BISSELL HAS RESIGNED.

The Postmaster-General Retires From President Cleveland's Cabinet.

TO RESUME HIS LAW PRACTICE.

It is the First Break in the Administration's Family of Advisers---He Leaves the Cabinet With Regret, but His Professional Work Demands His Attention --- The President's Explanation.

Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bisseil set at rest all doubts as to his purpose of remaining in the Cabinet by tendering his resignation to President Cleveland. This action was not taken hastily. As far back as the early autumn Mr. Bissell felt that his law practice at Buffalo, N. Y., required his personal attention, and at that time he notified the President that sooner or later he would be compelled to retire to private life. Nothing further was said on the subject until ten days ago, when Mr. Bissell again assured the President that he must soon resign his portfelie.



The Postmaster-General's resignation was not known until a late hour in the evening to his private secretary, nor will it be known in all probability to any of his subordinates at the department until its publication in the morning news. The letter of resignation was brief, and was couched in the usual formal terms. It recites the fact that he deems it advisable to retire from the Cabinet, and that he will do so upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. The letter was by Mr. Bissell personally handed to his chief. To a reporter who called at his residence Mr. Bissell said:

"I have placed my resignation in the hands of the President. The reason is that my professional work at home demands my attention, and I feel that I cannot longer remain away from it. The business of the Department is in good condition, and its transfer to my successor can be made without affecting the public service. I

have found my work agreeable, although at times quite onerous. I confess I leave it with regret, because I have become deeply interested in it and had a desire to accomplish something more in the development of the postal service than I have found possible in these two years of effort. I deeply regret, also that I am thus compelled to sever official relations with the President and his Cabinet, which have been most satisfactory and cordial throughout. Perhaps I may now say that all rumors of disagreement between the President and any of his Cabinet have been without foundation. I doubt if there ever was a more harmonious Cabinet than the present one, and its members are a unit

in support of the President on every public

Speaking of Mr. Bissell's resignation, President Cleveland said: "It surely is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All his assoiates in the Administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who in all respects was a valuable factor in their executive as well as a companion to whom they have become greatly attached. I am not taken by surprise, for I have known for some time that it was inevitable, because Mr. Bis reasons for his action were of a personal nature, and were inexorable. Still, this first break in a Cabinet which has been, in the midst of many perplexing situations, entirely harmonious, always actuated by a loyal devotion to the public interest, and pervaded in a marked degree by the personal attachment which such connections cannot fail to create, causes us all real sorrow. Much gratification awaits Mr. Bissell in the ap-

preciation of his countrymen of his splendid and valuable public service."

William Shannon Bissell was born in Rome Oneida County, N. Y., December 31, 1847. When he was about six years old his parents moved to Buffalo, the city which he has called his home ever since. He entered Yale in 1865, and was graduated with honors in the class of 69. In the year of his graduation Mr. Bissell began the study of law in Buffalo with A. P. Daming. In 1872 he became the law partne of Lyman K. Bass. Two years later Mr. Cleveland joined the firm, which was known as Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. It enjoyed a large practice, and Mr. Bissell came to be known as one of the ablest railroad lawyers in the country. When Mr. Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell was best man at the wedding Mr. Bissell remained a bachelor until February 6, seil remained a bachelor until February 6, 1890, when he married Miss Louise Fowler Sturges, of Geneva, N. Y. In politics Mr. Bissell has been active ever since his former partner became a candidate for Governor of New York. He has been a consistent and zealous friend of Mr. Cleveland.

MANY MINERS KILLED.

The Result of an Explosion in a New Mexico Colliery.

A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the White Ash mine of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, three miles from Cerrillos, New Mexico, at 11 o'clock a. m., causing the

death of at least thirty-nine miners. The first intimation of the disaster was muffled roar, and clouds of smoke and dust rolling from the mouth of the mine. Nearly 300 men are employed in the mine, but only fifty were at work when the explosion of curred. Only eleven of them escaped alive and some of these were fatally injured Twenty-eight bodies were taken from the

mine soon after the accident. Relays of men worked heroically all day to reach those who were still imprisoned in the mine, but little progress could be made on account of the gas which permeated every

Up to 4 p. m. those on the inside could be heard trying to work their way out from the caved-in mine. Since then the imprisoned men in all probability have succumbed to

the deadly gas, The scene at the mouth of the shaft after the explosion was heartrending. One wo-man, supposing her husband to have beer killed, tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train. Her hus-band was afterward rescued alive, and the reaction from insane grief to delirious joy was nearly fatal,

The mine was known to be badly ventilated and full of bad air and gas, and a catastrophs of this kind has been frequently predicted.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items. THE Argentine Minister and Mmc. Zeballos gave a dinner in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham.

CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH H. O'NEIL, of Massachusetts, has been nominated to be Assist ant United States Treasurer at Boston.

Secretary Gresham intimated to France that she will not be permitted to forcibly collect her San Domingan claim, as it would destroy an equity held by an American com-THE National Dairy Congress held a three ays' session at the Agricultural Department.

THE National Council of Women amended its constitution, creating an upper and lower house. Mary Lowe Dickinson was elected

SECRETARY CARLISLE asked Congress to make changes in various tariff schedules for the purpose of making clearer the intent of the law.

A SENATE sub-committee reported that the ruinously low price of cotton is due to the demonetization of silver and dealings in THE Ways and Means Committee recom

mends that England, Russia and Japan be requested to co-operate with the United States in protecting the seals.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

THE House Committee on Elections decided the Goode-Epes contested election case from the Fourth Virginia District in favor of Mr. Epes, the sitting member. The vote on the

The President approved the joint resolu-tion extending from March I, 1895, to April 15, 1895, the time for making returns of income for the year 1894 under the income tax provisions of the Revenue act of 1894.

THE Daughters of the American Revolution, in session at Washington, elected Mrs. J. W. Foster their President General.

Foreign Notes. PRINCE LOBANOFF ROSTOVSKY has been appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed the late M. de Giers.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON has been reap pointed Governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, as Cecil Rhodes could not get along with Sir Henry Loch.

Fire at Halifax, Nova Scotia, destroyed an levator and a wharf stored with merchanlise. Loss, \$1,000,000. THE Japanese Government has ordered all

ts officers now serving in the German army o return home at once for duty in China, News has been received of a battle near cali, Colombia, in which the rebels were defeated. Many were killed on both sides. The Government forces captured a large

body of prisoners. A BILL to make American goods pay at least twice as much duty in Germany as the goods of other countries is before the Reich-

A MILD type of influenza has spread over England. The public offices have become short of hands, and the service is, conse-quently, crippled.

THE importation of American cattle into France has been forbidden.

LI HUNG CHANG'S yellow jacket, peacock feathers, etc., have been restored to him by the Emperor of China. INFLUENZA is prevalent throughout Eng-

A widespread plot to overthrow the Manchua has been discovered in Kwang-Kung, Kwang-Si, and other southern provinces of

Domestic.

Two farmers from Texas, one of whom had a big revolver conveniently tucked away in the leg of his boot, and who said they had come to get money from "green goods" men, were arrested in Jersey City, N. J., together with a sixteen-year-old lad who acted as

TWENTY-FIVE men were killed by the mine explosion at Cerrillos, New Mexico. THE Michigan Democratic State Conver

tion adopted a free silver resolution, with only one dissenting vote. MORGANFIELD, the Aquia Creek (Va.) train obber, was found guilty and sente

eighteen years in the penitentiary. A HEAVY rain has broken the drought in Northern Texas. COURT OFFICER RICHARD MORRIS WAS fatally

wounded at Cincinnati, Ohio, while serving a warrant on Louis Stolzenberger, a black and Patrolman Fred Shaffer instantly killed Stolzenberger.

LEBOY FERNOLD, aged thirty-eight, an insane son, first killed his mother with an axe and then set fire to their home at East Lebanon, Me., where the body lay.

DETECTIVES JACOB AND McMANUS, of Superintendent Byrnes's staff, New York City, were arrested and held in \$1000 cach on a charge made by Parkhurst Society a ents, to the effect that they had allowed a burglary to take place and received money therefore.

A CUBAN mass meeting at New York City developed wild enthusiasm for the rebel cause and much money was contributed. An explosion in three empty ramshackle buildings in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, which nobody could explain, killed one boy, John Fluhr; fatally hurt another. Peter Wenz; in-jured six persons and broke windows blocks

THE cupola of Brooklyn's City Hall burn and with it went the figure of Justice, the two-ton bell and the clock. Loss \$25,000 to \$35,000, mostly by water.

THE bids for the city three per cent. gold bonds, on being opened in New York City, were found to amount to almost four times the amount of the issue.

WHILE skylarking at Louisville, Ky., Max runn shot to death through the heart Clarence Watts, with a supposedly empty ro-

THE new naval dry dock at Port Royal, C., has been completed and tested with highly satisfactory results.

WILLIAM HAVEBLY was shot and fatally injured at Engel's Pavilion, Chicago, by "Pro-fessor" Alfred Rieckhoff, alleged "champion rifle shot of the world." The men were per-forming the human target act.

CORDELIA HILL, the eleven-year-old colored child who shot and killed her father in de fense of her mother in Charleston. Va., has been acquitted, the trial lasted about three hours and a verdict was reached in half an

AT Mansfield, Ohio, Fred J. Crooks, aged nineteen, and his sister, Mary E. Crooks, aged twenty, were out driving when they vere struck by a freight train and instanti

THOMAS CAVANAUOR and his wife, who lived in Hog's Hill, Conn., were burned to death in their house. Their charred bodies were found in the ruins.

THE drouth district of Nebraska has been blessed with a heavy rain. GEORGE HEINZELMAN, of Chillicothe, Ohio

died of grief two hours after the death of his found mysteriously murdered in their house two miles south of Lebanon, Ind.

WALKER G. HAMMER, for twenty years teller of the First National Bank, Lynchburg, Va., was arrested for embezzling \$23,000 of the funds of the bank. His pe lations are said to have been going on for

EDWIN P. BROWN, a hermit, was found dead in his hut of field stones which he occupied in the woods about a mile from Westport Harbor, Mass. The body was frozen stiff and had been nibbled at by rats.

AT Guthrie, Oklahoma, Mrs. Minerva C. Faylor, a scamstress, shot and killed William Henry Harrison at her house. Harrison had innoyed the woman by persistent attentions. MAJOR-GENERAL JOSPPH B. CARR died sudienly in Troy. N. Y.



WILLIAM L. WILSON, THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WILSON IN THE CABINET.

Cleveland Nominates the Tariff Reformer for Postmaster-General.

SUCCESSOR TO W. S. BISSELL.

The President Sends to the Senate the Name of the West Virginia Congressman---He Was Chairman of the House

ueceed Mr. Bissell, was sent to the Senate Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, was presiding over the Senate when the nomination of Mr. Wilson was received. He spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Wilson, man amendment providing for three per as did Senators Voorhees and Vilas. In executive session the nomination was referred

severe strain incident to the preparation and passage of the Tariff bill, and after a rest at his home in Charleston W. Va., he will go to New York as the guest of his intimate bill. Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment.

Sketch of His Career. 3,1843; was educated at Charleston Academy and at Columbian University, District of Co-

He is best known to the country in con-nection with his recent tariff work in Con-to order for his comments on Mr. Chandler's gress. He has been a tariff student since he speech. The Legislative, Executive and first entered Congressional life in 1883, but it Judicial Appropriation bill was passed at was not until the present Congress that he 12.30, and the Senate adjourned. became Chairman of the Ways and Means mmittee, and as such the official leader of the majority in the House. But at all times during his twelve years in Congress he has een relied on by his party as an advocate of

Prior to his first election to Congress in 1882 he had taken little part in politics, except in being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati and subsequently an Elector-at-Large from West Vir-ginia. Early in 1882 he was chosen President of the University of West Virginia. This would have fixed Mr. Wilson's sphere

of work, had it not been for political ruction and party split at his home in Charleston, W. Va., which was settled by the opposing factions uniting on Mr. Wilson. The cam-

professor of law in Columbian equipped him for the work on the Judiciary Committee. It was in tariff work, however, that Mr. Wilson found his forte, and he made an exhaustive study of it. In the four Congressional eras of recent tariff changes— the Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the Mc-Kinley bill and the Wilson bill—Mr. Wilson took a leading part. He did much of the work of constructing the Mills bill, and he and Representative Breckinridge started en a tour of platform tariff speeches through-out the East in indorsement of President

Cleveland's tariff revision message, During the Mills-Crisp contest for the speakership Mr. Wilson east his lot with Mr. Mills, and when Mr. Crisp won he designated Mr. Springer as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, When re-elected Speaker, however, Mr. Crisp named Mr. Wilson as Chairman of the Ways and Means, and in this capacity he framed the measure which was the basis of the present tariff law. He was defeated for re-election to Congress at

the last election.

FIFTY-THIRD CONCRESS.

In the Senate.

56TH DAT.—The session was taken up almost exclusively with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.—Mr. Milis introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which reads: "Audall laws which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds of the United States for any

purpose are hereby repealed."

57th Day,—Mr. Wolcott introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which authorizes the President, on the invitation of any of the Governments of Europe, to account Commissioners. to appoint Commissioners to a Mone-tary Conference to be held with a view to secure International Bimetallism .--- The Ways and Means Committee ... Sketch Agricultural Appropriation bill was pass of His Civil and Political Career.

The nomination of William Lyne Wilson, of West Virginia, as Postmaster-General, to in state in the rotunda of the Capitol and he by President Cleveland on the day after the resignation of the latter was filed with him. asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. Gorman objected and the resolution went over.—The day's session was closed with asked for its immediate consideration. Mr.

58TH DAY .- The Sundry Civil Appropria-

ecutive session the nomination was referred to the Committee on Postofflees and Postroads, and immediately reported back favorably.

Mr. Wilson will not assume the duties of his new offlee until April 1. He said he had decided to spend the time between March and the data is resolving a resolution and that data is resolving a resolution and the factories. and that date in seeking a needed improve-ment in his health. He still suffers from the revenue marine was passed.

Mr. Wilson has for years been on intimate in the House have always been accepted as voicing the sentiments of the Administra-000 for seed to be distributed to the people inhabiting the arid region whose crops were destroyed by drought last summer was agreed to-yeas, 32. nays, 17. William L. Wilson, of Charleston, W. Va., The amendment appropriating \$125,000 to was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, May aid the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., In commemoration of the hundredth year of its Statehood was agreed to .-- When the night lumbia, where he was graduated in 1860, and at the University of Virginia. He served in the Confederate army. For several years after the war he was professor in Columbian reading of the Legislative bill was proceeded University; but on the overthrow of the law-yers' test oath in West Virginia resigned and Senators Martin and Roach, declaring they entered upon the practice of law at Charles-on. were not elected honestly, which was de nounced by Mr. Hill as mean and contempti-

In the House.

61st Dat.—The session was occupied mainly in the emisideration of the General De ficiency bill. The concurrent resolution expressing the gratification of Congress at the honors paid by the Government of Mexico to the late Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Minister to that country, was agreed to.—Before taking the recess at 5 o'clock under the rule, the House passed the Senate bill postponing, at the request of Great Britain, the enforcement of the international regulations of August, 1890, to prevent collisions at sea.—At 8 o'clock the House reassembled for a session of two and a half hours to be devoted to the consideration of private pen

good committee assignments from the first, going on Judiciary, Appropriations and Ways and Means.

His experience shortly after the war as a professor of law in Columbian College quipped him for the work on the Judiciary committee. It was in taxis. payment of \$200,000 of Indian depredation claims allowed by the Court of Claims.

Without completing the consideration of the bill, the House devoted the rest of the session to the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina.

63p DAY.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed without the provision r paying \$425,000 damages to alleged British and Canadian scalers.

64TH DAY.—The day was devoted to labor legislation, and a bill providing for the arbitration of differences between common car riers and their employes was passed. 65TH DAY.—The House spent most of the day discussing the Printing bill and the purchase of the Mahone site for the Government Printing Office,—Conference reports on the Pension and Postoffice Appropriation bills were agreed to.—The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution suspending the transfer in bond through the United States of articles destined for the Mexican free zon

Mr. Wilson has been in poor health for some time. He married in 1868 a daughter of Professor A. J. Huntington, of Columbian a vote of 150 ayes to 115 mays decided to insist a vote of 150 ayes to 120 allow the appro-College, and has six children.

SCORES WERE KILLED.

SCORES WERE KILLED.

Once more upon a refusal to allow the appropriation to stay in the bill. Another conference was asked for.—A message from the President was read vetoing the bill for the relief of Catherine Ott, a soldier's widow. Five Coaches Jumped Into a Canon. on the ground that it was not so favor able to her as the general law. It was An excursion frain coming into the City of Mexico on the Inter Oceanic Railroad met with a frightful accident.

While rounding a curve on the side of a mountain five coaches jumped the track and went down the canon. Forty-two people were killed and thirty or more seziously injured.

A REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Insurgents Start a Movement to Throw Off the Spanish Yoke.

SYMPATHIZERS IN FLORIDA.

Government Troops Rout the Patriots in an Engagement Near Santa Cecilia---Killed and Wounded on Both Sides ---Demonstrations Among Friends of the Cause in This Country.

News has been received of the attempt of

the insurgents to overthrow the Government of Cuba. The rebeis at Guantanamo, under the leadership of Henry Brooks, who is the wealthiest resident of Santiago de Cuba, had an encounter with the Spanish troops ne a Santa Cecilia. Three prisoners were captured, and the rest of the insurgent force fied to the woods. In the engagement at Ybarra, near Matan-

zas, two of the rebels were killed and many wounded. They also lost fourteen rifles and a large amount of ammunition. They were surrounded in the woods, near the Ignatia plantation.

Manuel Garcia, the noted revolutionary

leader, was in the vicinity of Agaacate, with sixteen adherents, and was said to be recruiting men by force. Arms for the revo-lutionists were found on a plantation near Matanzas and seized. In addition four trunks containing arms and cavalry equipments were found among the baggage of pas-sengers on the steamer City of Washington

and confiscated. Many persons implicated in the revolutionary movement have been arrested. Others, who, it is said, came from New York, arrived and were presented to the Governor-

Spanish gunboats keep a close watch along the coast, Public opinion is almost unani-

mously opposed to the uprising.
In West Tampa, Fla., where many Cubans reside, a hundred revolvers were fired upon receipt of the news. Flags are raised, and the children joined in the shouting and enthusiasm. The cigarshouting and enthusiasm. The cigar-makers decided to donate two days' work to the cause. The latest advices from Cuba confirm the reports of a general uprising of the patriots there. The novement was simultaneous at seven differ-ent points on the island, and the insurgents attacked eight or ten interior towns. At Ma-tanzas a Spanish army officer was dangerously wounded. Generals Marti and Gomez are at the head of the revolution.

reached the island from Vera Cruz, Mexico Secretary Gresham received a cablegram from Consul-General Ramon Williams at Havana, announcing that a state of affairs practically amounting to martial law had been proclaimed in Cuba. It appears from the despatch that the proclamation of the Governor-General has caused great excitement throughout the island, where no general revolution exists, as it was the first notice the people had that the Government was taking action to prevent disturbances in

some sections from spreading.

Fernando Figueredo, of Tampa, Fla., who was a Colonel in the former revolution and a prominent legislator in the revolutionary

party made this statement:

"This is a very serious revolution. The plans are well laid. The difference between the former and this revolution is that now we have chiefs and soldiers. Even if we are not thoroughly equipped in arms, we know how take them from the enemy. We can raise a drilled army from the start. The policy of Marti has been such as to perfectly organize the clubs and colonies throughout the exterior so that the most harmoni-ous and efficient work can be done in accord with those in actual battle. I have just re-ceived a telegram from New York, saying that a mass meeting was held there a few days ago and that it was enthusiastic, and large contributions were made.

GENERAL BOOTH'S TOUR.

Returns to England After a Remarkable American Trip.

General William Booth, the Commanderin-Chief of the Salvation Army, has sailed from New York for England on the steamship Paris. He has just completed a twentyfour weeks' tour of the United States, and has made a record of which few travelers or public speakers can boast.

He has spoken in eighty-six American cities, and the aggregate number of persons who came to hear him expound was 437,000. at 340 meetings. To speak to this vast audience he traveled 18,453 miles, or thirtyfive days, on railroad trains. At a conservative estimate General Booth uttered more than 2,000,000 words in public halls in the twenty-four weeks' tour.

He landed at Halifax, September 20, 1894, and started at once on his journey. The route had been mapped out beforehand, and the time of arrival and departure at each city or town was carefully arranged. only one instance did General Booth fail to fulfil an appointment, and then the elements prevented him. He was snowbound. The means of transportation has been by fast ex-press trains, whenever such service was pro-

Before coming to New York he traveled for month through Eastern Canada. From New York he went to Washington, D. C.; thence to Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit and sev-eral other of the larger cities in Michigan; then to Chicago, to Minneapolis, St. Paul, down the Mississippi to St. Louis; thence to Denver, Colorado Springs, and on to Califor-nia, where he addressed meetings in Los An-geles, Sacramento, San Francisco; up to Vanouver and back East by way of the Canadian Pacific

Although he is sixty-five years of age General Booth has endured this extraordinary strain wonderfully well. He nearly suc-cumbed to the grip at Colorado Springs, but his indomitable pluck and energy kept him on his feet, and he succeeded in completing a very remarkable tour.

BURGLARS WRECKED A BANK VAULT. Men Arrested on Suspicion Fought the Police With Revolvers.

The First National Bank of Griswold, Iowa. was entered by burglars about midnight. They blew open the vault doors and then drilled the front door of the time-lock safe, put in dynamite, and closed the vault doors. The charge used was evidently much heavier than intended, as it totally wrecked the vault, doing over \$3500 damage to the safe

and building.

The noise of the explosion was so great that the burgiars made a hasty departure. Over \$400 worth of stamps belonging to the Postmaster and \$120 in cash are known to have been taken, and probably other valuables. The burgiar-proof safe inside the vault contained \$20,000 in cash, but this was not touched.

Three men were arrested at Council Bluff. Three men were arrested at Council Blux, Iowa, supposed to have committed the burglary. As they were being led to the jail they drew revolvers and fired. One policeman was badly wounded and will probably die. One of the thieves was shot. Only two of the men were recaptured,

The Labor World.

AMERICAN railways have 750,000 employes The new Labor Commissioner of Kansas, W. J. Bird, was a newsbow but a few years

Distances in the mining regions of Ohio increases, and hundreds of people—men, women and children—are threatened with starvation, which is only averted by contributions of charity from other parts of the State.

RANSOM GOES TO MEXICO.

His Nomination Promptly Confirmed by

the United States Senate. Matt W. Ransom, Senator from North Carolina, was nominated and confirmed ag Minister to Mexico, in place of the late Isaac P. Gray. The Senate went into executive session immediately after receiving the nomination from President Cleveland and confirmed it by a unanimous vote. The confirmation was moved by Senator



Sherman, who, in making the motion, addressed the Senate briefly as to the fitness of the nomination, which he said was in every way deserving and appropriate. The execu-

tive session lasted but five minutes.

Matt Whitaker Ransom was born in War-Matt Whitaker Bansom was born in Warren County, North Carolina, October 8, 1826. After an academic education he attended the University of North Carolina. He was graduated there in 1847 and in the same year he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was both planter and lawyer for several years. He began his political career in 1852, in which year he was a Presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He was also in this year elected Attorney-General of the State. He resigned in 1855 and joined the Democratic party. He was a member of the Legislature from 1858 to 1861. On the secession of his State he enlisted as a private in the Confederate service, and was at once commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the First North Carolina Infantry. He was made a Brigadier-General in 1863 and a Major-General in 1865, but the Confederacy collapsed before he received his commission as Major-General. his commission as Major-General. After the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected United States Senator, and was re-elected in 1876, 1883 and 1889. The political unheaval last year ended the domination of the Democratic party in North Carolina, and with it Senator Ransom's chance for further re-election. Senator Ransom has six sons, all grown, and one daugh-

FATAL FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS.

Three Persons Burned to Death and Fif-

teen Boarding Houses Destroyed. Fire started in the Ledgerwood bakery on Ouachita avenue, Hot Springs, Ark., at four o'clock a. m. It is in the southern part of the city, where boarding houses are numer-

In an hour three women had been burned In an hour three women had been burned to death, and six boarding houses, several store-houses, and fifteen cottages, in all worth \$100,000, had been swept away. The dead are Mrs. Laurs Scammon, Mrs. Henry J. McLeod, and Augustine Stivetto, colored, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brownson, of Macon, Mo., Mrs. Peacock, and others were injured but none dangerously.

A strong wind fanned the flames, but pre-vented the fire from moving in the direction of the big hotels and bath houses. The streets covered by the fire were Ouachita, where it originated; Sealey, Malvern, Woodbine and

Twenty-eight buildings in all were burned. The boarding houses destroyed are the Ouachita, Illinois, La Clede, Missouri and Bloomington. Three hundred men, women, and children were driven to other quarters for lodging, and most of them lost all their clothing.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Its General Observance Throughout the

United States. Washington's Birthday was observed generally throughout the Union; in Chicago Archbishop Ireland delivered an address on 'American Citizenship."

At Washington Washington's Birthday was

more elaborately observed than it has been for a number of years, an additional feature being the patriotic exercises of the National Council of Women, now in session in that city. The entire local militia turned out. In New York City Washington's Birthday was very generally observed; dinners were given by the Southern Society, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, Syracuse Alumni and the Publishers' Association. The New York Society of the Sons of the Bevolution observed the 162d applyments of the tion observed the 163d anniversary of the birth of George Washington with a banquet.
At Albany, Governor Morton signalized his
occupancy of the Executive Chamber on Washington's Birthday by signing Assembly bill No. 1, commonly known as the Lawson Foreign Flag bill, which prohibits the display of foreign flags on public buildings.

BATTLE OF THE BROTHERS.

Two Dangerous Families Wiped Out in the Virginia Mountains.

Near Osborn's Gap, Dickinson County, Va., Robert and Sam Smith met Ben and Lem Cox. All four were under the influence of liquor. The Smiths, it is said, drew their revolvers and commanded the Cox brothers, who were their enemies, to surrender. In-stead, the Cox boys drew their weapons, and then a general fight was begun.

The battle lasted for nearly half an hour,

and when the smoke cleared away Robert and Sam Smith and Ben Cox were found lying dead on the road, while Lem Cox was fatally wounded.

The killing of the men puts an end to two families that had long been prominent in criminal circles. There were originally eight Smith brothers, and all of them met their

death in fights similar to this one.

Two other Coxes were also killed several years ago in a battle with men of their stamp. Ben Cox enjoyed the reputation of shaving killed five men, and his brother Lem had twice been tried for murder. They all re-sided back in the mountains and were regarded as dangerous men.

A FRUITLESS HOLD-UP.

Train Robbers Find the Express Car Empty and the Messenger Gone.

The East-bound train on the Frisco road was held up by robbers near Aurora, Mo. Three men got on the engine when the train was five miles from Aurora, compelled the engineer and fireman at the point of revolvers to go back to the express car and open it. The robbers, however, found to their disgust that the car was empty, the safe locked, and the messenger not in sight. He had disappeared in time and the robbers left empty handed.