

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, 25.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in this city, at 4.45 this evening, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, inasmuch as they had not anticipated a fatal termination to his brief illness and nobody was with him when death came. He returned from Chicago last Saturday and since then had been complaining somewhat of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, secretary of the State, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Hendricks had taken off his heavy clothing he usually wore and put on a dress suit of lighter material and before he got home complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influence. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a doctor, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate a hearty breakfast, saying he felt much better and intended to attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness. An hour later however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, a life-long and confidential friend of the Vice-President. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase, he was given an emetic and afterwards an injection and relief came in a natural way. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few minutes, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon, he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all the afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed to which he was compelled to return by a recurrence of the abdominal pains. To callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them to-morrow. About 4:30 Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went to the parlor to see a caller, who had called to consult with her regarding the affairs of the reformatory, of which she was manager, and she remained with him about 20 minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Moran, Hendricks' nephew, and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and Mr. Morgan stayed. Mr. Hendricks' tossed uneasily on his bed and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew: "I am free at last; send for Eliza," (meaning his wife), and these were his last words, for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. Just before 5 o'clock, Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay on the bed outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes only half closed, as if he were in gentle sleep. On his face there were no trace of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson, adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he had reached the bedside the limbs of the distinguished dead man were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor, can't you do something?" he was alleged to answer: "It is too late."

Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she became sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom have lived with them for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for some time. When the news was bulletined down town, it was generally discredited, and in a very few minutes a hundred or more of Mr. Hendricks' close political and personal friends had hurried to the house. Very soon a great crowd collected around the entrance and on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to any and all comers except immediate relatives.

Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large comfortable room in which he did most of his work. Near his bedside was a case containing legal and political works and on his desk were his papers, memoranda and a large number of letters, which had been allowed to accumulate without answering in the last two or three days. His dressing gown and slippers were at his bedside and near by was a tall stand on which were various medicines and a goblet of water. Portraits, landscapes and brick-a-brac adorned the walls of the room and were in striking contrast with the sad scene within. Dr. Thomson says

that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain and there will probably be a post mortem examination to establish what the disease was. For several years he had not been a robust man and was subject to "bad spells" as he called them, during which sometimes he would be prostrated for days at a time. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several weeks by a gangrenous affection of the foot which, at times, it was feared, would result in blood-poisoning and it was then thought that the end of his life was near at hand, but he apparently entirely recovered from this and was in his usual health. While in Washington, during the last session of Congress, he was overworked and almost worn out by the press of political matters, and upon his return home he signified his intention of laying aside all public business this summer and devoting the time to recreation. He spent three weeks at Atlanta City, fishing, bathing and yachting, and then came west and went to a northern lake resort, and afterwards to the Miami Reservoir in Ohio, on a fishing expedition. He returned from there about two weeks ago, and at the time he said he never felt better in his life. Last week, by special invitation, he attended a fat stock show at Chicago, and was the recipient of considerable attention there, in the way of banquets and receptions, returning home on Saturday somewhat indisposed. At the reception last night, however, he appeared unusually cheerful and remained much later than was his custom on such occasions. News of Mr. Hendricks' death spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a general expression of sorrow over it. Those who were his political enemies here were his personal friends, and to everybody who called on or met him, he had a pleasant word of greeting. There were crowds around the bulletin boards down town all the evening, while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd, all anxious to learn particulars of his sudden demise. The evening papers could not get out extras fast enough to supply the demand. He had been dead but a few minutes, when a force of men began draping the State, country and city buildings in black, and throughout the night signal emblems were placed on nearly all the prominent business houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning. All the city ministers will, in their Thanksgiving services to-morrow, make appropriate mention of the death of the distinguished statesman and Right Rev. Bishop Knickerbocker, Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, of the Episcopal Church, of which Hendricks was a lifelong member, will, it is understood, preach a memorial sermon.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, who, with Mr. Hendricks, has shared the honors of his party in this State, said to-night: "No man in his day occupied a higher or more conspicuous position in his party, or in public life, than did Mr. Hendricks, and very few public men have had their official conduct less criticised than he. I think Mr. Hendricks is fairly entitled to the good name he has wrought out for himself in both public and private circles, and his death leaves a void in political and social circles in Indiana that will not soon or easily be filled."

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have lived in Indianapolis for nearly thirty years, and have been prominent in all the representative social features of the city's existence. They had but one child, who died when but three years old, when they lived in Shelby County. For a long time they had apartments in hotels here, as Mr. Hendricks' official duties kept him in Washington much of the time. Afterwards they had a residence in the northern part of the city, but about five years ago moved down town to an old family residence directly opposite the State House, where they have since lived. They entertained their friends frequently by parties and receptions, and were always at home to those who called. It was this that made Mr. Hendricks so deservedly popular, for he and his wife treated everybody cordially and courteously, and those whose positions in life were inferior were always sure of a kindly reception at his house. Mr. Hendricks was very charitable, and calls on him for aid were frequent and never unheeded. For several years he had been actively identified with the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, and organized charity and had contributed liberally to the cause to which it was devoted, both in money and work. He had been deacon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church for a long time, and counselled with various other religious benevolent associations. Aside from his political duties he devoted much of his time to the practice of his profession, being a member of the law firm of Baker, Hord & Hendricks, and since the death of ex-Governor Baker, he has been the senior member. His practice was largely in Federal Courts and principally in railroad cases, he having been employed in several cases of national importance. His long experience in legislative and governmental affairs had made him one of the best expounders of constitutional law in the country, and his opinion on questions involving this was solicited from all parts of the country. He often said that the ambition of his early manhood was to be either Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or the author of works on law, or editor of a legal journal. His domestic relations were of the most pleasant character, and Mrs. Hendricks,

who is a brilliant and accomplished woman, was of great aid to him in his political career, as she had large and varied information, and excellent judgment, besides being greatly ambitious for her husband's political advancement. Since her husband's serious attack two years ago, both of them have been apprehensive of a sudden end of his life and the attachment between them has grown very strong, almost sentimentally so. So intense has this become, in fact he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week, while in Chicago, he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition and probabilities of his early death, and it is evident that for several months past there has been a growing fear of this kind in his mind. His method of living was simple and unpretentious. His house is an old-fashioned structure, large, and built so as to give the most room. It was furnished richly, but in excellent taste, and had a cheerful, home-like appearance. When not engaged with callers, Mr. Hendricks devoted much of his time to his books, and his literary attainments were varied and general.

INDIANAPOLIS, 26.—Governor Gray has issued the usual proclamation, closing as follows:

The distinguished dead will lie in state in the corridor of the Marion County court house from Sunday noon next until the following Monday afternoon:

Therefore, I, Isaac P. Gray, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby issue this proclamation requesting that at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of December, 1885, the day set apart for the funeral of the distinguished dead, all citizens meet in their usual places of worship and public assemblage and there engage in such services as may to them seem appropriate to the solemn occasion, the flags on all the public buildings of the State to be displayed at half-mast, and all places of business to be closed from said hour until the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and recommending that all public buildings of the State to be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days from this date; and that during the day aforesaid all such buildings be closed and that all public business be suspended so that the people may have and enjoy the fullest opportunity to do honor to the departed statesman and make such recognition of his public and private virtues as may to them seem best and most consistent. The Adjutant General will prepare and have issued all the necessary orders to the various military organizations to meet at their respective armories for appropriate military honors to be made during the day. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Seal of the State at Indianapolis this 26th day of November, A. D. 1885, and in the sixty-ninth year of the State and in the one hundred and tenth year of the Independence of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, 26.—The flags on the public buildings are at half-mast this morning, and forces of men are engaged in putting in the various ensigns of mourning out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks, who died last evening. In several of the churches to-day Thanksgiving services were turned into memorial services, and Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Hendricks belonged, abandoned his services altogether. Early this morning Hon. W. H. English received a dispatch from the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate asking for information about the time and place of the funeral, of which he will take charge. An answer was not returned immediately as the arrangements had not been made. At Mrs. Hendricks' suggestion a number of prominent gentlemen, personal and political friends, called in to consult over the matter. A committee consisting of Senator Harrison, W. H. English and Chief Justice Niblock of the Supreme Court was appointed to take general charge of the arrangements for the funeral and public meetings.

The body, which was embalmed this morning, will remain at the residence until Sunday noon, when it will be removed to the Court House to lie in state until Monday evening. Local military companies and a detachment of the regular army are doing guard duty. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral at noon on Tuesday, Dr. Jenckes, rector, and Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, officiating. The services will be those of the Episcopal Church, and there will be no sermon or memorial address. The burial will be at Crown Hill Cemetery, north of the city. Governor Gray will issue a memorial proclamation to the citizens of the State this evening. The State House is already covered with emblems of mourning. All public offices and business houses here will be closed on the day of the funeral.

It was decided to-day not to have a post-mortem examination of the remains, Mrs. Hendricks not thinking it necessary, as she is satisfied that her husband's death was the result of paralysis of the heart.

The general committee selected at Mrs. Hendricks' suggestion, to arrange for the funeral of the dead Vice-President, met this evening and appointed the necessary sub-committees to perfect all the arrangements. Senator Benjamin J. Harrison called the meeting to order, and on his motion Hon. Wm. H. English was chosen president. It was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen with Senator Harrison to

receive the President and other distinguished gentlemen who will be here to attend the funeral, and a general committee of thirty was appointed to attend to all the details of the funeral and to do everything in their power to make the memorial observance attended with all the marks of respect and esteem which Hendricks' fellow citizens desire to pay him. Of this committee, Hon. Oscar B. Hord, the law partner of the deceased, was appointed chairman, and it was divided into the necessary sub-committees. The funeral will take place at noon Tuesday, the procession leaving the house at 11:40 o'clock in the following order: Police, military companies, civic societies, the President, members of the cabinet, United States Senators, pallbearers, the hearse, family, county and city officials and citizens.

The body will be placed in the casket on Saturday morning. The casket is of cedar covered with black velvet and lined with white satin with silver trimmings. After the funeral the casket will be placed in the marble vault at Crown Hill cemetery, north of the city, near Dr. Hendricks' private lot, elevated above the common level, and in the center of which is a granite column, 40 feet high, plain and uncovered, except with the simple inscription "Thomas A. Hendricks," near the bottom of the shaft. Here his son, his only child, is buried.

R. H. Parks, the sculptor, will arrive from Chicago in the morning and take a cast of Mr. Hendricks' face to be used in making a marble bust of him.

Around Hendricks' family residence all day there was a crowd of curious people, who watched the solemn tread of the uniformed sentry marching up and down in front of the house, and the coming and going of sympathetic friends and relatives who called on Mrs. Hendricks. She stayed in her room all day and saw but a few people, but the parlors down stairs were filled with callers, who were received by her brother, Mr. Stephen W. Morgan, and his family and Dr. Jenckes, rector of her church. She talked calmly and composedly with an outburst of grief once or twice. The house was darkened and everybody moved about with a quiet tread. In the large double parlors, where Mr. Hendricks was accustomed to see his friends, were many articles with which they were familiar.

An old-fashioned portrait in oil, painted when the Vice-President was a young man, is on the wall and the features have a boyish look, free from care and anxiety. On the table were several panel photographs taken recently—one that was particularly noticeable, as having been taken on the day preceding his inauguration as Vice-President. On a stand in the corner was a collection of canes—twenty or more, which had been presented to him by admiring friends, and some of them were unique in design and description. The library cases, in which were many valuable and rare books, were just as he had left them when he had occasion on Monday evening to look up some works of reference. The body lay in the parlor chamber up stairs, and few were allowed to see it.

The embalming progress to which it was subjected this morning had been successfully accomplished, and in the face there was a look of content and freedom from care. The features are wonderfully natural and unmarred by the suggestion of ghastliness. In the room adjoining where the Vice-President died was his private desk, covered with papers and letters which had not been disturbed, and the half-written sketches of his public and Congressional career which he was preparing for publication in the book containing the proceedings of the surviving members of the convention which framed the Constitution of Indiana in 1850 and sketches of its members. The decorations of the room were plain and conventional and the windows were darkened, and within, all day long, sat the faithful colored servant who has been in the family for years. There was no pretentious display of mourning. About the premises, only a few folds of crape on the front door and above the bell. Just a block away the State House with its large black flag at half-mast, and all the exterior draped in mourning stood out in bold relief; but all the offices were closed, and public business for the time was suspended.

Among the callers at the residence to day were Gov. Gray, State officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the committees appointed by various legal and fraternal organizations.

New York, 26.—Senator John Sherman was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and said that the death of the Vice-President would not affect the organization of the Senate in any way as the case was extremely simple. Out of courtesy a President pro tem. was not elected in the presence of the Vice-President, whose party opposite in politics, was in power. He could not exercise much influence. He did not even appoint the Senate committees which were named in caucus by the dominant party. At present, however, the Senate is without a presiding officer. It must be remembered that the Senate, unlike the House, was a permanent body, and there is no question about electing permanent officers.

"I have not the slightest idea who will be elected," continued Mr. Sherman, "the matter is altogether one of friendly consultation. I was a personal friend of Mr. Hendricks and knew him very well. He was a man of marked character and a regular attendant upon the Episcopal Church. The death of Hendricks will not probably have any effect upon Indiana politics, as the loss of no one man now-a-

days makes much difference to the country, but he was certainly one of the most prominent men in the democratic party, and I remember him well when he first came into Congress in 1863 and took a leading part in the reconstruction policy. I think that Hendricks, Thurman, Morton and McDonald were all Ohio men living in Indiana. The contingency has never arisen when the President of the Senate became President of the United States, and I only remember one instance when the Vice-President has died, and that was King, who was elected with Pierce. He took the oath of office. I don't want to discuss the probabilities, and we, on our side, certainly want to see Cleveland serve his time out."

Washington, 26.—Ex-Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, said: "It is customary at the close of the session of the Senate for the Vice-President to leave the chair and permit the election of a president pro tem., in order that there might be a succession to the President in case of the sudden death of both the President and Vice-President. Mr. Hendricks, I understand, declined to permit the election of a president pro tem. of the Senate. Hence that body is without a presiding officer, and if Mr. Cleveland should also die before the meeting of Congress the country would be without a head and a most difficult problem would be offered for solution. A constitutional amendment is not necessary, but a congressional enactment is certainly needed, and under the circumstances will probably be adopted by the incoming Congress, vesting the Presidential succession, in case of the death of the President, Vice-President and Speaker of the House, in the hands of the Secretary of State until an election could be had. In that contingency the Secretary of State would be legally only acting President, though by courtesy he would be called President."

The same would be true of the Vice-President, the President pro tem., Speaker of the House in case of succession falling upon either of these. Mr. Hendricks, while never very prominent as a man socially, was well known in Washington society. His social life commenced twenty years ago when he was first appointed as Commissioner of the Land Office, in a quiet way among a select number of friends. After that, as his importance as a public man gradually developed, he was more and more sought after and became quite a prominent figure in social events in the city previous to 1875. Since that time Mr. Hendricks withdrew himself altogether, and he visited the city it was only on hurried trips, and his presence was known at any of the receptions of season. He was not forgotten, however, and on his return to Washington last March as Vice-President of the United States he was warmly greeted by a host of friends, among whom had been known during his period of public life in this city. Mr. Hendricks' receptions were very popular and were always largely attended. Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court, speaking of the Presidential succession said: "If Mr. Edmunds had been elected President pro tempore of the Senate at the recent extra session, that body he would now be the constitutional successor to the President in case of the death of Mr. Cleveland during his term of office, though tenure of office of the President pro tempore can be terminated at will by vote of the Senate."

"Do you think that the sudden death of the Vice-President will give rise to a constitutional amendment defining more clearly the status of the President pro tempore of the Senate?"

"No, it is not needed. The President pro tempore holds office until the return of the Vice-President or until the Senate elects his successor, nor is tenure of office limited to a single session, for the Senate is a body *petuo*, not expiring by limitation, does the House of Representatives."

New York, 26.—From different parts of the city and from the towns and villages in the track of the storm of Tuesday, reports continue to come in yesterday of the destruction wrought. Although the individual losses are large in only a few instances the injury done by the wind and floods is widespread, so that the aggregate of the losses is very great indeed. The damage at Long Branch, along the New Jersey coast is greater than at first reported. Several of the cottages suffered more or less, and grounds of many others were torn up. Water in the cellars below the people in the streets near the front, and trouble is experienced by many of the ferries owing to the high tide raised the bridges far out of their levels. In the low west of Jersey City some of the roads are still further damaged by floods.

San Francisco, 26.—Over 12 inches of rain has fallen here since the first of the present month. At Delta, Siskiyou County, 26 inches are already recorded. In the southern part of the State rainfall also has been unusually heavy. No such quantity of rain has ever before fallen in any month in the history of the State. No serious damage from the floods is reported, except at Louis Obispo. The only fears at present are entertained from the rising of the Sacramento River.

BATTLEFORD, 27, N. W. T., 11 a.m., mountain time.—The execution of the eight Indians found guilty of murder at Frog Lake and Battleford occurred at 8.27 this morning. The mechanism of the gallows was without friction.