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IN DEATH'S GRASP.

General Sherman Passes Away Quietly; Reflection Was the Cause.

HE GENERAL PREDICTED THE DEATH TWO WEEKS AGO.

The President, the Cabinet, His Comrades and Many Others Express Their Sympathy.

By Telegraph to the News.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DEATH.

Official Statement of the Last Scenes.—Mourning the Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The following official statement of the scenes at the bedside of General Sherman and the arrangements for the funeral is given out by Lieutenant Fitch:

General Sherman lay in bed from Friday morning until he died today without speaking a word. He made efforts to do so several times, but is already to utter any sound other than a hoarse gasp. He apparently recognized those about him, by the light of his eyes. His tongue was thick and his jaws still for some weeks before he died.

Signs of death were noticed half an hour before he died in the lay of linen which he held in his hands and arms. He was unconscious for the last two hours he was alive. At the bedside were his son P. T. Sherman, his daughters, Rachael and Lizzie, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fitch, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thackara, Senator John Sherman, Dr. Alexander and General Thomas Ewing. His two daughters knelt kneeling, one at each side of the bed, during the last hours of the life of their father.

No priest nor clergyman was present, neither were any called. No priest has entered the house since Father Taylor visited. Death came so quietly that even at the bedside did not realize that the General was dead. Until Dr. Alexander said: "All is over." Death came with one long sigh. Reflection, over the things filling with omens earthly cause.

Immediately after death, Generals Howard and Sherman, who were on the general's staff, were sent for. Some six weeks ago the General made known his wishes as to his burial. He definitely requested that his body should not lie in state anywhere. He also requested that the funeral be a strictly military one. He said he did not care particularly for any military demonstrations here in New York, but he did want a military burial in St. Louis, which would be participated in by his old comrades in arms. He also requested that the funeral rites be not conducted with any particular form of a religion. He wanted a soldier's burial.

The body is now lying embalmed in the room where the General died, a front room on the second floor. The house is silent, with the exception of a slight swelling on the right eye and under both eyes. The eyes are closed and the arms folded across the breast.

Senator John Sherman left the house early in the afternoon and went to the home of Mr. Charles Hoyt, where he will remain until the departure for St. Louis. Over a thousand telegrams have been received and will be made public tomorrow.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Alexander, who has been almost constantly at the general's bedside since the illness began, said tonight that the general caught cold a week ago Wednesday. The next day he attended a wedding and aggravated his cold. Friday I found the general suffering from a cold and sore throat. On Saturday he felt so much better that he wanted to go out. I dissuaded him. However, Erysipelas set in. Sunday and Monday he became delirious. Erysipelas spread over his face and the lymphatic glands in the neck became swollen. Tuesday and Wednesday he grew worse, but rallied slightly Thursday. The rally was not much, however, as to insure even a faint hope of recovery, and I so informed Secretary Blaine and Mr. Morton at Washington. Friday was the turning point. The erysipelas had almost completely disappeared, but the attack had left his much weakened. His old complaint, bronchial trouble and asthma, I think, killed him. In his weakened condition he was unable to throw off the mucus which gathered. It accumulated, and he was slowly strangled to death. I think he suffered greatly. There was always the clear realization that he was in his house, of which he had spoken of the approaching anniversary of General Grant's birthday, April 27th. General Sherman, at the last, though in the best of health, said he would be dead and in his grave on the day when the celebration occurred. He told General Grant that he had a presentiment that when he assigned some cold night he would contract a cold which would carry him off. This night into the future was verified by General Collis as something uncanny.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following telegrams have been received by the family:

From Secretary Noble:" The heartfelt sympathy of myself and Mrs. Noble goes forth to the family of dear (General Sherman and to you. Our country mourns one of our and the world's great men, but yours is a deeper grief, for the loss of father, brother, friend. Heaven bless you all."

Secretary Blaine: "Convey to your brother's family our tenderest sympathy. A great man has gone."

Secretary Tracy: "In the hour of affliction you have my deepest sympathy. The memory of General Sherman will be forever cherished by the American people as one of their most valued possessions."

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES THE INTELLIGENCE.

The President had just finished lunch this afternoon and was walking up stairs to his office, when the Associated Press bulletin announcing the death of General Sherman was handed him. The President was very much moved at the intelligence, as he and General Sherman had been near and dear friends for many years. The President served under General Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and the friendship begun at that time had been strengthened by their close association ever since.

The President sent for General Grant, Acting Secretary of War, and General Schofield, and gave instructions for full military honors for the dead soldier, and made several suggestions in regard to the character of the general order announcing General Sherman's death to the army. He also prepared a message to Congress on the same subject. He issued an executive order announcing the death to the country, and adding: "The Secretary of War will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The National flag will be floated at half-mast over all public buildings until after the burial, and public business will be suspended in the executive departments and the city of Washington and in the city where the interment takes place on the day of the funeral, and in all places where public expression is given to the National sorrow during such hours, establishing every officer and employee to participate therein with their fellow citizens."

The President also sent a letter of condolence to the family, in which he suggests that the body be brought to Washington on the way to St. Louis, and that it lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol for at least one day.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President this afternoon sent the following message to Congress:

"The death of William Tecumseh Sherman, which took place today at his residence in New York, is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every patriotic citizen. No living American was so loved and venerated as he. To look upon his face, to hear his name, was to inspire one's love of country intensified. He served his country not for fame, but out of a sense of personal duty, not out of a love of the flag and the beneficent civil institutions of which he was the emblem.

"He was an ideal soldier and shared to the fullest the esprit de corps of the army; but he exercised the civil institutions organized under the constitution and was only a soldier that those might be protected in undisturbed usefulness and honor. He was a profound student of military science and precedent. He drew from them principles and rules which enabled him to meet the novel conditions confronting him. He carried his campaigns continuous to be the profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him the comrade of every soldier in the great Union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the campfire or commandery as his.

"His career is complete; his honors full. He received from the government the highest rank known in our military establishment and from the people unstinted gratitude and love. No word of mine can add to his fame. His death follows so shortly the sad news that of the Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual emblems of mourning, four out of the eight executive departments will be draped in black, and one other has not today removed the crape from its walls."

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET INTERVIEWED.

Representatives of the Associated Press interviewed several members of the Cabinet today. Secretary Noble said he felt great personal grief at the loss of General Sherman. Among the first events in Noble's official life in Washington was a visit from Sherman, voluntarily made in behalf of the ex-Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston. He (Sherman) was ready to support any man when friendly to the government, as he was unconpromising to all its enemies.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker said: "He was made of pure gold. No man that I ever knew combined to such a degree the courage of a lion, the gentleness of a woman and the simplicity of a child."

Attorney-General Miller — "The world has lost the foremost of its military men. At least there is no one living comparable to him unless it be Von Moltke. Very few men have been so close to the hearts of the people as General Sherman. One thing struck me in the great ovation review in New York. There the general stood, by the side of the President. No matter what else might be claiming his attention, he did not fail to take off his hat and salute the flag. He might let men pass without recognition, but never the flag."

Secretary Blaine—"For more than thirty years I have known General Sherman very intimately. Of his many and great qualities on the public side, it is not necessary to speak. He did not grow less in the intimacy of private life and by the friends in his own home. He was frank, just and magnanimous. He spoke and wrote with a freedom that seemed almost reckless and often at times was misunderstood, as when he wrote his memoirs. His death was premature."

The Alleged Jack the Ripper.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The man arrested today is a sailor by trade. He has been absent from England about the period which has elapsed since the last Whitechapel murder. The woman who is detained as a witness asserts that she saw the prisoner quarreling with the murdered woman early in the evening that the crime was committed. The prisoner's face is badly scratched, as if by a woman's finger nails.

To Repeal the McKinley Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representative Deckers (Ky.) introduced for reference today a bill to repeal the McKinley tariff law and re-enact all the laws repealed by that act.

IN HONOR OF SHERMAN.

The Last of the Great Figures of the Civil War.

THREE THOUSAND TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

The Tribute of Eloquence by Doctor Talmage to the Dead General.

By Telegraph to the News.

IN NEW YORK.

Expressions of Sorrow and Regret Among Public Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—In this city the feeling was of profound sorrow in every grade of life. The veteran soldier was known and loved for his unselfish services to his country and his personal attributes.

The expressions of public men were without exception filled with sorrow and regret for his taking off.

Ex-Secretary Evarts said, and he voiced the opinion of all: "With the passing away of General Sherman we lost the very last of the great figures of the Civil War. There is no man left now about whose personality is grouped any of the great historical memories or incidents of the struggle of the Union. He was a man whose military and civil life was overshadowed by the shadow of doubt or suspicion, and his death will be regretted as severely as that of any man in the world."

Every one was eager to add his eulogies to others upon the character of this great man, with a heart as simple as a child.

As a mark of respect it will be moved that the New York Legislature attend the funeral in a body.

At Worcester, Mass., flags were placed at half-mast and bells throughout the city tolled in his honor.

The Governor of Rhode Island issued an order eulogizing the career of General Sherman and ordering that the flags of the State be placed at half-mast.

In Augusta, Me., Governor Burleigh ordered the flags on the public buildings at half-mast and sent a telegram of condolence.

Governor Patterson of Pennsylvania sent this message to P. T. Sherman: "I desire to express the sincere sympathy of the people of Pennsylvania for the family of General Sherman, of whose death I am just advised. His patriotic, faithful and invaluable services to his country will ever be gratefully remembered."

At Boston General Sherman's death was generally announced to the citizens by the tolling of fire-alarm bells. The flags on the State, Municipal and Federal buildings were ordered half-mast.

A GENERAL ORDER TO THE ARMY.

Acting Secretary of War Grant this afternoon issued a general order to the army announcing the death. It included the President's message to Congress and the executive order. It was accompanied by another order, issued by Adjutant-General Kelton, directing that on the day of the funeral the troops at every military post will be paraded and the orders read them, after which labors for the day will cease; the flag will be displayed at half-mast from the receipt of this order till the close of the funeral. On the day of the funeral a salute of seventeen guns will be fired at half-hour intervals, commencing at 9 a. m. The officers of the army will wear the usual badges of mourning and the colors of the several regiments and battalions will be draped in mourning for a period of six months.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will report appropriate resolutions of respect and recommend that the House take part in the funeral services. General Cutcheon, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, referred feelingly to the fact that the death removed the last of the three great Union Generals. This passage from Sherman's memoirs, said he, is a key to the character of the whole man. It was at the outbreak of the war, when Sherman was in Louisiana: "On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE FAMILY.

Following is the President's message to the family of General Sherman:

"I loved and venerated General Sherman, and would stand very near to the more deeply afflicted members of his family in this hour of bereavement. It will be as if there were one sound for every household in the land. I suggest that the body be borne through Washington and lie in state for one day in the rotunda of the Capitol. Please advise me of any arrangements made.

THE GENERAL'S WISH AS TO HIS BURIAL.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The announcement of General Sherman's death caused the deepest sorrow among his thousands of friends of this city. Ransom Post, G. A. R., of which General Sherman was the first commander, feels the loss more, probably, than any other in the country. The general had refused innumerable times to become an active member of posts in other cities, saying that he lived his remainder of Ransom Post. He had been one of its charter members and would remain with it till his dying day.

It is expected that the funeral arrangements will be, to a certain extent, made by Ransom Post, as General Sherman, in his letter of February 9th, 1890, expressed a desire to be laid at rest by his old comrades.

Commander Ripley sent a telegram to the general's son this afternoon, tendering the services of the post, and adding that he would select and guard of honor would be sent to New York.

At a mass meeting of leading citizens this afternoon a message of condolence and sympathy was sent to the family.

As the news of the death was received the fire bells tolled out the intelligence in all parts of the city, and flags on all the municipal buildings were half-masted. Those on the Federal structures were already at half-mast in respect to the memory of Admiral Porter.

OHIO HAS A CLAIM ON HIM.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—The following telegram was forwarded tonight:

General Thomas Ewing,
New York City:

As the representative of the people of Ohio, I claim the body of General Sherman for burial on the soil of the State which gave him birth. The people of Ohio will keep his grave green.

[Signed.] JAMES E. POWELL.

At the instance of the Governor, Adjutant-General Dill issued an order announcing the death of General Sherman and calling upon the National Guard to join with the people of the nation to testify to the great loss sustained at his death. All flags will be half-masted.

HIS MEMBERSHIP OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—General Sherman became a companion of Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in 1866, and in 1887 he was elected its commander, and served one year. The fact that Ohio was his native state, as well as that of many of his military companions, induced him to place his membership here. Several companions were appointed a committee to represent the commandery at the funeral, including ex-President Hayes, General Cox, General Howard, Cooper, General John Hay, Captain Calvin S. Brice.

THREE THOUSAND TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—About three thousand telegrams have been received at the House since the General's death. Vice-President Morton sent the following:

Mrs. Sinking Sherman:—The nation mourns and sympathizes with you in all your great sorrow. Your illustrious father's death is to Mrs. Morton, our children and myself the loss of a personal friend, to whom we were devotedly attached.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15.—*Hon. John Sherman:*—I mourn with the family and kindred of General Sherman. He was beloved by me and my family with the warmest personal affection. I expect to reach the Fifth Avenue Hotel Monday.

R. B. HAYES.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Feb. 14.

P. T. Sherman:

Lancaster, the birth place and early home of your illustrious father, is enshrouded in gloom upon the sad intelligence of his death. Public action is being taken by the citizens and expressions of sorrow are universal. The town is draped in mourning and a memorial meeting will be held. All business will be suspended and every mark of respect and love be shown the greatest soldier of the war, who first saw the light of day in the village that now gently carries his memory.

C. D. and J. D. MARTIN,
JOHN C. TITCHELL,
W. C. DUNKLE,
W. A. SAULTZ.

Secretary Rusk wires:

Hon. John Sherman:—

Permit me to express to you, and through you to the family of General Sherman, my deepest sorrow at the loss of my old commander, comrade and friend. No words will express my grief at the irreparable loss. I can only join with his family and his country in mourning one of our nation's greatest leaders and strongest defenders, in war and in peace.

J. M. RUSK.

Telegrams were also received from Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, H. M. Stanley, Judge Walter Gresham, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, Joseph E. Johnston, Judge Harlan and General Alger. In addition to these, there were telegrams from the foreign Ministers and heads of the various State departments, from all over this country and Europe.

DR. TALMAGE SPEAKS.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music today, Dr. Talmage spoke as follows on General Sherman: "The century has no grander soul to surrender into eternity, than one who has just passed away from us, frank, honest, brilliant, gallant, patriotic, William T. Sherman. Thank God that I even knew, that I even felt the hearty grip of his right hand, and had the inestimable of his great big heart. I have no part in the question which is being agitated as to whether he was a Catholic or a Protestant. I heard his profession of faith on a memorable occasion and under peculiar circumstances. In New York, at the New England dinner three years ago, I sat with him four hours. He was on one side and the immortal Henry W. Grady on the other. When in conversation he expressed to me his respect for the religion embraced by his wife, and his own faith in God and his confidence in the future. Simple as a woman, firm as a rock, wrathful as a tempest when aroused against a great wrong, lovely as a June morning among his friends."

LABOR TROUBLES.

World's Fair Employes Forced to Quit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—About a hundred Italian laborers who were employed grading in Jackson Park, were intimidated by a large crowd of unemployed men night before last. This morning the contractors brought back about twenty of them and put them to work in a corner of the park. A mob of six hundred idlers soon came up, assaulted the Italians and drove them away.

In another part of the park fifteen carpenters were putting up temporary buildings for the construction force. The union carpenters learned they were working for less than the union scale, and ordered them to quit work at once. Several who did not move fast enough were assaulted, but no serious injuries. The contractors will resume work Monday and demand police protection.

For the Oppressed Jews.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Call today introduced a resolution requesting the President to repeal to the Emperor of Russia to inquire into the alleged wrongs and cruelties to his Jewish subjects, and to place them in a condition of freedom and equal rights.

BERLIN PARAGRAPHS.

The Feud Between the Emperor and Bismarck Assumes Considerable Proportions.

THE "NACHRICHTEN" PUBLISHES A SENSATIONAL ARTICLE.

A German-American on Trial for Blackmailing a Wealthy American Widow.

By Telegraph to the News.

IN THE FATHERLAND.

The Crisis Between the Kaiser and the Iron Chancellor.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The crisis in the feud between Bismarck and the Emperor is becoming acute. In conversation at an official dinner last night the Emperor remarked that the attacks inspired by Bismarck were aimed at him. He feared he would soon be obliged to take severe measures to suppress these attacks, which were dangerous to the government and the empire. It is reported that Chancellor Caprivi has been instructed to publish a warning to Bismarck's paper, the *Nachrichten*, and to the Associated Press, publishing its pretended revelations of government affairs, on pain of prosecution.

The *Nachrichten* published yesterday an article which caused a sensation. It declares that the recent changes in the army general staff were due to the fact that Waldersee and other officers were working to bring on a war with Russia. The article repeats other charges that Waldersee has already denied, but which have acquired fresh significance from the removal of his intimate friend, Major Zalin and Siebert, from the general staff.

The Emperor had a prolonged conference yesterday with the Chancellor and Minister of Justice. It is difficult to believe that the Emperor means to go to the length of prosecuting Bismarck, yet his unmistakable intensity of irritation supports the rumor that he will do so. The tone of an inspired note in the North German Gazette indicates that a milder form of repression will be tried before Bismarck is personally challenged.

The developments of the feud are watched with the keenest interest. The adherents of Bismarck say the Prince does not fear prosecution. He is ready to meet and perhaps wants to provoke it.

At an official dinner last night representatives were present from every political position in the Reichstag except the socialists. The Emperor gave them his opinions on all the topics of the day regarding legislation, etc.

A German-American composer named Seifert, who was formerly a musician in San Francisco, has been letting blackmail on a wealthy American widow, Mrs. Maguire, with whom Seifert had an intrigue after he had been divorced from his first wife. The evidence submitted to the court showed that for a long period Seifert has lived in an extravagant manner at the expense of the widow. The liaison attained a crisis when Seifert transferred his affections and married the widow's maid. He continued, however, to retain a grip upon the widow's purse, threatening to publish the story of their intrigue in the *Police Gazette*, furnishing their portraits to illustrate the article, unless he was supported with money.

The friends of the lady assisted in laying a trap to capture the blackmailer. Detectives were hidden in the widow's room during an interview she arranged with Seifert. They heard Seifert threaten to shoot her if she did not submit to his exactions. They pounced upon him and placed him under arrest. The trial resulted in conviction, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

THE OFFICIAL INVITATION

of the United States to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago has been referred to different States, in order that the commercial interests may be consulted before the reply is made up. It is expected in official circles that there will be a score of German exhibitors, for whom it will be necessary to secure the largest possible space.

IN CONGRESS.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—After the passage of a number of bills the House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Smith (Ariz.) said the Indian question should be settled by the plowshare and not by the spelling-book. He (Smith) had gone west believing in Cooper's conception of the Indian. He had found the Indian a nasty, dirty, lousy vagabond, who would not work. The Indians must be civilized by making him work.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

The naval appropriation bill was sent to conference.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President regarding the death of General Sherman, and it was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Resolutions eulogistic of Admiral Porter and directing the Speaker to appoint a committee to attend the funeral were unanimously adopted, and the House, as an additional mark of respect, adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate the credentials of William F. Vilas, senator-elect from Wisconsin, for the term commencing the 4th of March next, were presented and placed on file.

The Vice-President announced the appointment of Manderson and Walthall members of the Board of Visitors at the annual examination of cadets at West Point Military Academy, and Chandler and Harris in a similar capacity of the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The resolution reported yesterday, authorizing the Select Committee on Relations with Canada to continue its investigation during the recess, was agreed to.

Chandler offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Senate realized in the death of

ADMIRAL PORTER

a loss to the country of an officer of the highest rank and distinction, whose achievements through a service of sixty-two years had fully illustrated the courage and patriotism of the American navy, and that the tenderest sympathies of the Nation were present with his family in their time of grief. A committee of five was appointed to attend the funeral.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL

was then proceeded with. Carlisle offered an amendment to carry out the policy of Sherman's amendment, adopted yesterday. It strikes out all of section 5 after the Sherman amendment and substitutes for it a provision that the section shall not be construed so as to subject to duty an article now admitted free. Hany one in the United States shall print or cause to be printed, either for sale or exportation, any book, map, chart or dramatic or musical composition on which there shall be existing a copyright without the consent in writing of the proprietor thereof, or shall knowingly sell for sale or hire any such article having been so unlawfully printed or made, or offer the same for sale, he shall be liable in damages to the proprietor of such copyright, and upon conviction shall also be subject to a fine not exceeding $1000.

The discussion was interrupted to permit the conference report on the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

to be presented. It was read and agreed to.

The discussion of the copyright bill was then resumed, and after further debate Carlisle's amendment was adopted. Hepburn moved to strike out the third section of the bill requiring that two copies of books, maps, charts, and so forth, be deposited, which are to be printed from type set on plates engraved or lithographed within the United States. Rejected.

Wolcott voted in the affirmative with the democrats and Messrs. Hampton, McPherson, Turpie, Voorhees and Morgan with the republicans in the negative.

The bill and amendments were then reported from the committee of the whole to the House, and Pratt demanded the yeas and nays on the committee amendments in bulk. The yeas was taken and the amendments disagreed to.

Daniel moved to amend the proviso requiring copyrighted books to be printed from type set within the United States or plates therefrom by striking out the words "or the product of the United States from process executed in the United States."

The discussion on the amendment was interrupted at half past three, when the message of the President announcing

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SHERMAN,

was laid before the Senate.

Hawley rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate receives with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of William Tecumseh Sherman, late General of the armies of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate reviews its serene judgment of the position the service which he rendered his country in the day of its extreme peril, laments the great loss the country has sustained and deeply sympathizes with the family in their bereavement.

MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Senator Hawley spoke in eulogy of the career of the dead general, as did Senators Manderson, Frye, Davis, Davis, Evarts and Morgan. The latter said in part: "The fidelity of the great general who has departed was the true and simple faith of an American. In his conscience he was a Christian." Sherman was a man of the United States. We differed with him and contested campaigns and battlefields with him, but we welcome the history of the great soldier as the proud inheritance of our country. The great military leaders on both sides of our civil war are rapidly marshaling across the border of the land where history and truth and justice must decide the verdict of their career. When a line so narrow divides us from those high courts in which our actions are to be judged by their motives, and when so many millions now living, and increasing millions to follow, are to be affected by the wisdom of our enactments, we will do well to give up this day to reflection upon our duties and, in sympathy with this great country to dedicate the day to his memory. In such retrospect we shall find admonition that an American Senate shall meet on this side of the fatal line of death, as the American generals meet on the other side, to render justice to each other and to make our beloved country as happy, comparatively, as we could wish the great beyond to be to those great spirits."

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously. The presiding officer was requested to appoint a committee of five to attend the funeral, and the senate adjourned.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Twenty Six Thousand Dollars' Damage to a Postoffice.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—While the clerks on the Wall Street side of the postoffice were receiving the steamer mail, the alarm of electric lights went out and smoke puffed up from below. An alarm was turned in and while the firemen were working the clerks were dragging the mail sacks to places of safety. The fire was extinguished, after perhaps $25,000 damage was done. The superintendent says no letters were burned and newspapers only were injured by water.

Two Italian boys who had crawled down the elevator shaft to sleep over the boiler room were badly burned and one will die. Two firemen were overcome by smoke, but afterwards recovered. The fire is thought to have been caused by electric light wires.

Russian Outrages Against the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—Rabbi Marcus, a Jewish physician, living in Grodno, has been arrested and exiled for two years for sending to the government, in behalf of the Jewish community, a petition demanding redress for an outrage committed by a Russian doctor named Gramalski, who is charged with having branded the word "Thief" in three languages upon the forehead of a Jewish boy who was accused of having stolen a small quantity of fruit. The petition set forth that the case would excite the indignation of the civilized world.

KALAKAUA'S REMAINS

Landed on the Shores of the Sandwich Islands Amid Wailing and Lamentations.

PRINCESS LILIUOKALANI PROCLAIMED QUEEN.

An Immense Mass-Meeting Expresses the Gratitude of the Nation to the United States.

By Telegraph to the News.

IN THE PACIFIC.

The Sandwich Islanders Mourn their Dead Sovereign.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Advices from Honolulu, per steamer Alameda, arriving today, says: Workmen were busily engaged in preparations for welcoming King Kalakaua when the United States ship Charleston arrives Thursday, January 29th. Now the decorations and arches of welcome have been torn down or turned into emblems of mourning. The Charleston steamed into port with the Hawaiian and American flags at half-mast. Business houses and manufactories were closed, schools dismissed and the government offices closed.

Amid the booming of minute guns from the war ships in the harbor and batteries on shore the king's body was landed and received by a guard of honor, composed of sailors from the flagship Charleston, United States cruiser Adams and Her Majesty's ship Nymph, headed by the Charleston's band playing a dirge. A procession was formed and moved to the palace. The streets were packed with people and the air was filled with lamentations. The dowager Queen Kapiolani appeared on the balcony and gave way to the most violent demonstrations of grief. Queen Liliuokalani also appeared on the balcony and was also greatly affected.

The coffin was placed on the bier in the orhiolani of the the throne room. On it were placed the kings crown of state, his sword and royal feather cloak.

THE SUCCESSION.

That evening the cabinet met and issued a proclamation proclaiming Princess Liliuokalani Queen of the Hawaiian Islands.

The only lay in state and the people of every class were allowed to gaze upon the face of their dead sovereign. The body will continue to lie in state until Sunday, Feb. 15, when a grand procession will convey the remains to the cemetery.

The ministers appointed by the late King, with the exception of the legislature, are likely to remain in office until another legislature meets in 1892. The cabinets can be removed only upon a majority of all the elected members of the legislature. Although the new Queen is known to have a leaning toward the English, no trouble is feared on that score. The Queen is surrounded by counselors who are well known for their integrity and honest of purpose. It is generally thought that H. W. Wilcox will be installed chamberlain.

GRATITUDE.

At an immense mass meeting held February 6th resolutions were adopted expressing the gratitude of the Hawaiians to the United States and California, to Admiral Brown and the officers of the Charleston "for unbounded courtesy and kind attentions" offered to the King, both before and after his death. Copies of the resolutions were sent to the President of the United States.

The Honolulu weekly *Bulletin* says editorially that the American government has ever been the steadfast friend of Hawaii, and the belief in Hawaii that America is its best and trusted friend on principle, without reference to national policy, has long since become an inseparable part of the popular creed.

Gibson and the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—President Greenhut of the Whisky Trust emphatically denies the story of Gibson's flight from Peoria. "I have positive knowledge," he said, "that Gibson was in Peoria yesterday night. I received a bundle of letters this morning from Gibson, postmarked Peoria."

A number of directors of the Whisky Trust are in the city to attend the regular business meeting of the Trust, which will be held tomorrow. Some reference to the Gibson matter will undoubtedly be made.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—Secretary Gibson left here at 11 o'clock last night for Chicago.

The announcement that Gibson had gone created much excitement. One prominent Whisky Trust man says Gibson has gone to Europe or South America, while another, equally as prominent, says Gibson left at 11 o'clock Saturday night for Chicago, in response to a telegram from President Greenhut, telling him to bring his reports before the directors' meeting tomorrow in Chicago. Gibson's wife is still here, and says he has gone to Chicago.

Governor Russell Congratulates Cleveland.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Governor Russell has written a letter to ex-President Cleveland expressing intense gratification at Mr. Cleveland's declaration against the free coinage of silver. The governor declares that the letter has greatly strengthened the democratic party in the north and east. Russel says the silver question is geographical, rather than political, and the apparent support of the democrats of the proposition for free coinage arose from their desire to kill the Force bill. The governor adds: "I now look to see a strong stand in our party against free coinage."

Death of a Valuable Stallion.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 14.—The pacing stallion, Director, record 2:17, owned by J. B. Barnes, valued at about $25,000, sire of the pacer Edwin C., record 2:15, died today.

Plenty of Snow.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Feb. 15.—Last night it commenced to snow and fell incessantly for seventeen hours, and this evening there are over two feet on the ground and still snowing.