

A BOSTON lady recently invited Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to one of her small receptions, and then half apologized to him, fearing he might think the invitation was inspired by a double motive. "Oh," said he in his usual kindly manner, "use me just as you please. If I can be of any service to you, I shall be very glad."

A WRITER in the Atlantic, speaking of the maliciousness of the mocking-bird, states that if young birds are placed in cages where the parent birds can have access to them, they will feed their offspring regularly for two or three days, and then, as if in despair, will poison them, giving them the berry of the black ash.

A NEGRO in Monroe County, Alabama, adopted a novel means of revenge the other night. He had been forbidden by a colored woman to visit her daughter, and to avenge himself thought he would burn the old woman a little. He loaded his gun with fat meat, and slipped up to her house at 8 o'clock in the evening and fired on her. The load took effect in the calf of her leg, tearing away all the flesh from it.

A DOCTOR, who ought to know, says that the practice of the wholesale use of smelling salts, which came in with the universal fashion of carrying smelling bottles, is sure to have its influence on the olfactory nerves sooner or later, and render the victim unable to distinguish cologne from asafetida. More than all that, it causes headaches, sore throats, and red noses. The last argument will have its weight. The smelling bottle must go.

The Long Island Railroad is testing the plan of having a special produce train, which is intended to take the farmer, with his team and its load, into New York, so that he will reach there early in the morning and return again at night. This, if successful, will bring all parts of the island (a hundred miles long) into direct connection with the city, and must ultimately result in making a market garden of nearly the whole island.

GAS is used in few bed-rooms in Europe, and in very few upper-class houses. It is being taken out of pretty nearly all the old houses in England and on the Continent. It is deemed unhealthy, consuming the fresh air of the rooms, besides being a very hot light, having the property of soiling the ceilings and dimming the paintings. Lamps and candles are taking the place of gas in all houses, except, possibly, in halls, kitchens, and like rooms.

SPEAKER CARLISLE is making a collection of the most curious communications he receives, such, for instance, as a letter from a Minnesota man, who wanted an appropriation by Congress to provide him with a good sleigh. He told what kind of wood it was to be made of, how many bells it should have, and how thick the steel of the runners should be, and, in a postscript, intimated that the salvation of the country depended on the appropriation being made promptly.

MR. WM. D. HOWELLS is so fond of delineating women in his stories that his readers marvel where he makes his studies, after hearing that he dislikes miscellaneous society, and seldom frequents it. His intimates explain this by asserting that his wife serves as the original of his characters. He looks at her in different angles, and, with the aid of his imagination, evolves divers and diversified personages. So it seems that the wife of an author may really have her literary uses.

The postoffice at Leek, N. Y., is a curiosity since the recent fire there. The letter-boxes were destroyed, and tomato and peach cans are nailed to the wall and used instead. A novel plan has been adopted to designate the boxes. J. E. Button's bears a large button; Mr. Cole's has a piece of coal attached; Mr. Wood's can be marked by a piece of wood, Mr. Cobb's a piece of corn-cob, and Mr. Knott finds his mail in the can with a hemlock knot attached.

The Cheyenne Live Stock Journal revives at considerable length an article recently published in the New York Sun, and criticizes and refutes the assertions of Mr. Wilkeson, its author, who charged that the "Western man holds his Eastern brother in profound contempt. He does not like his waps, or speech, or clothes. He considers it to be legitimate to loot him. For Western men, who may deal squarely with each other never deal squarely with a 'tenderfoot.'" He made many other equally untrue statements.

A PRIZE of ten guineas was offered by the Pall Mall Gazette for the list of the ten greatest living Englishmen, divided into ten classes. Some 1,500 persons sent in their judgments. The greatest unanimity was found in the case of Mr.

Irving, who heads the poll with 1,337 votes; Lord Wolsey, as greatest General, came next, with 1,050; Mr. Sala, as journalist, Mr. Millais as painter each received between 800 and 900 votes. Mr. Ruskin, as writer, received 568 votes. The voting on the others was more scattered. None of the rest received a majority of the votes recorded.

PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB, in reviewing the performances of the "Georgia wonder girl," Miss Lulu Hurst, in the current number of the Science, says her success affords a striking example of the unreliability of human testimony respecting the phenomena of force and action. He points out that her manifestations were purely physical and the result of force being exerted under favorable conditions. Though ordinary observers were mystified, yet the character of the performances, according to Prof. Newcomb, was absurdly simple, and illustrates the credulity of believers in the movements of chairs, tables, and pianos without human agency.

JAMES CARLYLE, brother of Thomas, has much of the latter's nature. He is taciturn and unsocial, and expresses profound contempt for almost everybody and everything. To a visitor recently he said, speaking of a school inspection they had just made: "Ye make a terrible to-do about eddication nooday, but what was the case when I was young. The day at the schule when I was 9 years auld, my teacher was hearin' me say my catcatchers, and I said 'He believes' instead of 'He believeth.' He knocked me doon and pu'd my legs and bangit me on the desks; and I ran out an' lay at the fit o' a hedge among the dokens and nettles for three hale days."

MAHLON HOLLAND, who abandoned his property near Bangor, Me., several years ago, and settled down in the Northwest as a trapper and hunter, died three years ago, and recently his relatives, who had been in charge of his farm, decided to bring his remains East for interment. Those who went after his remains found that Holland had been buried in a box made of old boards, and that he could not be taken eastward until he was put in a more substantial coffin. In making the transfer his missing will was found, giving Holland's property to his relatives, as he had promised, and also a memorandum stating where he had buried \$2,100 in gold near the lake. The papers had been buried with Holland by mistake.

In one State at least, says the Chicago Tribune, there appears to be a growing determination that murderers shall not escape from justice upon the insanity dodge. Dr. Beach, who was hanged at Hollidaysburg, Pa., recently, for the murder of his wife, is a case in point. This man, who had a reputation for being eccentric, indulged his eccentricity to the extent of murdering his wife in a particularly brutal manner, and then coolly notifying her relatives of his crime. It was shown upon his trial that a former wife had separated from him because she believed him insane; that her father, who is a physician, had treated him for insanity; and that the prisoner's grandfather, two uncles, a cousin, and an aunt had all been insane. This was infinitely stronger testimony than is usually introduced to establish insanity, and yet the jury disregarded the evidence as to his own unsoundness and the cumulative hereditary testimony and convicted him. A new trial was asked for and refused by the court. Then his counsel sought to obtain a commutation of sentence, and this, too, was denied. At last they besieged the Governor for a pardon, but he, also, turned a deaf ear, and the murderer was hanged. It was clear enough to all concerned that, while the man might have had some mental defects, he was perfectly well aware of what he was doing and of the responsibility he assumed. It is probable that this salutary lesson will not be lost upon other eccentric people in Pennsylvania who may be murderously inclined, and upon cunning lawyers who resort to the insanity dodge as an avenue of escape for their clients.

Rachel and Ristori. A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle writes as follows: "In 1856, while in Paris, at the Hotel du Louvre, I was at breakfast one morning with a friend from New York, and we were talking about the great performance of Ristori in 'Medea,' which we had enjoyed on the preceding night. At the same table were seated a party of ladies and gentlemen who were discussing the same subject in English as we were. One of the ladies said: 'Rachel is a great artist, and is almost faultless, but Rachel is a machine; Ristori is a woman.' The manner in which these few words were said was such as cannot be described. The face of the speaker lighted up with enthusiasm, and her clear and sonorous voice attracted the attention of every person in the room. I said to my friend: 'That lady would make a fine actress herself.' My friend replied: 'Do you not know who she is?' 'No,' said I. 'That lady,' said he, 'is Charlotte Cushman.'

The style in which napkins are folded is no criterion of a good boarding-house.

THE NEW DEAL.

Sketches of President Cleveland and His Constitutional Advisers.

With Portraits of the President, Vice President, and Most of the Ministers.

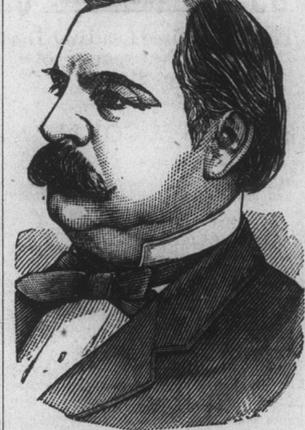
THE CABINET.

- A List of the New Ministry. Secretary of State, THOMAS F. BAYARD, of Delaware. Secretary of the Treasury, DANIEL MANNING, of New York. Secretary of the Interior, LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi. Secretary of War, WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Navy, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, of New York. Postmaster General, WILLIAM F. VILAS, of Wisconsin. Attorney General, AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, of Arkansas.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Brief Sketches of the Public Services of the Chosen Ministers.

(We are indebted to the Chicago Daily News for the following brief sketches of the President and his advisers.)



GROVER CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Grover Cleveland is a native of New Jersey, born at Caldwell, Essex County, March 18, 1837. His father was a minister, and the President has living relatives prominent among the Protestant clergy, not to speak of his numerous clerical ancestors. After receiving such instruction as was procurable from the common school in various places of the paternal residence, young Cleveland was sent to the academy at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. Upon leaving this seat of learning he went to New York City, where he filled for some time the position of clerk in a institution of charity. He is next heard of making his way West, with an enterprising young man, with Cleveland, Ohio, as his objective point; but visiting, while on his way, an uncle residing in Buffalo, he was induced to remain in that city as clerk in the store of his relative. He was 18 years of age at the time, an ambitious young fellow, possessed of the earnest desire to become a successful lawyer. His uncle favored his aspiration, and we soon find the youth a clerk in the office of a prominent law firm, and at the same time enjoying the comforts of a good home at his relative's home. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. His first political office was as Assistant District Attorney for the county of Erie, under G. C. Torrancia. He held the position three years, until the end of his superior's term of office, when he was nominated for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1870, five years after this failure, he was elected Sheriff of Erie County, and in November, 1871, was elected Mayor of Buffalo by a decided majority. His incumbency of this office was successful and popular. In the fall election of 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of New York, receiving 535,313 votes to 324,164 for Cole. He was nominated for President July 12, and was elected Nov. 4, receiving 4,974,983 votes to 4,851,381 for Blaine, 175,370 for Butler, and 150,369 for St. John.



THOMAS F. BAYARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Thomas F. Bayard was born in Ohio on the 7th of September, 1819. He was graduated from South Hanover College, in that State, in 1840, when he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., and began the study of law. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Indiana. His career opened auspiciously, and in a few years he became a lawyer of excellent standing. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1850 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. The next year he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1853 his term expired. He was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Pierce, and from this on he has been one of the most important political characters in Indiana. In 1856 he was elected to the United States Senate in 1859 for the long term. After leaving the Senate in 1869 he practiced law in Indianapolis until 1872. He was then made the candidate for Governor of the State, and was elected by a majority of 1,148. His name was presented to the Democratic National Convention in 1868 as candidate for the Presidency, and he would no doubt have received the nomination but for the Ohio delegates, who, by persistently voting for Horatio Seymour, finally caused a stampede in his favor. Again, in 1872, he was proposed as a candidate in the Democratic National Convention, and but for the unexpected tustions of that time he would probably have been the nominee of his party. He was nominated for Vice President in 1874, and was nominated for the same office in 1876. He was married near Cincinnati on the 26th of September, 1846, to Miss Eliza C. Morgan, by whom he had one son, born in 1848, but who lived to be only 3 years of age. This was the only child, and its death greatly affected the father. He was nurtured in the Presbyterian faith, and was a member of that communion until the organization of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Indianapolis in the year 1862, when he became a member of that parish, and was elected Senior Warden. THOS. F. BAYARD, OF DELAWARE, SECRETARY OF STATE. His name was presented to the Democratic National Convention in 1868 as candidate for the Presidency, and he would no doubt have received the nomination but for the Ohio delegates, who, by persistently voting for Horatio Seymour, finally caused a stampede in his favor. Again, in 1872, he was proposed as a candidate in the Democratic National Convention, and but for the unexpected tustions of that time he would probably have been the nominee of his party. He was nominated for Vice President in 1874, and was nominated for the same office in 1876.

Richard B., was a member of that body from 1838 to 1859 and from 1841 to 1845. A great uncle, Col. John Bayard, was a member of the Congress of confederation of 1785. Two brothers named Bayard were among the



DANIEL MANNING, OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Daniel Manning was educated in a newspaper office. He began at the age of 9 as an errand-boy, became a reporter at 15, and subsequently a city editor, and graduated the general manager of a newspaper company. He afterward became identified with the management of the Commercial National Bank of Albany, and became a member of the New York State Democratic Central Committee, of which body he was made Chairman in 1882. He managed the campaign that elected Cleveland Governor of New York, and was the first to name the latter for the Presidency. Cleveland's nomination for the office is generally conceded to be due to the able management of Mr. Manning, and his election to the no less able collected President already had something more than a local reputation as a politician when, in 1876, he became a member of the New York State Democratic Central Committee, of which body he was made Chairman in 1882. 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