

## THE CABINET.

ON ACCOUNT of the general interest naturally centering in the corp of advisers whom President Harrison has called to his aid, we herewith present brief biographical data regarding each of them.

It was easy to predict who would be Secretary of State under President Harrison, from the moment when it became known that Cleveland had met with defeat. In fact it was, from the opening of the canvass, a foregone conclusion that, should the Republicans win, James G. Blaine would be put at the head of the Cabinet. President Harrison's action in fulfilling this confident expectation will meet with general approval.

Blaine is the most famous of living Republicans. He is also the most brilliant of living Americans. The word "brilliant" describes him with peculiar aptness; for as it does not necessarily include profound wisdom nor lofty greatness, it may well be applied to a man whose career resembles the flashing splendor of the comet rather than the steady momentum of the planet.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830, and hence has lately entered his sixtieth year. His father was a Presbyterian of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother was a devout Catholic. The son adopted the religious views of his father, to which he has always adhered. The family were in comfortable circumstances, and the future statesman received in his youth a careful and thorough education. As a school boy he was remarkably precocious, and at the age of thirteen years he entered college, and graduated in 1847. He taught in a military school in Kentucky two years after graduating, and in 1854 removed to Augusta, Maine, which has ever since been his home. Here he engaged in journalism, quickly winning fame as a trenchant writer.

He engaged in the movement for organizing the Republican party, in 1856, and in 1858 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1862 he was first elected to Congress, and served seven consecutive terms in the House, of which he was Speaker for six years. On his career in Congress, and his repeated candidacy for the Presidential nomination of his party, space will not allow us here to dwell. On the election of Garfield in 1880 he was made Secretary of State, and imparted some of

his personal qualities to the foreign policy of that administration.

On his retirement from the State Department in December, 1881, Mr. Blaine found himself, for the first time in over twenty years, in private life, and entered upon the writing of his great historical work, "Twenty Years in Congress." In 1884 he was nominated for President, but the animosity existing against him in his own party aided in his defeat. He is an ardent advocate of protection, and his efforts in favor of that theory, put forth during the last campaign, were marked and effective. The career of no American is more familiar to the American people than is that of James G. Blaine.

William Windom, upon whom President Harrison has conferred the second portfolio, that of the Treasury, was born in Belmont, Ohio, May 10th, 1827. He became a lawyer, and in 1855 removed to Minnesota, which has been his home ever since. He was in the national House of Representatives from 1859 till 1869, and in 1870 was appointed Senator to fill an unexpired term. He was again chosen Senator for the term ending in 1877, and still again for the next term. He left the Senate in 1881 to enter Garfield's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, but retired the same year on the accession to the Presidency of Vice-President Arthur. The legislature of his State then returned him to the Senate to fill the term for which it had previously elected him.

The masses of the people are less familiar with Mr. Windom's career than with those of other prominent men in the country; but among those who know him well he ranks as a man of remarkably sound and comprehensive judgment, and a statesman who has made a specialty of financial questions and matters.

Redfield Proctor is perhaps the most influential citizen of Vermont, always, of course, excepting Senator Edmunds. His portrait conveys an impression of great firmness and solidity of character. He is an ex-governor of his state, is a man of wealth, is extensively engaged in agriculture, and is said to virtually control the output of the marble quarries of Vermont. It would seem that an element of personal rather than sectional recognition influenced President Harrison to offer the war portfolio to him, as he held the Vermont delegation solid, first, last and

all the time, for Harrison during the balloting in the national convention.

Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, is Secretary of the Navy. This gentleman has not been conspicuous as a politician, but he ranks high as a lawyer in Gotham. He was a brigadier-general in the Union army, and after the conflict settled down in New York City and resumed his practice, which has all along been very large. He first came prominently before the nation by his connection with the famous Beecher-Tilton controversy, he being one of the divine's principal counsel. His was a "compromise appointment;" the two Republican factions of the Empire State, headed respectively by Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt, were incorrigible, and General Harrison gave them plainly to understand that they would have to agree upon some one or go without representation. As neither would consent to the other's appointment, they finally recommended General Tracy, and he was appointed accordingly. He must be past sixty years of age and is a stalwart Republican.

John Willock Nohle, Secretary of the Interior, hails from that State which, in recent years, has been so prolific of statesmen—Ohio. He was born in Lancaster County, in that State, October 26, 1831. He was educated at Miami University and at Yale, graduating from the latter in 1851. He studied law and became city attorney of Keokuk, Iowa in 1859-60. He entered the army and became Judge-Advocate of the Army of the Southwest, and afterwards of the Department of Missouri. He was brevetted a brigadier-general in 1865. After the war he engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, where he has since resided. He has been United States District-Attorney there, and has also taken part in a number of great civil suits.

John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1838, and has always resided there. He is the proprietor of one of the largest retail mercantile establishments in the United States, is a man of surpassing financial and organizing ability, and has a strong tendency in the direction of practical philanthropy. He has an army of employees, among whom he has introduced a system of profit sharing with excellent results. He has