

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

L. S. KALLOCH IS NO MORE.

Death in Washington Territory of a Noted Character.

In the death at Whatcom, W. T., of the Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, one who had led a career full of startling sensations has passed away.

The bloody drama in which he was one of the principals in the stormy days of sand-lot domination in San Francisco brought him into special prominence; but from boyhood he has furnished sensation after sensation, and it was only within the last half-dozen years that he was in a measure lost to public view. He is best remembered in connection with the terrible scandal when he was pastor of the Tremont Temple, Boston, over a quarter of a century ago. Kalloch was elected Mayor of San Francisco on the workingmen's ticket in 1878. During the campaign he was shot by Charles De Young, at that time editor of the *Chronicle*, the dispute growing out of a number of personal attacks made by both parties. The *Chronicle* printed the details of Kalloch's life in Boston and Kansas, and Kalloch was equally bitter in his attacks on the De Youngs, assailing their mother in the vilest language. In April, 1880, Kalloch's son went to the *Chronicle* office and shot De Young dead, and was afterward acquitted of the charge of murder. At the close of his term as Mayor Kalloch removed to Washington Territory, where he had since resided.

Hunters Kill One Another.

An extraordinary case of accidental shooting by which two men lost their lives is reported from Ozark County, Missouri. William Requa, a member of a party that was on a hunting expedition in a remote part of the county, started out by himself, and when at some distance from his companions fired at an object which he took for a deer, but which proved to be W. H. Guinter, also a hunter, from Wyandotte, Kan. After the discharge of his gun Requa rushed forward, and Guinter, who was still alive, though fatally wounded, fired upon him, killing him instantly.

The Fisheries.

The belief prevails at Washington that the Fisheries Commission will not attempt to formulate a general treaty, and that they will try only to reach an agreement on a protocol defining anew the meaning of certain clauses of the treaty of 1818. Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's representative on the Commission, passed through Chicago on Monday on his way to Winnipeg. He would say nothing as to what had been done at the conference, but he seems to think that the Commissioners are in a fair way to arrive at a satisfactory result.

A Big Chicago Fire.

A CHICAGO dispatch says: "The building at the northwest corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue, which was owned by Edwin H. Sheldon and occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, was completely ruined by fire Monday night. The loss on the building is placed at \$115,000; insurance, \$85,000. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer estimate their loss at \$600,000, and say that it is about covered by the insurance. Adjacent property was damaged to the extent of \$5,000."

Ohio Tally-Sheet Forgers.

A DISPATCH from Columbus, Ohio, says the Grand Jury has indicted seven men for complicity in the tally-sheet forgeries committed in that city two years ago. Among those indicted are Robert B. Montgomery, ex-Prosecuting Attorney; Dr. C. R. Montgomery, Fred Steube, Otto Horn, Algernon Granville, and Charles T. Blackburn, of Cincinnati. Granville was formerly in the employ of Prosecuting Attorney Montgomery, and is an expert short-hand man and penman.

MANY bills were introduced in the Senate on the 12th inst. and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Beck, for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denomination, and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold and silver certificates. By Mr. Dolph, to provide for fortifications and other sea-coast defenses. By Mr. Edmunds, to provide for the establishment of a postal telegraph. By Mr. Bowen, for the free coinage of silver. By Mr. Mendenhall, granting a pension to every soldier and sailor who is incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. [He said he introduced this bill at the unanimous request of the Grand Army of the Republic.] Also for the admission of the State of Dakota and the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. By Mr. Culom—for a pension to the widow of Gen. John A. Logan; also for a constitutional amendment in relation to bigamy and polygamy. By Mr. Blair—for a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage; also for the relief of women enrolled as army nurses. By Mr. Turpie—for the admission of the States of Washington and Dakota. By Mr. Hoar—for the creation of a monument to the negro soldiers killed in the war. By Senator Plumb—to make it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any railroad, sleeping-car, telegraph, or express company to offer any Congressional or other Government employe any free pass or reduction from the ordinary rates charged, or for any government employe to accept or use such a pass. Mr. Hale offered a preamble and resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of seven to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all its branches; to ascertain whether appointments have been based on merit and qualifications or distributed as partisan favors, and as to the participation of government officials in political conventions and elections. In the House of Representatives, Speaker Carlisle, having called Mr. Crisp (Ga.) to the chair, stepped down upon the floor and addressed the House as follows: "It is well known that there is a contest pending which makes it improper for me, as presiding officer of the House, to appoint the Committee on Elections. I have left the chair, therefore, for the purpose of asking the House to excuse me from the performance of that duty and take such proceedings in this matter as its judgment may dictate. I have no suggestion to make except that the action of the House on committees of the House will be facilitated by having this matter disposed of at the earliest day that will suit the convenience of members." On motion of Mr. Holman, a resolution was adopted providing for the election of the fifteen members of the committee.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

In sentencing Herr Most to one year in the penitentiary, at New York, says a telegram from that city, Judge Cowing said:

Your tongue and pen have constantly brought you into difficulty. They have brought you into difficulties in older countries, and they have brought you over here and brought you into direct conflict with the great mass of the people. It seems to me that most of this difficulty comes from foreigners. I saw the spectacle of this court not long ago of fifteen men brought in before me who had been boycotting a poor woman who was trying to make a living in this country, and there was not one of them who could speak a word of the English language. There was not one of them who was an American citizen, or who had been in this country for five years. Here they were, leaving a country of oppression, and coming to a land of freedom, and the very first thing they do is to become oppressors. Where is the justice of such a thing as that? Now, in this case, if you are going to live in this community you should study our institutions, understand the rights of American citizenship, and do as much good as you can to your fellow-men, instead of undertaking to create discord among them.

APPLICATION was made to Judge Lawrence of the New York Supreme Court, for the admission to bail of Johann Most, in whose case an appeal had been taken from the judgment of the Court of General Sessions. The application was granted and Most was released on \$5,000 bail, Mrs. Ida Hoffman becoming his surety.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THREE entertainments for the benefit of the families of the executed anarchists, which had been extensively advertised, were held at Chicago on Sunday. The people who attended them were principally Germans. The largest entertainment was at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, where speeches were made by Captain Black and John Gloy. The latter spoke in German, and he took pains to advise his hearers to give up the idea of helping their cause along by the use of dynamite, and to caution them that the time had come for them to retrace their steps.

A JOLIET (Ill.) dispatch says that the rolling-mills at that place will be indefinitely closed on the 26th of December, and the men permanently discharged and paid off. The pay-roll of this company amounts to \$100,000 per month, and it employs 2,000 men. It will consequently be a severe blow to the business and labor interests of Joliet. The plant is one of the most improved and successful in the world, and can compete with any works known.

In its report upon the Chatsworth disaster, the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission censures the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad for not patrolling its tracks.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The neighborhood of Rives, a small town in Tennessee, has been the scene of a triple lynching, says a Memphis telegram. Adam Charles, Andy Miller, and William Smith were the victims. The crime was an assault on a 10-year-old child, the daughter of M. Meyers, while on her way to school alone. The child reached home more dead than alive. In less than an hour men were on the trail of the miscreants. Miller was soon captured, and revealed the hiding-place of his companions, who were found in the woods near by. No accusations were made by the pursuing party, who proceeded in ominous silence to a wood near by, where the three were hanged. The negroes in the community were thoroughly in sympathy with the actions of the avenging party, and condemned the assault in unmeasured terms.

From the Southwest comes an account of another bold train robbery. A Little Rock dispatch says:

A train bound north over the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad was stopped by robbers near Texarkana, Ark., and the express car, mail and passengers were all relieved of cash. Postal Clerk Johnson says that the train was suddenly stopped when moving out of Geneva Station. He saw three rough-looking men board the engine, and he knew something was wrong, so he blew out the lights in his compartment and locked the doors. The express messenger did the same thing. The robbers ordered the doors opened and fired several shots through the windows. They then used a pick-axe, and Johnson fired one shot through the window, which was answered by a volley. Finding resistance useless, and the lives of the engineer and fireman at stake, the express messenger opened his doors. Johnson doesn't know accurately, but thinks the robbers must have gotten \$10,000. After gutting the express car they entered the mail car. Johnson expostulated that that was Uncle Sam's domain, and that they had already had a good deal of booty, and if they disturbed the mails it would go hard with them. One of them replied: "That's so," and they would not touch the mails. Great excitement prevails in the region of the robbery, and the authorities are scouring the woods everywhere. Gov. Hughes has offered \$200 for the arrest and conviction of each robber. The railroad company also offers several thousand dollars' reward.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

From the annual report of Secretary of War Endicott, which is a very lengthy document, we glean the following points:

The expenditures of the department for the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,386,155, while the estimates for the next fiscal year will aggregate \$3,838,710. An increase is demanded on account of public works, including river and harbor improvements, and for the military establishment and the army and military armament of every description. The Secretary's recommendation that the present strength of the navy be increased by 5,000 men; and particular attention is called to the importance of an increase of the artillery. In concluding his report the Secretary says: "The result of the examination for promotion under the civil-service regulations which were applied to the war department in May were satisfactory. The total number of clerks examined was 1,014, of whom 93, or 9.3 per cent., passed, and of this number 33, or 33 per cent., obtained an average above 90 per cent; fifty-one, or 5 per cent., failed to pass, their average being less than 75 per cent."

The annual report of Attorney General Garland gives a full account of the business of the Department of Justice during the last fiscal year, together with statistics of crime against the United States:

The number of ordinary suits now pending in the Court of Claims is 1,110, involving the sum of \$13,250,000. The number of cases filed under the Bowman act is 1,819, involving about \$80,000,000. The petitions filed in French spoliation cases number 5,590, representing 2,488 vessels and about \$30,000,000. The amount

reported in favor of claimants in eighty-one of these cases passed upon is about \$425,000, varying from \$65 to \$45,318. During the last fiscal year, 1,777 civil suits were terminated. In 922 of these judgments were for the United States, in 102 for the defendants, 36 were appeals from the District to the Circuit Court, and 14 from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court. There were pending July 1, 4,054 civil suits, in which the United States was a party. During the year there were 12,907 criminal trials, mostly for violations of customs and internal revenue laws. The Attorney General calls attention to the suggestions and recommendations made by him in his last annual report in regard to matters calling for remedial legislation, and again urges the necessity of immediate action thereon. These subjects are as follows: Fees of Marshals in the Territories, pay of Deputy Marshals, revision of the fee bill, substitution of juries for calendar year, protection to civil officers and witnesses, fees of witnesses and jurors, criminal procedure, perjury, and laws and juries in the District of Columbia.

CONTRARY to usual custom, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was not sent to Congress this year until the day after the President's message had been read. It is a very lengthy paper, and we have space for only a brief synopsis. The report shows that the receipts of the Government for the last fiscal year were \$371,403,277, and the expenditures \$315,835,423. There was an increase in the receipts of \$54,963,559 over those of the preceding year, and the expenditures were increased by \$25,449,041. The revenues for the present year are estimated at \$383,000,000, and the expenditures at \$316,817,785. The Secretary advises a reduction of the customs duties on the lines suggested in the President's message. The Secretary gives three ways in which the receipts and expenditures of the Government may be made about equal:

1. The purchase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government. 2. Larger expenditures by Government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxation of that year. 3. Reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses. I cannot believe that Congress will adopt the second expedient, viz.: The enlargement of Government expenses simply to expend money raised by taxation when the public weal does not otherwise call for the expenditure.

As to the third plan, Mr. Fairchild says:

Reduction of the revenue from taxation is the only remedy for the evils which threaten the country. This has been accomplished in various ways. One is to reduce or abolish internal-revenue taxation. In favor of this is the fact that in a small part of the Southern States the internal tax on liquors and tobacco is thought to be oppressive and is odious to the people of those regions, and the further fact that by the reduction the expenses of its collection might be somewhat reduced. The chief cause for the prejudice against this tax seems to be that as there was no raised during the war for the Union it is looked upon as a reminder of the measures adopted to raise money to carry on the war, and which ought not to be continued in time of peace. Taxation there must be. The kind of taxation is, however, a matter which can be decided for himself. If he will examine the subject free from prejudice, which is the least burdensome for him, for his family, and for his neighbors, and which is in the end the wisest, so the fact that the rates of customs taxation were raised during the same war far higher than ever before in our history, and have been continued until now, ought not to determine the manner of their treatment; this should rather depend upon what is just and expedient. Neither passion nor prejudice, nor sentimentality should have place in the consideration of questions of taxation. As to the expense of collecting the internal revenue, I suggest that an amalgamation of the customs and internal revenue is entirely feasible, and that thereby a large number of offices might be abolished, and that the expense of the whole system might be made not to exceed that of an efficient enforcement of the customs laws. But it is not necessary either to abolish or reduce internal-revenue taxation; it is a tax upon whisky, beer, and tobacco, things which are in very small measure necessary to the health or happiness of mankind. If there are necessary to necessary unfortunate men, they are far less necessary even to him than are a thousand other articles which the Government taxes. This tax is the least burdensome, the least unjust, the least odious, the least necessary, or can lay upon the people; it should not be abolished, nor should it be reduced if, with due regard to the existing conditions of labor and capital, sufficient reduction can be made in the taxation of other articles which are in the daily use of all the people.

The report shows that the circulation of the standard silver dollar is growing in popularity, having increased \$10,434,905 during the past year.

FROM Secretary Whitney's annual report we glean that—

Appropriations for the Navy Department for the last fiscal year amounted to \$13,189,000, and the balance available at the end of that period \$934,800, which had been reduced by Dec. 31, 1890, to \$1,430,000. For the current fiscal year amount to \$26,182,000, and the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1891, to \$23,427,900. All the unarmored vessels authorized by Congress are completed or in course of construction. The contract of contract of their hulls and machinery are: The dispatch vessel Dolphin, \$315,000; the protected cruiser Boston, \$619,000; the protected cruiser Atlanta, \$617,000; the protected cruiser Albatross, \$617,000; the protected cruiser Charleston, \$1,017,000; the protected cruiser Baltimore, \$1,325,000; gunboat No. 1 (cruiser), \$155,000; gunboat No. 2 (cruiser), \$247,000; the protected cruiser Newark, \$1,248,000; protected cruiser Albatross, \$1,325,000; protected cruiser No. 5, \$1,428,000; gunboat No. 3 (cruiser), \$490,000; gunboat No. 4 (cruiser), \$490,000; dynamite cruiser (including dynamite guns, etc.), \$550,000; first-class torpedo boat, \$252,750. Of the new armored vessels authorized by Congress one is now being built by William John in England. The completion of the double-turreted monitors will be delayed until the Bethlehem plant can furnish the armor of coast and harbor defense. For which Congress appropriated \$2,000,000, the Secretary says little has been done. The Secretary does not believe in repairing the single-turreted monitors and in expending money for coast defense. "An examination of their characteristics," he says, "shows that outside of the ships in our own navy no antagonist could probably be found against which they could stand. The monitors were great vessels for their time, but are entirely obsolete," and he adds: "It would be little less than murder to send men in them at the present time to encounter any recently built ironclad. I appreciate fully that it is only a temporary expedient that is suggested, and with the thought that in the absence of anything else, these might be better than nothing. This has been the theory upon which over \$50,000,000, and probably \$75,000,000, has been spent since the close of the war. It is time to stop it and be content only with the best. If every dollar is waste to count upon something of real value, waste will stop, and not before."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

JUDGE BREWER, of the United States Circuit Court, has issued a decree declaring the Walruff Brewery, at Lawrence, Kan., a common nuisance and directing the United States Marshal to shut it up and abate the same. The decree also perpetually enjoins the brewery from manufacturing or selling any intoxicating liquors. This is the first brewery that has been declared a nuisance under the prohibitory law of Kansas, and the decree is in accordance with the late decision of the United States Supreme Court on the prohibition question. John Walruff has been the most persistent and powerful of all the opponents of the prohibitory law for a number of years.

TWO BREWERIES at Des Moines, Iowa, valued at \$200,000, have been closed by the authori-

ties. The owners, who have no desire to contest the matter in the courts, have asked for a reasonable time in which to close out their business, and it is believed that the prohibitionists will favor the granting of their request.

CHICAGO is to have the next Republican Convention, the National Committee having so decided at its meeting in Washington to determine the question. Three ballots were necessary. The first vote was viva voce, and Chicago led, with Omaha a very close second. The first formal ballot placed Chicago well to the front, the principal strength of the opposition going to Cincinnati and Minneapolis. The final vote stood: Chicago 25, Cincinnati 13, Minneapolis 8, Omaha 1. Says a Washington special:

The rival smaller Western cities were very persistent, very demonstrative, very anxious and little disposed to compromise, and they had for advocates some of the most experienced workers and most influential men in the party. They were earnest and determined; and they could make a most excellent showing for their respective cities. Minneapolis was here like an army with banners. The long white silk badges of the delegation were seen everywhere, and the delegates would listen to no suggestion of possible defeat. They had in their favor a great many things, and to those who were insisting upon the choice of Cincinnati or St. Louis, the suggestion that the climate of Minnesota is delicious at this season of the year came to the many who have not forgotten the discomforts which have attended political conventions in Cincinnati and St. Louis. The suggestion of Minneapolis to them was like a cool breeze from the north to those who have suffered from the siroccos. Besides, Minneapolis offered an attraction in the form of specially reduced rates to the Yellowstone Park to all who would attend the convention. Omaha made a strong bid, and was rewarded, to the surprise, probably, of the delegates from that city with the largest vote next to Chicago on the first ballot.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A TELEGRAM from Barcelona states that during a recent heavy gale the sea invaded a portion of the city, destroying about one hundred houses. The telegram also reports the loss of the steamer Gunury and an American schooner.

A DUBLIN dispatch says the police are actively endeavoring to arrest Mr. Gilhooly, member of Parliament for Cork, who has taken refuge with Mr. Pyne in Lisfinny Castle, which is prepared to defy the police. Mr. Gilhooly, it is believed, intends to escape from the castle at night.

LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN, who was convicted of publishing in his paper, the *Dublin Nation*, accounts of proclaimed branches of the National League and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, has been removed to the Tullamore jail, in order to prevent his holding daily levees, as he was doing in the Dublin jail.

It is definitely known that M. Fallieres will attempt to form a cabinet, says a Paris dispatch of Saturday. The report is also confirmed that his ministry will include several members of the late Government, including M. Rouvier, M. Flourens, and General Ferron. The radical groups will meet soon to discuss the attitude to be taken by the party toward M. Fallieres' cabinet. It is said that the first act of the new ministry will be the adoption of repressive measures against the Paris Municipal Council. With this object in view a bill will be introduced to modify the mode in which members of the Council are elected, and also to grant the Government power to dissolve the Council.

INTENSE excitement was produced in the French capital by an attempt to assassinate M. Jules Ferry, the distinguished statesman. A man named Berckin appeared in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked to see both M. Ferry and M. Goblet. The latter did not respond to Berckin's request for an interview, but M. Ferry did, and on his appearance the assassin drew a revolver and fired three times at him. One of the balls struck M. Ferry in the chest. The second bullet struck him on the right side near the lowest ribs, causing a contusion. The thigh was not penetrated. Berckin is 20 years of age. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists. The band drew lots and it fell to him to commit the first crime. Berckin declares that he swore to kill M. Ferry. After his injuries had been attended to at the hospital, M. Ferry returned to his home on foot. The bystanders tried to lynch Berckin after he had fired the shots, but were prevented with difficulty from carrying out their intention.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	\$1.75 @ 5.50	
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.75	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.92 @ .93	
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	.90 @ .92	
OATS—White.....	.63 @ .64	
PORK—New Mess.....	15.50 @ 16.00	
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.50 @ 6.25	
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.75	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	3.50 @ 4.00	
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.75 @ 5.50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	.80 @ .81	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.49 @ .50	
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .31	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.20 @ .30	
EGGS—Full Cream, new.....	.12 1/2 @ .12 3/4	
POTATOES—Choice, per bush.....	.80 @ .82 1/2	
PORK—Mess.....	14.25 @ 14.75	
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.75 @ .76	
CORN—No. 2.....	.48 1/2 @ .49 1/2	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.38 @ .39	
RYE—No. 1.....	.61 @ .62	
PORK—Mess.....	14.50 @ 15.00	
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.81 1/2 @ .82 1/2	
CORN—Mixed.....	.49 @ .49 1/2	
OATS—Cash.....	.30 @ .31	
PORK—Mess.....	14.50 @ 15.00	
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.83 1/2 @ .84	
CORN—Cash.....	.53 @ .53 1/2	
OATS—Cash.....	.31 1/2 @ .32 1/2	
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.75 @ 4.50	
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75	
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.75	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.83 1/2 @ .84	
CORN—No. 2.....	.53 @ .54	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.34 @ .34 1/2	
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.85 1/2 @ .86 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 1/2 @ .55 1/2	
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35	
PORK—Mess.....	13.50 @ 16.00	
LIVE HOGS.....	5.50 @ 5.75	
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 4.75	
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.50	
WHEAT—Cash.....	3.00 @ 4.00	
CORN—No. 2.....	.53 @ .53 1/2	
OATS—Mixed.....	.33 @ .33 1/2	
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.75 @ 5.25	
Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.50	
Common.....	3.00 @ 3.50	
HOGS.....	5.25 @ 5.75	
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.75	

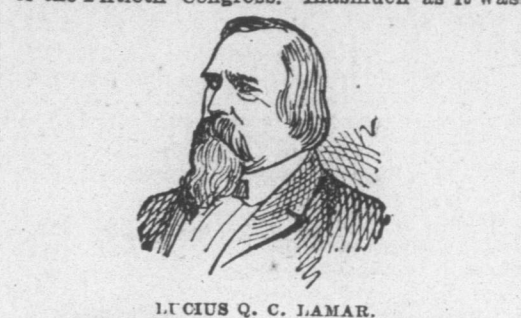
THE CABINET.

The Promotion of Secretary Lamar Necessitates Several Changes.

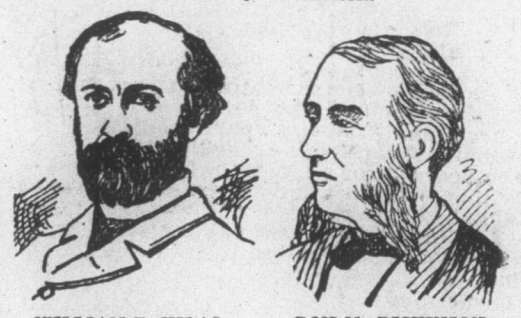
Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the New Members of the Ministry.

[WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.]

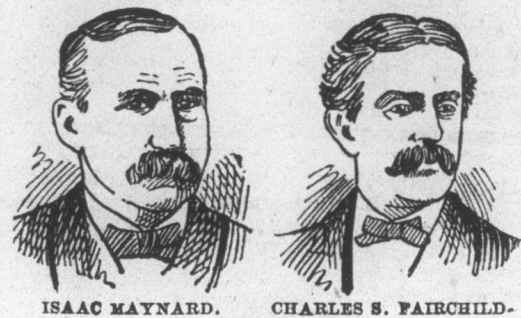
L. Q. C. Lamar, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; William F. Vilas, to be Secretary of the Interior; Don M. Dickinson, to be Postmaster General; Charles S. Fairchild, to be Secretary of the Treasury; George L. Rives, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Second Controller of the Treasury; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States. The sending of these appointments to the Senate for confirmation was almost the first thing which President Cleveland did after the organization of the Fifty-third Congress. Inasmuch as it was



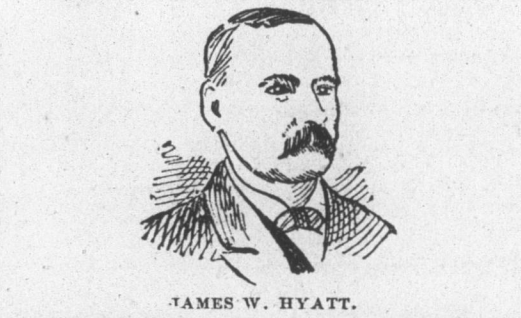
L. Q. C. LAMAR.



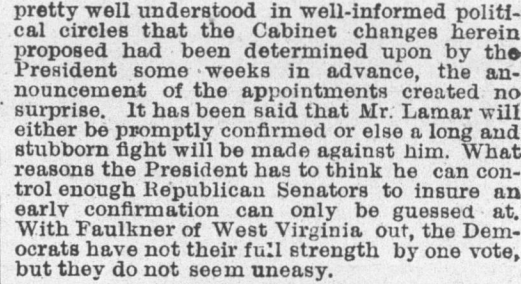
WILLIAM F. VILAS.



DON M. DICKINSON.



ISAAC MAYNARD.



CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

JAMES W. HYATT.

pretty well understood in well-informed political circles that the Cabinet changes herein proposed had been determined upon by the President some weeks in advance, the announcement of the appointments created no surprise. It has been said that Mr. Lamar will either be promptly confirmed or else a long and stubborn fight will be made against him. What reasons the President has to think he can control enough Republican Senators to insure an early confirmation can only be guessed at. With Faulkner of West Virginia out, the Democrats have not their full strength by one vote, but they do not seem uneasy.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.

Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putnam County, Ga., Sept. 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 Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the Mississippi State University. He resigned in 1850, and went to Covington, Ga., where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he acted on a plantation in Lafayette County. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, and resigned in 1860. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Mississippi Volunteer, 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 Science in the university of the 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 served until his appointment as Secretary of the Interior. He was a widower until a few months ago, when he married a Georgia widow who had been his sweetheart in his youth, and has no fortune outside his official salary. He lives quietly, and often passes intimate friends unrecognized when he is in a brown study.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

Charles S. Fairchild was born at Casenovia, N. Y., in 1842, was graduated at Harvard, and began the practice of law at Albany, N. Y., where he was very successful. In 1875 he was elected Attorney General of New York on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for nomination in 1877, but was defeated in the convention by Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr. Mr. Fairchild held no public office since that year, until, in 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In the meantime he was President of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS.

Mr. Vilas was born at Orange County, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was 11 years old he went to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered as a pupil of the preparatory department of the university of that State. In 1858 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 that 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. Upon the breaking out of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as Captain in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer, and rose to be Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law January 1, 1864. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin appointed Daniel 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. He has held various positions of trust in Wisconsin, and in 1884-85 was a member of the lower house of the Legislature. He is a fine orator, his famous eulogy of Grant at the Chicago banquet giving him a national reputation. He presided over the National Democratic Convention which nominated Cleveland.

DON M. DICKINSON.

Don M. Dickinson was born in Port Ontario, Oswego County, New York, Jan. 17, 1846. In 1848, when Don M. was but 2 years old, the Dickinsons moved to Michigan. After passing through the public schools in Detroit he entered the law department of the State University. He was a good student, and the degree of LL.B. made the young Detroit a full-fledged scholar. He achieved almost instant success as a lawyer, and it was not long before his practice became the most lucrative in the State. Much of his attention was turned to bankruptcy cases, and he headed largely in framing the Michigan insolvency laws. His most recent success was as counsel in the telephone case before the United States Supreme Court.