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THE VICE-PRESIDENT DEAD

Thomas A. Hendricks Expires Suddenly at His Indianapolis Home.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

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Vice President Hendricks Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in this city, at 4:35 o'clock this evening, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends in so much as they had not anticipated a fatal termination of his brief illness, and nobody was with him when death came. He returned from Chicago last Saturday, and since then had been complaining of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception given at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, treasurer of the state, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore, and put on a dress suit of lighter material, and before he got home

HE COMPLAINED OF CHILLINESS,

and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to material influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate quite 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 pain in the region of the stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, a life long confidential friend of the vice president. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase, he was given an emetic, and afterward an injection, and relief came in a natural way. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few moments, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant.

JUST BEFORE NOON HE HAD A RELAPSE,

however, and his physician was again summoned, and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as 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 were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them from time to time.

About 4:30 p. m. Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went to the parlor to see a caller who called to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morgan, Mr. Hendricks' nephew and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and Morgan stayed. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed, 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.

The young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. But before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead—the grand old statesman and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay in bed outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes closed as if he were in a gentle sleep. On his face were no traces of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no 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 were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor! can't you do something?" he was obliged 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

THE DEAD STATESMAN'S LAST MOMENTS.

The family servants, two of whom had lived with them for years, ran about the house, crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time. When the news was bruited down town it was generally disredited, 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 had collected about the entrance and on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to any and all comers except immediate relatives.

THE ROOM IN WHICH HE DIED.

Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large comfortable room in which he did 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 small stand on which were various medicines and a goblet of water. Portraits, landscapes and bric-a-brac adorned the walls of the room, and were in striking contrast with the sad scene.

THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Dr. Thompson 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 frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which he sometimes 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 it was at times feared would result in blood poisoning. It was then thought that the end of his life was near at hand, but he apparently recovered 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 his time to recreation. He spent three weeks at Atlantic City, fishing, bathing and yachting, and then came west and went to a northern lake resort, and afterwards to the Miami reservation in Ohio on a fishing expedition. He returned from there two weeks ago, and at the time said he never felt better in his life. Last week, by special invitation, he attended the 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 a reception last night, however, he

APPEARED EXCEEDINGLY CHEERFUL,

and remained much later than was his custom on such occasions.

The 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 him or met him he had a pleasant word and greeting. There were crowds around the bulletin boards down town all the evening, where in the vicinity of his residence there was another great crowd, all anxious to learn the 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 forces of men began draping the state, county and city buildings in black, and throughout the night similar 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 tomorrow make appropriate mention of the death of the distinguished statesman, and Right Rev. Bishop Knickerbacker, bishop of the diocese of Indiana of the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Hendricks was a life long member, will, it is understood, preach a memorial sermon.

EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH WRIGHT,

who with Mr. Hendricks has shared the honors of his party in this state, said tonight: "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 fairly entitled to the good name he has wrought for himself in both public and private circles, and his death leaves a void in politics and social circles in Indiana that will not soon or easily be filled."

Like expressions of sympathy were heard on all sides from leading members of both parties. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks had lived in Indianapolis nearly thirty years, and had been prominent in all representative social features during the city's existence. They had but one child, who died when it 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. Afterward they had a residence in the northern part of the city, but about five years ago they moved down 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 exceedingly 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.

HIS BENEFICIENT CHARITY

Mr. Hendricks was very charitable, and calls on him for aid were frequent and never unheeded. For several years he was actively identified with the Indianapolis Benevolent society, an organized charity, and had contributed liberally to the cause to which he was devoted, both in money and work. He had been deacon in St. Paul's Episcopal church for a long time, and was connected with various other religious and benevolent associations. Aside from his political duties, he devoted much time to the practice of his profession, being a member of the law firm of Baker, Lord & Hendricks, and since the death of ex-Gov. Baker has been the senior member. His practice was largely in the federal courts, and principally in railroad cases, having been employed in several cases of national importance. His long experience in great civil and criminal government matters had made him one of the best expounders of constitutional law in the country, and his opinions on questions involving this were solicited from all parts of the country. He often said the ambition of his early manhood was to be either a justice of the supreme court of the United States, or an author of works on law, or the editor of a legal journal.

HIS LOVE FOR HIS WIFE.

His domestic relations were of the most pleasant character, and Mrs. Hendricks, who is a brilliant and accomplished woman, was a great aid to him in his political career, as she had a 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 did it become that he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week, in Chicago, he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition and the probabilities of his early death, and it is evident that for several months past there has been a growing fear of this kind on 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, homed-in appearance. When not engaged with callers, Mr. Hendricks devoted much of his time to his books, and his literary attainments were varied and general.

HIS SERVICES AS AN ORATOR

have been in almost constant demand, and he always had several addresses in course of preparation on general subjects. At a meeting held last month of the survivors of the members of the convention that framed the present constitution of the state of Indiana in 1850, he made the principal address, and since then he has spent much time in revising this for a report of the proceedings that is to be published in book form, and in writing a sketch of his own career for the same volume. He had been in frequent consultation with William Henry English over this matter, and the last time he was in Louisville he was at his house today, when he wrote a brief note to English returning a book he had borrowed with his thanks.

Mr. Hendricks has no near relatives except a brother, who lives in Shelbyville, Ind., and two sisters, one the wife of Dr. Winslow Pierce, of New York, and the other the wife of Capt. Samuel Herman, of Omaha, Neb. He owns considerable property in this city, but his entire property is estimated at no more than $80,000, the greater part of which he earned in the practice of his profession. It is known here that it was his intention

TO ABANDON POLITICS

at the end of his term as vice president. Only a few days ago, in a confidential talk with an intimate friend, he said: "The newspapers say I am a candidate for president in 1888, but it is not true. I shall not be a candidate under any circumstances. I was not a candidate for the position I now hold, but it was forced upon me, and now my political ambition is fully satisfied. I want to retire and rest for the remainder of my life.

THE CITIZENS IN SORROW.

To-night at an informal meeting of the leading citizens a committee of five, with Senator Harrison as chairman, was appointed to arrange for a public meeting to be held here, probably on Saturday, to take appropriate action. The intention is to make it a meeting of citizens of the state generally, with addresses by representative men.

The News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—The news of the death of Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks fell like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky in this city. At sunset it was raw and windy and few people were on the streets and at the common rendezvous. As it grew darker the weather became more inclement and the streets nearly deserted. The hotel lobbies were empty, but as soon as it was telegraphed that Mr. Hendricks was dead the news spread like prairie fire and men thronged the headquarters of gossip, in all hotels, and wherever the people have the habit of consorting. It is said that Senator Voorhees had the first word of the death of the eminent Indianan. He found Congressman Holman and together they went to the white house. By the time of their arrival the president had received the news by wire in his own office. Cleveland was deeply affected by the sudden death of his coadjutor, and his face showed the sorrow he felt. Without hesitation he told Voorhees and Holman that he would attend the funeral of the dead statesman. He at once dispatched messengers to the houses of the cabinet officers summoning them to a meeting. All members of the cabinet responded except Garland and Manning, who did not attend. Bayard came late and delayed the meeting. The cabinet at this hour (10 p.m.) is still in session. It is said that the cabinet will doubtless attend the funeral in a body.

Expressions of affection found ready voice in groups of congressmen and senators about the hotels and elsewhere. "Old Tom Hendricks," as he is called by the democrats, had a singular power to excite enthusiasm and love. His late course in relation to dispensing patronage with an open hand among the various male men of his party. There was no reserve in his talk, and he would stop in the lobby of the Willard hotel, where he lived, and say the democrats won and should have the places. Such expressions falling into the ears of anxious office seekers and senators who had friends to reward, were like graceful showers on parched soil, and Hendricks has been the popular favorite of the administration. Cleveland's great caution and austere adherence to reform policies have lost him the affectionate applause which greeted Hendricks everywhere.

Sam Randall hurried up town from his plain brick house in the common part of the city as soon as he got word of the death of Hendricks. He was a great personal friend and admirer of the dead vice president. "It's a great loss; a great loss to us who were his friends, and a calamity to the party," said Randall, as he shook his head in sorrowful soliloquy. In a group of congressmen, "Yes; it makes the country uneasy now," added Springer. The political effect of Hendricks' death is a matter of great speculation among members of congress to-night.

The official result is simple enough. The senate, which is republican, will elect a president pro tem to preside over that body. Edmunds holds this position now, having been designated as such upon the organization of the special session, and until the death of Vice President Hendricks will make no change in the committees of the senate. As that body is republican, all the committees at the special session were organized in a republican caucus, and the names handed to the vice president for formal announcement. The organization of the senate, therefore, will remain unchanged, except that Edmunds will preside over that body; but the mere official result is the least part of the thoughts of the democrats. They look to a wider effect on the destinies of the party. It is everywhere conceded that Hendricks was a great name in the party, and his counsels were sought and followed.

The matter of presidential succession in the case of death is again the theme of discussion, and Springer is loud in denouncing the Vallandigham rules of the house which prevented the passage of the bill last winter on that subject. The bill provided that in case of the death of the president and vice president, that the secretary of state should perform the duties of the executive till an election should be held. The object of this was to keep in the presidential chair men of the same party as carried the previous national election. If the house or senate should elect, the opposite party might have control of either or both of these bodies.

Ex-Minister Foster says Hendricks was a national character and his loss will be greatly felt by his party. An old politician said tonight that Voorhees would naturally step into Hendricks' shoes in Indiana. After discussing the matter for half an hour or more the speaker gradually grew thinner and finally dispersed. Late in the evening one of the afternoon papers got out a special edition, and newsboys plied a profitable trade in the the raw wind that blew their cold sheets.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The announcement of the death of Vice President Hendricks has cast a deep gloom over the capital. Hendricks' health had improved so much during the past year or two that his friends looked upon his prospects for a long life for many more years, and the news of his sudden death came with a shock. The first news of the sad occurrence was an Associated press bulletin from Indianapolis. The president and members of the cabinet were informed at once, and the president immediately called a meeting of the cabinet to take suitable action.

Senator Edmunds was apprised of the death of the vice president by an Associated press reporter, and was greatly affected. He said he had known Hendricks a great many years and they were intimate friends in old times in the senate, and he added: "I have always had a personal regard for him and I regret exceedingly his death. I shall call a meeting to-morrow of all the senators in the city to make arrangements to have the senate properly represented at the funeral."

Secretary Bayard said: "The news of Mr. Hendricks' death is painful to us all. But the condition in which the American people are placed by his death, through the failure of congress to pass proper laws guarding presidential succession and the fact that there is now but one man's life between the American people and no president, is more painful to contemplate."

Secretary Lamar said: "My acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks was not intimate. He has been for many years a great favorite in the south, and I think he was regarded as a conservative country as a very safe, conservative statesman, a man of great dignity and force of character. He had the faculty of attaching his friends to him very warmly. Although his death is very sudden and a great shock to us all, I have heard his friends express apprehension as to the condition of his health ever since the attacks of years ago."

Senator Voorhees said: "There is nothing kind that can be said of Hendricks that would not be true. He was a man of stainless life and great courage and ability and a leader of men. To say that he was timid in politics was a great mistake. He never was in a position in his life that he did not fill it. His death will cause a great void."

Voorhees and Judge Holman, of Indiana, were informed of the news by a telegram from Hon. William H. English. They at once telegraphed the following to Mrs. Hendricks: "We tender you the deepest sympathies of our hearts in your great loss. The nation mourns with you." They also sent the following telegram to Hon. W. H. English: "When will the funeral take place? It will be fully attended officially from here."

It is understood the president and his cabinet will attend the funeral.

The president was just sitting down to dinner when the following was handed him:

INDIANAPOLIS—To PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—Vice President Hendricks died suddenly this afternoon. Disease probably paralysis. WM. H. ENGLISH.

He was greatly shocked at the news it contained and at once sent the following to Mrs. Hendricks:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington—To Mrs. T. A. HENDRICKS, Indianapolis—The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the loss of one so lately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest will, while the nation mourns the loss of an honored citizen and a faithful public servant. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Shortly afterwards he received the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—To President CLEVELAND, Washington.—Mrs. Hendricks sent me a message after noon today, at which time he was slightly unwell only; He died at 4 p. m., no one being present at the actual moment of his death. Dr. Thompson, his physician, thinks paralysis of the heart occasioned his death, which was wholly unexpected. WM. H. ENGLISH.

The work of draping the white house and various departments will begin to-morrow morning. A large force of workmen have been engaged for the purpose.

The Columbia democratic club was in regular session to-night when the news was received of Hendricks' death. Immediately routine business was dropped and appropriate resolutions were unanimously adopted. Arrangements were made for a public meeting at which there will be made more extended expressions of regret.

President Cleveland's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25.—The cabinet meeting held to-night was attended by all the members except Secretary Manning and Attorney General Garland. It was decided that the president and members of the cabinet should attend the funeral of the vice president. When the cabinet adjourned the president issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington.—To the People of the United States—Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow countrymen. In respect to the memory and eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his state and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half mast upon all public buildings of the United States. That the executive mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. That the usual and appropriate military honors be rendered, and that on all legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the president: T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The following was sent to the secretary of the senate:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington—To Hon. ANSON G. MCCOOK, Secretary of the Senate—I am directed by the president to inform you he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, and to convey you his suggestion that you take immediate steps in conjunction with the house of representatives to secure proper representation of congress at the funeral of the deceased.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, DANIEL S. LAMONT, Private Secretary.

His Physician Interviewed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—Dr. W. C. Thompson stated in the course of a conversation that it was the belief that Governor Hendricks died from instantaneous paralysis of the brain and heart.

As he lay in bed his position was perfectly natural and peaceful, as of one in sleep. His position was exactly that in which Mrs. Hendricks had left him a few minutes before, when she had tucked the bed coverings about him and went to the lower hall, where she was detained in conversation for a few moments, during of which she said seemed to her an age. Upon dismissing her guest, who had called upon some business, she hastened up stairs to Mr. Hendricks' room, and approached him under the impression he was sleeping, but in stepping to the bed and speaking to him the awful and appalling fact of the presence of death, was made evident to her.

Dr. Thompson said that several slight symptoms of the type and a disability of the sides of the jaws the color of the features was perfectly natural, but there was a slight, although significant drawing aside of the lower lip to the right side, as is seen in facial paralysis of the left side. Mr. Hendricks had suffered for a long time with a slight paralysis of the left hand, and Dr. Thompson had often noticed a timidity and carelessness in the use of it in public assemblies. Mr. Hendricks had often told the doctor when he died he should like to go off with paralysis, as it was a painless death and took one off without knowledge or forebodings of the inevitable hour.

Dr. Thompson spoke of the great mental and physical strain to Mr. Hendricks' mind and body during the last eight years, particularly the last campaign, in which he frequently spoke three or four times a day, and travelled over the entire country. He warned him of the dangers to one or his habits and constitution of overworry and overwork. Only yesterday Mr. Hendricks said to him: "Mrs. Hendricks is my best friend and I want her by me every moment."

As to the brief illness which preceded the paralytic stroke of which he died, if such it was, Dr. Thompson said that the day before yesterday Mr. Hendricks had complained of a sharp pain in the left side just over the head of the spleen. This transposed itself to the region of the stomach, and to relieve it the doctor gave a draught of soda and mustard with hot water, a remedy which had been notably efficacious in similar previous attacks. This relieved him of considerable nausea and he was able to be about alternately during the morning from an easy chair to the couch. The doctor insisted that the ailment was not, in his judgment, serious, and that he did not think opiates were advisable for the pain because of their depressing effect, and without them an attack would wear off as before, and he would be out in a day or two.

"But, Dr. Thompson," said Mrs. Hendricks, "You know that when I am sick I get awful sick." To relieve the pain in the region of the stomach the doctor prescribed a small dose of bromide which was effectual and brought him ease and rest. This, with the exception of the enema of oil, was all the medication that his symptoms indicated necessary. They were common remedies with Mr. Hendricks, and each of them alleviated the symptoms to which they were addressed. He was always suspicious of a possible culmination in general paralysis, which had fastened itself on the left hand.

Regarding the attack of so-called senile or dry gangrene, and the loss of the first joint of the middle toe on the left foot, four years ago Dr. Thompson said it was, he believed, due simply to the habit Mr. Hendricks had of bearing his weight upon the ball and toe of his foot when making public addresses. This he had done in a speech at Danville for two hours, wearing a boot that was tight and caused a pressure on the toe. Drs. Lockridge and Parvin saw the case, and were apprehensive of senile gangrene. When Dr. Thompson returned and saw the case the end of the two was black, and after some time came off at the first joint, but granulated readily and healed kindly. Dr. Thompson, when the case was at its worst, advised that a surgeon be called, and Dr. Yandell, of Louisville, saw the case. He found it not as bad as had been represented, but rallied the patient good-naturedly, and told him that he must die, to which Mr. Hendrick's replied with great force that he would not die; that his arteries and circulation were still good, and that he should get well. Afterward the fourth toe of the same foot was similarly affected, but readily yielded to the treatment and rest prescribed by Dr. Thompson. The doctor said he could not believe him dead, that he had never received so great a shock in the death of any patient or friend. He did not think an autopsy would be held.

Creates a Sensation in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The news of the death of Vice President Hendricks was slowly spread throughout the city to-night, and the first reports were scarcely listened to and in a very few instances credited. The general belief seemed to be that a canard was being spread about. The second report required a triple confirmation before those who heard were fully brought to the understanding that the vice president was dead. Extras, however, after a time found their way up town, and the information brought crept into theatres and clubs and created astonishment in all quarters. At the Amsterdam club the democrats of that organization talked of the news and discussed the probable fatal effect of Hendricks death upon the administration and upon democratic politics. The County democracy took action this evening which will result in a meeting of the executive committee Friday afternoon to give expression to the sorrow of the organization.

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 tempore was not elected in the presence of the vice president, who, with a party opposite in politics in power, 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 was 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 Sherman. "The matter is altogether one of friendly consultation. I was a personal friend of 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, and the loss of no one man now-a-days makes much difference to the country, but he was certainly one of the most prominent of men in the democratic party, and I remember him well when he first came into congress in 1860 and took a leading part in the reconstruction policy. I think that Hendricks, Thurman, Morton and McDonald were all Ohio men living in Indiana. A 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 died, and that was Mr. King, who was elected with Pierce. He took the oath of office. I don't want to discuss probabilities, and we on our side certainly want to see Cleveland serve his term out."

The Presidency of the Senate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Tribune's Washington special says: The sudden death of the vice president took everybody by surprise in Washington. When last here he seemed to be in the enjoyment of fairly good health and could be seen constantly about the departments and other offices busying himself in finding places for democratic friends and admirers. In discussing his death the question of the presidency of the senate is chiefly considered. It is doubtful who will be chosen vice president now. A meeting of senators who are now in town has been called by Edmunds for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. While undoubtedly such a meeting is held for the purpose of taking some suitable action in reference to the vice president's death, it is not altogether impossible that the position of the presidency of the senate will receive informal discussion. Indications point to Edmunds as the man likely to be chosen. He is the best presiding officer the senate ever had. There is, however, and has always been considerable opposition to his cold and dictatorial manner, which he is not always at pains to suppress when brought into contact with his colleagues. There is some talk among the republican senators tonight of electing Gen. Logan to the office. It is freely said it would be a graceful recognition of his service to the party and would meet with popular favor everywhere. To see Gen. Logan placed in the chair to which his party wished him elected would no doubt strike many people as in the nature of poetic justice. Another candidate to be taken into consideration is Sherman. Against Ohio's geographical reasons will be brought forward to defeat his candidacy. It will be argued that ex-Ohio as the presidency is held by the east, the west should have the speakership. In the argument should prevail, the chances of Sherman and Logan would no doubt be greatly improved. Logan was unwilling to talk for publication to-night. "I am not senator yet, you must remember," he said, "until I am sworn in. In my opinion, however, the president ought to call an extra session at once."

Chicago Startled by the News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The announcement of Vice President Hendricks' death reached here after business hours, but it attained wide publicity nevertheless, and created a profound impression. The fact was bulletined by the newspaper offices, and special editions of the afternoon dailies were issued to night to satisfy the demand for more definite details respecting the event. The subject was discussed by large crowds in the hotel lobbies, and the intelligence was deemed so startling that at first it was not even generally credited. When Mr. Hendricks paid a visit to this city only recently he was apparently in good health. He had a wide circle of personal and professional friends in Chicago, his railroad cases calling him frequently to practice in the United States courts here. The Iroquois club rooms were crowded by gentlemen seeking information, and telegrams of condolence were sent by its leading members.

Later in the evening the Iroquois, Algonquin and several of the smaller clubs issued calls for a meeting to be held to-morrow for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions and taking action in relation to funeral observances. The clubs also ordered their flags to be placed at half-mast, and sent messages of condolence to the family of the deceased statesman.

Sympathy Throughout the Country.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25.—President Egan of the Irish National league of America sent the following dispatch on learning of the death of Vice-President Hendricks:

To MRS. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Indianapolis, Ind.—MADAME:—With profound sorrow I have learned of the death of your illustrious husband. On behalf of my fellow countrymen, of whose national rights he was ever the able and fearless advocate, I beg to tender you my respectful and heartfelt condolence in your sad bereavement. May Almighty God strengthen you to bear this great blow, which it has pleased Him to inflict upon you. PATRICK EGAN,
President Irish National League of America.

Municipal Action in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The city government has ordered tolling of all public bells in the city from 8 to 8:30 to-morrow morning, and all flags on public buildings at half mast in memory of Vice-President Hendricks.

Career of the Dead Statesman.

Thomas Andrew Hendricks was a native of Ohio, his birth place being in Muskingum county, not far from Zanesville. He celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday on September 7 last. In 1822, when he was but 3 years old, his father moved to Shelby county, Indiana, and in that state has since been his home. His father was a man of property, and young Hendricks received a liberal education. He graduated from Hanover college at the age of 22, and soon thereafter located at Chambersburg, Pa., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar two years later. Returning to Indiana, he entered upon the active practice of law at Shelbyville. He rapidly rose into prominence as one of the ablest jurists in Indiana.

In 1848 Mr. Hendricks was elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1850 he became a member of the constitutional convention, which revised the state constitution. The next year or six years he served his district in congress. In 1855 he was appointed United States land commissioner by Franklin Pierce, which position he held for four years. In 1860 he became democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane. Two years later, Mr. Hendricks was elected United States senator for the term expiring March 4, 1869. After leaving the senate he practiced law until 1872, when he was elected governor for a term of four years. In 1876 he was nominated for vice president on the democratic ticket with Samuel J. Tilden. He was renominated for the vice presidency by the democratic national convention in Chicago, in July, 1884, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as president of the senate the 4th of March last. He discharged the functions of president of the senate during the executive session which terminated in the early part of June. On his way to the national capital and on his return to Indiana he received cordial popular demonstrations. During last summer he traveled extensively, and made a number of speeches at college and university commencements.

Vice-President Hendricks belonged to a family which, on his father's side, traces its descent to the Huguenots. His mother was of Scotch origin, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., and of a family that belonged to the Scotch covenanter school. His grandfather was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature during the administration of George Washington. His father's home was the resort of politicians, and the various members of the family were prominent in many political struggles.

The News in Omaha.

The news of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, was received in Omaha about 5:30 o'clock last evening, and created a profound sensation. The sad intelligence was the principal topic of conversation in the hotels and other public places during the evening, and many expressions of regret were heard at his sudden demise. Mr. Hendricks' death was a matter of more than local interest from the fact that he has relatives living in this city, Captain and Mrs. Samuel A. Herman, whom he has visited here several times. Mrs. Herman is a sister of the dead statesman, and only a few days ago returned with her husband from a visit to him at his home in Indianapolis. While in that city Captain Herman received a stroke of paralysis and is still suffering from its effects. He is considered to be in a critical condition, and for that reason the sad news of Mr. Hendricks' death was withheld from the family last evening. Mrs. Herman has the sympathy of a large number of friends in the death of her distinguished brother.

ALFONSO SLEEPS FOREVER

The Youthful King of Spain Hurried Off by Galloping Consumption.

NOBILITY MEETS HIS MAKER.

The Queen Appointed Regent—A Short Sketch of the Dead Monarch's Career—The Future Fate of the Kingdom.

Death of the King of Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 25, 4:30 p. m.—King Alfonso is dead.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 4:30 p. m.—A dispatch has just been received by the foreign office from Madrid stating that King Alfonso died at 9 o'clock this morning, of consumption, accelerated by dysentery.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A telegram from Madrid says: The Princess Mercedes, the 17-year old daughter of Alfonso, will be queen under the regency of her mother, Christina. Senor Sagasta will form a new cabinet. The streets are crowded with people eagerly discussing the situation. The city is tranquil.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Throughout Monday night the king had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Two doctors from Madrid and two from Espanola were in constant attendance upon him. They decided on Tuesday morning that the king was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday, and the king died at 8:45 this morning. The news of his demise arrived soon after it occurred. All the officers of state and cabinet ministers, except the minister of war and the minister of the interior, were present at the moment of dissolution. The cabinet met immediately, and the queen was appointed regent. In accordance with law, the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the regent's pleasure. The body of Alfonso will be buried in the palace at Escurial.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The queen was the first person in England to receive an official notification of King Alfonso's death. Besides sundry messages of condolence to Madrid she dispatched a special messenger to the Spanish embassy at London within a half hour of the receipt of the news.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Orders have been issued that troops be confined to their barracks. Great anxiety prevails here. A rigid censorship is exercised over press telegrams.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Dispatches from Madrid state that the widow of King Alfonso is completely prostrated by his death. Quotations of Spanish 4 per cent bonds at the opening in the London stock exchange today was 94¼. On receipt of the news of King Alfonso's death a decline set in and they fell to 93¾, but later recovered and closed at 94⅛.

The Fate of Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—The question of succession to the throne of Spain is much discussed among the members of the Spanish legation and in diplomatic circles generally. One of the secretaries of the Spanish legation expressed the opinion last night that no one could foretell the result of Alfonso's death. His eldest daughter is only four years old. A long regency would be necessary were she called to the succession. Was would be regent would be difficult to say. On the other hand the establishment of a republic was not by any means an improbable contingency. The cause of republicanism has undoubtedly made considerable headway, and its adherents have shown remarkable activity of late. Though heretofore a failure, the establishment of a republic at the present moment under the present circumstances might now prove permanently successful.

Biography of the Dead King.

Alfonso XII, was born Nov. 28, 1857, and consequently lacked but three days of completing his 28th year. He was the son of Queen Isabella and her cousin the Infante Francisco. He received a thorough general education at home, ending with the full course of the military school at Woolwich, England. His mother abdicated throne in his favor June 25, 1870, but not until December 31, 1874, was he proclaimed king of Spain, and ascended the throne January 9, 1875.

Alfonso, although so young, was twice married. His first wife was the Princess Marie-de-las Mercedes, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, to whom he was married January 23, 1878. He was left a widower in the same year. In November, 1879, he was married his second wife to the Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria, who survives him. The offspring of the second union is a daughter, now 4 years old, named after the first wife.

Alfonso made himself prominent, during the recent cholera epidemic in Spain, going among the sick and dying after the example of King Humbert of Italy. Alfonso's cabinet objected to his thus exposing himself, and at one time threatened to resign.

Alfonso again came prominently before the world in the episode with Germany over the Caroline Islands seizure, which was recently satisfactorily arbitrated by Pope Leo.

In 1883 he visited Paris and was hooted and hissed at by the mob, which became so riotous that it had to be suppressed by troops. The French government paid him every attention and succeeded in allaying the feelings of the populace growing out of Alfonso's acceptance of a colonelcy in the German ulhans.

Queen Isabella, mother of the king, is still living, residing somewhere in France.

THE BALKAN WAR.

Prince Alexander Refuses and Milan Wants Peace.

CALTARO, Nov. 25.—The Austrian government is concentrating troops in Herzegovina. One regiment from lower Austria and one from Hungary has gone to Bosnia and Slavonia. The whole force is to form a military cordon on the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Montenegrin official Gazette hints that if Prince Alexander attempts to execute his alleged threats to annihilate the Servians, Montenegro will not remain an indifferent spectator.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The Servians bombarded Widdin the whole night long and at 5 o'clock this morning, after being strongly reinforced, they attempted to carry the city by an assault, but were repulsed after three hours sanguinary fighting.

BELGRADE, Nov. 25.—It is officially announced to-day that King Milan has accepted the armistice proposed by the powers.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The powers have instructed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to agree to an armistice. King Milan has given orders to his troops to remain inactive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The porte fears that Austrian occupation of Servia in the event of a revolution in that country will lead to Russian action in Bulgaria. The fact that Russia is massing a large force in Bessarabia, and that Austria is making the same war preparation in Bosnia, causes the utmost uneasiness in diplomatic circles in Turkey, and it is believed that Prince Alexander will now decline to relinquish control of eastern Roumelia, consequently a pacific solution of the Balkan question is increasingly difficult. The porte is negotiating with Baron Hirsch for a loan of $20,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Sofia this afternoon says: King Milan sent a message under a flag of truce to the Bulgarian advanced line proposing peace at the request of the powers. The Bulgarians sent the message to Prince Alexander. The latter declined to accede the proposition on the ground that Bulgaria had not received such a request from the powers. Prince Alexander refuses to consider a peace proposal until the Servians have evacuated the Widdin district and the amount of war indemnity payable by Servia has been fixed.

BELGRADE, Nov. 25.—King Milan has returned to this city. The war is considered to be over. The order summoning the landsturm for active service has been countermanded.

Thrown from a Wagon and Killed.

PRAIRIE CITY, Iowa, Nov. 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—Mr. Wm. Witte