CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

His Official Family Announced Before the Inauguration.

Biographical Sketches of the Presidential Advisers.

In defiance of numerous precedents in the case Mr. Cleveland removed the ban of secrecy which usually makes the composition of the Presidential cabinet a mystery until the inauguration, and as fast as he had chosen his advisers and their acceptances of the positions were received official an-nouncement of the fact was made from the "Little White House" at Lakewood, N. J. The list of appointments as thus given out, supplemented by a biographical sketch of each addinate minimum contents of the state o each cabinet minister, is as follows: Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury-John G. Car-lisle, of Kentucky. Postmaster-General-Wilson S. Bissell, of New York.

Secretary of War-Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy-Hilary A. Her-bert, of Alabama. Attorney-General-Richard Olney, of

Secretary of the Interior-Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Secretary of Agriculture-J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska.

Secretary of State.



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Judge Walter Quintin Gresham, who will occupy a seat in the Cleveland Cabinet as Secretary of State, was born on March 17. Secretary of State, was born on March 17. 1832, in a queer old farmhouse near Lanes-ville, Harrison County, Ind. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of a back-woods county, and when Walter was two years old the father was shot while attempt-ing to arrest an outlaw by the name of Spies. Judge Gresham was then next to the youngest of five small children. His mother was poor and owned a small farm. Sho Spies. Judge Gresnam was then hext to the youngest of five small children. His mother was poor and owned a small farm. She managed by hard work to keep the family together, and, as a boy, Walter followed the plow and studied by night. When sixteen years of age he obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, and with the money earned defrayed his expenses at school and at Bloomington University. Returning to Corydon he studied law in the office of Judge W. A. Porter. When twenty-two years of age he was ad-mitted to the bar. In politics he was a Whig, and joined the Republi-can Party when it was organized. His partner was a delegate to the convention which nominated John C. Fremont in 1856, and young Gressian stumped the State for the Pathfinder. In 1869 Gresham was elect-ed on the Republican ticket to the Legisla-ture. When the war broke out his constituture. When the war broke out his constitu-ents wished him to return to the Legislature but Gresham wouldn't have it, and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Regiment. as a private in the Thirty-eighth Regiment. Almost immediately he was made its Lieu-tenant Colonel. At Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, he was shot in the knee, and he has never since that time recovered from the effects of the wound. After the surrender of Vicksburg Grant and Sherman recommended that he be made a Brigadier-General, and shortly after he received his commission. In 1865 he was brevetted a Major-General. After being mustered out he started to practice law at New Albany, Ind. Two positions were offered him under General Grant as President and he refused General Grant as President and he refused both He ran for Congress twice and was defeated by Michael C. Karr. In 1860 he was appointed United Utates District Judge for Indiana and accepted. He was Post-master-General under President Arthur. At the close of President Arthur's term he was made Secretary of the Treasury, but only held the position for a short time. Subsequently he became United States Judge for the Seventh Judicial Court. In 1869 he made some remarkable decisons in the celebrated Wabash cases. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884 and again in 1888. He seceded from his party in the last compaign and announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland.

WILSON S. BISSELL. A. P. Lansing, who subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Cleveland and Oscar Folsom. In 1872 Mr. Bissell formed a part-nership with Lyman K. Bass, and a year later the firm became Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. The firm dissolved on the removal of Mr. Bass to Colorado and the electrico Bissell. The firm dissolved on the removal of Mr. Bass to Colorado and the election of Mr. Cleveland as Governor. Mr. Bissell re-organized the firm with new partners and built up a large practice. He is regarded as an able railroad lawyer. He has been Presi-dent of two or three small railroads in the western part of New York State and Penn-verturane. He is also a director in a number sylvania. He is also a director in a number of corporations. He is a man of strong convictions, but is uniformly good natured. He is President of the Buffalo Club, and Mr. Cleveland is very fond of him. When Mr. Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell acted as

Secretary of War.

best man.

Secretary of War. Daniel Scott Lamont, who is to be Presi-dent-elect Cleveland's Secretary of War, is now forty-one years old. He was born at Cortlandville, Cortland County, N. Y. For thirty-five years, up to a short time ago, his father was a storekeeper in a Cortland County town called McGrawville. Mr. La-mont's first work was performed as his father's clerk, and at the same time he at-tended school. He entered Union College in 1872, and even before his graduation was something of a politician. When he was nineteen he was Deputy Clerk in the Assem-bly, and at twenty, which was in 1871, he



DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT. was a delegate to the Democratic State Con-vention at Rochester. When Lamont was twenty-one he was nominated by the Damocrats for County Clerk of Cortland County, but lost. In 1574 he ran for Assembly and lost by a few votes only. He then became Deputy Clerk of the Assembly at Mr. Til-Subsequently de request. pointed Chief Clerk of the State Department, When Governor Tilden organized the party in the State he called upon young Lamont, among others, for assistance. In 1875, during the State campaign, he was Secretary of the State Committee. He was actively engage1 in every campaign up to the time he went to Washington as Grover Cleveland's Private Secretary, When Cleveland was Governor, Mr. Lamont ac-cepted the post of Military Secretary of the Staff, and the position carried with it the staff, and the position carried with it the title of Colonel. When in 1889 Mr. Cleve-land retired to private life Mr. Lamont ac-cepted an offer from William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne and became associated with them in the projects of the Metropoli-tan Traction Company. Mr. Lamont is of a quiet disposition. He is slow when talking and of modest demeanor. He married Miss Julia Kenney of Cortland in 1874, and they have three children.

years old his parents removed to Buffalo. He studied in the schools of that city, and then entere i Yale. At the age of twenty-two he had graduated and was studying law with with the studying law with the state of the state o time the Civil war broke out all, herbert entered the Confederate service as a captain and was soon promoted to the Colonency of the Eighth Alabama Volunteers. He was disabled at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864. At the close of the war he resumed his law practice, and in 1872 removed to Manteometry which has since been his home. Montgomery, which has since been his home. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1878, 1889, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1889 elected in 1875, 1882, 1882, 1886, 1885 and 1890. He is a widower, with three chil-dren-a married daughter. a younger daughter who is popular in Washington so-ciety circles, and a son at school. His left arm is shorter than his right, the result of injuries received in the battle of the Wilder-ness. In Washington Mr. Herbert lives at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Secretary of Interior.



HOKE SMITH.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, named as Secre-tary of the Interior, is thirty-eight years old and was born in North Carolina. His father was H. H. Smith, and the new comer was named Hoke after his mother, who was a Miss Hoke. The Hokes are an eminent Southern family, and are represented in Southern family, and are represented in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. He began to practice law in Atlanta in 1876, and he stands well in the profession. Mr. Smith is over six feet tall and weighs about 250 pounds. He has regular features and a deathly pale complexion, which is not an in-dication of bad health for he scarcely knows what it is to be ill. In some ways he bears A forcible resemblance to Mr. Cleveland, His fame has been won as a politician and not as a lawyer. He is the owner of the At-lanta Journal, an afternoon newspaper, but does not claim to be an editor. The income from his law business is estimated to be from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year. He is known throughout Georgia and in Alabama as an anti-corporation lawyer, and the big suits against railroad compasies which he has won for his clients are numbered in the hun-dreds. Mr. Smith marri-d in 1883 the daugha Confederate General, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce. He has three children

Secretary of Agriculture.



THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE railroads in the Middle and New England States were badly crippled by the

mowstorm. BOWSTOFM. RUFUS HATCH, the well-known Wall street man, died a few days ago. He had been fill for some time at his home in Westchester, N. Y. Rufus Hatch was born in 1832 in Wells, York County, Me. GOVERNOR WERTS vetoed the three racing bills passed by the New Jersey Legislature. Western O. Governor Clamber in Series

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Cleveland's Secre-tary of State, arrived in New York from the West. He met ex-Secretary of State Foster and then visited the Cleveland cottage at

Lakewood. THE New Jersey Assembly at Trenton passed the racing bills over Governor Werts's veto.

It was announced from Lakewood. N. J., that Mr. Cleveland had selected Henry T. Thurber, of Detroit, Mich., the law partner of Don M. Dickinson, for the post of Private Scoretary Secretary.

STATE TREASURER MORRISON, of Penn-sylvania, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30 last, shows the net debt of the commonwealth on that date t. be \$2,606,592.23.

South and West.

ASSISTANT CASHIER LEWIS REDWINE, OF Assistant CASHER LEWIS (EDWINE, of the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., is a defaulter. He disappeared with \$25,000 in cash. It is known that he had stolen \$65,000. The figures will probably reach \$85,000.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, made an absolute and unqualified assignment of his property to Herman H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean; Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, and Judge Day, of Canton. The property is tunad property is turned over without preference for the equal benefit of his creditors.

THE Gate City Bank, of Atlanta, Ga. closed its doors on account of Cashier Red-wine's defalcation of \$70,000.

THE Beaupre Mercantile Company, of St. Paul, Minn., a dry goods concern, failed with liabilities of \$400,000.

FRANK HOLLAND was hanged in Brazoria, Texas, for murder. The execution was private.

COBB JACKSON, son of Captain Henry Jackson and a grandson of General Henry Jackson, and one of the most prominent and popular young men in the South, shot and killed himself at Atlanta, Ga. He had been greatly disturbed over the disappearance of his friend, Lewis Redwine, and his troubles connected with the closing of the Gate City National Bank National Bank,

REDWINE, the defaulting cashier of the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., who absconted with some \$60,000, was caught in the suburbs of that city. If re-fused to talk and had no money with him. AT Nashville, Tenn., in the Criminal Court, Harvey Weakly, on trial for murder, fell dead in the witness stand. When asked if he had killed the victim, Weakly said he hoped God would strike him dead if he had. Hardly had he spoken when he fell dead to the floor.

Washington.

the floor.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD qualified as Paymaster in the Army and has oven de-tailed to accompany and pay the Bering dee ioners

THE Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the guaboat Bannington and the cruiser Newark at the Canary Islands with the Columbus caravels Nina and Pinta in convoy.

THE President nominated J. E. Cochran of Nebraska, to be Consul of the United States at San Salvador; R. R. Lewellyu, of Utah, to be Judge of Probate in the county of San Pete, in the Territory of Utah; Henry W. Raymond, of New York, to be examiner of claims for the Department of State.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Benton Hanchett, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to success Judge Jackson. He was born in Madison County, New York, in 1836. He has been an attor-

JACKSON IS CONFIRMED.

The Senate Consents to His Eleva tion to the Supreme Beach,



JUDGE JACKSON.

The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Judge Howell E. Jackson to be a Justice of the Supreme Court in the place of Justice Lamar, deceased.

If there was at any time a disposition on If there was at any time a disposition on the part of the Democrats to oppose the con-firmation of Judge Jackson to be an Asso-ciate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that opposition vanished when the Senate went into executive session. There was not even the formality of a vote. The executive journal was read, containing the nomination of Judge Jackson, which had previously been reported favorably, and when the President of the Senate said: "It there are no objections the nomination will stand confirmed," not a Senator opened his mouth. In this quiet way all the oppowill stand confirmed," not a Senator opened his mouth. In this quiet way all the oppo-sition disappeared, and Associate Justice Jackson will, as soon as convenient to him, qualify for the place to which he has been appointed by a Republican President. The injunction of secrecy was not removed from the proceeding. the proceedings.

CONGRESSMEN RESCUERS In a Smash-Up Where Four Persons

Were Killed.

The first section of the special train bearing President Harrison's party to New York to attend the naturalization of the steamship New York crashed into the middle of a Westchester local train at Thirty-second and

Walnut streets, Pniladelphia, Penn., kiliing four persons and injuring fifteen others. The kilied were: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mint-ger. Jr., Medie, Penn.; the Rev. James Walker, Lenni, Penn.; Miss Marie R. Reed, Media, Penn.

The collision occurred just as the local train had started from South street station. The rear tracks cross at an acute angle, and the engine of the special struck the third car of the other train near the mindle, cut ting it in two. The car was filled with ople coming to the city, most of them be-

The Rev. James Walker was cut almost in two, E. L. Mintzer was completely decap-itated, while his wife, sitting at his side, had the life crushed out of her. Miss Marie Read was still alive when taken fron the wreck, but died while being taken to the University Hospital.

The section of the express which ran into The section of the express which ran into the local train was occupied by the Congres-sional delegation, President Harrison and the members of the Cabinet occupying the second section. Almost as soon as the crash occurred the Congressmen were out of their cars and doing excellent service in rescuing the people from the wrock. Foremost among the rescuers was Congress-man John B. Robinson, from whose district all the people in the wrecked car came. His companions included Congressmen Payne.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

51st DAY .- Imm. lately after the rowtine 51sr DAX, --Imm. iately after the rowtine morning business the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was re-sumed--the pending question being Mr. Mills's amendment to the Sherman three per sent, bond issue amendment. The discussion finally closed, and the vote was taken. It was sgreed to-yeas, thirty; nays, sixteen. 52D DAY, --The Senate spent the day on the Sundry Civil bill. Several ammend-ments making appropriations for public buildings were bassed.

ments making appropriations for public buildings were bassed. 53D DAY.-William Lindsay, new Senator from the State of Kentucky in place of Mr. Carlisle, took the oath of office-The cre-dentials of William V. Allen as Secator from the State of Nebraska from March 4th next in place of Mr. Paddock were placed on file-The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

54TH DAY .- Washington's farewell adiress was read—The Sundry Civil Appro-priation bill was passed. 55TH DAY.—Within less than an hour two

of the general appropriation bills—the Dip-lomatic and Consular and the Military Academy—were read, considered, and passed. There was no discussion on either of the bills—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up. taken up.

5678 DAY.—The Senate took up the Legis-lative Appropriation bill, and all the com-mittee amendments were agreed to. The Senators voted themselves clerks at a cost of \$44,276 a year. They also votel to con-tinue the Utah Commission and increase the appropriation for the Civil Service Com-missioners. No further progress was made in the Legislative bill---The Senate bill to authorize the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company to construct and operate a railway line through the Indian Territory was passed.

In the House.

In the House. 547H DAY.—There was but one item in the Postoffice Appropriation bill waich gave rise to any discussion, and that was the one making an appropriation of \$193,090 for special facilities on trunk lines from Spring-field, Mass., to New Orleans.—The House proceeded to pay fitting tribute of respect to the memory of the late Representative John G. Warwick, of Ohio. 557H DAY.—The New York and New Jeney Bridge bill and the Naval and Agri-cultural Appropriation bills passed. 567H DAY.—Filibusterers opposing the Car-Coupler bill consumed the day assion

50TH DAY .- Fillbusterers opposing the Car-Coupler bill consumed the day asssion and the House was held in session into the night and adjourned at 6 o'clock a. m. with-

night and adjourned at 6 o'clock a. m. with-out accomplishing anything. 57H DAY.—The Indian Approprision bill was passed.—Mr. Hatch failed to call up the Anti-Option bill. 58H DAY—A bill was passed for the re-lief of George W. Jones, late United States Minister to New Grenada (now the United States of Columbia).—Mr. Herbert, Cleve-land's selection for the newy portfolio, was cheered as he entered the House. His short speech in acknowledgment was grested with long and loud applause, and then Mr. Herbert held a leves in the rear of hall— Herbert held a leves in the rear of hall--The conference report on the Army bill was then agreed to——The Indian Appropria-tion bill was taken up against a vain attempt

to call up the Anti-Option bill. 59TH DAY.-Mr. Harter introduced a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio and upon equal terms—Mr. Peel moved to go into Com-mittee of the Whole for the consideration of general appropriation bills. Mr. Hatch op-posed this motion with his Anti-Option bill, but Mr. Pael's motion was acreat to Press but Mr. Peel's motion was agreed to -yeas, 148, nays, 84, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed— At 4:30 o'clock the House then took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension billsthe consideration of private pension bills— The galieries were crowded when the flouse met in the evening. A motion to proceed to the consideration of private pension bills was responded to by 135 members, and a call of the House was ordered, to which 146 members responded. This being short of a quorum, the House at 9:10 adjourned.

BONANZA MACKAY SHOT.



JOHN G. CARLISLE.

John Griffin Carlisle, who resigned his seat in the Senate in order to accept the po-sition of Secretary of the Treasury, is a na-tive of Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, where he was born on September 5, 1835. He received his schooling from the common schools of the county and subs-common schools of the county and subsquently became a school teacher at Covin; ton. He began the study of law, and in 1858, at the age of twenty-three, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Covington and met with almost immediate success. and met with almost immediate success. When the war opened he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. After the war he served in the State Senate and as Lieu-tenant-Governor. In 1876 he was elected to represent the Covington District in Con-gress and was re-elected blennially thereaf-ter up to 1890, when, on May 17, he was chosen to complete the term of James B. Beck, decensed, in the United States Senate. As a member of Congress he ranked high as an authority on fiscal and economic subjects. He served as Speaker of the Forty-eighth, He served as Speaker of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftleth Congresses. He was a recognized leader in the Senate, where in debate he was ready and sometimes ag-gressive. When speaking he was deliberate and undemonstrative. He was a careful student and a head worker. nt and a hard worker.

Postmaster-General.

Wilson Shannon Bisseil, who succeeds Mr. Wanamaker as Postmaster-General, is a But-falo lawyer. He was born in New London, N. Y., December 31, 1847, and when he was six

Attorney-General,

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., September 15, 1835, and is a member of the Massachusetts bar. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of '56. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and entered the law offices of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, in Boston, in 1859. He advanced rapidly in his profession and was for many years counsel for the Eastern Railroad Company, and after the consoli-dation was retained as counsel for the Boston & Maine, a position which he now holds. He is also counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. In Boston Mr. Olney is known as an old line Democrat, although he was never actively engaged in politics. He has on several occasions refused to accept public preference to confine himself to his aw practice. He has at least twice refused iaw practice. He has at least twice refused to accept a place on the bench of the Su-preme Court of his State, Governor Russell having been desirous to appoint him when the last vacancy occurred. Mr. Oiney served one term in the lower branch of the Massa-obustit Louisians in 1974 one term in the lower branch of the Massa-chusetts Legislature in 1874, and once ac-cepted the Democratic nomination for At-torney-General of the State, although it was only an honorary nomination. When the vacancy occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Olney's name was presented to President Cleveland, but the appointment went to Melville M. Faller. Fuller.

Secretary of the Navy.



BILARY A. HERBERT.

J. STERLING MORTON.

J. Sterling Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 22, 1832. While yet a boy his parents removed to Michigan, where he attended the school at Alcongan, where he attended the school at Albion and subsequently at the State Uni-versity at Ann Arbor. He went later to Union College, New York, where he gradu-ated in 1854. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Caroline Jay French, and started almost immediately with his bride for the West. He located first at Bellevue, but shorting of the start and the Velocity of the Starter and the starter of the Starter and Sta but shortly afterward removed to Nebraska City, where he became the editor of the Nebraska City News, which position he held for a number of years. A year after Mr. Morton's arrival in Nebraska he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. In 1857 he was chosen again and took an active part in the proceedings of one of the most exciting and memorable legislative sessions in the history of the Territory. In 1858 he became Secretary of the Territory, and a few months later, through the resignation of Governor Richardson, Mr. Mortyn became months later, through the resignation of Governor Richardson, Mr. Morton became Acting Territorial Governor. Mr. Morton took no part in public life after that for sixteen years. In 1832 he again ran for Governor against J. W. Dawes and E. P. Ingersoll. He ran after war in 1834 and again in 1832 for the same office. He was appointed to represent Nebraska at the Paris Exposition, and was one of the Com-missioners at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. For many years he was a prominent member and President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture and Horticulture, and to him the honor of and Horticulture, and to him the and Horticulture, and to him the honor of being the originator of "Arbor Day" has been credited. Mr. Morton has been a farmer all his life. For twenty-five years be has lived on the same farm outside of Nebraska City. He took up land there, he explains, as a squatter, and after holding it for two years secured a title from the Gov-ernment. For twenty years he has been connected with the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. His farm is known as Arbor Lodge, and Arbor Day. which comes on April 23, is his birthday. His farm is a half mile square.

CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

Ocsperadoes' Successful Raid in Western Town.

A few nights since just after Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train No. 1 pulled out of Adair station, Indian Terri tory, three desperadoes confronted the agent and robbed him of \$8700.

and robbed him of \$2700. Eighteen citizeus who appeared on the scene were made to hold up their hands and were marched at the points of the bandita' guns to one of the commercial stores in the town, which was robbed of \$300. The robbers then marched the men to the stock yards where their horses were hitched. They then mounted and departed.

and railroad counsel in his State for many years.

THE President approved the act granting a pension to the widow of the late Major-General Doubleday.

CONSIDERABLE interest attended the last meeting of the Daughters of the Ravolution at Washington. It was the closing day of the session. Mrs. Stevenson, the wife of the Vice-President elect, was chosen Presi-dent-General in place of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, deceased.

THE resignations of E. H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil, and John R. Pit-kin, Minister to the Argentine Republic, were placed in the hands of the President.

Foreign.

AN explosion at the Skalis mine in Styria caused fifteen deaths, besides twenty miners being more or less seriously injured. Six persons were drowned by the flooding of the Rudolf mine at Carlsbad, Bohemia. THE Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, sailed

from Liverpool for this country on the Teu-

A NEW Cabinet was formed in Portugal, with Senhor Ribeiro as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. THE Bering Sea Commiss ion of Arbitra-

tion held a formal meeting in Paris and adjourned until March 231.

ELEVEN Sicilian brigands were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

ABOUT 250,000 spindles were started at Oldhaim, England, the cotton spinners ac-cepting a reduction of 21% per cent. in Wages

THE French steamer Donnai was sunk in a collision near Saigon, France. Seven persons were drowned.

M. JULES FERRY has been elected President of the French Senate by a majority of 148 votes.

THE English Liberals recaptured Cirncester, their candidate having a dvocated Home Rule for Ireland; the by-election at Gateshead showed an increased majority for the Gladstonians.

A SCHOOLBOY TRAGEDY.

A German Lad Murders His Consin and Then Kills Bimself.

In Honigfelde, near Stuhm, Germany, a schoolboy named Goertz and his cousin, Slavinski, quarrelled on their way to school the other morning. Goartz stabbed Slavinski to the heart with a pocket knife and dragged the body into the bushes behind the school-house. He studied and recited as usual till noon, when one of the school children discovered Slavinski's body. Goertz then ran home, got a rope and hurriel away to a for-est near the village. The policeman who was sent to arrest him two hours later found the boy's dead body hanging from a tree.

SHOT WHEN EXTRADITED.

Desperado Lopez Executed Jus Across the Mexican Border.

A special received from Lisbee, near the Mexican border, states that E juardo Lopex, a desperado wanted in Mexico for the murder of a prominent official at Fronteras, was turned over to the Mexican authorities under

extradition. The Territorial officers accompanied the prisoner to the line. The Mexican officials then took Lopes 300 feet upon Mexican ter-ritory, bound him to a post and shot him dead. Lopes had killed a score of men in Sonora and in Arizona in the last five years.

ons included Congressmen Payne of New York; Dingley and Boutelle, of Maine; Durbortew, of Illinois; Belknap, of Michigan; Cooper, of Indiana, and others. The section bearing President Harrison and the Cabinet was held at Gray's Ferry,

and the distinguished travelers alighted and viewed the wreck. After a detention of about an hour the tracks were cleared the special continued on its way. Several versions of the cause of the collision were given.

BEAUREGARD DEAD.

The Confederate General Expires Suddenly at New Orleans,

General P. G. T. Beauregard died suddenly at 10:30 o'clock a few nights ago at New Orleans, La. He had been ill for two weeks and was declared at the point of death

ten days before, but was recovering when an unexpected change carried him off. Pierre Gustave Toussaint Beauregard was was born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818, of French descent. He was educated at West Point, graduating in 1838, and entered artillery. He was distinguished in the Mex-ican war at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo and was twice wounded. In 1853 he was placed in charge of the defenses of Louisana, and in 1860 appointed Superintensient of West Point Academy. He resigned from the United States Army February the United States Army February 20, 1861, to accept a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate Army He was in command of the Confederate forts at the bombardment of Fort fenerate forts at this bondarianent of Fort Sumater, in April, 1961. He also com-manded at Buil Run the same year, de-feating General McDowell's forces. In 1962 he commanded a corps in the Army of the Ministeria and on the denth of Gen of the Mississippi, and on the death of Gen eral Johnston assumed chief command. He served with General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina until the surrender in 1865.

KAIULANI'S APPEAL. She Asks the American People to Do

Her and Her People No Wrong. The Princess Kalulani, ex-heir to the

Hawaiian throne, sends fron London the following address to the American people: "LONDON, February 18.

"To the American People: "At the request of Mr. Thurston, thee Hawaiian Cabinet Minister, I was sent away to England to be educated privately and fitted for the position which, by the Consti-tution of Hawaii, I was to inherit. For all these years I have patiently and in exile striven to fit myself for my return, this year to my native country. to my native country. "I now am told that Mr. Thurston is in

"I now am told that Mr. Thurston is in Washington asking you to take away my fag and my throne. No ons tells me even this officially. Have I done anything wrong that this wrong should be done to me and my people? I am coming to Washington to plead for my throne, my Nauoa and my flag. Will not the great American people hear me? KATUL NI."

WHILE this country has been suffering from the severity of the weather it is re-ported that there has been a pheno nenal ab-sence of snow in the Swiss Alps. Transpor-tation has been seriously hampered as the sledges, it is said, are useless, and the Julien pass is traversed on wheels, a midwinter cir-cumstance said to be previously unknown.

THE various Garman colonial societies have petitioned the Reichstag to protest against the alleget intention of the United States to annex the San³ tich Islands. The petition demands that Garmany, if the an-nexation becomes a fact, should at once seize Samoa and the Tonga Islands.

His Crank Assailant Then Fatally Wounds Himself.

John W. Mackay, the famous mining map and financier, was shot in the back just after noon at San Francisco, Cal., by William Rippi, and narrowly escaped death. Rippi, after firing one shot at Mackay, shot himself through the left breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Tae shooting occurred in the paved court back of the Lick House, which runs from Sutter to Post streets, between Montgomery and Kosraer A white heired the and Kearney. A white-haired man was noticed walking around Sutter street acting very nervously during the early por-tion of the morning, throwing his hand back toward his hip pocket. It is the cas-tom of John W. Mackay to go about noon time every day to the jawelry store at Sutton street and Lick Aliey to compare the time of day and he is always more than the store of the store o the time of day, and he is always prompt. As Mackay reached the end of the alley nearest Sutter street, and a few feet from where the old man was standing, the latter pulled out his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet struck Mackay in the middle of the back. After firing, the would-be mur-derer turned the pistol on himself, and fired a bullet into his own body. The self indiced wound was serious, but as long as he could walk he followed Mackay, trying to fire at him again, but he was so weak he could not pull the trigger. He then threw up his nands, exclaiming: "My God, I am satisfied?" Mackay put his hand behind his back and a buliet into his own body. The self inflicted some one raised his coat. As he drew his hand out it was covered with blood, and be hand out if was covered with blood, and he toid a friend where the ball had taken effect. Mackay was placed in a buzgy and taken to the Palace Hotel, where he received medical attention. Mackay's assailant was taken to the City Receiving Hospital. The murderous crank, Rippi, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and leaves a wife and family there. At one time he more the family there. At one time he was worth over \$100,000, and made about \$50,000 on Constock. He came to San Francisco and began gambling in stocks. His money soon began to go. Having been crazed on the subject of stocks, he had an imaginary grievance against the Bonanza King and tried to kill him.

John W. Mackay was born in Dublin, Ire-land, and came to New York in his early youth. He was one time a shivering news-boy on Park Row. In 1845 he reached the boy on Park Row. In 1845 he reached the State of California, where he amassed his colossal fortune. He was one of the four men who made the bo-nanza firm-Mackay, Flood, O'Brien & Fair-snd become one of the financial pow-ers of the Pacific Coast. He owned four-fifths of that firm's property, and is known as the Bonanza King. The foundation of his wealth came from the discovery of the great wealth of the Comstock lode, which yielded £111,000,000. At one time yielded \$111,000,000. At one time bis income from his mines was put down at \$800,000 a monto. His whole life has been a romance such as His whole life has been a romance such as was possible percaps in no other country on the globe. A few years before the dis-covery of gold in California he was a saloon keeper in Louisville, Ky. He migrated to the Golden West. Two other saloonkeepers, James C. Flood ani John O'Brien, went with him. He became a common miner in Sierra County. He amassed some money and went to Virginia City, Nev. Later he lost all he had in the Ophir mine. After varying fortunes he made his big strike in the Bonanza territory. It was in 1874 that the tide tegan to turn entirely his own way. The world was astonished by the strike the firm made. Mrs. Mackey has lived of late years mostly in London. She was ambitions to shine in the social world. Mackey is now worth about \$53,000,000.

THE Norton berrs won the suit to compel the city of Superior, Mich, to purchase \$136,000 worth of land for park purposes.