

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. Bissell 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 portfolio.



WILLIAM L. WILSON.

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 his 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 Buffalo 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 interest. 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 in full support of the President on every public question."

Speaking of Mr. Bissell's resignation, President Cleveland said, "It is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All his associates in the Administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who in all respects was a valuable factor in their executive life, and 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. Bissell's reasons for his action are 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 appreciation 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 partner 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. He remained a bachelor until February 6, 1880, 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 a 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 occurred. 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 shaft.

Up to 4 p. m. those on the inside could be heard trying to work their way out of the caved-in mine. None of 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 woman, supposing her husband to have been killed, tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train. Her husband 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 catastrophe of this kind has been frequently predicted.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Argentine Minister and Mme. 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 Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston.

Secretary Gresham intimated to France that she will not be permitted to forcibly collect her San Domingo claim, as it would destroy an equity held by an American company.

The National Dairy Congress held a three days' session at the Agricultural Department.

The National Council of Women amended its constitution, creating an upper and lower house. Henry Lowe Dickinson was elected President.

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 unusually low price of cotton is due to the demonstination of silver and dealings in futures.

The Ways and Means Committee recommends 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 case was 7 to 4.

The President approved the joint resolution extending from March 1, 1895, to April 15, 1896, 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 reappointed Governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, as Cecil Rhodes could not get along with Sir Henry Loch.

FIRE at Halifax, Nova Scotia, destroyed an elevator and a wharf stored with merchandise. Loss, \$1,000,000.

The Japanese Government has ordered all its officers now serving in the German army to 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 Reichstag.

A MILD type of influenza has spread over England. The public offices have become shabby, and the service is, consequently, 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 England.

A WIDESPREAD plot to overthrow the Manchus has been discovered in Kwang-Kung, Kwang-Si, and other southern provinces of China.

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 "steerer."

THIRTY-FIVE men were killed by the mine explosion at Cerrillos, New Mexico.

THE Michigan Democratic State Convention adopted a free silver resolution, with only one dissenting vote.

MORGANFIELD, the Aquia Creek (Va.) train robber, was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary.

A HEAVY rain has broken the drought in Northern Texas.

COLE OFFICER RICHARD MORRIS was fatally wounded at Cincinnati, Ohio, while serving a warrant on Louis Stolzenberger, a blacksmith, and Patrolman Fred Shafer instantly killed Stolzenberger.

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

DETECTIVES JACOB and McMASTERS, of Superintendent Byrne's staff, New York City, were arrested and held in \$1000 each on a charge made by Parkhurst Society agents, to the effect that they had allowed a burglary to take place and received money therefrom.

A CELEBRATE 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 O'Connell, and hurt another, Peter Wear. Injured six persons and broke windows blocks away.

THE cupola of Brooklyn's City Hall burned and with it went the figure of Justice, the two-ton bell and the clock. Loss \$25,000 to \$25,000, 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 Braun shot to death through the heart Charles Watts, with a supposedly empty revolver.

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

WILLIAM HAVELY was shot and fatally injured at Edgel's Pavilion, Chicago, by "Professor" Alfred Hieckhoff, alleged "champion rifle shot of the world." The men were performing the human target act.

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

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

THOMAS CAVANAGH 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 drought district of Nebraska has been beset with a heavy rain.

GEORGE HEINZELMAN, of Chillicothe, Ohio, died of grief two hours after the death of his wife.

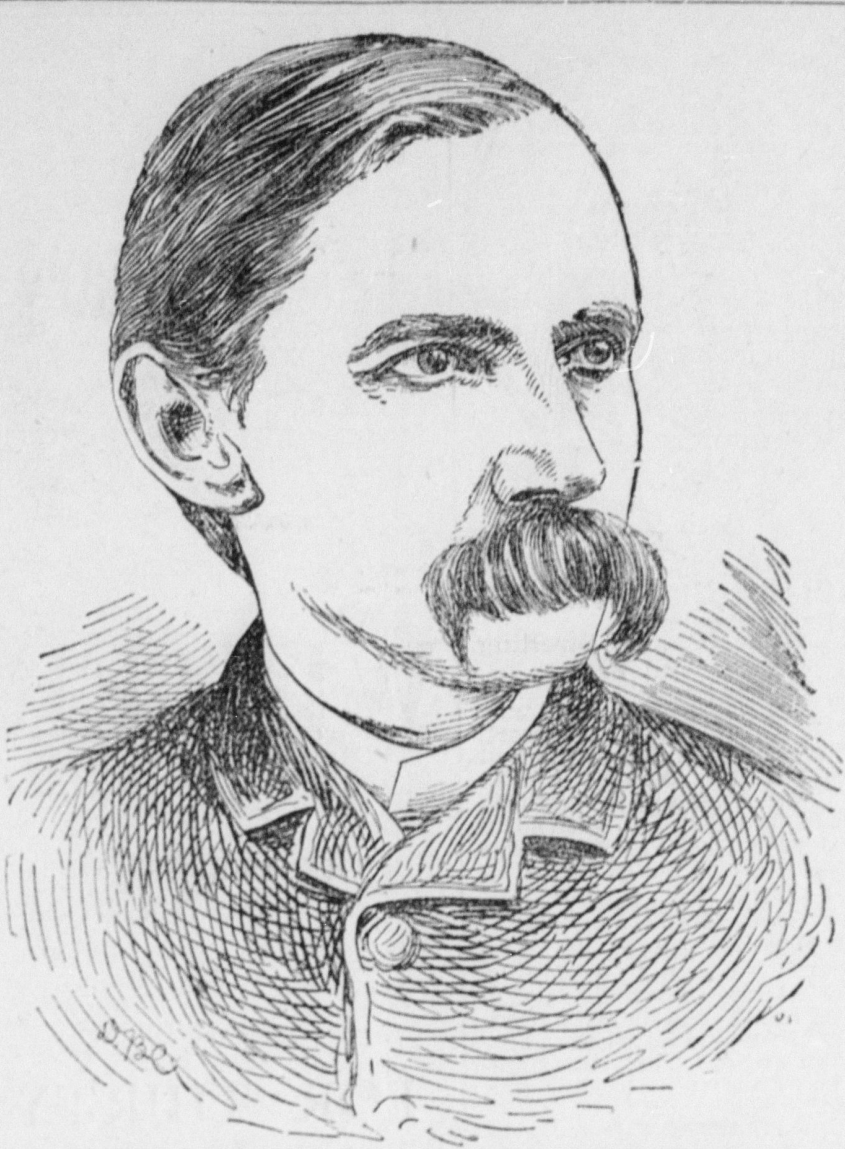
FARMER FRANK HENDRICK and his wife were found mysteriously murdered in their house, two miles south of Lebanon, Ind.

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 pecuniations are said to have been going on for ten years.

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. Taylor, seamstress, shot and killed William Henry Harrison at her home. Harrison had annoyed the woman by persistent attentions.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH B. CARR died suddenly 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 Ways and Means Committee—Sketch of His Civil and Political Career.

The nomination of William Lyne Wilson, of West Virginia, as Postmaster-General, to succeed Mr. Bissell, was sent to the Senate by President Cleveland on the day after the resignation of the latter was filed with him.

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, as did Senators Voorhees and Vilas. In executive session the nomination was referred to the Committee on Postoffice and Postroads, and immediately reported back favorably.

Mr. Wilson will not assume the duties of his new office until April 1. He said he had decided to spend the time between March 1 and that date in seeking a needed improvement in his health. He still suffers from the severe strain incident to the preparation and passage of the Tariff bill, and after a rest at his home in Charleston, Va., he will go to New York as the guest of his intimate friend, Congressman Isidor Straus.

Mr. Wilson has for years been on intimate terms with the President, and his speeches in the House have always been accepted as voting the sentiments of the Administration.

Sketch of His Career.

William L. Wilson, of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, May 3, 1843, was educated at Charleston Academy and at Columbian University, District of Columbia, where he was graduated in 1869, and at the University of Virginia. He served in the Confederate army. For several years after the war he was professor in Columbian University, but on the overthrow of the lawyers' test oath in West Virginia resigned and returned to the practice of law at Charleston.

He is best known to the country in connection with his recent tariff work in Congress. He has been a tariff student since he first entered Congressional life in 1883, but it was not until the present Congress that he became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and as such the official leader of the majority in the House. But at all times during his twelve years in Congress he has relied on by his party as an advocate of tariff revision.

Prior to his first election to Congress in 1882 he had taken little part in politics, except as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati and subsequently an Elector-at-Large from West Virginia. Early in 1882 he was chosen President of the University of West Virginia.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Wilson's sphere of work, had it not been for political reaction and party split at his home in Charleston, W. Va., which was settled by the opposing factions uniting on Mr. Wilson. The campaign was a narrow one. Mr. Wilson finally winning by nine votes. He was then re-elected to six successive Congresses. He received 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 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 McKinley 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 on a tour of the East in tariff speeches throughout the last in endorsement of President Cleveland's tariff revision message.

During the Mills-Crisp contest for the speakership Mr. Wilson cast 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.

Mr. Wilson has been in poor health for some time. He married in 1868 a daughter of Professor A. J. Huntington, of Columbian College, and has six children.

SCORES WERE KILLED.

Wreck on a Mexican Railroad in Which Five Coaches Jumped Into a Canon.

An excursion train 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 seriously injured.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

56TH DAY.—The session was taken up almost exclusively with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.—Mr. Mills introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which reads: "And all 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 appoint Commissioners to a Monetary Conference to be held with a view to securing an international bimetallic system. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed. A motion to take up the Railroad Pooling bill was defeated.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

58TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was disposed of, excepting the Government Printing Office bill, which was passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

59TH DAY.—The Senate agreed to amendments to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$50,000 for commencing work on the Patterson National Building, and \$25,000 for the Troy (N. Y.) public building. The Senate adopted the sugar bounty amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was passed.

60TH DAY.—After a spirited debate growing out of opposition to the \$100,000 appropriation to the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment.

61ST DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, its consideration having occupied the larger share of four legislative days. An amendment appropriating \$200,000 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.

62ND DAY.—The session was occupied mainly in the consideration of the General Deficiency bill.—The concurrent resolution, expressing the gratification of Congress to 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 leadership of Mr. Gorman, the galleries were crowded with spectators.

The reading of the Legislative bill was proceeded with. Mr. Chandler made a bitter attack on Senators Martin and Bosch, declaring they were not elected honestly. Mr. Chandler denounced Mr. Hill as mean and contemptible and hyena-like. Mr. Martin was called to order for his comments on Mr. Chandler's speech. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was passed at 12:30, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

61ST DAY.—The session was occupied mainly in the consideration of the General Deficiency bill.—The concurrent resolution, expressing the gratification of Congress to 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 leadership of Mr. Gorman, the galleries were crowded with spectators.

The reading of the Legislative bill was proceeded with. Mr. Chandler made a bitter attack on Senators Martin and Bosch, declaring they were not elected honestly. Mr. Chandler denounced Mr. Hill as mean and contemptible and hyena-like. Mr. Martin was called to order for his comments on Mr. Chandler's speech. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was passed at 12:30, and the Senate adjourned.

62ND DAY.—The session was occupied mainly in the consideration of the General Deficiency bill.—The concurrent resolution, expressing the gratification of Congress to 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 leadership of Mr. Gorman, the galleries were crowded with spectators.

The reading of the Legislative bill was proceeded with. Mr. Chandler made a bitter attack on Senators Martin and Bosch, declaring they were not elected honestly. Mr. Chandler denounced Mr. Hill as mean and contemptible and hyena-like. Mr. Martin was called to order for his comments on Mr. Chandler's speech. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was passed at 12:30, and the Senate adjourned.

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

64TH DAY.—The day was devoted to labor legislation, and a bill providing for the arbitration of differences between common carriers 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 zone was concurred in.

66TH DAY.—The House took another vote on the Hawaiian cable appropriation, and by a vote of 150 yeas to 115 nays decided to insist 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, on the ground that it was not so favorable to her as the general law. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.—Senate bill providing for the ascertainment of the net tonnage of vessels was passed.

67TH DAY.—The bill to protect forest reservations, for which the Senate substituted an entire new measure, was referred.—Several District of Columbia bills of minor importance were passed.

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 rebels at Guanatanamo, under the leadership of Henry Brooks, who is the wealthiest resident of Santiago de Cuba, had an encounter with the Spanish troops near Santa Cecilia. Three prisoners were captured, and the rest of the insurgent force fled to the woods.

In the engagement at Ybarra, near Matanzas, 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.

Mariano Garcia, the noted revolutionary leader, was in the vicinity of Aguanico, with sixteen adherents, and was said to be recruiting men by force. Arms for the revolution were found on a plantation near Matanzas and seized. In addition four trunks containing arms and cavalry equipments were found among the baggage of passengers on the steamer City of Washington which was captured.

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-General.

Spanish gunboats keep a close watch along the coast. Public opinion is almost unanimously opposed to the uprising.

In West Tampa, Fla., where many Cubans reside, a hundred revolvers were fired upon receipt of the news. Flags were raised, and the children joined in the shouting and enthusiasm. The cigar-makers decided to donate two days' work to the cause. The day's session was devoted to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

56TH DAY.—The session was taken up almost exclusively with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.—Mr. Mills introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which reads: "And all 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 appoint Commissioners to a Monetary Conference to be held with a view to securing an international bimetallic system. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed. A motion to take up the Railroad Pooling bill was defeated.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

58TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was disposed of, excepting the Government Printing Office bill, which was passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

59TH DAY.—The Senate agreed to amendments to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$50,000 for commencing work on the Patterson National Building, and \$25,000 for the Troy (N. Y.) public building. The Senate adopted the sugar bounty amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was passed.

60TH DAY.—After a spirited debate growing out of opposition to the \$100,000 appropriation to the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment.

61ST DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, its consideration having occupied the larger share of four legislative days. An amendment appropriating \$200,000 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.

62ND DAY.—The session was occupied mainly in the consideration of the General Deficiency bill.—The concurrent resolution, expressing the gratification of Congress to 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 leadership of Mr. Gorman, the galleries were crowded with spectators.

The reading of the Legislative bill was proceeded with. Mr. Chandler made a bitter attack on Senators Martin and Bosch, declaring they were not elected honestly. Mr. Chandler denounced Mr. Hill as mean and contemptible and hyena-like. Mr. Martin was called to order for his comments on Mr. Chandler's speech. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was passed at 12:30, and the Senate adjourned.

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

64TH DAY.—The day was devoted to labor legislation, and a bill providing for the arbitration of differences between common carriers 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 zone was concurred in.

66TH DAY.—The House took another vote on the Hawaiian cable appropriation, and by a vote of 150 yeas to 115 nays decided to insist 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, on the ground that it was not so favorable to her as the general law. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.—Senate bill providing for the ascertainment of the net tonnage of vessels was passed.

67TH DAY.—The bill to protect forest reservations, for which the Senate substituted an entire new measure, was referred.—Several District of Columbia bills of minor importance were passed.

RANSOM GOES TO MEXICO.

His Nomination Promptly Confirmed by the United States Senate.

Matt W. Ransom, Senator from North Carolina, was nominated and confirmed as Minister to Mexico, in place of the late Isaac F. 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 executive session lasted but five minutes.

Matt Whitaker Ransom 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. After the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected United States Senator, and was re-elected in 1876, 1880 and 1884. The political upheaval last year ended the domination of the Democratic party in North Carolina, and with it Senator Ransom's chance for further reelection. Senator Ransom has six sons, all grown, and one daughter.



MATT W. RANSOM.

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 executive session lasted but five minutes.

Matt Whitaker Ransom 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. After the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected United States Senator, and was re-elected in 1876, 1880 and 1884. The political upheaval last year ended the domination of the Democratic party in North Carolina, and with it Senator Ransom's chance for further reelection. Senator Ransom has six sons, all grown, and one daughter.

Spanish gunboats keep a close watch along the coast. Public opinion is almost unanimously opposed to the uprising.

In West Tampa, Fla., where many Cubans reside, a hundred revolvers were fired upon receipt of the news. Flags were raised, and the children joined in the shouting and enthusiasm. The cigar-makers decided to donate two days' work to the cause. The day's session was devoted to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

56TH DAY.—The session was taken up almost exclusively with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.—Mr. Mills introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which reads: "And all 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 appoint Commissioners to a Monetary Conference to be held with a view to securing an international bimetallic system. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed. A motion to take up the Railroad Pooling bill was defeated.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

58TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was disposed of, excepting the Government Printing Office bill, which was passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

59TH DAY.—The Senate agreed to amendments to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$50,000 for commencing work on the Patterson National Building, and \$25,000 for the Troy (N. Y.) public building. The Senate adopted the sugar bounty amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was passed.

60TH DAY.—After a spirited debate growing out of opposition to the \$100,000 appropriation to the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment.

61ST DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, its consideration having occupied the larger share of four legislative days. An amendment appropriating \$200,000 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.

<