

R. B. HAYES IS DEAD.

THE EX-PRESIDENT EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME.

FROM NEURALGIA OF THE HEART

He Was Stricken Last Week While Away From Home and Was Thought to Be Recovering, but Took a Turn for the Worse Tuesday and Dissolution Rapidly Followed—Biographical.

FREMONT, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at his home in this city at 11 o'clock last night.

General Hayes had been quite ill with neuralgia of the heart since Saturday, but not until late Monday afternoon did he let it be known. The ex-president left a week ago Monday



on a trip to Columbus, Buffalo and Cleveland. At Cleveland Saturday while visiting his son Webb he was stricken. Although quite sick he came back that evening to this city. Dr. Hilbish, the attending physician, was seen last evening, and stated that for some time past the ex-president had been attacked with a few strokes of neuralgia of the heart, and that the one at Cleveland had been quite severe. But that Sunday he partially recovered. Dr. Hilbish was at his bedside Saturday night, Sunday, Monday and yesterday. The only members of the family present at the time of his death were his two sons, Webb and Rutherford B., and the daughter, Miss Frances.

A Biographical Sketch.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the nineteenth president of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, and was therefore the first president to have been born in the year of his death. He was one of the conspicuous figures in American life, due not only to the accidental celebrity thrust upon him by the result of the stirring political contest of 1876 when he was declared elected president of the United States at the close of one of the most exciting series of events which ever attended a presidential contest.

He possessed elements of character and qualities of mind and heart which caused him to year with dignity and honor the distinctions which were thrust upon him.

General Hayes received his first education in the common schools of his native state, and then began the study of the classics with Judge Sherman Finch of Delaware, Ohio. He graduated from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1842, in the 21st year of his age. He studied law and graduated from the Harvard law school three years later, being admitted to the bar in 1845. In the following year he formed a law partnership with H. P. Buckland, at Lower Sandusky, near Fremont.

In 1852 he married Miss Lucy W. Webb, a daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Four years later he declined the office of judge of the court of common pleas, and in 1856 he was elected city solicitor of Cincinnati. He went down to defeat with the Whig ticket in 1861. Having been always a loyal and earnest Whig, he joined the Republican party at its organization.

When Sumner was fired upon he took up arms in defense of his country's honor. June 7, 1861, he was appointed by the governor of Ohio major in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. His regiment was immediately ordered to West Virginia. In September of the same year General Rosecrans was appointed judge advocate of the department of Ohio, and October 28 he was made a lieutenant colonel.

September 14, 1862, he distinguished himself at the battle of South Mountain. In July of the following year he executed a brilliant military movement which checked the raid of the Confederate General Morgan—Morgan, the raider—and his terrible men. In the following year he distinguished himself in several engagements, notably at Winchester. His bravery at the battle of Cedar creek won for him the rank of major general.

In General Grant's memoirs the great warlord paid a flattering tribute to General Hayes' gallantry and military genius.

His services were rewarded by an unsought congressional nomination, and he was elected by an overwhelming majority. He took his seat December 4, 1869, after the close of the war, and not until he had performed every duty that had devolved upon him.

He went into the war a major and came out a major general after four years of arduous and brilliant service.

While in congress General Hayes was a vigorous opponent of repudiation of the national debt and advocated representation for the South on the basis of voters and not population. The policy General Hayes thus laid down became the line of Republican action, and in 1869 he was renominated for congress by acclamation.

As a legislator, he was noted rather for his business-like methods and capacity for hard work than for oratory. He was substantial and conservative, rather than brilliant and aggressive. He advocated the Johnson impeachment, and in 1872 he was nominated for governor of Ohio. He was elected, but the legislature was lost through the negro suffrage amendment to the state constitution. Judge Thurman, his opponent for the governorship, was sent to the United States senate. He was again elected governor in 1873, defeating George H. Pendleton, on a platform advocating the payment of the interest on the national debt. In 1875 he declined another congressional nomination, but was nominated nevertheless, and was defeated after an exciting canvass. In 1876 he was again nominated for the governorship and elected for the third time.

His gubernatorial canvass made him president-elect. He had been one of the ablest and most successful after an exciting contest in which seven ballots were taken. Blaine's strength was thrown to General Hayes and he was given the nomination.

His Democratic competitor was Samuel J. Tilden and after an exciting contest was finally declared elected president at the conclusion of the famous proceedings which are still familiar in the public mind.

Since his retirement from the presidency, General Hayes has lived quietly at his home in Fremont.

MISSOURI'S WANTS.

Demands Upon the State Revenue Fund for the Next Two Years.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Missouri has a very large family to provide for, and constant care must be exercised or there will not be enough money to go around. The usual demands upon the state revenue fund have now been made for the ensuing two years through the proper sources and are under consideration by the appropriation committees. The various amounts asked for are as follows: Public schools, \$1,275,000; collecting and assessing revenue, \$290,000; criminal costs, \$600,000; executive departments, \$18,400; judicial department, \$318,950; state department, \$300,000; treasury department, \$17,800; auditor's department, \$27,000; department of education, \$10,800; railroad and warehouse commissioners, \$22,000; adjutant general's department, \$7,000; penitentiary, \$51,000; Boonville reform school, \$39,300; Chillicothe industrial school, \$14,500; contingent expenses of state offices, \$32,000; expenses of courts of appeal, \$12,500; public buildings and grounds, \$16,500; public printing, \$81,500; state stationery, \$10,000; apprehension of criminals, \$10,000; books for state library, \$10,000; fish commission, \$6,000; board of agriculture, \$7,500; board of health, \$9,000; bureau of geology, \$40,000; veterinary surgeons, \$15,000; slaughter of diseased animals, \$6,000; labor commissioner's department, \$10,000; mine inspectors, \$5,000; factory inspectors, \$45,000; keeping scrap bond books, \$500; commissioner of capitol, \$700; Fulton insane asylum, \$64,000; deaf and dumb institute, \$105,000; school for blind, \$63,000; Nevada insane asylum, \$467,000; university at Columbia, \$40,000; school of mines and metallurgy, \$16,000; Kirksville normal, \$26,000; Warrensburg normal, \$26,000; Cape Girardeau normal, \$23,000; Lincoln institute, \$19,000; pay of general assembly, \$85,000; contingent expenses assembly, \$35,000, total \$3,633,390. In addition to these appropriations there is a deficiency of over \$60,000 that must be met, and it should be remembered that "ordinary appropriations" do not include such items as \$300,000 for new buildings to the state university, \$25,000 as a reserve fund for the state board of health to be used in case of an invasion of Asiatic cholera, support of the state militia, a new normal school in Southwest Missouri, \$40,000 to encourage the agricultural fairs of the state, and many other items. All these demands cannot be met unless the source of state revenue is increased, but for the ordinary appropriations there will be enough money.

HOT SHOT FOR SOMERBY.

Members of the Order Have Been Swindled Out of Millions of Dollars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—James G. Young of this city, supreme attorney for the practically defunct Order of the Iron Hall, of which there were 3,000 members in Kansas City and Kansas City, Kan., has written a letter to a member of this order at Elmira, N. Y., in which he makes sensational charges against F. B. Somerby, the supreme justice. Somerby is now at Philadelphia under \$5,000 bond to answer for a small embezzlement. He is under indictment at Indianapolis, but has not been arrested.

Among other things Judge Young says: "It ought to be sufficient for the membership of the order to know that Somerby and his crowd collected over \$11,000,000 from the membership, conceding the books to be correct, though it is developing now that much more has been entered on the books. Out of that \$7,000,000 have been paid on matured claims; there is \$2,000,000 in the hands of the receiver and \$2,000,000 have been misappropriated. But the facts are that \$1,500,000 had been actually embezzled and the \$500,000 disappeared without any possible excuse or explanation that has ever been offered by the old Somerby gang. The only explanation they offer is that it was necessary to put \$170,000 more into the worthless bank in Philadelphia in order to save the \$500,000 already there. It had recently developed that the first \$500,000 taken from the bank at Indianapolis and carried to Philadelphia and there deposited or assumed to have been deposited in the Mutual Banking Trust and Safe Deposit company did not remain there over night, but was divided by the gang before they left the office and each one carried home the money."

Mr. Young goes on at length, stating that Somerby began his career as a swindler by defrauding H. C. McGibbon of Kansas City out of \$5,000.

The letter closes with a declaration that Somerby and all the officers of the order who are implicated with him will be prosecuted until they are sent to the penitentiary.

STEWART QUITE CONFIDENT.

Repeal of the Silver Purchase Bill Believed to Be Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Since his re-election to the senate by the aid of the votes of the silverites of Nevada, Mr. Stewart who has been the pronounced Republican advocate of free coinage, has declined to participate in the Republican caucus. There will be another caucus this evening, and, not intending to attend, he has been at work all morning doing missionary work. "The bill cannot pass," he said, "and the outlook now is better than it has been at any time since the bill was reported. I have not been about the Democratic side, but there is no hope that Republicans can draw from their side of the chamber enough men to warrant the belief that the bill will meet with success. Mr. Carey, Mr. Warren and Mr. Hansbrough, who have voted against free coinage, will not go to the extreme of voting for the repeal of the silver purchase act and I have found at least a half dozen Republicans who are inclined to think that action upon this measure should be postponed until the next congress. Why Republicans should do anything to ease the burdens of the Democrats is more than they understand and they can be counted upon as being opposed to the consideration of the bill. I feel very confident that enough votes to pass the bill can by no means be gathered together."

At Springfield, Mo., scandalous charges have been made against William Gott and Mrs. Williams, both married and both prominent in church circles.

PROVERBS.

The legislature is of sixty days and full of buncombe. 'T' assembly with great dignity and adjourneth with riotous joy and five dollars der diem. Its members travel about and draw mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile. It appropriateth much lucre for sundry purposes and the people foot the bills.

The lobbyist is a very slick fellow and his tongue is oily. He sayeth many flattering words, but the member who hearkeneth thereto is not wise.

The honest legislator, who doeth his duty for five dollars a day, will be happier all the days of his life than the traitor who filleteth his pants pocket with boodle.

When a great man dieth, the legislature adjourneth out of respect to his memory. They care more for one man dead than for the interests of a million constituents living.

The boodler prateeth loudly of reform that he may strike terror to the hearts of evil-doers and induce them to "see him" without delay.

The innocent farmer leaveth his home filled with ambition and good advice from his constituents. At the end he returneth to the bosom of his constituency convinced that Solomon was right when he said, "all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

When a legislator dressed in homespun and wearing cowhide boots proceedeth to investigate a state boodler dressed in broadcloth and wearing a silk tile, he weakeneth. He forgetteth "where he is at." Verily all such should remember that a man is not to be judged by his wearing apparel.

"Indeed I am innocent," crieth the boodler who groweth rich off the usury of the people's money. But the committee man who taketh his word at par is a chump.

Verily, the legislature resembleth the "mills of the Gods." 'T' grindeth very slowly, and it grindeth some exceedingly small grists.

General B. F. Butler.

The New York Sun pays the following tribute to General Butler:

For the last quarter of a century at least Benjamin Franklin Butler has stood out as the most original, the most American and the most picturesque character in our public life. He had courage equal to every occasion; his given word needed no backer; his friendship and his enmities knew no variability or shadow of turning; his opinions were never disguised nor withheld; his devotion to his country was without qualification; his faith in the future of liberty and democracy was neither intoxicated by their victories nor disheartened by their defeats; his intellectual resources were marvelous; his mind naturally adhered to the cause of the poor and weak, and his delight was to stand by the under dog in the fight. In these qualities he was a great and an exceptional man, and his friends valued him and loved him as truly as his foes detested him. But was he great in everything? Were his thoughts always thoughts of reality, and his utterances and acts always the utterances and acts of wisdom? Who would say so? No man attains to that height, and no man ever scorned the impostures of sham goodness and unattainable perfection more than Ben Butler. He was no pretender and no hypocrite. He lived his life, a life full of energy, of success, and of failure, and he has passed to the allotted reward; while we who remain may well be grateful to Heaven that such a man has been:

"Nor further seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode Where they alike in trembling hope repose, The bosom of his father and his God."

Senators and Passes.

The resolution introduced by Senator Harris denouncing the practice of railroad corporations in tendering free passes over their roads to members of the legislature and declaring it the sense of the state senate that the acceptance of a railroad pass does not comport with the dignity of a senator and is not in harmony with the spirit of his official oath, was laid over for debate. The resolutions are timely and to the point. The sole aim and object of railroad managers in giving passes to members of the legislature is to place them under obligations. Men who pretend that they are not influenced by a railroad pass are either liars or hogs. A pass is a thing of value. No honorable man will accept a gift or favor from anybody unless he intends to reciprocate in some way. If he does not appreciate a gift that saves him money he is an ingrate with the make-up of a swine.—Omaha Bee.

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A. C. ZEIMBER, City Passenger Agent.

THINGS THAT ARE TRUE.

Three Englishmen now have statues in France—Lord Brougham at Cannes, Jenner at Boulogne-sur-Mer and Shakespeare in Paris.

Not only Tennyson but most of his predecessors as poet laureate lived to a ripe age. Spenser was an exception, dying at forty-seven. Dryden was seventy years old when he died. Chaucer seventy-two, Southey sixty-nine, Wordsworth eighty.

Sir Arthur Sullivan went one night, after watching for hours at the dying bedside of his brother, into an adjoining room in which there was an organ. Upon seating himself before it he found the words to which he has given the noble setting, "The Lost Chord," the music of which he finished before he arose from the seat.

Women doctors are now admitted to membership in the British medical association. Dr. Galton carried the day for the sex. In 1873 there were eight women engaged in the profession; now their name is "legion." Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow proudly point to their medical schools for women.

At Monor, in Hungary, there is, it is stated, a shepherd who is 106 years old. He still attends to his flocks. His wife—she is his third—is ninety-one and he and his wife are hale and hearty. All that the old man complains of is that he gets so little snuff and such weak stuff for 10 kreutzers.

In a farce recently produced in Paris the modern method of dueling is satirized. Eight men take part in the play. Two of them are going to fight a duel, and each is to have three shots. The shots are fired, and everybody is killed except the two principals, who shake hands and drive away with satisfied honor.

Dr. J. P. Munn, whom Mr. Gould is understood to have paid a salary of \$40,000 a year for his exclusive medical attendance, looked so much like the financial wizard that he is said to have once talked for over half an hour to Postmaster General Wanamaker while personating Mr. Gould without Mr. Wanamaker suspecting for a moment that it was other than Mr. Gould he was talking to.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

"It was probably the man who married a rich wife," says one who knows, "who first started the joke as to the difficulty of finding a woman's pocket."

She, having finished a sonata—I suppose you know Beethoven very well? He—Ya-as—oh, ya-as! Jolly-looking old fellow—have a bust of him at home!

"They say the child looks like me," said Gargoyles, displaying his first born, "He does—a good deal," replied Glanders; "still, I don't think I would drown him on that account."

"Doctor, when do you think a man weighs most?" asked a patient who was undergoing a course of dietary treatment. "When he steps on my corns," answered the doctor.

"Yes, Paul, I love you, but we can never wed," said the Boston maid with a sigh. "And why?" asked Paul. "You say eether for eyether," and she hid her face on his shoulder and wept.

An Indiana girl, when at an evening party, excused herself when asked to sing, saying: "You must excuse me, for I never attempt to sing, except to warble a few wild notes for pa at eventide."

"Well, well," sighed the wife, as she finished exploring her sleeping husband's pockets without having discovered a cent, "this is like one of those railroad journeys, going through without change."

A chat behind the ribbon counter. Miss Grosgrain—Charlie White proposed to me last night. Miss Baby-blue—Did you accept him? "No; I'm thinking it over. I haté to give up a twelve-dollar job for a ten-dollar man."

"Now," said the newcomer into the village, sitting down and confronting his wife, "let us see how our affairs stand." "Well," said the wife, "you had better go out into the village and see, for the inhabitants know more of your affairs than you do."

ABOUT WOMEN.

Low language is generally spoken in a high voice.

Women think more of flattery than men, but they believe less of it.

Five young women acted as ushers at a recent Plainfield, N. J., wedding.

An effort is being made to popularize glaring red and bright green gloves.

The same salary is paid to the women and the men health inspectors in Chicago.

The Baroness James Rothschild is reported to possess the finest collection of fans in Europe.

It is a strange fact that it is the woman who is said to wear the trousers who never fails to get a new dress every time the fashion changes.

The empress of Russia's court dress which is valued at \$15,000, has only been worn on one occasion, viz: at the coronation of the present emperor. It is covered with magnificent embroidery in real silver.

At an evening party a lady said to her partner: "Can you tell me who that exceedingly plain looking man is sitting opposite to us?" "That's my brother." "Oh, I beg your pardon," she replied, much confused. "I had not noticed the resemblance."

A woman living in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn., was aroused by a noise at her window recently, and dimly saw a man's face peering through the blind. She silently crept out of bed and, reaching the window, suddenly popped up and shouted "Boo!" The would-be burglar dropped as though shot and fled.

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