

ARMY AND NAVY.

Portraits of the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments.



WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, SECRETARY OF WAR.



WILLIAM S. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE NEW SENATE.

Roster of the United States Senate, as Now Constituted.

The following is a list of the members of the Senate of the Forty-ninth Congress, together with date of expiration of their terms of service. Republicans are indicated by the letter R, Democrats by D, and names of Independents are printed in **small capitals**. A star (*) indicates that the member has been re-elected recently. The dagger (†) is affixed to names of new Senators. Mr. Tell of Colorado has seen service in the Senate, but on account of the break in his term caused by his election as a member of the cabinet, he is not classed with those re-elected. The list is as follows:

ALABAMA. James L. Nix, D. 1891 Jas. Z. George, D. 1887 John T. Morgan, D. 1889 E. C. Wallhall, D. 1889 ARKANSAS. J. K. Jones, D. 1891 George W. Vest, D. 1891 Thomas M. Patterson, D. 1889 James G. Blaine, D. 1887 CONNECTICUT. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Orville H. Platt, R. 1891 Henry W. Blair, R. 1885 Joe R. Hawley, R. 1887 Austin F. Pike, R. 1889 DELAWARE. NEW JERSEY. Wm. J. Sewell, R. 1887 John R. McLean, D. 1889 E. Faustus, D. 1889 J. N. Doherty, D. 1889 NEW YORK. Wilkinson Call, D. 1891 Wm. M. Evarts, R. 1891 Chas. W. Jones, D. 1887 Warner Miller, R. 1887 GEORGIA. NORTH CAROLINA. Joe E. Brown, D. 1891 Zeb. V. Vance, D. 1891 A. H. Colquitt, D. 1889 Matt W. Randolph, D. 1889 ILLINOIS. J. N. Ingalls, R. 1891 Henry R. Payne, D. 1891 S. M. Collier, R. 1889 John Sherman, R. 1887 INDIANA. D. W. Voorhees, D. 1891 Ben. Harrison, R. 1887 Jas. N. Doolittle, D. 1889 IOWA. PINEY-FLATVAN. Wm. B. Allison, R. 1891 Jas. F. Wilson, R. 1889 John L. Mitchell, R. 1887 KANSAS. RHODE ISLAND. Jno. J. Ingalls, R. 1891 N. W. Aldrich, R. 1887 1889 Jonathan Chase, R. 1889 KENTUCKY. SOUTH CAROLINA. W. G. Blackmer, D. 1891 Wade Hampton, D. 1891 James B. Beck, D. 1889 M. C. Butler, D. 1889 LOUISIANA. TENNESSEE. Jas. B. Eustis, D. 1891 H. E. Jackson, D. 1887 R. L. Gwin, D. 1889 Isham G. Harris, D. 1889 MARYLAND. VERMONT. Eugene Hale, R. 1887 Sam B. Maxey, D. 1887 William P. Frye, R. 1888 Richard Coke, D. 1889 MARYLAND. VERMONT. Jas. B. Groome, D. 1891 Justin S. Morrill, R. 1891 A. P. Gorman, D. 1887 A. L. Edmunds, R. 1887 Henry L. Dawes, R. 1887 WILLIAM MAHONE, R. 1887 George F. Hoar, R. 1889 H. H. RIDDLEBERGER, R. 1889 MICHIGAN. WEST VIRGINIA. Omar D. Conger, R. 1887 J. N. Camden, D. 1887 Thos. W. Palmer, R. 1889 John E. Kenna, D. 1889 S. J. R. McMillan, R. 1887 John C. Spooner, R. 1891 Dwight M. Sabin, R. 1889 Philent Sawyer, R. 1887 The seats of Bayard of Delaware and Garland of Arkansas are vacant by reason of the appointment and confirmation of those gentlemen as members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

The election of a Senator to succeed Henry W. Blair, Republican, of New Hampshire, occurs in June, but Mr. Blair has been appointed to serve ad interim. Jonathan Chase of Rhode Island was chosen for the unexpired term of the late Henry B. Anthony. After a long and exciting struggle the Legislature of Oregon failed to elect a Senator before the session expired by limitation. There is a vacancy in Illinois, although more than two months have elapsed since the State Legislature began the task of organizing and electing a successor to Gen. Logan.

The New York Legislature has been memorialized to revoke the charter of Trinity Church, New York, in favor of the Anneke Jans heirs, who claim property worth \$50,000,000 held by the church.

The bust of Robert Burns in marble by Sir John Steell to be placed in Westminster Abbey is finished. It is the outcome of a stolid subscription among Scotchmen in all parts of the world.

THE Tallapoosa is again afloat and ready for a trial trip. This will give Secretary Whitney a chance to take a boat ride.

A WESTERN paper has discovered that it is a good woman makes a good husband. Western papers are generally right.

There were 142 deaths from pneumonia in New York in one week.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

An Official Declaration that No Pressure Can Hurry Up Changes.

Washington special to Chicago Tribune.] A member of the Cabinet gives the following information as to the policy of the administration:

No sort of pressure can hurry the making of changes. The several departments will be organized first by the placing of Democrats in the responsible positions, but in this the good of the service will be kept in view; that, of course, it is regarded as essential to have the places of responsibility and trust filled by men in political sympathy with the administration, but that this does not argue that every man in the departments holding a position which requires confirmation by the Senate is to be removed. There are positions which in order to be properly filled require a knowledge of details and familiarity with the duties, and to make sudden changes would impair the efficiency of the public service. It will be the rule, however, to put Democrats in the important places ultimately, but there will probably be a few exceptions where the present incumbents will remain permanently.

In regard to the South, the revenue, customs, and Department of Justice officials will be removed. They have all, it is charged, been political workers. The New Orleans Custom House is pointed out as a sample of the existing state of affairs in the South. It is charged that nearly every man in the service there has been put in by Kellogg and other Republicans, as reward for political services.

The present calculation in administration circles is that the Senate will remain in session until the first of April. In a week the Democratic heads of bureaus will be appointed and the subject of making appointments generally to fill vacancies and for the removal of such as are marked for slaughter will be considered.

The policy of referring all matters of appointment to the head of the department under which the appointee must serve will be rigidly adhered to, and Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland hold that a very large proportion of office-holders in the South ought to go.

There seems to be no fear in administration quarters of any collision with the Senate. Where removals may be deemed necessary the same course as that pursued by the Republican Presidents will probably be followed. The reasons for removal, unless, perhaps, in special cases, will not be submitted to the Senate. Republican Senators have assured the President and members of his Cabinet that they have no disposition to set up any captious opposition, but, on the contrary, that they are inclined to give the administration a fair shake, and to accord to it all that has been accorded to Republican administrations. But aside from the general feeling, it is believed that there are several Republican Senators who are entirely willing to occupy pleasant relations with the administration. At any rate there is no apprehension at present that any difficulty will be encountered in procuring the confirmation of nominations.

THE CROPS.

Agricultural Department Statistics Regarding Wheat and Corn—Prospects.

Washington telegram.]

The report of consumption and distribution of corn and wheat from statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture shows 37% per cent. of the last crop of corn remaining in farmers' hands, against 33% per cent. March 1, 1884. The supply in farmers' hands last March was 512,000,000 bushels; the remainder now is about 675,000,000. The stock in the Middle States is 29,000,000, against 22,000,000 last March. In the South the proportion is the same as last year, 41.6 per cent., but the quantity is 145,000,000 bushels, as last 138,000,000. The proportion in the West is 36.7 instead of 30.7, and the quantity amounts to 490,000,000 bushels, or 144,000,000 bushels more than the stock last March. Two years ago the stock remaining at the same date was 585,000,000 bushels, or 36.3 per cent. of the crop of 1,617,000,000. The amount shipped is a few millions less than last year. The exports equal 28,000,000 bushels, against 32,000,000 at same date in 1884, and commercial receipts at Western markets are also less, the full Eastern crop reducing slightly the demand, notwithstanding the reduction in price. The proportion of merchantable corn is very large—87 per cent., against an average of 80 per cent. for a period of years and 60 per cent. for last year.

The wheat reported in farmers' hands is about 33 per cent. of the crop—169,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels more than the stock last March, when the crop was less by 92,000,000 bushels. There has been a slightly freer use of wheat for bread, and a little of the poorer quality has been fed to stock. The stock March 1, 1883, was 28.5 per cent. of the previous crop, or 143,000,000 bushels, and that of March 1, 1882, was 98,000,000 bushels. The quality is reported above the average in every Western State except Illinois and Missouri and in nearly all the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States.

HIS RIVAL'S REVENGE.

Shocking Murder of a Young Couple by a Man Whom the Woman Rejected.

White Sulphur Springs (Va.) dispatch.]

The details of a desperate double murder and probable lynching have reached this point. The affair occurred several days ago near Bond's Mills, a way-side postoffice in Wise County, Virginia. Mary Reynolds, a country beauty, eloped the last week in February with the son of a neighbor named Henton; greatly to the chagrin of a suitor named Mitchell, who claims to have been engaged to the girl. After their return to the bride's home her parents gave a dance to which all the neighbors were invited. Mitchell came, and before the evening was over became quarrelsome drunk. He defied the newly made husband, and finally grossly insulted the bride. The husband knocked Mitchell down, and a desultory fight ensued, and the party broke up in a row. The next evening a spelling match was held in the school-house, and was attended by Henton and his wife, and Mitchell was not present, so far as known. Failing to reach their home, search was made for the Hentons, whose bodies were found next morning at a lonely spot. Each had been killed by a pistol shot. The assassin then beat his victims in a horrible manner.

The United States is said now to be the third largest silk manufacturing country in the world, and this despite all that has been said and written to discourage the raising of silk in this country. The value of our annual silk product is now placed at \$35,000,000. About 60,000 pounds of cocoons were raised in 1883.

A PITTSBURG girl wants \$100 damages for the loss of her "bang" by a natural gas explosion. The bang was natural and come out by the roots.

DORSEY COUNTY, Ark., has been changed to Cleveland County.

OLIVIER PAIN,

Ex-Communist, and Now El Madi's Right-Hand Man.



El Mahdi commands experienced European aid in his insurrection against the Egyptian Government, in the person of a versatile and adventurous spirit whose favorite element is the atmosphere of revolution and disorder.

The interesting adventure is known to us of Olivier Pain. He is of mixed French and Spanish blood, and was born in Paris about forty three years ago. After receiving a thorough education at one of the high schools of the French capital, while still a youth he employed his considerable talents with the pen, and in 1868, the year of the accession of Napoleon III. He married in 1868, or the year after. His children are believed to be still living. Whether or not his wife lives is not known.

The terrible reverses of the French army in 1870, and the war of 1870-71, in consequence of which he returned to Paris by a circuitous route, he had been an agitator for years, into great prominence as a leader.

When, in the spring of 1871, the forces of Marshal MacMahon forced their way

into Paris, Pain was still a youth, but he had already made his mark.

He had been one of the leaders who accompanied the suppression of the revolution he had assisted to bring about, but was taken prisoner and sentenced, with Rochefort, Louie de Michel, and other noxious persons, to the penal colony at New Caledonia. This was in 1873. He escaped to Australia, and was early released, and again with a pen, in 1875, the year of the revolution of 1873, he was again arrested, and again released, and again he was a leader.

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