

# FEARS OF CIVIL WAR.

## MANITOBA BITTER AGAINST THE REMEDIAL MEASURE.

People Wildly Excited and Warning Sent to Ottawa—Five Lives Crushed Out in a Wreck—"Bat" Shea Is Dead—French Victorious.

### Ominous Threats Made.

The introduction of the remedial bill in Parliament caused the wildest excitement in Manitoba, the province most directly interested by the passage of the measure. Seditious mutterings are heard and ominous threats are conveyed to the Dominion Government, that the bill upon its passage or the endeavor to enforce it after its passage, will be bitterly resisted by its opponents of Manitoba. The Greenway Government openly announces that any attempt to coerce Manitoba into submission will bring on serious trouble. Rebellion is likely to follow, and a civil war is a possibility. The Conservatives of Manitoba, fearing a race and creed war following the passage of the bill, have gone so far as to warn the Dominion Government to consider the consequences of hasty action in the matter.

### FIVE KILLED, THREE HURT.

#### Disastrous Wreck on the Illinois Central Railroad.

A disastrous wreck occurred near Dongola, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 340 miles from Chicago, at 6:45 o'clock Tuesday morning, between a passenger train bound for Chicago and a south-bound freight train. Five of the passenger crew were killed and three hurt. None of the passengers was killed, and so far as known, none was injured. The damage to the railroad property is very heavy, as the freight cars were piled up in frightful confusion. Passenger coaches, also, were totally wrecked, and the train torn up for a great distance. The men killed had homes in Centralia, as did those who were wounded, that being the end of the division. It is said that Engineer Huntington had ample time to escape had he jumped when the light of the freight train appeared. But he seems to have stuck to his post and done all possible to reduce the force of the collision. The result is that he lost his life, though he undoubtedly saved the lives of his passengers. Had he abandoned his engine in time to secure his own safety, the shock must have been intensified to a tremendous degree, and instead of slight injuries, scores of passengers must have been killed.

### REPORTED REVOLT.

#### Hovas Lose 3,000 Killed in an Attack on the French.

A French newspaper published on the Island of Reunion prints a message from its correspondent at Antananarivo, dated Jan. 24, declaring that a great conspiracy had been discovered there. The correspondent asserts that 4,000 Hovas attacked the French, but were repulsed with the loss of 3,000 killed. Continuing, the correspondent says a rumor has reached him that a number of French officers and soldiers have been murdered and that fourteen Hova chiefs have been condemned to death. He adds that the French resident ordered them to be shot immediately and that several other chiefs were sentenced to transportation. The news is not officially confirmed.

### STEAM LIGHTER SUNK.

#### One Report Says All Were Saved, Another that Eight Men Perished.

The steam lighter *Leinster*, during a fierce storm Tuesday, sank off Rockaway inlet. A New York tug went to the rescue of her crew of nine men. The men at the life-saving station at Rockaway Beach believe they were all saved. A report from Coney Island says that the life savers there saw two men hanging to a yawl and before help could reach them they sank out of sight. They also say they saw the two brothers pick up one man and that was all.

### Dies in the Electric Chair.

Bartholomew Shea died in the electric chair at Dannemora, N. Y., Tuesday, paying the penalty for the murder of Robert Ross at Troy in March, 1894. When he was conducted into the death chamber he started as he came in sight of the electric chair, but said nothing. The straps being adjusted, the priests in low tones read the service of the dead. While the priests read the first voltage was turned on. It was 9:50 when Shea entered the room and 9:55 when he was pronounced dead.

### Busy Buckeye Burglars.

The safe of the Leeburg, Ohio, bank was opened with explosives and \$6,000 was stolen. Burglars opened the safe of Samuel A. Crocker & Co., Cincinnati, dealers in surgical instruments and dental supplies, and carried away \$3,000 worth of gold leaf.

### Damages for Blacklisting.

In the suit of Johnson, a discharged engineer, against the Iron Mountain Railway Company, at Memphis, for \$15,000 damages for breach of contract and blacklisting, the jury returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$1,535 damages.

### Stops Prize Fight.

President Cleveland signed the Catron anti-prize fight bill Friday afternoon, making it a law in immediate effect.

### Killed in a Free Fight.

In a free fight at Sugar Lake, Mo., Sunday, one man was killed and several others more or less seriously injured.

### Miniature Johnstown Flood.

Early Tuesday morning an immense water main burst with terrific force on Franklin avenue hill, Cleveland, Ohio, and, with the great volume of water that poured out, several hundred feet of the hill, on which were many small houses, was washed into the river.

### Loss by Fire.

Fire gutted the three upper stories of the building occupied by the Nebraska Dry Goods Company, wholesalers, at Omaha, Neb., Tuesday morning. Loss, \$41,000; insurance, \$37,000.

### Estate Claimed by Two Widows.

L. D. Wheeler, of Youngstown, Ohio, died recently, leaving a widow and two children. A sensation is caused by another woman appearing, claiming she was married to Mr. Wheeler at New Lebanon, Pa., in 1890, and demanding her dower in the estate.

### Astor's Editors Desert.

Henry J. C. East, editor of the *London Pall Mall Gazette*, and Mr. Muller, assistant editor, having declined to resign their positions, Mr. Astor has summarily dismissed them. The editorial staff, upon learning of the action of the chief, resigned in a body.

# WHOLESALE MURDER.

## Despondent Chicago Carpenter Kills His Family and Himself.

Chloroform and a revolver were the agents with which Richard Klattke, a carpenter of Chicago, slew his entire family of six; then, turning the revolver upon himself, he committed suicide. When residents in the vicinity burst into the home early Wednesday morning, they found seven victims and a superficial examination showed that each of Klattke's victims had been shot through the brain and that he himself had died in a similar manner. No evidence of struggle existed, and an empty chloroform bottle would indicate use of that anesthetic before the shooting. Klattke was despondent. The members of his family were cold and hungry. Since Christmas he had been out of work and he ended his troubles just as relief was in sight. Wednesday morning his next-door neighbor, Adolph Schmidt, called at the cottage with the joyful news that he had found a job for Klattke. At the same time Mr. Brown arrived on a similar errand. They came too late, just how much no one knows, for the bodies were cold when discovered.

### SURPASSED EXPECTATIONS.

#### Bonds Realized an Average Price of 101 1/2 Per Cent.

The amazing success of the bond issue is still the talk of Washington. As the bids are examined more closely the greater success appears to be. A week before Secretary Carlisle would have been well satisfied had some one assured an average price of 100. The loan will actually go about two points above that price. Unofficial and approximate figures grade the bids in the following magnificent column:

| Premium rate. | Amount. |
|---------------|---------|
| 100           | 50      |
| 101           | 100     |
| 102           | 50      |
| 103           | 50      |
| 104           | 50      |
| 105           | 50      |
| 106           | 50      |
| 107           | 50      |
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| 200           | 50      |

### G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

#### Railroads May Grant Demands of Commander-in-Chief Walker.

The meeting of the National Executive Council of the Grand Army, which had been called to select a new location for the national encampment, owing to the Chicago and a south-bound freight train, St. Paul to extend the ticket limitation to thirty days, as demanded by Commander-in-Chief Walker, has been postponed for two weeks in order to await developments growing out of the notice given by the Chicago and Great Western that it will not abide by the decision of the Western Passenger Association, but will grant the Grand Army demands, even if it stands alone in so doing. It is thought the other roads will be compelled to meet this decision, and that consequently the encampment may be held at St. Paul, as designated by the Louisville gathering.

### BUILDING BLOWN UP.

#### Disastrous Ending to Flashlight Powder Experiment.

While experimenting with a new flashlight powder invented by George Lawrence, a Chicago photographer, F. T. Dunning, an employee, caused an explosion which wrecked the building, severely injured Dunning and Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the photographer, shattered windows in several structures adjacent to the studio. The explosion occurred in a room in the second story, where Dunning was engaged in making powder used in making flashlights. He had completed the work of compounding the material, and was putting it into small boxes, each calculated to contain two ounces, when without apparent cause the powder exploded.

### Britain Is Defiant.

A dispatch sent by Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, reviews the history of events in the Transvaal since 1891, and insists that the mining interests, the majority of the country, are mainly in the hands of the Uitlanders, who are debarred by legislation from the rights of citizenship. It states that the whole direction of affairs and the right of taxation remain a monopoly in the hands of a degrading minority of the population engaged in agriculture, while the majority, who raised the revenue from £75,000 to £2,000,000, are denied any voice in the government of the Transvaal and are unable to obtain redress for the formidable grievances hampering and injuring them. Chamberlain emphasizes the peaceful and above-board character of the Uitlander agitation, and recalls that the Uitlanders' petitions were rejected by the Volksraad amid scornful laughter, one member of that body challenging the Uitlanders to take up arms and fight. He then proceeds to state the position of Great Britain and her claim to the Transvaal, saying: "Since the convention of 1884 Great Britain has recognized the Transvaal as independent internally, but its external relations are subject to the control of Great Britain. There is no reason to anticipate that a foreign state will dispute our rights, but it is necessary to state clearly that the Government intends to maintain them in their integrity. Internally Great Britain is justified, in the interests of South Africa as a whole, for the peace and stability of the Transvaal, to tender friendly counsels regarding the newcomers, mainly British subjects."

### Rays Find a Bullet.

A most successful experiment with catode photography, or X rays, as Prof. Rontgen himself has named them, has been conducted at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. Prof. Cox experimented on a patient of Dr. Kilpatrick, Tolson Cuning, who had been shot in the left leg about Christmas. The bullet, as he located, was the man suffered intense pain. The wound had closed up. The leg was photographed, and, though it took forty-five minutes, the bullet was found.

### Young Forger Finds Victims.

A bright, lively youth, professing to be employed in the office of ex-Mayor C. S. Denny at Indianapolis, has uttered forged checks in the name of Mr. Denny collected as a bribe for the peace and stability of the Transvaal, to tender friendly counsels regarding the newcomers, mainly British subjects.

### Failure Hastened by Death.

J. Rush Hittor, of the *Schiller's Loan and Trust Company*, Philadelphia, whose speculations are alleged to have wrecked that company, died Friday. The result of his speculations is believed to have hastened his death.

### Dropped Dead Through Fright.

Benjamin Fowler, aged 69, employed as crossing flagman at Muncie, Ind., died Friday of fright. A cab filled with women had a miraculous escape at his crossing, and the man dropped dead.

### Syndicate Is Selling.

The Morgan pool at New York was busy Friday selling bonds at the market rate of 110 1/2. There were reports in Wall

street that Mr. Morgan was also a buyer of bonds, which was not unlikely, as they are regarded as sure to advance to 120 within a short time. It is said that the Morgan people, like many others, have contracts for the purchase of many of the bonds, and find that they are short in the supply they expected to get. Late in the day, too, came a report from Washington saying that the Morgan syndicate was only to get \$35,000,000 of the loan. This was a great surprise, as on Wednesday the general opinion of those who heard the reading of the bids was that Mr. Morgan would get at least \$50,000,000, and Mr. Morgan reported the treasury clerk had given him \$57,000,000 as his probable allotment. At the subtreasury in New York there was an air of jubilation for examination, which means that those who are in and above the Morgan bid are placing their gold for safe keeping in the treasury vaults until the arrival of the official notification that bonds have been allotted to them.

### POSTAL RETURNS ON GOLD.

#### Statement of the Average Receipts Now Being Prepared.

Postmaster General Wilson has received replies to all the 900 letters sent a few weeks ago to first and second-class postmasters asking for the percentage of gold received at their offices. His clerks are now engaged in tabulating the percentages, and the complete statement will soon be ready to give to the press. It will show that a considerable percentage of postoffice receipts is in gold coin, or its actual equivalent. The Postmaster General will not say what action will be taken as a result of this inquiry, but it may be that postmasters whose receipts in gold are reasonably large will be instructed to send the gold in future direct to the treasury, instead of depositing it in local banks with other postoffice receipts. By depositing the gold the Government, in nearly every instance, loses it, and it goes to increase the hoard of gold held by bankers. By sending it to the treasury or subtreasury, it could be used to replenish the gold reserve.

### BRIGHTER BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

#### Unparalleled Success of Bond Sale Is the Cause.

R. G. Dun & Co. Weekly Review of Trade says: "The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. The influence upon all manufacturing and all trade cannot be lightly estimated. It puts the treasury on a safe basis for the time, whether Congress does anything useful or not. It puts the foreign nation that the United States has power for good as purpose. It unlocks millions of gold which have been gathered in preparation brings directly several millions of gold from Europe, and stimulates the anxiety of foreign investors to obtain American securities. With such a revolution in business suddenly effected, the customary records of the last week and month are of less value than usual."

### COLLIDE AT A CROSSING.

#### Engine Runs Into Trolley Car at Rankin's Crossing.

A shifting engine on the Baltimore and Ohio railway ran into a 24-avenue electric car at Rankin's Crossing, nine miles east of Pittsburg, killing Conductor W. H. Cooper and fatally injuring Motorist John Riddley. There were eight passengers in the car, of whom three were women. They escaped with slight bruises. All were badly frightened and regarded their escape from death as remarkable. The accident was caused by slippery rails.

### Answers the Senate.

In response to a resolution of inquiry the Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a statement of the amount of money which could be used advantageously in coast defenses. He says that \$25,678,860 could be so used by the department prior to July 1, 1897, of which amount \$4,722,000 should be made available during the present fiscal year. He recommends that \$37,000 be designated for fortifications, \$1,000,000 for sites, \$2,500,000 for submarine defenses, \$6,316,860 for guns, mortar projectiles, etc. The special advantage of the increased appropriations as enumerated by the Secretary are that they will enable the army gun factory to its full capacity; the more rapid armament of our fortifications; the addition of twelve mortars and carriages to those already estimated; the purchase of an additional 500 deck-piercing shells and supply of heavy material for siege service.

### Fend Ends in Wholesale Murder.

Hungarians and Poles of Whiting, Ind., engaged in a riot at Joseph Maevor's saloon Thursday afternoon, in which three men were shot and killed and two seriously wounded. Many more were injured in the melee, but not serious enough to require medical attendance. The trouble was the culmination of a race riot, a long-standing between the rival races employed by the Standard Oil Company.

### Wrecked by Wind.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., a three-story brick building in Second street, between the twenty-ninth and Fortieth streets, was blown down during a storm. Three persons were buried in the ruins.

### Big Failure at New York.

R. & H. Adams, manufacturers of cotton goods, New York, assigned without preference, to Charles E. Shade. The failure is said to involve \$500,000.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per pound for poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 1 white, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 25c; rye, 41c to 42c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c; clover seed, \$4.45 to \$4.55.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; pot. mess, \$10.00 to \$10.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, Western, 14c to 16c.

# VETERAN STATESMEN.

## LEGISLATORS ACTIVE AT AN ADVANCED AGE.

Morrill with His 85 Years Is the Nestor of the Senate and Is Older than Gladstone—Many Other Distinguished Statesmen.

### Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondence:

ENGLISHMEN like to boast of the great age attained by their statesmen and public men and point with special pride to the "grand old man," Mr. Gladstone. But we, too, have some old men, the most remarkable being Senator Morrill of Vermont. Senator Morrill is 85 years of age, in perfect health, with a vigorous and active mind, a keen intellect and a remarkable capacity for work. He is older than Gladstone, and he is still in the thick of his busy life of political life. He was born at Stafford, Vt., and was a representative in Congress in the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Luke P. Poland on March 4, 1867, and has served continuously in the highest legislative body of his country. While the oldest member of the Senate, Senator Morrill is a closely pressed by several of his distinguished associates. There are just exactly eight other members of the upper house of Congress who have passed the threescore and ten limit, their ages and names being as follows: Sherman of Ohio, 72; Bate of Tennessee, 72; Morgan of Alabama, 71, and Gear of Iowa, 70. The Tennessee Senator was born in 1816. The fact that he is almost an octogenarian is not apparent to a casual observer, and he is not for the fact that his few remaining hairs are a silvery white, he could easily pass for 60. Some say that he is becoming a little testy in his advancing years, and that he is apt to be short and peevish, particularly in debate. As a presiding officer, however, he has no superior, and he is as impartial in parliamentary law.

### Palmer of Illinois.

Senator John McAlister Palmer, who comes next in the list, is a sturdy Democrat with a distinguished military record. He carries his 73 years with a good deal of grace, and is still active and vigorous. When he was elected to the Senate in 1890 the Legislature of Illinois contained just 101 Democratic members, while to elect their candidate they required three more votes. Every one of these 101 Democrats voted for Gen. Palmer on each of the 153 ballots that were taken before a result was reached, and on the 154th ballot the independents united with the Democrats and he was elected United States Senator. As a reward for their wonderful constancy each of the supporters of Gen. Palmer was presented with a gold medal. Senator Palmer of Alabama is still in active political life at 75. He is an excellent judge of brandy and wine, and Landlord Page, of the Senate restaurant, has named one of the Alabama Senator's concoctions the Pugh cocktail. It is a favorite drink with the Southern members.

### The Senior Senator from Ohio Is One of the Few Remaining Representatives of the Webster School of Statesmanship.

His figure is tall and erect, and in debate he is as vigorous as a young man. He looks every inch a soldier, however, even to his iron gray mustache and military goatee. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has lived 71 years, and has been a long time in public life. He has authority on matters of international law, and was one of the United States representatives at the famous Behring Sea tribunal. One of his hobbies is the Nicaraguan canal, and he is one of the owners of this pathway of commerce. His personal appearance is quite prepossessing; he has a florid face and snowy mustache and goatee, a combination that is generally pleasing.

### Between 60 and 70 Years.

John Henry Gear, the new Senator from Iowa, comes from the House with a long and honorable record. Gear and Allison make a strong pair of Senators from Iowa. There are twenty Senators whose ages range between 60 and 70 years. Senators Hawley of Connecticut, Hoar of Massachusetts, and George of Mississippi, are each 60. Of the trio Hawley probably shows his years the least. He has had quite a distinguished and varied career. After practicing law he became editor of the Hartford Courant, which he now owns, served through the war as major general, was elected Governor of his State and eventually came to Congress. After serving through three Congresses he was elected to the Senate in 1889.

### Has been there ever since.

He is a brilliant debater, and can make a very fiery speech. Senator Hoar is a well-known public man, a scholar and a statesman. He has degrees from nearly all the New England universities of learning, and is a member of a number of historical and literary societies, and is now corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Senator Hoar has a keen sense of humor, which is clearly reflected in his twinkling blue eyes, and he is never better pleased than when engaged in repartee with the Democratic members of the Senate. Senator George, of Mississippi, enjoys the distinction of being the most careless member of the upper house

in regard to his personal appearance. He is a bluff, whole-souled man, however, and is a favorite with his associates, notwithstanding his neglectful habits.

### Other Distinguished Statesmen.

Senators Voorhees of Indiana, Stewart of Nevada and Platt of Connecticut are all of the same age, 68. Stewart is a patriarchal-looking statesman, and however his views on the silver question may be regarded by the general public, that he is a favorite with the frequenters of the Senate is shown by the applause that invariably greets any speech he makes. Senator Voorhees shows all of his 68 years, and his brow is wrinkled with the worry and cares of many a political battle. He is a bitter partisan and has made many a fiery speech on the floor of the Senate. Senator Platt is a tall and well-preserved man and looks strong and vigorous. He always takes a prominent part in discussions in the Senate, but is never known to say anything brilliant, his words being slow and measured. Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, who is 67 years of age, has seen considerable service in the army of public life. He served through the war as major general in the Confederate forces, has been Governor of his State, and served in the United States Senate for eight years previous to his last election to that body. Senators Cullom of Illinois and Allison of Iowa, both of whom are on the list as possible presidential nominees, are