

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG

THE OCEAN GREYHOUNDS.

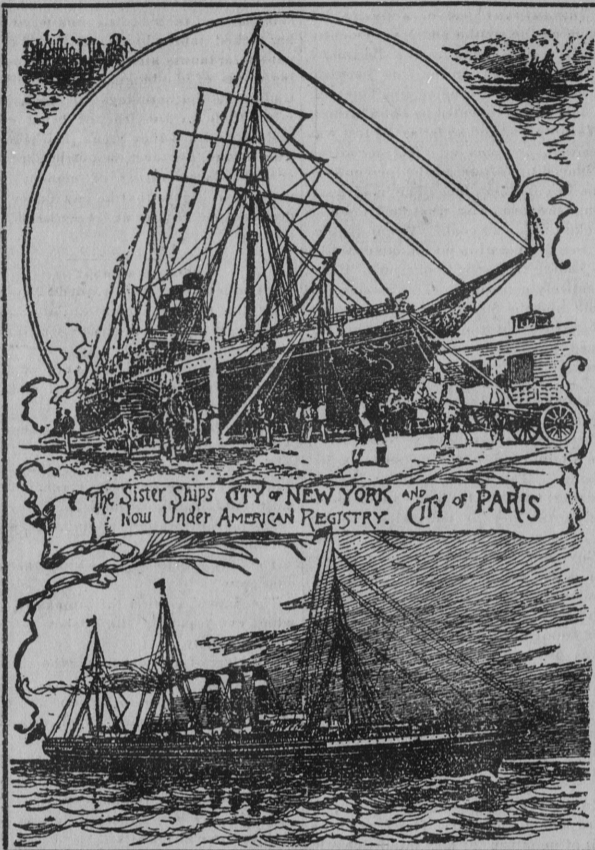
New York and City of Paris Have Been Adopted. Stars and Stripes Placed From the New York's Staff.

An important achievement of President Harrison's administration—the naturalization of two European built Atlantic ocean liners—was accomplished at New York City on Wednesday. The City of New York, of the Inman line of steamers, celebrated Washington's birthday by hoisting the stars and stripes to the peak. Her sister ship, the City of Paris, will follow her example on March 11. Both vessels are rechristened, dropping the "city" prefixes. These two great ocean liners have heretofore been flying the British flag, but Congress not long ago granted them American registers providing they hoist "Old Glory" and become a part of the auxiliary navy of the United States, and provided further that the Inman line, to which they belonged, at once in-

held and the speech making had. Over 500 guests listened to this part of the program. Governor Flower and staff, who were expected, found it impossible to attend.

In his speech President Harrison said: "It gives me pleasure to consummate here today, by the act of lifting this flag, legislation to which I gave my hearty support. I have felt, as a citizen and as President, the mortification which every American must feel who examines into the standing of the United States in the merchant marine of the world.

"We lift the flag to-day over one ship, a magnificent specimen of naval architecture, one of the best afloat on any sea. That event is interesting in itself, but its interest to me is in the fact that this ship is the type and the precursor of many others that are to float this flag. [Applause.] I deem it an entirely appropriate function that the President of the United States should lift the American flag.



creases American shipping by building two more big ocean greyhounds like the Paris and New York.

A mighty cheer went up from the guests on the steamers when the President arrived and ascended the gang plank.

Everything was ready for him. The President took the end of the halyards and in the most informal fashion hauled away. The flag, which had been held by two sailors, was then broken out to the breeze, and the President hoisted it to the peak of the staff, declaring the first vessel of the only American trans-Atlantic line in commission. At the same time the Union Jack was hoisted by sailors on the jib boom staff, the English ensign was hauled to the foremast, and the new house flag of the line, an immense blue eagle on a white body, was sent aloft to the maintop, and the new mail flag was floated to the mizzenmast. It was a most unique and informal ceremony.

Simultaneously with the appearance of "Old Glory" over the taffrail, the guns of the Chicago began to talk, firing the national salute of 21 guns. The navy yard in Brooklyn also responded with 21 guns. It was storming all this time and the trip of the New York down the bay was canceled. After hoisting the flag, the President was escorted to the main saloon, where a banquet was

The Inman Line service on the North Atlantic Ocean originated in 1830. Richardson Bros. & Co. of Liverpool, England, and Richard, Wilson & Co. of Philadelphia, had been the owners of a line of sailing packets trading between Philadelphia and Liverpool. In 1850 they started a line of first-class steamships between these cities, subsequently changing the American port of departure to New York. The late William Inman was a partner in the Liverpool house, and managed the shipping department. He was Managing Director of the company from 1854 to the time of his death in 1881.

In 1886 the old company dissolved and a new one was formed, called the Inman and International Steamship Company. The steamships City of New York and City of Paris were constructed by Messrs. James and George Thompson, of Clyde Bank, near Glasgow. The two ships cost \$3,000,000.

The City of New York came in from sea on Thursday morning and went up to her pier in the North River, completing her last voyage from Queenstown and Liverpool. As soon as she had been made fast in her berth, scaffolds were hung over her bows and stern and workmen set to work raising the "City of" in her name. The job was an artistic one, and on its completion no one was able to discern any evidences that the name was ever any more extensive than "New York."

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

His Official Family Announced Before the Inauguration.

Biographical Sketches of the Presidential Advisers.

In defiance of numerous precedents in the case Mr. Cleveland named his best secretaries which usually makes the composition of the Presidential cabinet a mystery until the inauguration, and as fast as he had chosen his advisers and their acceptances of the positions were received official announcements of the fact were made from the "Little White House" at Lakewood, N. J. The list of appointments as thus given out, supplemented by a biographical sketch of each cabinet minister, is as follows:

Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Treasury—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.
Postmaster-General—Wilson S. Bissell, of New York.
Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.
Secretary of the Navy—Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama.
Attorney-General—Richard Olney, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—Hoke Smith, of Georgia.
Secretary of Agriculture—J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska.
Secretary of State.



Judge Walter Quintin Gresham, who will occupy a seat in the Cleveland Cabinet as Secretary of State, was born on March 17, 1829, in a quiet old farmhouse near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of a backwoods county, and when Walter was two years old the father was shot while attempting to arrest an outlaw by the name of Spier. Judge Gresham was then next to the youngest of five children. His mother was poor and owned a small farm. She managed by hard work to keep the family together, and, as a boy, Walter followed the plow and studied by night. When sixteen years of age he obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, and with the money earned defrayed his expenses at school and at Bloomington University. Returning to Corydon he studied law in the office of Judge W. A. Porter. When twenty-two years of age he was admitted to the bar, and in politics he was a Whig, and joined the Republican Party when it was organized. His partner was a delegate to the convention which nominated John C. Fremont in 1856, and young Gresham stamped the State for the Pathfinder. In 1860 Gresham was elected on the Republican ticket to the Legislature. When the war broke out his constituents wished him to return to the Legislature, but Gresham wouldn't have it, and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Regiment of Indiana. He was made its Lieutenant Colonel. At Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, he was shot in the knee, and he has never since that time recovered from the effects of the wound. After the surrender of Vicksburg Grant and Sherman recommended that he be made a Brigadier-General, and shortly after he received his commission. In 1865 he was brevetted Major-General. After being mustered out he started to practice law at New Albany, Ind. Two positions were offered him under General Grant as President and he refused both. He ran for Congress twice and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. In 1869 he was appointed United States District Judge for Indiana and accepted. He was Postmaster-General under President Arthur. At the close of President Arthur's term he was made Secretary of the Treasury, but only held the position for a short time. Subsequently he became United States Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit. In 1886 he made some remarkable decisions in the celebrated Washburn case. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884 and again in 1888. He succeeded from his party in the last campaign and announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland.



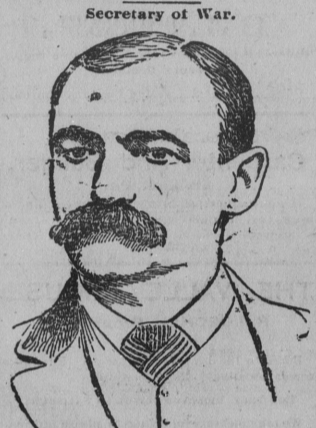
John Griffin Carlisle, who resigned his seat in the Senate in order to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, is a native of Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, where he was born on September 3, 1833. He received his schooling from the common schools of the county and subsequently became a school teacher at Covington. He began the study of law, and in 1853, at the age of twenty-three, he was admitted to the bar. He began to practice at Lexington and met with almost immediate success. When the war opened he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. After the war he served in the State Senate and as lieutenant-governor. In 1876 he was elected to represent the Covington District in Congress and was re-elected biennially thereafter up to 1891, when, on May 1, he was chosen to complete the term of James B. Beck, deceased, in the United States Senate. As a member of Congress he ranked high as an authority on fiscal and economic subjects. He served as Speaker of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. He was a recognized leader in the Senate, where in debate he was ready and sometimes aggressive. When speaking he was deliberate and unadorned. He was a careful student and a hard worker.

The Russian War Department has rejected half of the output of new small-caliber rifles of 1892. They were made in the Government factories, and are too defective to be placed with safety in the hands of the army. The re-arming of the infantry will be delayed three years.

Postmaster-General.



Wilson Shannon Bissell, who succeeds Mr. Wamsmaker as Postmaster-General, is a Buffalo lawyer. He was born in New London, N. Y., December 21, 1847, and was six years old his parents removed to Buffalo. He studied in the schools of that city, and then entered Yale. At the age of twenty-two he had graduated and was studying law with A. F. Lansing, who subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Cleveland and Oscar Folsom. In 1872 Bissell formed a partnership with Lyman K. Bass, and a year later the firm became Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. The firm dissolved on the removal of Mr. Bass to Colorado and the election of Mr. Cleveland as Governor. Mr. Bissell reorganized the firm with new partners and built up a large practice. He is regarded as an able railroad lawyer. He is a man of strong convictions, but is uniformly good natured. He is President of the Buffalo Club, and Mr. Cleveland is very fond of him. When Mr. Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell acted as best man.



Daniel Scott Lamont, who is to be President-elect Cleveland's Secretary of War, is now forty-one years old. He was born at Cortlandville, Cortland County, N. Y. For thirty-five years, up to a short time ago, his father was a storekeeper in a Cortland County town called McGrawville. Mr. Lamont's first work was performed as his father's clerk, and at the same time he attended school. He entered Union College in 1874, and even before his graduation was something of a politician. When he was nineteen he was Deputy Clerk in the Assembly, and at twenty, which was in 1871, he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester. When Lamont was twenty-one he was nominated by the Democrats for County Clerk of Cortland County, but lost. In 1874 he ran for Assembly and lost by a few votes only. He then became Deputy Clerk of the Assembly at Mr. Tilden's request. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Clerk of the State Department. When Governor Tilden organized the party in the State he called upon young Lamont, among others, for assistance. In 1875, during the State campaign, he was Secretary of the State Committee. He was actively engaged in every campaign up to the time he went to Washington as Grover Cleveland's Private Secretary. When Cleveland was Governor, Mr. Lamont accepted the post of Military Secretary of the Staff, and the position carried with it the title of Colonel. When in 1880 Mr. Cleveland resigned to private life, Mr. Lamont accepted an offer from William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne and became associated with them in the projects of the Metropolitan Traction Company. Mr. Lamont is of a quiet disposition. He is slow when talking and of modest demeanor. He married Miss Julia Kenney of Cortland in 1874, and they have three children.

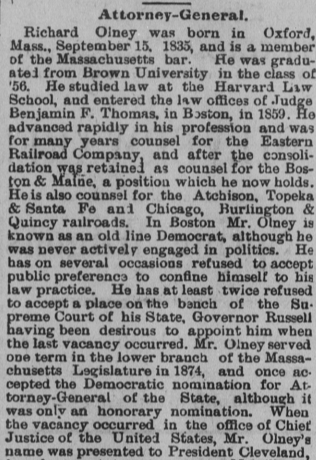


Hilary A. Herbert was born at Laurensville, S. C., on March 12, 1834. He removed to Greenville, Ala., in 1848, and was educated at the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar just before the war. He has served sixteen years in Congress. During much of his Congressional career he has been a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, having been its Chairman of that Committee about the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's former term. During this time he has worked assiduously for the interest of the Navy, which has earned for him the title of the Congressional Secretary of the Navy. At the time the Civil War broke out Mr. Herbert entered the Confederate service as a captain and was soon promoted to the Colonelcy of the Eight Alabama Volunteers. He was disabled at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864. At the close of the war he resumed his law practice, and in 1873 removed to Montgomery, which has since been his home. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1878, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1890. He is a widower, with three children—a married daughter, a younger daughter who is popular in Washington society circles, and a son at school. His left arm is shorter than his right, the result of injuries received in the battle of the Wilderness. In Washington Mr. Herbert lives at the Metropolitan Hotel.

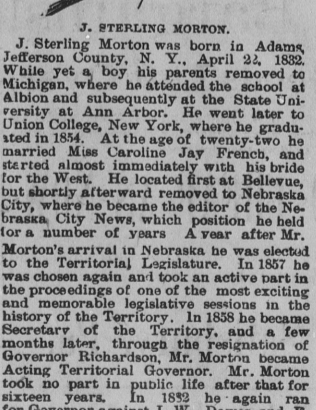
Secretary of Interior.



Hoke Smith, of Georgia, named as Secretary of the Interior, is thirty-eight years old and was born in North Carolina. His father was H. H. Smith, and the new comer was named Hoke after his mother, who was a Miss Hoke. The Hokes are an eminent Southern family, and are represented in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. He began to practice law in Atlanta in 1876, and he stands well in the profession. Mr. Smith is over six feet tall and weighs about 230 pounds. He has regular features and a deathly pale complexion, which is not an indication of bad health for he scarcely knows what it is to be ill. In some ways he bears a forcible resemblance to Mr. Cleveland. His fame has been won as a politician and not as a lawyer. He is the owner of the Atlanta Journal, an afternoon newspaper, but does not claim to be an editor. The income from his law business is estimated to be from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. He is known throughout Georgia and in Alabama as an anti-corporation lawyer, and the big suits against railroad companies which he has won for his clients are remembered in the hundreds. Mr. Smith married in 1883 the daughter of Howell Cobb, ex-Governor of Georgia, a Confederate General, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce. He has three children.



Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., September 15, 1833, and is a member of the Massachusetts bar. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of '56. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and entered the law office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, in Boston, in 1859. He advanced rapidly in his profession and was for many years counsel for the Eastern Railroad Company, and after the consolidation was retained as counsel for the Boston & Maine, a position which he now holds. He is also counsel for the Achilison, Topoka & Santa Fe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. In Boston Mr. Olney is known as an old line Democrat, although he was never actively engaged in politics. He has on several occasions refused to accept public preference to confine himself to his law practice. He has at least twice refused to accept a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of his State, Governor Russell having been desirous to appoint him when the last vacancy occurred. Mr. Olney served one term in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874, and once accepted the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General of the State, although it was only an honorary nomination. When the vacancy occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Olney's name was presented to President Cleveland, but the appointment went to Melville M. Fuller.



J. Sterling Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 22, 1832. While yet a boy his parents removed to Michigan, where he attended the school at Albion and subsequently the State University at Ann Arbor. He went later to Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1854. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Caroline Jay French, and started almost immediately with his bride for the West. He located first at Bellevue, but shortly afterward removed to Nebraska City, where he became the editor of the Nebraska City News, which position he held for a number of years. A year after Mr. Morton's arrival in Nebraska he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. In 1857 he was chosen again and took an active part in the proceedings of one of the most exciting and memorable legislative sessions in the history of the Territory. In 1858 he became Secretary of the Territory, and a few months later, through the resignation of Governor Richardson, Mr. Morton became Acting Territorial Governor. Mr. Morton took no part in public life after that for sixteen years. In 1872 he again ran for Governor against J. W. Dawes and E. P. Ingersoll. He ran afterward in 1874 and again in 1876 for the same office. He was appointed to represent Nebraska at the Paris Exposition, and was one of the Commissioners at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. For many years he was a prominent member and President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture and Horticulture, and to him the honor of being the originator of "Arbor Day" has been credited. Mr. Morton has been a farmer all his life. For twenty-five years he has lived on the same farm outside of Nebraska City. He took up land there, he explains, as a squatter, and after holding it for two years secured a title from the Government. For twenty years he has been connected with the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. His farm is known as Arbor Lodge, and Arbor Day, which comes on April 23, is his birthday. His farm is a half mile square.

A Mine Owner Blown to Pieces. William B. Curtis, one of the best known mine owners in New England, was blown to pieces by a mysterious explosion which occurred while he was in his mine shanty near Monroe, Conn. The mine was not being worked, and no one was in that vicinity at the time.

The Power of Water.

"A Southern Engineer" contributes a valuable article on "Geology and the Mississippi Problem" to the Engineering Magazine. In it he says:

We find in water the only tireless agent that works in the modification of continents; and instead of being the great renovator of the land, as it is popularly conceived, it is the great destroyer. The destruction of ancient Rome has been attributed to time. But it was due simply to the moisture of the atmosphere working through chemical agencies. It was water, invisible but penetrating even the very stones of the wonderful city, that caused her to crumble to ruins, and gave to modern Rome a grade greatly elevated above her ancient grade. But it works not alone in the cities and towns. There is not a hill on earth that has not been shorn of some of its altitude by this subtle force, and there is not a mountain on earth, if not fitfully renewed by volcanic action, that has not been compelled to lower its peak before this universal leveler of the exalted. It may be a dreadful thought, indeed, but we do not know absolutely that we are not dependent on the earthquake and the volcano for keeping our continental habit above the level of the ocean; for water not only destroys, but it has the persistency and force to carry off to its burial place in the sea all that it has caused to perish. It may take a long time at its task, but working either in its gaseous, its liquid, or its solid form, it seems to be the most persistent thing on earth, never perishing, and however divided and invisible at times, always ready to unite its forces for a supreme effort at the degradation of a continent.

An English writer says a good substitute for a milk for pigs is fine wheat middings, with a small proportion of boiled flaxseed mixed with the mess.

Washington was a sheep fancier, and raised wool equal to the English. His breed was called the "Arlington," or long-wooled Merino.

Hood's Cures



A Father's Gratitude Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved

White Swelling and Scrofula Cured. "I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected as my son was may know how to be cured. When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg up at right angles, and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple. The swelling was lanced and discharged freely. At length we decided to take him to Cincinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up his strength. To our great surprise, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only gave strength but caused the sore, after discharging

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

several pieces of bone, to entirely heal up. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy." J. L. McMurray, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

P. N. U. '93

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1896.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. DOCK MILLS. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free. BROADFIELD REGULATOR CO., 709 N. W. 10th St., ATLANTA, GA.

BELIEVED TO BE INSANE.

An Atlanta, Georgia, Woman Murders Her Two Sisters.

At Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Julia Force, 38 years of age, shot and killed her two sisters, Florence, 30 years of age, and Minnie, 26 years old.

She then walked to the police station and gave herself up, saying she had committed a crime and desired protection. It is believed that the woman is insane. She has been considered irrevocably mad times and had frequently threatened to kill members of her family. She says that she has for a year been writing out a statement of the family troubles, and just completed it. To-day when her mother was absent from the house she sent the servants out on errands. Then going to the room where her sister Florence was sick in bed she took a pistol to her right temple and shot her dead. Going to the kitchen where her other sister was she shot her in the same manner. None of the neighbors heard the shots. Miss Force calmly locked the door and went to the police station as described. The bodies of the two women were found by a brother, to whom she had sent a message to the effect that her sister Florence was worse. In response he went home to find the bodies of his dead sisters.

FURNER L. OF THE SISTERS. The funeral of the Misses Force, who were murdered by their sister, took place from their Atlanta home Sunday afternoon. It was probably the largest in Atlanta's history. The Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers officiated, one of the dead women being an ardent worker in the Episcopal church, the other in the Presbyterian.

Eighteen Men Held Up. Wednesday night at Adair, I. T., three desperadoes confronted the station agent and robbed him of \$8,700. Eighteen citizens who appeared were made to hold up their hands, and marched to one of the principal stores, which was robbed of \$300.

—One of the finest private cars ever built has just been completed at Chicago for President McLeod, of the Reading. It cost \$50,000.

DEATH AT A CARNIVAL DANCE.

The Grim Monster, Beckoned on by a Child's Hand, Works Horrible Destruction. Over 30 Killed.

A carnival dance was given on Monday evening in Duestch Pereg, Austria. At 11 o'clock when about 100 persons were dancing in the hall, a child playing in the cellar dropped a lighted taper through the bungalow of a cask of petroleum. The cask exploded, killed the child, tore up the dance floor and scattered the burning petroleum among the dancers.

A dozen persons enveloped in flames ran for the windows and doors, spreading fire and panic among the rest of the company. Half the people in the hall were at the end from which there was no exit, and were obliged to run the length of the blazing room to escape.

Ten persons fell through to the cellar and were burned to death. Seven more, whose clothes had caught fire, died shortly after reaching the open air. Three were trampled into unconsciousness in the panic and were burned as they lay on the floor. Five men and seven women whose clothes were half burned from their backs, are in a critical condition. Many others have fractures or burns. Out of the 100 only about 35 escaped uninjured.

EATING HORSES AND PETS.

Fearful Straits of the famine and Fever Sufferers of Finland.

In consequence of the destruction of crops by frost last summer, famine and disease are now prevalent throughout Finland. More than 200,000 persons are dependent upon charity. Towns and villages are thronged with beggars. At least 5,000 peasants are barely able to find the means of subsistence. They have eaten most of their draft animals and their domestic pets. Typhus fever is carrying off hundreds daily.