

SHE IS DEAD.

Death of the President's Wife of the White House.

She Strength Declines as the Hours and Minutes Fly by and surrounded by Her Family She Peacefully Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Harrison is no more. At 1:40 o'clock this morning came the end, and for a second time in the history of the White House a president's wife died within its walls.

About 12:30 o'clock, while Dr. Gardner sat by Mrs. Harrison's side with his fingers lightly pressed to her pulse, she peacefully passed away.

This intelligence had a most depressing effect upon the president who had been in constant attendance upon his afflicted wife for over nine hours and was sustained himself with the greatest difficulty.



MRS. HARRISON.

stimulate the agonized apprehension of the sorrowing family, gathered about the scarcely animate form of the beloved wife and mother, those reminiscences were attained when Dr. Gardner, after carefully examining the countenance and feeling the pulse of the dying woman, said that the indications were that she could not last more than half an hour.

The minutes flew past, at 1:30 the helpless form, however, still retained the sacred spark.

All of the family in Washington were present at the death bed except the three little grandchildren and the venerable Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs. Harrison.

Telegrams conveying the sad intelligence were also at once dispatched to all members of the cabinet and Mrs. Harrison's brother, who was in the hope of seeing her before the end came.

Mrs. Harrison was born at Oxford, O., fifty-eight years ago, of Scotch ancestry.

After the death of the late John Scott came to America and settled in the valley of the Neeshammy, Bucks county, Pa., where the village of Harrisville now stands.

October wheat in Chicago closed today at 69 1/2 cents, which is the lowest price in a record of twenty-eight years.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. About Fifteen Thousand Students Physically Capable of Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The annual report of the adjutant-general of the army shows that the average number of students over 15 years of age attending the several universities and colleges was 15,484, an increase of 5,767 over the number reported last year.

Gen. Williams recommends that the annual appropriation for the national guard be increased from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

ALF Greenfield, Iowa. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Prof. Jem Evans, lightweight pugilist, received a letter from England saying that Alf Greenfield, the noted English heavy weight, who fought John L. when the ex-champion was in the heyday of his glory, was hopelessly insane and had been confined in an asylum for the demented.

Three persons are known to have been killed and two injured. In addition two teamsters are missing and it is probable that their bodies are in the wreck. The farm house of William Hooker, over a mile from the factory, was totally wrecked and a servant girl injured by falling debris.

AT REST.

The Remains of Mrs. Harrison Laid to Rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—The last rites over the mortal remains of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, for thirty-nine years, beloved wife and helpmate of the president of the United States, were performed yesterday in the church in which she had for years worshipped in health and in the afternoon the body of the late first lady was laid to rest in the Crown Hill cemetery.

The funeral train arrived in the morning at 9 o'clock, on schedule time, and was met by thousands of sympathetic friends, who occupied all points of vantage along the road and crowded the station to its utmost capacity.

A delay of half an hour was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of emblems that typified the devotion of hundreds of friends.

When the funeral procession arrived at the church 5,000 people thronged the sidewalks and streets, not boisterously, but with a show of the most intense interest.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the coffin was carried up the aisle and deposited in front of the chancel, the organ pealed forth a soft melody.

The funeral sermon was upon that text, "Wherefore comfort one another." At the conclusion of the sermon the venerable Dr. Hyde gave utterance to a touching prayer.

The choir then rendered "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Dr. Haines closed the service with a benediction and the cortege took up its line of march to Crown Hill cemetery.

NO PRICE FOR WHEAT. A Bag of Three Cents Within a Week—European Demand Almost Nil.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—The wheat market dropped more than a cent a bushel to-day, making a decline of more than three cents in the past week.

All markets have become blocked, and to add to the difficulty ocean freight rates to Europe have been advanced nearly 100 per cent. In the past few days, making it more difficult than ever to get the grain out of the country.

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Democracy Revolt. There is a revolt among the leading democrats of Denver from the plan of fusion laid down, and many prominent men have already declared that, as between Weaver and Harrison, they will vote for Harrison.

Deadly Explosion. LIMA, O., Oct. 22.—A nitro-glycerine factory, two miles south of here, exploded this morning with a report heard for miles, while the force of the concussion shook buildings and caused windows to rattle in all parts of the city.

Musical Instructor—Your son, madam, has a very—oh—shapely ear—one of the most shapely ears, madam, I have ever seen.—Chicago Tribune.

—"Does poetry pay?" asked the young man. "Yes," replied the editor. "You see, most poets send stamps for the return of rejected manuscript." "Of course." "Well, I keep the stamps."—Washington Star.

THE WEST SAFE.

The Skies Bright For a Republican Victory.

Third Party People Retaining to the Republicans Fold—Everything Satisfactory in New York—Republicans Success Foreshadowed.

Special Correspondence Globe-Democrat. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Among the prominent callers at republican headquarters was Judge John M. Thurston, of Nebraska.

A document was put in circulation to-day from headquarters on a plan of labor bureau of the democratic national committee to keep alive the story of trouble between Whitelaw Reid and typographical unions.

Ex-Gov. Robie, of Maine, called upon Chairman Carter and said: "We made our fight in September, and are not making any special effort now, and the indications are that the majorities will be larger than in September."

Hon. John Holden, of Syracuse, reported everything satisfactory in central New York, and considered that notwithstanding the factional fight in Onondago county, the national ticket would get a bigger majority than in 1888, and then it was phenomenal.

A letter from Bishop J. W. Hood (colored), from Wakefield, Va., to Chairman Carter, exposes a new device of the democracy to win the colored vote in the south by circulating literature to the effect that colored bishops had gone over to the democracy, and naming Bishop Hood as one of the converts.

But what is this tin plate they talk so much about? Ninety-seven per cent of it is iron and 3 per cent is tin, and yet they say we can't beat this sheet of steel in tin.

When England will pay their people up the same plan as ours: pay their laborers as much as we pay our laborers, we will meet them and surpass them, for ours is as good as theirs, and the meeting will be the survival of the fittest.

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McKINLEY TALKS.

Ohio's Governor Addresses the People of Kansas City—His Views on the Currency and Other Questions.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, spoke to thousands at Kansas City on the evening of the 24th. After expressing his gratification at meeting so many people of the west and the duty of every American citizen in the approaching contest, Mr. McKinley said:

No third party will succeed this year, if ever. Either the republican party or the democratic party will be clothed with the control of federal affairs on November 8 next. So all that is left for the people to do is to determine which party represents the principles and views and convictions and judgments of proper government, and then cast his ballot with that party which meets his ideal.

The governor then reviewed the history of "wild-cat" currency in former days, contrasting it with the sound currency under the present system, and continued:

If there is anything that should stand sacred and untampered with it is the currency of a country. Nothing is so hard on the poor people of a country as a debased currency; the rich man can take care of himself and the man who has the power is but little affected if a currency depreciates, but the poor man on whom the heaviest burden is and the heaviest blow falls.

The speaker then gave an illustration of the difference between a democratic revenue tariff and a republican protective tariff, and continued:

This tariff has been in operation now about eighteen months, and we know what it is by what it has done in the last twelve months. In all the history of our country we have never had such foreign commerce as in that time. It has reached the highest water mark.

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SHERMAN ON THE ISSUES.

The Ohio Senator Talks Money and Protection at Chicago.

A large audience greeted Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, at Central Music hall, Chicago, on the night of Saturday, October 22, on which occasion he delivered a lengthy address on "Silver and Wildcat Currency," concluding with a strong endorsement of his tariff bill.

There is a contest in this country, not between small parties, but between great parties. I take it that this intelligent audience it is not necessary for me to discuss the temperance party or the farmers' party.

The controversy is between the two, the democratic and republican parties, as they have named themselves. The democratic party has a very popular name. It means a government by the people.

Now, one issue between these two parties is the people of the United States, the most practical people among the nations of the world, are willing to abandon the national currency which has been established by the republican party in the form of United States notes and treasury notes and silver certificates and gold coins, all of equal value, not only in the country of the United States, but all over the civilized world.

Now, gentlemen, these questions are to be submitted to you. They are as distinctly defined as the platform of the two parties, and ever a case was presented in the supreme court of the United States. The sides are drawn and you are to determine it. We cannot submit this question to lawyers or to courts or to any other body.

Now, I want to discuss these questions as briefly as possible in the simplest form of an English language. Take the first question. The question is presented by the democratic platform. It is contained in two lines, a very simple little proposition. Now, let me read it to you. We recommend that a prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state circulation be repealed.

When I come to discuss the next question I sometimes grow impatient. I say there is one solution of this question. One of them is sought by the president of the United States, by Benjamin Harrison, by what is called a compromise.

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ing men in this country fair and just wages for honest labor. Our laboring men need not, ought not, and I trust to God never will be reduced to the condition to which they are reduced in the most favored nations of Europe.

Sometimes I know that the results of protection and the mode of dividing the results of production are sometimes very difficult to attain. Whether sometimes the employer gets more than his share or not, I do not know.

Now, fellow citizens, while we levy duty on goods that come into competition with us, we gradually have introduced into our system a larger free trade than has ever been proposed or adopted by the democratic party.

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