THE MEMBERS OF M'KINLEY'S CABINET

Brief Sketches of Those Who Will Oversee the Country's Business.

EVER HELD ANY OFFICE

People Who Have Attained High Places from Lowly Beginning Aided Only by American Push and Perseverence.

Washington, D. C., March 4.-Senator John Sherman, secretary of state, who has been the author, sponsor or de-fender of some of the most important measures in our legislation, was born at Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823, and left an academy at 15 years of age to take position with a government survey ing party. It lacks but one years of half a century since John Sherman was chosen a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1848. It is more than forty years since he entered the house of representatives, and he may be said to have come into the senate with President Lincoln't first administration, for he took his seat in that body March 23, 1861. He championed the national banking system when it was deemed an innovation; he shaped the refunding act and that providing for the resumption of specie payments which he, as secretary of the treasury under President Hayes, put in operation. When Garfield succeeded Hayes Mr. Sherman returned to the senate.

LYMAN J. GAGE.

Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank of Chicago, Ill., is perhaps the most popular man in that city. Even "Tommy" Morgan, the leader o the Chicago Socialists, approves Mr. Gage's appointment. He says that Mr. Gage is the best man of any whom Mc Kinley would be likely to appoint. No man in the city is more approachable than the head of the city's biggest bank. Nobody stops the visitor on his way to see him. Mr. Gage is willing to seen anybody who wants to talk with him if he is not too busy just at that

He is Chicago's foremost citizen, and there never has been a movement in Chicago which was for the good of the city, for the good of the people, or for the good of what Mr. Gage never calls "common people," in which he has not borne an active part.

As bank president his salary is \$25, As secretary of the treasury he will receive but \$8,000. Mr. Gage is not

RAPID RISE AS A BANKER. In Chicago he could find no openings

Within a year he had become paying at the age of 25 years, he was cashier of the bank. Twenty-eight years ago he cashler. Even then he was the virtual of clothes for every newsboy in Detroit manager of the institution, which pros- for Christmas pered greatly. When it was reorganized in 1882 he was elected vice presi-dent, and in 1891 he succeeded S. M. Nickerson as president. He is down at his office before the bank opens in McKinley's administration, it may b town in a carriage, unless Mrs. Gage popularity. is going to drop him on on her way to "carette." Often he sits alongside the seat in the house of representatives, for substantial rather than eloquent. Mr. driver, with whom he is quite confidential. Mr. Gage has never held an office. The nearest approach to this was when he was president of Chicago board of directors of the World's fair. When it was decided that the fair should be held in Chicagthere was no talk of any one else for the presidency of the board of directors It was he who prevented the selection of the lake front as the site. Mr. Gage resigned from the presidency of th World's fair when he was made prestdent of the First National bank, in 1891.

There has never been any public movement in Chicago in which Mr Gage has not been interested. The civifederation, the great municipal reform association, which is directly responsible for whatever good there is in th Chicago city government, was organized largely through his efforts, and he has been president of it for two years He has not been a strong party man but he has always voted for Republi cans in preference to Democrats, and Blaine is the only Republican he has voted against as a president.

He presided over the conferences by tween bankers, socialists, anarchists and single taxers in Chicago, which followed the riots, and often had the meet

ings in his own parlor. In social life Mr. Gage is also popular He is a member of the two leading clubs of Chicago-the Chicago club and Union League club. He is a member and former president of the Commercial club, membership of which is limited to sixty. It is popularly called the Millionaires' club. Mr. Gage was the first president of the Bankers' club In 1883 he was elected president of the American Bankers' association, and held this office three successive years He is a patron of art and has a fine

library, RUSSELL A. ALGER.

The career of General Russell A. Alger, who will have the war portfolio in ables so many New England rural fam-President McKinley' cabinet, is an en-

land, O., to enter upon his profession. On the last day of 1860 he set out for Michigan with a little borrowed capital and entered into the lumber business at Grand Rapids with a friend. The following year the young men lost everything they possessed by the failure of a Chicago firm, young Alger

"I have no especial aptitude for the navy department," said he, recently having in the meantime married. "no more than any well-informed man The breaking out of the civil war opened a new and exciting chapter in his life. It was during the August after Fort Sumter was fired upon that he enlisted in the Second Michigan cavalry Dingley refused to go into the treasury department Major McKinley asked if I and was soon after made captain of would accept a cabinet place. As I un-Company C. A brother captain was derstand it, the work of the navy de-Philip H. Sheridan. When Gordon partment is divided among well-organpartment is divided among well-organ-Granger, the colonel of his regiment, was promoted he sent Captain Alger ized bureaus, whose officers understand what is needed." as an emissary to Governor Blair to induce him to appoint Sheridan, the acting commissary on General Halleck's staff, to the vacant command.

JOSEPH M'KENNA.

meral sussion, he has long been president of the Massachusetts Total Absti-

nence society. An active Unitarian, h

has also been president of the Unitarian

"He is a careful, painstaking, laborious, honorable and just judge," said



Postmuster General the start that gave the great cavalry co bar of Judge Joseph McKenna, who officer his rapid rise. Alger served under him at the battle of Boonville, Mo., Kenna is not, strictly speaking, a Calibeing the multi-millionaire which some of the papers have called him.

He began his career as a banker at the age of 17 in Rome, N. Y. Then he was office boy in the Oneida Central bank, of that town, to which his parents had removed seven years before. Their oid home had been De Ruyter, in Madison county, N. Y., where Lyman Judson Gage had been born on June 28, 1836. He stayed in Rome two years, and then went west to seek his years, and then went west to seek his the June following the close of the war Cathedral, San Francisco he was brevetted major general for general "gallant and meritorious" ser-vice. It is said that during his mill-perience in public life dates back to tary career he was in more than sixty 1875, when he was elected to the as-battles and minor engagements. He sembly of the state of California. In for clerks in banks. Therefore Gage

After the war he returned to Michigan, and hid the foundation for a for teller; then assistant cashier, and finally, tune in lumber. In 1834 he was elected governor by the largest Republican vote ever cast in the state. He has began his connection with the First three sons and three daughters, and it National bank, having been appointed has long been his custom to buy a sult

JOHN D. LONG.

Of Hon, John Davis Long, who is to be secretary of the navy under Mr the morning. He seldom comes down- said that he has a positive gift for

To know him is to like him. His pub some shopping. Usually he goes lie career has covered but 22 years. He

Fifty-first and Fifty-second gresses, and, while serving in the last, was appointed by President Harrison a United States circuit judge. During the period of his service at Washington it is known that Judge McKenna was thrown into contact with Major McKinley to a considerable extent. He was a member of the ways and means

dent-elect, which reported the McKinley tariff bill to the house JAMES WILSON.

down on a lumbering stage called a was 37 years old when he took his perhaps not brilliant. His speeches are

committee, presided over by the presi-



CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Secretary of the Interior.

he was born in Buckfield, Me., Octobe 27, 1838. He was the son of parents who had neither poverty nor riches, but possessed the golden mean which en ilies to look forward to sending sons

Wilson is a practical farmer and his estate in Tama county is said to be worth \$50,000, which signifies a pretty good Iowa farm.

James Wilson was born August 16 James Wilson August 16, and the street was a report of the study for those was a tender of the study for the study for those was a tender of the study for the study for the study for those was a tender of the study for t 1835, in Ayshire, Scotland, of parents

There is probably not another farm in the state so well improved in all respects. For many years he was a temperance work through the agency of breeder of fancy cattle, and in that business he has made a competence.

He served several terms in the lowal assembly, and was elected to the Fortythird and Forty-fourth congresses. H retired at the end of his second term to his farm, when he was appointed by Governor Sherman a member of the railway commission. After serving one year he resigned to take his seat in the Forty-eightn congress. At the end of this congress he again retired to his farm, when several editors of county papers arranged with him to write weekly letters for their papers, which he has continued until the present time. In 1891 he was elected director of the Iowa rtation and professor of agriculture by the trustees of the Iowa Agricultural college, positions he has held up to the present time. The college during the time he has been connected with it has had an era of great prosperity. When Mr. Wilson was in the house the other James Wilson was in the senate from the same state, and, what was more curious still, James Wilson succeeded James Wilson McDill in that senate. But the two Wilson were distinguished in congress in this way: The senator came from Fairfield, and his middle initial was F., so h was known as "Fairfield" Wilson, so that people usually supposed that was his middle name, and there is nothing in the congressional directory to show that it was not. The other James Wil son, now selected for the calnet, had now no middle initial, but as he came from Tama county, he was known as "Tama Jim," and so the two Wilsons

JAMES A. GARY.

James A. Cary is the new postmaster general. He wears a heavy beard and moustache, and has all the outward and visible signs of a man of substance. He is a man with whom politics has been more a recreation than a profession He is first a business man, having made his millions in manufacturing cotton goods, but commercial matters have never been quite so pressing that he could not find time to take a hand in public affairs when questions of real interest have arisen.

Ever since the Republican party was

formed he has been working and hoping for a party victory in Maryland. He had accepted nominations for congress and governor when there was no prospect of success but after each defeat the Republicans railled, Mr. Gary contributed liberally and the fight went on. Now that success has finally come to Maryland Republicans Mr. Gary reeives as his reward his first office.

chant-politician. He works from 9 a, the adulation he has enjoyed, the concum. to 4 p. m. every day on business, slons of history concerning him would He is a director in half a dozen corpor-

went through the battle of Gettysburg spent only a few months shoving lumber, when the manager, noticing his intelligence, gave him a place in the office, where he remained until 1855. Then he re-entered the banking business, becoming a bookkeeper for the mess, becoming a bookkeeper for the mess, becoming a bookkeeper for the newshord that time his rise in the profession of banking way. From that time his rise in the profession of banking was rapid.

Went through the battle of Gettysburg under the at the nomination for unharmed, but was seriously wounded at Boonesborough. Maryland, in less that the son now carries on. Mr. Gary has district of California, but was defeated, the sum of the district being Democratic. He district being Democratic. He district being Democratic. He district being Democratic. The wite rollowing he was employed by President Lincoln in confidential service, and while thus employed by President Lincoln in confidential service, and while thus employed by President Lincoln in confidential service, and while thus employed by President Lincoln in confidential service, and while the profession of banking was a successively elected to the Fiftieth, After the war he returned to Michi-

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

The new secretary of agriculture is spoken of by Iowans who know him well as a large all-around man. His career in congress was creditable, but perhaps not brilliant. His speeches are substantial rather than eloquent. Mr.

Cornellus N. Bliss, the secretary of the interior, was born in 1833, at Fall critic of thir day or future days is invited to consider Mr. Cleveland's record; and the interior of a great to consider Mr. Cleveland's record; and the interior of a great to consider Mr. Cleveland's record; and the interior of a great to dictate out his own in-wards the policies of a party that had critic of thir day or future days is invited to consider Mr. Cleveland's record; and the interior of a great to consider Mr. Cleveland's record; and the plans, to determine for himself of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. In politics he has long been within the city as prominent as in business. Until now he has treated politics as strictly an avocation to which he could make no sacrifices which might interfere with his regular business. It was strictly upon the ground of his unwillingness to neglect his business that he based his refusal for the second time some six week ago to accept the portfolio then offered him. He once, for a similar rea son, declined a nomination for the governorship when the nomination would be equivalent to election. He was one of the earliest and most un compromising of the promenent anti-Platt Republicans, and down to a re-cent period maintained the strife against Platt. Then, however, ther was a noticeable remission of hostility and so far as any explanation could ever be drawn from Mr. Bliss It was that the necessity of harmony in the party required a non-insistence upon factional differences. He has served his party well in purely organization offices, having often been a delegate to city, county and state conventions. In 1884 he was chairman of the committee of 100 business men appointed at public meeting in Cooper Union to at tend the national convention in Chicago for the purpose of urging the nomination of President Arthur. In 1889 he took an impartant part in the Pan-American conference of that year. Mr. Bliss holds in the business world many positions of honor and trust. He has been chairman of the executive committee and is vice president of the Chamber of Commerce; he is vice president of the Fourth National bank, a director in the Home and Equitable In surance companies and the Central Trust company, governor and treasurer of the New York hospital and chair man of the board of trustees of the Broadway tabernacle. He was treas-

urer of the Republican national com

mittee in the last two campaigns.

GROVER CLEVELAND

What Charles A. Dana Has to Say About the Ex-President.

Powerful Searchlight Is Turned Upon the Retiring President's Many Weaknesses .. A Review of Character That Savors of the Proverbial Plain, Unvarnished Tale.

This is the New York Sun's farewell: The fairest estimate of Grover Cleve-and's public career would perhaps be one

ence which springs from a growing magnification of the third vowel. At this stage he was described by our neighbor, the Times, as "a parochial statesman," and the same journal ventured to east unwarranted doubts upon his strict honesty as a jublic official. But it happened that Mr. Cleveland's term at Albany was coincident with the development in national politics of two general conditions, which his shrewd sense of personal opportunity—the habit of mind which impelled Mr. Tilden to characterize him as "the most selfish politician I have ever known"— A WORMWOOD-SEASONED FAREWELL



JOSEPH McKENNA, Attorney General.

For many years Mr. Gary has held separating rigidly his achievemnts from These influences, together with his for the position of "one of Maryland's fore-most citizens." In every list of repre-sentative men of Baltimore his name is among the first, whether in com-merce, polities or public reform.

But with all this conservatism there But with all this conservatism there is no business man in Baltimore more up-to-date than the millionaire merfrom the camities he has provoked and deubtless be very accurately prefigured. ations and is as active as any young man in Baltimore. As president of the Merchants' and Manufactures'.

But we are confronted at the outset by the circumstance, without parallel probabily, in American experience, that the self-Merchants' and Manufacturers' asso-ciation he represents the commercial industries of the city.

Mr. Gary was born in Connecticut in 1833, but was taken to Baltimore by his parents when five years old. The went as a delegate to a national con-vention in 1872, and he has attended overty, one slows than He has been larged and Lincoln. As an American his

cy, and of Democracy's hopes for a century to come. HIS CONCEIT. All this is now ancient history, but a brief review of it has been necessary to an understanding of the evolution of the man and the significance of this second term, which the merciful course of Time and the hand of a beneficent Providence have now happily brought to a close. He began as an Accident, he developed as an Ego, and he ends as a Destroyer. Next, as to the development of t

society of the capital. They are beautiful women, of the queenly Baltimore type.

Mr. Gary entered politics in 1858, when he was nominated for state senator, but was not elected. He was an Abolitionist and strongly supported the Union during the war. He first went as a delegate to a national convention in 1872, and he has attended. knew he had been "chosen to represent the plans, purposes, and policy of the Democratic party." His natural vanity, every one since then. He has been dents and entities him to promulate a mational committee for eight years, and to decide, obtter, parable fools, convinced him before long true and particular and parti parable fools, convinced him before long that his mission was to formulate anew he is more patriotic than pairtotism, and the plans, to determine for himself the greater than America. Such is the extra-

every administrative detail; and he was likewise independent with that independence which springs from a growing may. If the word was hyphenated with Cleveland. Successively the various issues to his attention, or his always keen expedient, were absorbed into his capacious the Times, as "a parochial statesman;" and the same journal ventured to east unwarranted doubts upon his strict honesty came greater than Democracy. GROWING GREATER

The psychological process by which he also become greater than the presidential office itself was similar in origin and development. He entered the white house with Tilden to characterize him as "the most selfish politician I have ever known"—fastened upon and utilized for all they were worth. One was the returning wave of Democratic success which had prevailed ineffectually in the election of 1876. The other was the appearance in our politics of a body of voters of a new school, anxious to find a hero fit to reflect their own intense self-consciousness, ready to turn to any issue branded Reform, and rather indifferent as to actual performances, if the performances were accompanied by nobly resonant words.

Velopment. He entered the white house with the declaration, suggested to his then comparatively modest mind by the uttersances of some of his Democratic predecessors, that the ambition of the occupant of that manision to get himself rested, constituted at once the most serious obsacle to the proper performance of executive duties, and the gravest meninstitutions. He began, in fact, by pledging himself practically to a single term. It is not profitable to trace step by step the evolution of the candidate for a second nomination, the candidate for a fourth nomination and a second term, the unsuccessful candidate for a fourth nomination and a third term, and the man who successful candidate for a fourth nomina-tion and a third term, and the man who goes out of office today upheld by the entire Mugwump circlet in his private belief that the country will discover dur-ing the next four years that he is indis-pensable to its welfare, and will surely demand his return in spite of traditions and unwritten laws. He is not traditions to blame for this. The influences which have wrought that great change in tweive years are both from without and from within him. From a chief magistrate loudly colbrated at the start as the ideal devotes of law and constitutional extensions. devotee of law and constitutional restric-tions, he has educated himself and has been educated by others to be, in his view been educated by others to be, in his view of his office and its functions, the nearest approach to the irresponsible detator, the self-contained ruler, that we have ever had as president. He has done more than any other president to familiarize the public mind with the dangerous idea that a personal government, a substantial autocracy, is more convenient and in some respects preferable to government by the co-ordinate departments which the respects preferable to government by the co-ordinate departments which the founders of the republic erected as a check against the aggrandizement of any ambitious individual. During the fast half of his second term his attitude in this regard has been openly offensive. The congress is a nulsance, and he is annoyed when he has the national legislature "on his hands." The constitutional question between the senate and the executive as to their relative rowers in the ecutive as to their relative powers in the shaping of foreign policy is decided by him off-hand in his own favor, and upon his own unsupported authority. This ultimate period in the development of the man who is larger than the office of presiman who is larger than the office of presi-dent is marked yet by a pretence of re-spect for law, but it must be law as laid down by Cleveland, or as interpreted by him. There is yet much talk, in the old so-norous fashion, of direct responsibility to the people, the source of supreme power, who have constituted him as a sort of uni-versal trustee and receiver; but the peo-ple he means are the people who clamor for more Cleveland. Even in the suborfor more Cleveland. Even in the subor-dinate but not less significant matter of the use of government property for private convenience, and the employment of official opportunities for personal gratifi-cation or profit, the citizens of this country have gradually become accustomed to the same dumb, stolid insensibility to restraints which have appealed to conrestraints which have appealed to con-science or the creed of propriety in the cases of twenty-two other presidents, with possibly one partial exception. From Pan-Electric to Perrine, from Wall street to Hatteras Inlet, he has proceeded upon the theory that a unique personality nulli-less the ordinary limitations affecting ies the ordinary limitations affecting

the president of the United States.

Such is the metaphysical and personal aspect of Clevelandism. What results have these qualities wrought?

RESULTS ACHIEVED. Very meagre, except in words, and even

it for one year to procure his own renomi-nation and the overwhelming defeat of his party, and then traded politically during four years of retirement upon his constantly proclaimed purpose to conquer or die with that cause; and having thereby got back into office, he deliberately plotted and betrayed the reform which his party had demanded, and gave the country a ridiculous and ineffective tariff act. plus a socialistic income tax, which the Supreme court overthrew. He found a consistent protective tariff that produced a revenue adequate for the government's needs' and a surplus large enough for safety; and he left an incongruous protective tariff that produces annually an immense deliciency, and that has, during ts dishonest and direful existence, devolved upon the country financial confu-sion and business distress beyond the power of figures to measure or of language to describe. He has increased the public debt, in a time of peace with all the world, by more than a quarter of a billion of dollars. He has borrowed money on false pretences, compelling the taxpayers to pay for his disastrous tariff experiment while informing them that they were sustaining the government's credit. He has rendered, even if indirectly and disingenuously, some service in the way of helping to maintain a sound currency; but in so doing, and always with his selfish interests steadily in view, he has broken the Domocracy in pieces, reinforced the hosts of socialism and anarchy, and wrecked for the time, if not ir-reparably, the future of one of this na-tion's great historical political organizations. He has destroyed the Democratic idea as a living force, and has given us in its place a socialism of discouragement and discontent which finds its heaviest ammunition in Mr. Cleveland's own letters and speeches. He has sounded the bugle call for the enemies of thrift and the assailants of every owner's rights to the accumulations of his ability and industry. The Supreme court, we say, de-feated his socialistic income tax; but no Supreme court, no power under heaven save the common sense and common hon-esty of the people, long and vigilantly exrelsed, can counteract the stimulus which the forces of disorder have re-ceived through the sulien pessimism and inflammatory philosophy of his socialis-tic teachings. He goes, but they remain, the most lasting and most peruicious legaey of Clevelandism.

ONE BRAVE DEED.

Once, to his honor, he has been led to intervene for the suppression of domestic himself, as far and as fast as he was able, its living monopolist and its motive power. The conceptions of political gratitule, representative capacity, responsibility to Democracy's past and for its future, were specifily cradicated from his mand, if, indeed, they had ever been implicated there. To Washington he carried amazing ignorance of every political and economical question, and an unparalelied lack of fixed convictions on any political audject beyond the minor matters of adriot. Once, also to his honor, he has sound-



JAMES F. WILSON Secretary of Agriculture,

heart and soul and cramial convolutions of the man himself. HIS ANTECEDENTS.

Up to the age of 45 or thereabouts Mr. Cleveland lived the narrow and not always refined or regular life of a small