

# MAKING A CABINET.

Who are the men who are to help McKinley run his administration? A score of well-known politicians have been suggested, but not all are absolutely assured at this writing. The slates made up are likely to be broken. There is no more uncertain thing than a cabinet before the inauguration of a president. When Grant's first cabinet was announced, five of the appointments were surprises, and not a single secretary had been anticipated with certainty. As it was, the cabinet was changed rapidly after he was inaugurated. Alexander T. Stewart, who had been named for secretary of the treasury, could not serve according to the law, which prevents a merchant from holding that position, under a fine of \$3,000. Rawlins, his secretary of war, died in September following, and Borie, who was secretary of the navy, served three months, and then asked Grant to allow him to resign.

Lincoln's cabinet ministers were not surely known before he came in, and they were changed very rapidly thereafter. Some of the members of the cabinet were arranged for at the time of the convention by the promises of some of Lincoln's friends, and I have heard it said that Pennsylvania went for Lincoln at Chicago in 1860 on condition that Simon Cameron was to go into the cabinet. This deal was made without the knowledge of Lincoln by David Davis and Leonard Swett. Lincoln did not like it, and it was long before he would consent to let Cameron have the place. He finally gave him the war department. After the administration began he did not like him as secretary of war, and wanted

slate the night he was elected. It was at half-past 10 when he got a telegram from Chester A. Arthur assuring him that New York had given him 20,000 majority. Gen. Swalm, who was with Garfield at Mentor at the time, said, as they looked over the telegram, "That settles it, general. You are elected; but before you go to bed sit down here and write out a cabinet." Gen. Garfield laughed at this, but finally consented, saying, "Well, Swalm, let us see how near we are together. You sit down at that table over there and write out a cabinet. When you have finished turn your paper face downward upon the table. I will do the same here and we will turn the papers over together and compare them." Both then sat down and began to write. When they had finished on both slates was James G. Blaine, and Allison was upon both for secretaryship of the treasury. Of the others all but one were changed before the inauguration, and Allison, you know, would not accept."

Garfield was the first president under whom Senator Allison refused a cabinet place. I understand that he has been uppermost in President McKinley's mind as the head of the state department, but that the president-elect had wanted to know whether he would refuse or not before he offered the position. I got this from men very close to McKinley. Senator Allison told me once that he could not take the interior department under Garfield because he did not want to antagonize Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, who was then a leading candidate. It was on account of the ambition of Clarkson, an-

dinner was over, when we were out in the smoking room and had about finished our cigars, Mr. Allison said: "Now, Mr. President, Senator Cullom is anxious to get away this afternoon. He told me that he only wanted a few moments with you, and if you don't object I will go into the other room and finish my cigar, and you can have your conversation here." This was assented to by President Harrison, and Allison went into another room.

"Well," continued Senator Cullom, "after we were alone and had gone over the general topic of the occasion, I directed the conversation to the cabinet and then said: 'Gen. Harrison, during our trip out here Senator Allison took me into his confidence. He told me you had offered him the secretaryship of the treasury, and he also told me that he had decided he could not accept it. He asked me to say this to you during our interview and to tell you that he thought he could serve you and your administration better in the senate than in the cabinet.' As I said this President Harrison pushed his head to the front and asked me if that was true. I could see that he was much disturbed. He said but little further, however. The conversation changed. He soon recovered himself and talked on as though nothing had happened. I know that Allison did refuse the place then, but I have not had a word with him nor Harrison about it from that day to this."

The state department and the treasury promise to be among the hard-working positions of the next administration. Most secretaries of the treasury have complained about the work. Folger and Manning and Windom are popularly supposed to have died from overwork in the treasury. I called the other day at the state department to see Secretary Olney, and ask him about the work of his office. He would not talk, but I could see that he thought he had plenty to do. Whether overwork in the state department caused Gresham's death is a question. I am told that he did not like the bustle of public affairs, and it is related that when he was postmaster-general he grew sick of the position and wanted to get out of it. One day, it is said, he entered the house of a friend in Washington, and, throwing himself upon the sofa, exclaimed: "I would not be a cabinet officer again for a salary of \$4,000,000 a year." Still it was after this he accepted the portfolio of the treasury and later on consented to be Cleveland's secretary of state.

I visited, the other afternoon, the room in the White House in which are to be held the secret councils of Maj. McKinley's administration. The cabinet room is on the second floor of the White House, just at the head of the stairs between the library, which will probably form Mrs. McKinley's sitting room, and the large room over the east room and the green room, which will be the president's office, and in which President Cleveland is spending the last days of his administration. Further on is the private secretary's room, the whole suite on the east side of the second floor constituting the business portions of the executive mansion. The cabinet room is plainly furnished. There are eight straight-backed chairs with leather cushions for the cabinet ministers and a swinging chair of wicker and wood for the president. President McKinley will sit at the head of the table, with his different ministers at the right and left, according to their order of precedence. During the meetings of the cabinet no one is admitted to this room. Sergt. Loeffler, the president's private messenger, sits at the door and there is no chance for cabinet secrets to leak out except through the ministers themselves.—Frank G. Carpenter in Detroit Free Press.



THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

to get rid of him. He succeeded in doing this through Leonard Swett and Thurlow Weed. Judge Grosscup, who was a partner of Swett, told me the story. He says that Weed made Cameron think that he was going to lose both his reputation and his health by continuing in the position. Weed came from New York to see Cameron. As he met him he started back and exclaimed: "My God, senator! Are you sick? You don't look at all well."

Old Senator Cameron, who had a constitution of iron, and who, you know, was over 80 when he died, replied that he was in his usual health, but Weed went on:

"Well, you don't look it. You have lost some weight since I saw you last, and your color is not good. I fear you are working too hard, Cameron."

Mrs. Cameron was present when this last remark was made, and she said she agreed with Mr. Weed that her husband was working too hard. After dinner that night Mr. Weed advised Cameron to get out of the department. He told him he thought the war was going to be a failure. He said it would end only in the loss of thousands of lives and millions of property, and that Cameron as secretary of war would be cursed from one end of the United States to the other.

other Iowa man, that he refused the secretaryship of the treasury under Harrison. The story of the manner of this refusal has never been told. Senator Cullom, who was one of the actors upon the occasion, is my authority. He said to me the other night:

"It was just after I had been elected to the senate and some weeks before President Harrison had come on from Indianapolis to Washington to be inaugurated. I had to go west to thank my legislative friends for their support, and on my way I intended to stop and call upon the president-elect. When I got on the train I found Senator Allison there. He was also going west, and we rode together. During the journey he told me that President Harrison had asked him to come out to see him, and that he wanted him to be his secretary of the treasury. Senator Allison told me that he could not accept the position, and that he was going out to refuse it. As we drew near Indianapolis I noticed him becoming more and more restless. He evidently did not like the job of having to refuse Harrison. At last he said:

"Now, Cullom, I have been think-



THE CABINET ROOM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

After some time Cameron became alarmed and said: "But suppose I want to get out, Mr. Weed. How can I do it without seeming to be either a coward or a failure?"

To this Weed replied that he did not know, but that he would take a walk and think it over and see if some arrangement could not be made. As he went out he spoke to Mrs. Cameron again about her husband's health, and she told him that she wanted Mr. Cameron to leave the cabinet. In an hour or so Mr. Weed returned and told Simon Cameron that he had hit upon a good plan and that was for him to accept the mission to Russia. "But," replied Cameron, "it has not been offered to me." "As to that," said Weed, "I know that I can fix matters with Secretary Seward and you will get your appointment. This will give you a good excuse for resigning." To this Cameron consented. Weed saw Seward and the president and the appointment was made.

ing how you can help me in this. We will call upon Harrison together and I will see that he talks to you first. You can thus prepare his mind for my refusal. You can tell him that I have come out for this purpose, and he will not be surprised when I speak."

"This I promised to do," continued Senator Cullom. "When we got to Indianapolis we went direct to President Harrison's house. It was about dinner time when we arrived and we sat once at down to the table. After

Case and Effort.

Here is a little rider to the history of the Shrewsbury church spire and the Darwin memorial. I am told that while it is undoubtedly true that the steeple was damaged by the storm, and also that the Darwin memorial was then in contemplation, it is also true that the person of the damaged church was the only one in Shrewsbury who had not subscribed to the memorial. I cannot say whether this is true, but it ought to be.—London Truth.

Gen. Charley Grosvenor told me once a curious story as to how Garfield's cabinet was formed. He denies that Blaine forced himself upon Garfield. He says Garfield felt very friendly to Blaine, and that he had thought of him as secretary of state even before he had written his letter of acceptance, saying one day: "What a splendid chief of staff Jim Blaine would make."

"Garfield, in fact," said Gen. Grosvenor, "wrote out his first cabinet

slate the night he was elected. It was at half-past 10 when he got a telegram from Chester A. Arthur assuring him that New York had given him 20,000 majority. Gen. Swalm, who was with Garfield at Mentor at the time, said, as they looked over the telegram, "That settles it, general. You are elected; but before you go to bed sit down here and write out a cabinet." Gen. Garfield laughed at this, but finally consented, saying, "Well, Swalm, let us see how near we are together. You sit down at that table over there and write out a cabinet. When you have finished turn your paper face downward upon the table. I will do the same here and we will turn the papers over together and compare them." Both then sat down and began to write. When they had finished on both slates was James G. Blaine, and Allison was upon both for secretaryship of the treasury. Of the others all but one were changed before the inauguration, and Allison, you know, would not accept."

Foresters in Session.

The High Court of Illinois of the United Order of Foresters met in annual session at Chicago Friday. Hon. H. L. Southwick was elected high grand master.

## LEGISLATORS LISTEN.

### IOWA SENATE ADDRESSED BY WOMEN.

Advocates of Equal Suffrage Appeal to Lawmakers to Advance Their Cause—Ask that the Question Be Submitted to a Vote of the People.

At Thursday's session of the National Woman's Suffrage association, held at Des Moines, Iowa, the following officers were re-elected: President, Susan B. Anthony; vice-president-at-large, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia.

The National Woman Suffrage association closed its twenty-ninth annual convention in Des Moines Friday night. The last day was a memorable one to the cause. For an hour President Susan B. Anthony presided over the Iowa senate and eight notable woman suffragists were permitted to address the largest audience that ever assembled in the senate chamber. The

## THE TRADE REVIEW.

### Month of January Considered to Have Started the Year Well.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "January has been a month of disappointment, but of real gain. Wheat has declined, cotton has scarcely risen enough to pay brokerage, wool holds steady, in spite of generous buying, woolen goods hardly change in prices, iron and its products decline, leather is sluggish, hides are lower, as some shoe manufacturers accept a shade lower prices, the average of railroad stocks is slightly lower than it was Dec. 31, and the advance in trust stocks has been small. To traders in such properties the month has been disappointing."

"Yet during the last week the record shows that ten iron works have started, and only two have stopped; thirteen woolen works have started, and nine more are about ready to start, while three have stopped. Similar things are seen in other industries, and the additional establishments are not starting without some increase in orders received."

"The failures for the week have been

## ASTROLOGICAL LORE.

### SIGNS OF THE PLANETS AT TIMES OF BIRTH.

They Do Not Exert an Influence Over Life, but Indicate Events Likely to Occur—Come from the Egyptians.



His planets do not exert an influence over life. Their position at the time of a person's birth only indicates what that life is likely to be. The sciences has come down to us from the earliest ages of man, and was one of the foremost arts in the days of the supremacy of Egypt. Two hundred years ago its revival began. Its progress has been steady, especially in England and the United States. The most enlightened minds of the century are giving it special study, and its popularity is again in the ascendant.

The free readings in these columns should not be confounded with fortune-telling. The most cultured in the land takes notice of fortune-tellers or fortune-telling. The popularity of our free readings attest the esteem in which the science is held. Letters come from physicians, lawyers, bankers and merchants. Applicants for readings are again reminded that full name and address of sender must accompany every letter. Also date, hour and place of birth. If the applicant does not know the hour of birth he or she should send for special instruction by mail.

Persons not wishing their readings published in regular order can have them forwarded by mail. Mail readings are sent on receipt of twelve two-cent postage stamps. Address Prof. G. W. Cunningham, Dept. 4, 194 South Clinton street, Chicago.

Following are the readings for this week:

W. S., Marionville, Mo.—According to data furnished you are a mixture of indications of both Leo, which the Sun rules, and Virgo, which Mercury rules, therefore the Sun and Mercury are your ruling planets or signifiers. You are medium height or above; medium to dark complexion, hair and eyes; there is a notch formed in the hair above the temples. You are ambitious, industrious and energetic, rather reserved in manners, and when a boy quite bashful; you take great interest in animals, especially a fine horse; you are quite studious and like to read up on scientific subjects. Your house of money is afflicted by Mars; this is warning that you should at all times be extra careful of finances and avoid hazardous speculation. Marriage more fortunate than average, and your wife was from an excellent family, yet in some way not so fortunate correspondingly as her ancestors.

Harold B., Meachamville, Iowa.—According to the data the zodiacal sign Leo, which the Sun rules, was rising at your birth, therefore the Sun is your ruling planet or signifier. You are above medium height, with a slender, wiry figure, and wide shoulders in proportion to the rest of the body; you are medium to light complexion, hair and eyes; the eyes are quite large and expressive. You have a sunny, cheerful disposition, and are recognized as a leader; you will always hold a good position in life and can make money in that way if no other, but you will, with ordinary care of finances, always have money, even if you do generously give lots of it away. You are proud and ambitious, and no small kind of business will gratify your ambition. You have splendid command of language and would make a good orator. You are gifted in one or more of the fine arts, and in this you would be quite original. You are very fond of the occult and mysterious.

C. A. B., Panama, Iowa.—According to the data furnished the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, which Jupiter rules was rising at your birth, therefore Jupiter is your ruling planet or signifier, the moon is on the ascendant and is co-signifier.

You are above medium height; slender, but well formed, and you will become stouter from this time on; you have dark complexion, hair and eyes; the eyes are very expressive and have a peculiar sparkle and sharp sight. You are cheerful, happy, jovial, kind and obliging; you are very human, and considerably inclined towards the scientific; you are kind to animals, and very fond of horses, you have an intellect that denotes a special ability in the management of subordinates. Your house of money is afflicted, denoting that your money gets away very easily, and you have little left to show for it.

Note.—Those who have sent in their stamps (25 cents) for readings by mail, will usually be promptly answered. In cases where there is an apparent delay the astrologer should be notified at once and the mistake will be rectified.

Probably Fatal.

The Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy and I must go at once. His wife—What is the matter with the boys? The Doctor—I don't know; but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry to before she does it.—Herald.

Robbie (to friend in audience)—My, Robbie, how's your mother? Grand, says she, and she says she's just the same as ever.

Carl Albert Heimle, one of the leading business men of Springfield, Ill., is dead, aged 69 years. He came from Germany in 1849. He was a director of the Marine Bank.

Sherriff Buckner of Hanford, Cal., is positive he has captured George Taylor, the notorious Missouri outlaw and murderer, who escaped the hangman's noose for the murder of the Meeks family. The captured man denies that he is the much-wanted Taylor.

## RUSSELL A. ALGER.



## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."

## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."

## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."

## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."

## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."

## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."

## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."

## MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

To Be in McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Wilson said: "It is true that I have been invited into President McKinley's cabinet, and I have accepted, and that is all there is to say about the matter."