the physicians of Maj. W. S. Sutherland, president of the Danville and New River railroad company, have advised him to give up all work and to take a rest which he has just accepted. Acting on this advice Maj. Sutherland submitted his resignation as president of the road, and called a meeting of the directors to consider its acceptance and to elect his successor.