MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 27, 1885

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Eastern antagonism to the improvement of rivers and harbors outside its own territories that have so long monopolized the greater part of the congressional appropriations, has a new subject for its "hatred, envy and malice." A convention of 230 delegates at Savannah, Ga., has joined in calling upon Congress to make appropriations necessary for the harbors upon the Southern coast. With cynical jeers and malevolent accusations about the "jobs," the East has done its utmost against Mississippi river improvement, and now it has a fresh subject to rage against, and new competitors to share the appropriations with. If the men of the East were as wise as they ought to be, they would know that increase of business, and consequently of population, in the South means increase of business for themselves at a day not far off.

SILVER-WASPS DESPERATE.

The silver miners and their supporters are thoroughly alarmed by the clear utterances of President Cleveland and the growing objections of the people in relation to silver dollars, whose bullion values now stands at less than 80 cents and 22 hundredths of a cent. In their despair—although there is no doubt the President in his message will go counter to their views—so Washington correspondents state, they are bringing all the pressure they can exert to bear upon the President and upon the Secretary of the Treasury to induce them to make a large call of bonds, and to pay them off with silver dollars. Such an attempt shows that despair has reached the point of recklessness, for it is only likely to confirm those two gentlemen in their views and strengthen their opposition to the continuance of the silver dollar increase—a coin that the silver miners desire to be used in cheating the country's creditors by paying them 80 cents where the United States is pledged to pay 100 cents. For 80 cents is no more a dollar because it is called so than a 50 cent and a 25-cent piece taken together would be. But can the President and the Secretary change the custom of paying bonds in gold at their pleasure, thus adopting an entire new policy? Congress has authorized no such change, and without the authority of Congress as careful a man as President Cleveland will certainly not make it.

HIEL'S SOUL SEARCHING ON.

Sir John Macdonald, the wily and unscrupulous Premier of Canada, by his injustice compelled the Indian outbreak, for heading which he has just had Riel hanged. That "dead men tell no tales" is a maxim that is not always true. The Scriptures mention one who, being dead, yet speaketh, and the dead Riel calls from his grave with a solemn and righteous energy that has caused his slayer—very quietly, that he might not be recognized in going down the St. Lawrence—to ship himself off for England. Apparently he found that having his figure hanged in effigy, and burned in effigy, in scores of instances, was making the country too suffocating to breathe in and too hot to hold him. But the story of the harm he has done will follow him, for not only are the *habitans* of Lower Canada "after him," but the Indians of the Saskatchewan valley are preparing to show their appreciation of his misdeeds. Tribes long at enmity have made friends, the chiefs are in consultation, and they make no secret of their intention to have revenge for the death of Riel. This may end in the massacre of many families that have settled on lands unjustly held from the half-breeds, the Indians viewing such settlers as concerned in the crime they mean to avenge. While this is going on the Northwest, Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke are still holding meetings, and burnings in effigy, and the French population, where of differing political sentiment, are sinking their differences in order to hurl Macdonald and his coadjutors from office. In their speeches they compare Riel to John Brown, and say that in his case, as in that of the abolitionist here, his soul will go marching on until his persecutors are put to flight. It is evident that the Canadian government must either accept pacificatory measures and make some show of justice to the Indians, or be prepared for an estrangement between the French and British elements of its population that will cast a cloud upon its future history.

ENGLISH PARTIES.

At the elections now proceeding in England 2,000,000 persons are admitted to vote who were never allowed to exercise that privilege before. When the colored people in this country were admitted to the franchise they gave their votes to the party that had conferred the franchise upon them. In England it appears that exactly opposite has been the case, for the opponents of the party to whom their enfranchisement is due have received a majority up to this time of the votes of the people. There are three parties in England, beside the Parnell party in Ireland. The party now in power, and which, it appears, is sustained by the result of the elections, is the Tory party, the party of the aristocrats and their adherents and supporters. The Whig party, moderate liberals, come next. They agree with the Tories in supporting aristocratic privilege and the union of church and state, but they favor a reform of abuses and a moderate progressive policy. It was this party that, in 1832, carried the first reform of the English Parliament, after a struggle which brought the country near to a revolution, owing to the determined and desperate effort made by the Tories to preserve the antiquated abuses accumulated for generations. Lastly come the Radicals, the party that originally brought forward the proposition to extend the suffrage and to allow voting to be by ballot, measures that are now laws. Viewing these measures as means to accomplish practical purposes, this party favors the the correction of political, corporate and other abuses; the separation of the church from the state; a reform or abolition of the House of Lords, substituting for it an elective assembly; a change in the land laws which shall allow of the sale and transfer of lands on the same principles as exist with respect to other property, and the abolition of entail and the system of primogeniture. Many of them favor still more radical changes, such as the abolition of titles, the substitution of a republic for a monarchy, and other fundamental modifications of the existing system. This is the growing party; it has supported principles while they were ridiculed and condemned by the noble and the "respectable," but which have always been adopted in the end. The Radicals have become tired of the slow progress made by the Whigs, and have in a number of instances put up candidates to work against Whigs, or where a Whig was running against a Tory. As the Whigs and the Radicals united to put up the Liberal party which supported Mr. Gladstone, this defection of the Radicals will partly explain the success of the Tories. The Radicals have, to some extent, acted upon the policy of our own mugwumps at the last Presidential election—they have used the Tories as a lash with which to quicken the forward movement of their Whig allies. The Tories have made large gains also, by appealing to religious prepossessions. By raising the cry of "the church in danger" they have brought many of the most prominent Whigs over to their side. This policy has really endangered the church, for it has directed the public mind to that question and caused an agitation which, now it is excited, will never subside until church and state are separated. The Tories have made an alliance with Parnell that is sure to be disastrous to them, for they will never carry out the pledges they have made him, and when in disgust he and his followers turn against their Tory allies down will go the Tory, and reform will proceed the brisker for Tory interruption.

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Scribner & Sons have just republished, in book form, a series of articles originally published in a London financial paper. The book is entitled *The Panama Canal*. It is a severe arraignment of Monsieur de Lesseps, the constructor of the Suez canal, who is now managing the work on the Panama canal. It shows pretty conclusively that the work was undertaken without that serious surveying and estimating so vast an undertaking required. It shows equally conclusively that the canal cannot be built for the 600,000,000 francs at which De Lesseps estimated the outlay, nor can it be completed by the year 1888, as it was claimed it would be. These are very serious points, as far as they go, against the undertaking as it stands, but for a work to cost beyond the estimate is no new thing. That grand and successful monument of De Lesseps's genius, the Suez canal cost about 58,000,000 francs more than double the estimate, yet it was completed. The Panama canal is approaching the crisis when more than the 600,000,000 will be wanted, and it is predicted that when the annual report is laid before the stockholders next June the concern will be bankrupt and the work come to a stand. In the case of the Suez canal the company got out of money and the work came to a stand two or three times, but it was built, nevertheless. That the canal cannot be finished by 1888 is also conclusively established, but what vast work ever is finished at the time which was theoretically possible, but which proved practically impossible? For this discrepancy between cost, and time, and the estimates they fail to square with. Signor Rodrigues, the author of the book, formulates heavy charges against De Lesseps, so that the New York *Tribune* says he portrays him as "neither saint nor sage, but a swindler. In polite language, but still more clearly, M. Rodrigues maintains that the distinguished diplomatist has been obtaining money under false pretenses." The people of America will be slow to accept such a verdict as this where a man who for eighty years has sustained the reputation M. de Lesseps enjoys to-day is in question. Fresh from his conquest at Suez, having no doubt his share of the national Gallic vanity, he threw himself enthusiastically into a new struggle with rugged nature and accepted with too ready facility the statements of those who had examined the ground, and supplied material for the estimates. Envy and interested opposition supplied him with a sufficiency of this kind of mud when it was proven over and over again that to build the Suez canal was impossible, and that the millions spent would lie in the desert sand and its contributors perish in poverty for putting their trust in him, yet Suez canal shares are to-day among the very highest securities on the globe. A rogue would, with the purchase of the least possible material and the construction of the fewest possible shops, offices, hospitals and houses, have made the best show by actual work done on the canal, and on that show appealed for more funds, most of which would have been required to buy construction material and provide other requisites. Signor Rodrigues, as others have done before him, acknowledges that the "installation" is excellent. Building, provision of machinery, locomotives, the wise purchase of the Isthmus railway, and so on, are excellent. Such preliminary outlay swells first expenses and lightens future ones, and yet De Lesseps incurred those expenses and consequently made so much the less show on the canal best for the money spent. Such a want of "putting the best leg foremost" hardly looks like dishonesty. The writer, like others, finds the Chagres river an insuperable problem. There cannot be doubts upon that point, but De Lesseps's way of meeting the difficulty is ingenious. The river in sudden freshets rises from a depth of two or three feet to forty feet, at the rate of six inches an hour. As the Ohio river freshets are commonly at the rate of twelve inches an hour rise at Cincinnati, the rate is not fast. To prevent the river washing away the canal, there is to be a dam stopping its flow where it would do damage, a tunnel that will carry off the ordinary flow, and lateral sluices will convey what exceeds a given hight. To decrease the overflow a valley will be dammed in at the upper waters, and instead of all the superfluous waters flowing off a large portion of them will be retained in the vast artificial lake thus formed and allowed to pass down when safe to do so. So we inclose a vast body of water in the upper Mississippi and allow it to flow out when navigation requires it. To prepare this lake in a tropically dedesly wooded valley is a difficult, but not impossible, work. When De Lesseps constructed the Suez canal it was wondered where he would get his stone for the work in a desert of sand. He made the desert his stone-quarry by turning the sand into artificial stone. Something of the same genius is seen in the way he proposes to deal with the terrible Chagres. The Chagres is a real difficulty, however, as the stone was, and how to settle the question of a French-owned canal and our Monroe doctrine is another. Should the worst come to the worst, and the French company give up the work, some party, perhaps the United States, would buy cheap what has cost the present company dear, and be able to finish the work for a sum that would pay as good a profit as the Suez canal is paying now. Three ways of meeting difficulties and baffling even nature itself are not described in Rodrigues's book. That work was undertaken with an intention to write De Lesseps and Panama canal down, in order to prepare the ground for selling the Nicaraguan canal up. He who reads the book, "reading between the lines," will have no difficulty in discovering that fact.

POLITICAL PERSONALS.

GOV-ELECT LEE of Virginia has accepted an invitation from Gov. Hill of New York to dine with him at the Union Club the last week in this month or the first week in next.

SECRETARY MANNING has a great fondness for red apples. This has become known, and everybody about the Treasury building, from the chore women to the Assistant Secretaries, now turns in their business and apple list to red.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT is reported to be in poor health and poverty. Just think of it: the gallant "Pathfinder" who led the advance of the innumerable hosts who now fill the Pacific slope, now is the forlorn hope of the young Republican party in Illinois, now in obscurity and poverty! The vicissitudes of life are strange.

WM. H. SEWARD, one of the first Senators from Nevada, is reported to be about to succeed Mr. Fair in the Senate. Stewart is the leading mining lawyer of the Pacific coast, and it reported to have gained a new fortune lately. He is the original of Lucy Larcom's leading figure in Lentz's fresco in the Capitol of "Westward, Ho!"

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER EDGERTON criticises his predecessor, Judge Thomas, for his connection with the Indiana school bonds. He says that "the most superficial investigation would have shown to any well-intentioned investor the true character of these bonds. It will be recollected that Thomas bought a fine house in Washington and paid for it in these bonds.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TOM SCHUYLER, who is in New York, says "he sat beside the telegraph instrument at the Carleton Club, in company with the Hon. Roscoe Conkling listening to the election returns read until after 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning and that Mr. Conkling fairly beamed with joy over Gov. Hill's election and the downfall of Davenport and the Half-Breed leaders. It will not be necessary for Conkling to deny this." Tom Schuyler said it.

"I'm reported in an afternoon paper that you and the President had a long discussion about the rules of the House," said a *Herald* reporter to Mr. Randall, who is in town attending the Ordnance Committee meeting. "I saw that report," said Mr. Randall, "and I wish you may say on my authority that there is not a word of truth in it. The President and I have had conversations, of course, on various matters, but the rules of the House were not mentioned in either of us."

EX-MAYOR FREDERICK O. PRINCE of Boston, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this fall, says the most attractive place in the world to him is his library, where he has about 4000 well-selected volumes. "It has been suggested to me frequently," he says, "that I should write a book of reminiscences of my public life, but as I am not an interested history, philosophy or metaphysics, I shall most likely take up some subject concerning American history."

SENATOR ALDRICH of Rhode Island, who was here a few days after the State election, believes that the hope of the Republican party for future success lies in the agitation and advocacy of protection. He said to me: "The labor problem is becoming important—how the great masses of working people shall be made and kept contented. Through Republican rule, with protection in full exercise, they had good wages and plenty to eat. As the country has swung back toward the Democratic party things have changed."

HENDRICKS.

Flags on All Public Buildings at Indianapolis at Half-Mast and the City in

Mourning for the Dead Vice-President—Arrangements for the Funeral Next Tuesday.

Messages of Condolence Received from Hundreds of Prominent Men All Over the Country.

Comments of the New York Press—Interviews with Leading Men—Tributes to

The Memory of the Dead Statesman—What Henry Ward Beecher Says of Him.

Discussing the Presidential Succession—Opinions of Justice Miller and Ex-Justice Strong.

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

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL

and public meetings. The body, which was embalmed this morning, will remain at the residence until Sunday noon, when it will be removed to the capitol house, to lie in State until Monday evening. The local military companies and a detachment of the regular army was doing guard duty.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's cathedral at noon on Tuesday, Dr. Jenckes, the rector, and Dr. Fulton of St. Louis officiating. The services will be those of the Episcopal Church, and there will be no sermon or memorial address. The burial will be at Crown Hill cemetery, north of this city.

Gov. Gray will issue a memorial proclamation to the citizens of the State this evening, and the State-House is already covered with emblems of mourning. All the public offices and business houses here will be closed on the day of the funeral.

Messages of condolence were received this morning from hundreds of prominent men all over the country, among which were the following:

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

GREYSTONE, N. Y., November 26.

"MRS. T. A. Hendricks—I am inexpressibly shocked by the surprising and painful intelligence of the sudden closing of the career of your husband. He has fallen with the honors thick upon him and in the acme of his popular esteem in your personal bereavement I deeply sympathize, while in common with the whole country I deplore the loss of Mr. Hendricks as a public calamity. SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

"BLOOMINGTON, ILL., November 26.

"MRS. T. A. Hendricks—Accept from Mrs. Davis and myself our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your greatest sorrow and deepest bereavement. DAVID DAVIS."

WASHINGTON, November 26, 1885.

The sympathy of Mrs. Springer and myself is extended on this your great bereavement and the nation's irreparable loss. WM. M. SPRINGER.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 26, 1885.

To the Hon. William H. English, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I hear with emotion of the death of our old colleague, Vice-President Hendricks. Yourself, Mr. Hendricks and myself served in the Thirty-third Congress. I saw much of him afterward as Commissioner of the General Land Office and as United States Senator from the State of Indiana. Though opposed politically, our personal relations were always of the most friendly and cordial character. In public life he was honest and incorruptible, and never in any schemes of jobs. In private life he was always honored, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. I intend to pay my tribute of respect to his memory by attending his funeral obsequies.

EB. B. WASHBURNE.

LINCOLN, NEB., November 26, 1885.

To Mrs. Thomas H. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MADAME—With profound sorrow I have learned of the death of your illustrious husband. In behalf of my fellow-countrymen, of whose national rights he was ever the able and fearless advocate, I hasten to tender you my respectful and heartfelt condolence in your sad bereavement. May Almight 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.

WASHINGTON, November 26 1885.

The Japanese Minister, Kuki, sends his very sincere sympathy to Mrs. Hendricks in her bereavement, and his deep sorrow at the death of the Vice-President, for whom he entertained the highest personal respect and regard.

Other similar messages were received from Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, Congressmen Ward, Kleiner and Cobb of Indiana, John F. Agnew of New York, S. Corning Judd of Chicago and many others.

NO POST-MORTEM.

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

WHAT DR. THOMPSON SAYS.

Dr. W. C. Thompson stated in the course of a conversation last night that it was his belief that Gov. 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 a sleep. His position was exactly that in which Mrs. Hendricks had left him a few minutes before, when she had tucked the bedclothing about him and went to the lower hall. There she was detained in conversation for a few moments, each 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's room and approached him under the impression that he was sleeping, but on stepping to the bed and speaking to him she saw the sad and appalling fact of the presence of death was made evident to her. Dr. Thompson said that save a slight cyanosis of the lips and a lividity of the sides the pallid face of one 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 slight paralysis of the left hand, and Dr. Thompson had often noticed a timidity in the use of it in public assemblies. Mr. Hendricks had often told the doctor that when he died he should like to go off with paralysis, as it was a painless death and took one off without knowledge of the forebodings of the inevitable hour. Dr. Thompson spoke of the great physical and mental strain which Mr. Hendricks had subjected his mind and body to during the last eight years. Particularly in the last campaign, in which he not infrequently spoke three or four times a day and traversed over the entire country, he had warned him of the dangers to one of his habit and constitution of overworry and overwork. Only yesterday Mr. Hendricks had said to him: "Mrs. Hendricks is my best friend, and I want her by me every moment." As the brief illness which preceded the paralysis struck down which he died, if such it was, Dr. Thompson said that day before yesterday Mr. Hendricks had complained of a sharp pain in the left side, just over the head of the spleen. This transformed itself to the region of the stomach, and to relieve it the doctor gave him 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 mucus and he was able to be about alternately during the morning from his easy chair to his couch. The doctor assured him that his ailment was not, in his judgment, serious, and he did not think opiates were advisable for pain, because of their depressing effect, and without them the attack would wear off as before and he would be out in a day or two.

THE LAST SPEECH.

The Hon. William H. English, in conversation last night, said: "The last speech Mr. Hendricks ever made was at a reunion of the surviving members of the Indiana constitutional convention of 1850, on the night of the 15th of October last. He took very great interest in the meeting, and his address on that occasion was evidently a well thoroughly prepared production. He supervised its publication with great care, and was taking much interest in the contemplated publication of the lives of the members of that convention. I had been in conference with him with respect to the sketch of his own life, and he had that subject under consideration this very day, and sent me a message relating to it. This was probably the last line he ever wrote. He conferred very freely with me in regard to the contemplated book and sketch of his own life, and had even indicated what plate he preferred of the various likenesses of himself that had been published."

The death of Mr. Hendricks leaves Mr. English sole survivor of the delegation that represented Indiana in Congress in 1852.

GOV. GRAY'S PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Gray to-day issued a proclamation, reciting the fact of Vice-President Hendricks's sudden death, and paying a high tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman. The proclamation concludes as follows:

While we deplore our loss as a nation and a State, let us remember with the Roman of old sympathy the suffering of the family and friends in their sad bereavement. The distinguished dead will lie in state in the corridor of the Marion county court-house from Sunday noon next until the following Monday afternoon. Therefore I, Isaac P. Gray, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby make this proclamation, requesting that at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the last day of December, 1885, the day set apart for the funeral of the distinguished dead, all citizens meet in their usual places of worship and public assemblage, and there engage in such services as may to them seem appropriate to the solemn occasion; that flags on all public buildings of the State to be displayed at half-mast, and all days of business to be closed from said hour until the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and recommend that flags on all public buildings of the State be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days from this date, and that during the day aforesaid all such buildings be closed and that all public business be suspended, to the end that the people may have and enjoy the fullest opportunity to do honor to the departed statesman and make recognition of his publicand private virtues as may to them seem best and most consistent. The adjutant-general will prepare and have issued all necessary orders to the various military organizations to meet at their armories for appropriate military honors to be made during the day.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, in the city of Indianapolis, this the 26th day of November, 1885, and in the eleventh year of the State, and in the one hundred and tenth year of the independence of the United States.

ISAAC P. GRAY.

By the Governor:
A. L. MYERS, Secretary of State.

A proclamation was also issued by the mayor calling on citizens to suspend business on the day of the funeral.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The general committee selected at Mrs. Hendricks's suggestion to arrange for the funeral of the dead Vice-President met this evening and appointed the necessary sub-committees to perfect all the arrangements. Senator Benjamin Harrison called the meeting to order, and on his motion the Hon. Wm. H. English was chosen president, who, on taking the chair, delivered a short speech.

It was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen, with Senator Harrison as chairman, to receive the President and other distinguished gentlemen who will be here to attend the funeral, and a general committee of thirty was appointed to attend to all the details of the funeral and do everything in their power to make the memorial observance attended with all the solemn ceremonies and grandeur which Mr. Hendricks's fellow-citizens desire to pay him. Of this committee the Hon. Oscar B. Hord, a law partner of the deceased, was appointed chairman, and it was divided into the necessary sub-committees.

THE FUNERAL

will take place at noon on Tuesday, the procession from the house at 11:45 o'clock for the church in the following order:

Police.
Military Companies.
Civic Societies.
The President, Members of the Cabinet and United States Senators.
Pall-Bearers.
The Hearse.
Family Carriages.
State, County and City Officials and Citizens.

The body will be placed in the casket on Saturday morning. It is of cedar, covered with black velvet, and lined with white satin with silver trimmings. After the funeral the body will be placed in a marble vault at Crown Hill Cemetery, north of the city, near Mr. Hendricks's private lot, elevated above the common level, and in the center of which is a granite column, forty feet high, plain and uncarved, except the simple inscription, "Thomas A. Hendricks." Near the bottom of the shaft there his son, his only child, is buried. R. H. Parks, the sculptor, will arrive from Chicago in the morning and take a cast of Mr. Hendrick's face, to be used in making a marble bust of him.

AROUND THE HENDRICKS FAMILY RESIDENCE.

all day there was a crowd of curious people, who watched the solemn tread of the uniformed sentry marching up and down in front of the house, and the coming and going of the sympathetic friends and relatives who called. Mrs. Hendricks stayed in her room all day and saw but few people, but the parlors down stairs were filled with callers, who were received by her brother, Mr. Stephen W. Morgan, and his family and Dr. Jenckes, the rector of the church. She talked calmly and composedly with her friends, only breaking down with outbursts of grief once or twice. The house was darkened and everybody moved about with a quiet tread. In the large double parlors, where Mr. Hendricks was accustomed to see his friends, were many articles with which they were very familiar. An old-fashioned portrait in oil, painted when the Vice-President was a young man, is on the wall and he fastened had a boyish look, free from care or anxiety. On a table were several panel photographs taken recently, and which are particularly noticeable on the day preceding his inauguration as Vice-President. In a stand in the corner was a collection of canes, twenty or more, which had been presented to him by admiring friends, and some of them were unique in design and inscription. In the library cases, many valuable and rare books were onen, just as he had left them when he had occasion Monday evening to look up some works of reference.

THE BODY

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

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

AT NEW YORK.

The News at First Discredited—Comments of the Press—Interviews with Leading Men.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks was slow to spread through the city last 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, and at the up-town hotels and clubs the first and second reports required triple confirmation before those who heard them were fully convinced that the Vice-President was really dead. Extras, however, after a time found their way up town, and the information they brought crept into the theaters and clubs, and created astonishment and in quarters at the Amsterdam Club the Democrats of that organization talked of the news and discussed the probable effect of Mr. Hendricks's death upon the administration and upon Democratic politics.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY

took action last evening which will result in a meeting of the Executive Committee on 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, when a party opposite in politics was in power, would 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 custom about the election of permanent officers. "I have not the slightest idea who will be elected," continued Mr. Sherman; "the matter is altogether one of friendly consultation. I was a personal friend of Mr. Hendricks and knew him very well. He was a man of marked character and a regular attendant at the Episcopal Church. The death of Mr. Hendricks will not probably have any effect on Indiana politics, and the loss of no one man nowadays makes much difference to the country, but he was certainly one of the most prominent men in the Democratic party, and I remember him well when he first came into Congress in 1863, and took a leading part in the reconstruction policy. I think that Hendricks, Thurman, Morton and McDonald were all Ohio men living in Indiana. The contingency has never arisen when the President of the Senate became President of the United States, and I only remember of one instance when the Vice-President has died, and that was King, who was elected with Pierce. He took the oath of office. I don't want to discuss probabilities and we, on our side, certainly want to see Cleveland serve his term out."

To a *Tribune* reporter, Mr. Sherman said: "This comes to me with great surprise. I have known him ever since I came into public life. He was Commissioner of the General Land Office under Franklin Pierce. He came into the Senate during the war and served one full term. He has been a conspicuous, leading actor in his time, and always a strong Democratic partisan. He was a man of highly respectable character; was pleasant and courteous to his associates, and may fairly be classed among the successful and respected politicians of our day."

"What will be the effect of his death?" "It, of course, creates a vacancy in the office of Vice-President. The Senate will be called upon at its first session to elect a president pro tem., who becomes Acting Vice-President."

WHAT MR. BEECHER SAYS.

The *World* representative last evening interviewed Henry Ward Beecher, who said: "While I regard President Cleveland as the prince of statesmen, I would call Mr. Hendricks the prince of politicians. Mr. Cleveland has fulfilled every desire of those independent thinking men who sought to secure his election. He has endeavored to serve the people, not party ends. On the other hand, Mr. Hendricks has never identified himself with that class of men who subordinate everything to party. He was a staunch believer in the rule that to the victors belong the spoils." While the news of the death of Mr. Hendricks has my deepest sympathy, my heart is filled with thanksgiving that President Cleveland and the government at Washington still live."

MR. JAY GOULD'S OPINION.

Jay Gould said: "Mr. Hendricks's death would not affect the material interests of the country. There are 65,000,000 of people here who can take care of themselves in every emergency, and the death of even the great statesman among us would not cause a ripple. As for the market, he did not believe the news would affect it in the least.

THE NEWS AT GREYSTONE.

A reporter called at Greystone and conveyed the sad tidings of the death of Mr. Hendricks to the household of Mr. Tilden. The aged statesman had retired and it was thought by the people that it would be advisable to waken him to inform him of an occurrence which could not but arouse in him sentiments of the deepest regret. There was even a feeling of relief that Mr. Tilden had retired before the news had come.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD STATESMAN.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum of Connecticut, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said: "This will make a sad Thanksgiving for a great many people."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said: "Hendricks was a good fellow. He was a consistent Democrat. He didn't pretend to be what he was not, as so many of his party associates have done. We believed that his party should occupy the offices as the result of their victory, after being twenty-four years out of power, and he did not hesitate to say what he believed."

Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley of Ohio said: "I knew Hendricks during most of his earlier career in Washington. During the last eight or ten years, except as to his greenback views, our relations and understandings were mutually cordial. Hendricks was a broad and generous man and a thorough-going Democrat. He was a pleasant man socially."

Congressman Cox said: "Hendricks was a big-hearted and big-brained statesman, who did more to elect Cleveland than any other man in the country."

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

The *Tribune* has the following: "The death of Vice-President Hendricks was announced on the bulletins up-town about 6:30 o'clock last evening, creating a profound sensation at the principal hotels. It became at once the chief topic of conversation. The general estimate of Mr. Hendricks's personal character was a favorite one. He was mentioned by Democrats and Republicans alike as a consistent Democrat. There was a little discussion as to the Presidency pro tem. of the Senate. At first some thought that Mr. Edmunds held that position, but it was remembered that since the meeting of the Senate under the new administration Mr. Hendricks never once left the chair or was absent so as to give an opportunity or excuse for the election of a President pro tem. It was his object to delay that selection until such time as he hoped the Senate might have a Democratic majority, when a Democrat could be elected."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *World* says this morning editorially: "All over the United States, in all parties and among all descriptions of men there will be genuine heartfelt sorrow at the nation's loss. As an active, aggressive statesman, strong in his convictions and staunch in his constancy to the Democracy, Mr. Hendricks naturally was honored by political enemies, and the hostile criticisms of the opposing members of the convention could gainsay his ability, and no assault of his partisanship ever dared to question his purity and his honesty. In his long public life he had filled the highest position of honor and trust in his State, and all but the very highest in the United States, and he came out of them all with a clear, unsullied record as a public servant and with the increased respect, confidence and affection of his party. The higher the trust bestowed upon him by his party the more brilliantly shone the lustre of his Democracy. The death of the Vice-President will materially affect the situation in the Senate. Factional opposition to the national administration has been urged by the less scrupulous members of the Republican majority. It was felt by the people that Mr. Hendricks's influence, ability and strength as a presiding officer would be a wholesome restraint upon those who advocate, and a valuable aid to those Republicans who would deplore such an unwise, un-American policy. But the Republican President pro tem. of the Senate now becomes its permanent presiding officer until the Vice-Presidency shall again be filled by an election, and it is to be feared that, with a Republican in that important position, conservative resistance will be weakened, and the will of the more violent Senators will be in greater danger of prevailing. The political effects of the loss the country has sustained must not, however, be now considered. It is only fitting in this hour of sorrow to condole with the people in what is a national affliction, to express our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family, and to say much weak tribute as words can convey to the ability, virtue and worth of the dead statesman. His public career was full of honor, his life was free from reproach from errors, and the resentment which followed it, Mr. Hendricks had a strong hold upon the confidence and affections of his party, as was shown by that wonderful demonstration in the Chicago Convention when he was nominated for Vice-President.

Catholic Church Circles Excited Over a Peculiar Suit.

DETROIT, MICH., November 26.—A case that agitates the Catholic Church circles has been commenced in the Wayne Circuit Court, a capias having been issued. The charge is libel, and the damages claimed are $10,000. Joseph Przybylouski is plaintiff and Martin Kopydlouski defendant. Both are trustees of St. Albert's church, of which Father Volesenski is priest. Some time ago defendant made an affidavit in which he accused Przybylouski of stealing money from the contribution box at the church, stating that he had seen the latter appropriate change by the handfuls. He further stated that he told Father Volesenski of these thefts, and was notified by the priest that the matter was none of his business, and that his interference was unwarranted. This evidence was turned over to Bishop Borgess who returned it to the priest. There is a conspiracy charged which, it is claimed, aimed to injure the defendant's reputation, create a dissension in the church and injure the priest in his standing with the congregation.

Small Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 26.—Seven small buildings at the corner of Basin and Poydras streets were burned yesterday. Loss small. Edward J. Murphy, who was sleeping in one of the buildings, was burned to death.

Increased Valuation in Massachusetts

BOSTON, MASS., November 26.—The valuation of the State, as reported by the assessors, shows a net increase of $25,469,365 in real estate over that of last year.

AN INFANT QUEEN.

King Alfonso's Young Daughter to Succeed to the Throne of Spain, Under the

Regency of Her Mother—Senor Sagasta to Form a New Cabinet—The Country Quiet.

Gladstone's Decisive Defeat—Collapse of the Liberal Party—Excitement Unabated.

PARIS, November 26.—A telegram from Madrid says: "Princess Mercedes, the five-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, but the city is tranquil."

The population is orderly. The first reserve force, consisting of 10,000 men, will probably be summoned to organize. Two troops sin Catalonia, Castilla and Biscay will be reinforced.

Senor Canovas went to El Pardo again to-day, and presented the resignations of the Cabinet Ministers to the Queen.

A petard exploded to-day under a cafe in a street adjoining the Puerto del Sol. Windows inside vicinity were shattered, and three persons injured. The explosion caused great alarm. Fourteen arrests have been made in connection therewith.

Ruiz Zorilla Ready for Action.

PARIS, November 26.—Ruiz Zorilla has started for Spain. It is believed his purpose is to ferment rebellion.

The Pope Profoundly Grieved.

ROME, November 26.—The Pope is profoundly grieved by the news of the death of King Alfonso. He telegraphed Queen Christiana a message of condolence.

Sensation in London Political Circles

NEW YORK, November 26.—A London cablegram to the *Herald* says: "King Alfonso's death has made a sensation here in Class court, in the political clubs, and among Spanish residents. I saw Ruiz Zorilla last night with reference to the event at his house in London, of which I am not at liberty to specify the exact whereabouts. He said he felt a compassion for the young man whom the strain of his griefs and of dynastic and domestic cares had overwhelmed. He added that at last a probability had come of a Spanish revolution such as could effect the salvation of the country by pacific means, and be a breakwater against anarchy. Senor Zorilla seemed to have no faith whatever in the chances of Don Carlos. He thought there would always be Carlists in Spain, but that they would be henceforth mere gypsies led by a gypsy king. Senor Zorilla professes to have no personal ambition. He says that he would prefer to retire from public life rather than by any personality or act to add to the embarrassments of his country. He is not itching to become President of Spain.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Decisive Collapse of the Liberal Party in Constituencies.

LONDON, November 26.—Tuesday's voting is decisive of the collapse of the Liberal party. If the Conservative successes continue in the same ratio, which is now considered probable, the Conservative majority in Parliament will overtop the combined Liberal and Parnellite vote. Of the three greatest electorates voting Tuesday, Liverpool returned eight Conservatives and one Nationalist, Leeds three Conservatives and two Liberals—Herbert Gladstone and Sir Lyon Playfair, both of whom are popular—and Sheffield three Conservatives and two Liberals. The Conservative majorities are mostly large, while the majorities of the Liberals are small.

Lord Randolph Churchill carried Paddington by a vote of 2731, against 1025 for his opponent.

The defeat of Gladstone's Ministers—Hugh Childers and Lefevre—and of two of his under secretaries—Haytar and Holmes—adds to the Conservative triumph. The Liberals carried a number of new seats, but in no instance did they oust a Tory from an old Conservative seat, whereas the Conservative successes were chiefly obtained in former Liberal divisions.

At the Reform, Devonshire and National Liberal clubs the defeat of the Liberal party is admitted, but the Liberals rely upon successes in the suburban and county divisions to modify the result. The *Pall Mall Gazette*