

# DEATH OF HARRISON

The Ex-President Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

UNCONSCIOUS TO THE LAST MOMENT

End Came Painlessly While the General Was Surrounded by Members of His Family, Except His Son and Daughter.

Indianapolis, March 14.—General Benjamin Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon without regaining consciousness. His death was quiet and painless, there being a general sinking until the end came, which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the body of the statesman. The relatives, with a few exceptions, and several of the ex-president's old and tried friends were at the bedside when he passed away.

None of General Harrison's children were present at his death. Neither Russell Harrison nor Mrs. McKee had reached the city, although both were hurrying on their way to the bedside of their dying father as fast as steam would bear them. Elizabeth, the little daughter, had been taken from the sick room by her nurse before the end came.

**General Harrison's Career.**  
Benjamin Harrison, 23d president of the United States, was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was third son of General William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia. He was married October 20, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, who was then president of Oxford female seminary.

After studying law under Storer & Gwynne in Cincinnati he was admitted



THE LATE BENJAMIN HARRISON.

to the bar in 1854 and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, which had since been his home. Soon afterward he was appointed crier of the federal court at \$2.50 per day. This was the first money he ever earned.

In 1860 Mr. Harrison was chosen reporter of the supreme court of Illinois on the republican ticket by a majority of 9688. When the civil war began he assisted in raising the Seventeenth Indiana regiment of volunteers, and became its second lieutenant—although Governor Morton tendered him its command. At the close of the war he went to Washington, D. C., to take part in the Grand Army review, at which he was duly mustered out, June 8, 1865; not, however, until he had received a commission as brevet brigadier general, signed by Abraham Lincoln and countersigned by E. M. Stanton, secretary of war, dated March 22, 1865, stating that it was given for "ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade."

In 1868 and 1872 he took part in the presidential campaign in support of General Grant, traveling over Indiana and speaking to large audiences. In 1876 he at first declined a nomination for governor on the republican ticket, consenting to run only after the regular nominee had withdrawn. He received almost 2,000 more votes than his associates on the ticket, but was nevertheless beaten. In 1880, as chairman of the Indiana delegation in the republican national convention, he cast nearly the entire vote of the state for James A. Garfield for president. President Garfield offered him a place in his cabinet, but he declined it, preferring the United States senatorship from Indiana, to which he had just been chosen, and which he held from 1881 to 1887. He was delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1884; June 19, 1888, at Chicago, Ill., and on the eighth and final ballot he had received 544 votes to 118 for John Sherman, 100 for Russell A. Alger, 59 for W. Q. Gresham, 5 for J. G. Blaine and 4 for William McKinley, as the candidate of that party for president. The nomination was made unanimous, and in November he was elected, receiving 233 votes in the electoral college to 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was duly inaugurated March 4, 1889.

Since General Harrison's retirement from the presidency he had devoted himself almost entirely to his law practice, his only public service being his appearance in 1898 as counsel for Venezuela in the South American republic's dispute with England over her boundary line. Last year he was appointed by President McKinley one of the American members of the international arbitration tribunal.

## WILL REMOVE OBSTACLES.

Colombia Wants Us to Control the Canal Route.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Mart'nez Silvea, minister of foreign affairs for the republic of Colombia, and at present accredited as Colombian minister to Washington, had another conference with Secretary Hay tonight in connection with the informal discussion concerning the Panama canal route lying within Colombia. It cannot be said that any formal negotiations are under way, or even are open, but the presence of Silvea here at this time gives assurance that if there is any disposition on the part of the American authorities to take up the canal question with the Colombian government, the latter is now disposed to remove any obstacles on her part in the way of adoption of that route. It is recognized that there are three parties to any negotiations which would be undertaken—namely, the United States government, the Colombian government and the French company. The purpose is to see if there is any means of reconciling the interests and of disposing of all three parties. Dr. Silvea said today that the French projectors had a concession which had been renewed for six years, but if the American government desired the Panama route, he said, there can be an arrangement effected to meet the requirements set forth in the recent report of the Walker commission.

## SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY

Recurrence Likely Over Design of Medals for Santiago Heroes.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special from Washington says: Naval circles are deeply interested in the designs to be placed by the navy upon the bronze medals to be awarded to officers who distinguished themselves during the war and subsequently. Officers and men who participated in the battle of Manila bay received a medal, on one side of which was the profile in bas-relief of Admiral Dewey. Some of the friends of Rear Admiral Sampson urge that the medal to be given to officers who participated in the Santiago battle should have the profile of that officer. In order to prevent any controversy on the subject, Secretary Long has referred the matter to the board of awards, of which Assistant Secretary Hackett is chairman. None of the members of this board participated in the West Indian operations, with the exception of Rear Admiral Watson, who has taken no part in the Schley-Sampson controversy.

In addition to awarding medals to the officers and men who served with distinction in the Santiago campaign, Secretary Long, in accordance with the authority granted him, will confer medals upon officers and men who participated in the Samoan, Chinese and Philippines campaigns.

## IS GERMANY LIABLE?

She May Be Obligated to Pay for Damages in Samoa.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Germany's responsibility for the troubles that occurred in Samoa three years ago, and resulted in the killing of American and British officers and men and the partition of the Samoan islands will be determined by King Oscar of Norway and Sweden.

According to a special to the Herald from Washington, Great Britain and Germany have completed their briefs of the property claims filed by the subjects of each, which grew out of the military operations of the English and American forces. The state department at Washington has practically completed its brief. The document will not be made public until submitted to the royal arbitrator, but it is understood that while it does not directly mention the part Germany played in the Samoan troubles, there are pointed references to the activity of certain foreign agents. These references are to be reinforced by an attorney, who will be sent to Stockholm as the American representative. If the American contention should be established, Germany would have to pay damages to both Great Britain and the United States for losses sustained in Samoa.

During the Samoan troubles, Great Britain acted in concert with the United States and was disposed to hold Germany responsible. Whether, after the change in the relations, she is willing to reassert the views then entertained, is a question that will be determined only when her brief is submitted.

## THE THIRTIETH RETURNS.

Transport Hancock Brings Home a Regiment of Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The transport Hancock has arrived from Manila with the Thirtieth United States volunteer infantry. There were in all 875 people on board, of which number 26 are army officers and 738 non-commissioned officers and men of the Thirtieth volunteers. The regiment is composed of men from Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, the Michigan men predominating. The Hancock also brought 72 prisoners and discharged soldiers, who were deported on a military order.

Among the prisoners on the Hancock were two under life sentence—James Dugan, Eleventh cavalry, who killed a comrade during a quarrel, and Ellwood Morgan, a negro, Fortyninth infantry, who assaulted a Filipino woman. Brigadier General Campbell was among the cabin passengers.

## Northwest Postoffices.

Washington, March 15.—A postoffice has been established at Agate, Jackson county, Or., on the route from Tolo to Eagle Point. Jefferson F. Grigsby has been appointed postmaster.

An office has also been established at Grant, Mason county, Wash., with John W. Bille as postmaster.

# CHINA HAS OBJECTED

To the Limitations of the Manchurian Treaty.

PLACES RUSSIA IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL

Foreign Envoys Again Consider the Question of Indemnities—Earl Li Hung Chang Has Fully Recovered.

Pekin, March 16.—China has strenuously objected to the limitations of the Manchurian convention respecting the importation of arms, the reorganization of the army and the practical control by Russia over Chinese officials.

At today's meeting of the foreign ministers the question of indemnities was further considered. Li Hung Chang is reported as again in good health. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee left here this morning for Tien Tsin. General Gaselee has left for Wei Hai Wei, and will go thence to Shanghai.

## The Russian Agreement.

Washington, March 16.—Our government has not yet been able to obtain anything like an official statement of the contents of the alleged agreement between Russia and China respecting the protectorate over Manchuria. The opposition to the Russian move has not crystallized up to this moment, but it is felt that there is every prospect of a consummation of the agreement, unless the other powers, which now hang undecided, speedily come to a determination to oppose it. In view of this impending crisis, the officials here would regard as of secondary importance the negotiations at Peking respecting the indemnities and punishments were it not for the belief that there is great danger by undue insistence by the ministers at Peking upon the collection of impossible indemnities and the continuance of punitive measures. The United States government will be obliged in deference to public sentiment here to maintain an attitude of exact neutrality and withhold any assistance that might otherwise be reasonably requested, in the greater purpose of checking the consummation of an agreement which is almost certain to result in the partition of China. So, as already stated, Special Commissioner Rockhill is acting under the instructions of the department, doing his best to keep the demands of the ministers within the bounds of the ability of the Chinese government to meet, thereby following the consistent policy of the department, laid down as far back as last summer.

## TOWN WIPED OUT.

Cloverport, Ky., Burned and 1000 Persons Rendered Homeless.

CLOVERPORT, Ky., March 16.—The bursting of a natural gas pipe at midnight started a fire that destroyed property worth \$500,000. The greater part of this little town was completely wiped out, and over 1000 persons, about one-half the population, are homeless, and were in great distress until a special relief train from Louisville reached here. The heaviest loser is the American Tobacco Company, which lost two large stemmeries and 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The company's loss has not been estimated. Bucket brigades were formed and men and women alike fought the flames valiantly, but to no purpose. Exhausted women and children huddled in little groups, wherever shelter could be found, from the biting cold of the night and early morning. Neighboring towns were asked for assistance in fighting the fire, but before it could be rendered, the high wind had swept the flames through the place, making the devastation complete.

As soon as the management of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railroad learned that hundreds of people were homeless, they ordered available coaches between Louisville and Henderson hurried to Cloverport, and there the unfortunates will, for the time being, make their homes. The management also sent 5,000 loaves of bread and other food. Not a store was left in the town where a mouthful of food could be obtained. Adjutant General Murray telegraphed that 500 tents had been shipped from Frankfort and the authorities at Louisville wired that a trainload of relief supplies quickly gathered would leave at noon.

## IN INTERESTS OF BOTH.

Platt Says His Amendment is Not a One-Sided Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, author of the much discussed Platt amendment relating to Cuba, had a brief talk with the president today regarding Cuba, and later saw Secretary Root. Mr. Platt, when asked concerning the published criticism from Havana concerning the amendment bearing his name, declined to enter into any discussion as to a particular criticism made by a certain distinguished Cuban leader, but on the general subject said:

"The Cubans will see in the end that the amendments are as much in their interests as they are in the interests of the United States. There may be at the start a little offended dignity growing out of misapprehension of purposes and aims, but I have no doubt that the Cubans will ultimately see the sincerity of purpose which has actuated us in framing the amendment, alike in their interest and in the interest of this country."

## THE PAN-AMERICAN

Arrangements Nearly Completed—Will Open May 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—It has been decided to open the Pan-American exposition May 1. At that time President McKinley and his cabinet are expected to be on their way to the Pacific coast. It is proposed to connect the president's train by telegraph with the temple of music. Direct telegraphic communication will also be established with the executive offices of the presidents of all the republics of the Western hemisphere and the governor general of Canada. At precisely 2 o'clock, Buffalo time, they will all be requested to touch electric buttons in their offices, which will start pieces of machinery at the exposition. At the same time it is expected that each will transmit a message of greeting.

President McKinley, from his special car, surrounded by his cabinet, will then start the great fountain pumps, and will transmit over the wires a message of greeting.

May 14 it is proposed to hold imposing dedicatory ceremonies when it is expected that Vice-President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and a large number of national and diplomatic officials will be present. A day, probably between June 9 and 12, will be designated President's day, when President McKinley and his party, on the return from the coast, will be present.

## Taft Commission's Plan.

New York, March 16.—A Washington dispatch to the Times says:

The Taft commission has been ordered to forward to the war department its recommendations for the form of government to be adopted in the Philippines. This is in accordance with the original instructions, by the terms of which the commission was to prepare such recommendations whenever ordered to do so. The time has come, in the estimation of the president, when plans for the government of the Philippines may be submitted for his consideration. No intimation of the nature of the scheme has yet been received. The commission, it is declared, has not received any suggestions from Washington, but has been left entirely unhampered. It may propose any form of government it thinks fit.

## Demand on Sultan of Morocco.

New York, March 16.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The cruiser New York will stop at Tangier on the way to Manila, and take on board Consul General Gummere, who will be conveyed to the nearest port to the Moroccan capital. The consul general is to demand that the sultan settle the claim of American citizens against his government. The New York will await the return of the consul general. The consul general could make the trip from Tangier on merchant vessels plying in those waters, but it has been the policy of the administration to impress the sultan by a naval demonstration in Moroccan waters.

## India's Population Stationary.

Calcutta, March 18.—Complete census returns give the population of India as 294,000,000, an increase in the last decade of 7,000,000. Deducting the population of the Baluchistan, Shahtaksat, Chlon hills and Sikkim territory, enumerated for the first time, a net increase is shown of only 1.4 per cent, which is due to improved census methods. Thus, the population is for the first time stationary. Owing to two famines, mortality from disease and a great decline in the birth rate, the native states show excessive declines.

## A CLASH IMMINENT.

Trouble at Tien Tsin Between British and Russians.

TIEN TSIN, March 18.—The British and Russians are disputing over the limits of railway property in the Russian concession, and the guards of the two nations are in close proximity to each other. The British have been strongly reinforced, and trouble is imminent unless the Russians retire.

## Warships in Venezuelan Waters.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad (via Haytien cable), March 18.—The German second-class cruiser Vineta is reported to be making further investigation in regard to the matters in connection with the Island of Marguerita. The Italian third-class cruiser Dogali is here watching Venezuelan affairs and is ready to start at once to protect Italian interests in Venezuela if necessary. The United States cruiser Scorpion has arrived here.

## Fire in Washington Hotel.

Washington, March 18.—At 3:53 A. M. today, electric light wires started a fire in the Merchants hotel, 485 Pennsylvania avenue, which spread rapidly, causing panic among the guests, several of whom jumped from the window. L. F. Henry, 48 years old, was killed. The injured are: Stephen Collins, proprietor of the hotel; W. B. Catchings, of Kentucky; John Scanlon, and W. B. Ketchum, of Connecticut.

## Library for St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 18.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate \$1,000,000 for a new public library in St. Louis. The offer is similar to many others which Mr. Carnegie has made to cities throughout the United States and abroad.

## Simplicity.

There is still now and then a man simple enough to go gunning for an office without a barrel.—Detroit Journal.

# THREE LIVES LOST

Fire in a Boston Newspaper Building.

THE PROOFREADERS ARE THE VICTIMS

Upper Floors of the Advertiser Office Burned Out—Most of the Employees Escaped to an Adjoining Roof.

BOSTON, March 18.—Three lives sacrificed, nearly a dozen men more or less injured, and many thousands of dollars of damage were the results of a fire in the Daily Advertiser and Record's seven-story, gray front building in Newspaper Row tonight.

How the fire started is not known, but it was first seen in the pressroom. It spread to the elevator well, and darted to the top so rapidly that before the occupants of the two upper floors were aware that the building was on fire their rooms were filled with flames and smoke.

In the editorial rooms on the sixth floor there were but five men. All had to run for their lives. On the upper floor, occupied by the composing room, were 18 compositors and proofreaders, whose situation was most critical. Panic stricken, they rushed for the windows leading to the fire escapes, and all but three of them succeeded in gaining the roof of an adjoining building. Long ladders were raised as quickly as the network of electric wires over the street would permit, but before a ladder could be placed in position the men had dropped through a skylight in the adjoining roof and reached places of safety. Except in the pressroom in the basement there was practically no fire in the building below the fifth story. No one was in the pressroom at the time the fire started except the fireman, who had not been seen up to a late hour. It took three hours of work to drown out the fire.

The three victims were suffocated before they had time to reach the fire escapes.

Late tonight the loss was estimated at \$150,000, with little insurance.

## DEWET IS INSANE.

Statement Made by Prisoners Lately Released.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 18.—Prisoners who have lately been released by General Dewet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone, his anxiety and the intensity of his feelings have unbalanced his mind. Apart from this view of Dewet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks rest outside with a few trusted followers. Thus the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He absolutely imparts his plans to no one. Dewet repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He declares openly to the men that no terms except independence will satisfy him. A recent utterance attributed to him is that, after the British, he hated the Transvaalers. The whereabouts of Dewet during the last two or three days is unknown, nor is it known whether President Steyn is with him.

## AFTER HIGH DAWSON OFFICIAL.

Governor Will Charge Him With Criminal Libel.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.—Governor Ogilvie, at a meeting of the Yukon council, March 5, announced that he had been informed that at a recent banquet an official in a high position had declared that the governor and D. Matheson, a contractor, had worked together in carrying out a gigantic swindle. The governor said that he would collect evidence and charge the official with criminal libel.

Another charge was made at the same council meeting. The entire council was charged with blackmail by a Mrs. McConnell, who conducts a hotel at Dawson. She says that the council and Mr. Matheson connived together to ruin her business, out of a desire for personal gain. Gold Commissioner Senkler has filed a libel suit against Mrs. McConnell. The charges have stirred up a great excitement in the city.

## Decision on Eight-Hour Law.

Tacoma, Wash., March 18.—In the superior court today Judge W. H. Snell decided the state law making eight hours a day's work for all men employed in public works applied only to men employed by the day, and not to men working by the month or year.

## A Dangerous Complaint.

If you tell a woman she is good, she may thank you. Tell her she is pretty, and she will love you.—Chicago Times-Herald.