

**TAFT AND DIAZ
FACE TO FACE**

An Exchange of Visits and Then a Great Banquet.

BOTH ARE HEAVILY GUARDED.

A Day of Ceremony in Which the Scene Shifted Several Times From American to Mexican Territory—How the Two Chief Magistrates Were Presented to Each Other—Enthusiasm in El Paso and Juarez—Toasts Exchanged—A Tragedy During the Day.

El Paso, Texas (Special).—Presidents of the two great republics of the North American Continent met, each entering the territory of the other, and exchanged the stilted language which stands for peace and gives promise of joint prosperity.

President Diaz extended the hand of friendship to Mr. Taft, the head of the Government which has contributed millions to the development of the border country. This visit was then returned by President Taft. But once before in the political history of the United States has its President crossed its borders. Mr. Taft had for a precedent the visit of Theodore Roosevelt to Panama early in the history of the Panama Canal.

But this was a visit of friendship, not of precedent, and had it been necessary to initiate such an act President Taft would not have hesitated. Both executives spent the day under heavy military and Secret Service guard. There was a noticeable tension, which covered the fear in the heart of every thinking citizen that some harm might come to one ruler or the other. This was not directed against President Taft, except as he became its mark because of his association and friendly exchange with the President of the other republic, where revolution smolders.

There was a striking contrast between the two rulers and the manner in which they approached the meeting. President Taft reluctantly laid aside the sack coat, in which he has been getting close to the people of the Southwest in platform speeches, and donned for the day a shining silk hat with the frock coat prescribed by the Department of State.

Mexico's Chief Glitters. President Diaz was resplendent with all the pomp and glitter of a general in the Mexican Army. Between the glittering gold of his collar and the brilliant color of his sash clustered row after row of medals and insinias.

President Taft rode in a carriage which any other respectable citizen of Texas may have for \$1 an hour. Livered footmen and a gold-decorated coach, with deep, luxuriant cushions, brought from the Mexican capital, carried the aged President of Mexico.

All the deep-rooted hospitality of the Spanish nature found an outlet in the banquet given by Diaz at Juarez for his distinguished guest. Carloads of flowers, crests of the Emperor Maximilian, the art of trained chefs and everything which money freely offered could provide was laid before the fellow-ruler whom General Diaz desired to honor.

Cordial Sentiments Exchanged. Each ruler toasted the other with sentiments which were applauded until the crowd without caught the infection and yelled the "bravos" to a mighty roar. President Diaz spoke, with the warmth and eloquence of the Spanish race, his regard and good wishes to the American ruler and his people. Rising to return the honor paid him, President Taft gave highest compliment to the patriotic devotion, will and energy of the Mexicans; labeled the aims and ideals of the two nations as identical, and pledged the never-ending bonds of mutual sympathy between Mexico and the United States.

Before the two Presidents sat down together at the banquet table, they met in El Paso, with an informality which led the State Department to bar the doors of the hall in which they clasped hands to all but a few of the guests.

BURNED HIMSELF TO DEATH. N. S. Wise Kills Father-in-Law and Then Sets Fire to House.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—A special from Lincolnton, N. C., gives particulars of a tragedy in Lincolnton, in which two lives were ended. N. S. Wise, a prominent planter, suddenly lost his mind and killed his wife's father, Joseph D. Hallman, at the home.

Wise, a few moments later appeared to temporarily recover his reason and showed remorse. But within an hour, and before the officers could secure him, he again experienced a violent attack and set fire to his home. He then locked himself in, barred the doors and was burned to death.

Wise is said to have lost his mind as the result of recent lawsuits.

Indian Desperado A Suicide. San Francisco (Special).—Willie Boy, the Plute Indian desperado, for whom three armed posses have been searching the San Bernardino desert, was found dead on the summit of Bullion Mountain, where he had been making his final stand. He had killed himself with the last shot in his rifle several days ago.

Roberts Gets Six Years. Louisville, Ky. (Special).—John Roberts, who was arrested near this city with a million dollars in counterfeit Mexican pesos in his possession, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court here and was sentenced to six years in prison. On his way to the county jail from the Federal Building Roberts smashed the \$200 camera of a newspaper photographer who had "snapped" him. His brother, Marion C. Roberts, was tried on the same charge and acquitted.

**CRANE OUSTED FOR
INDISCREET TALKS**

Knox Requested Resignation Which is Tendered by Chicago Man.

Japan-China Pact Subject Of Inquiry—New Minister Magnifies And Divulges Fact Which Reaches Nippon—He Offered To Step Aside—Secretary Thereupon Concluded To Accept.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—At the request of Secretary Knox, Charles R. Crane, United States minister to China, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Crane announced Mr. Crane's withdrawal, and in a statement explained his reasons for separating the Chicago man from the service. President Taft has been informed of Mr. Crane's action.

In his statement Mr. Crane says: "I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that the good of the service demands that I should inform Mr. Crane that his resignation will be accepted and I have done so."

The reasons for the action of the department are the newspaper stories recently printed concerning affairs of the Orient. The Secretary says of this in his announcement:

"The Department of State has been engaged for sometime in making a study of the recent agreement between China and Japan in relation to Manchuria from such data bearing upon the situation as it was able to secure with a view of determining whether there is anything in the agreement adversely affecting American interests or in conflict with the principle of equal opportunity to which the powers are pledged; a study not yet concluded and in respect to which no decision has been reached.

"While this investigation was proceeding Mr. Crane, the minister to China, came to the department, and while there was informed by one of the clerks that such an examination was being made. Without consultation with the acting secretary or any other responsible officer of the department, and without the knowledge or authority of anyone connected with the department, Mr. Crane gave out a newspaper story to the effect that this government was preparing to protest against some features of the agreement, and that the promulgation of the protest only awaited the return of an official who was to formulate it."

"The story appeared in a Western newspaper, and at the same time or a day later in the Japanese press. It subsequently was generally published. Such were the representations made to me October 1 by the responsible officers of the State Department, accompanied by their statements that they had sufficient reasons to believe them to be true. Whereupon I sent Mr. Crane at San Francisco the following telegram dated October 3, 1909:

"You have been charged with the responsibility for the canards recently appearing in the Japanese and American press to the effect that the United States is preparing to protest against the Chinese-Japanese agreement. The evidence that you are responsible for this is of such a character as warrants me in directing you to come to Washington and meet it. If you are not responsible, as I hope you are not, matters relating to Oriental affairs have developed since you left Washington that make it advisable for me to communicate with you personally and in the utmost confidence in relation thereto."

"At a conference with Mr. Crane Sunday evening he admitted having an indiscreet talk with a reporter which resulted in the publications referred to and assuming responsibility. He stated that if the indiscretion was grave enough to shake my confidence in his usefulness he would willingly resign. I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that the good of the service demands that I should inform Mr. Crane that his resignation will be accepted, and I have done so."

Accepts Crane's Resignation. Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Taft has accepted the resignation of Charles R. Crane, minister to China, and has unequivocally indorsed the action taken by Secretary Knox. The following telegram from the President was made public at the White House:

"Prescott, Ariz., October 13, 1909. "Fred W. Carpenter, Secretary to the President, Washington, D. C.:

"Convey to Mr. Crane the following: 'I concur in the letter under date of October 12 which the Secretary of State has addressed to you and I greatly regret that the circumstances found to exist by him make it necessary for me to accept your resignation.'"

(Signed) "Taft."

Indian Claims Millions. New York (Special).—Claiming land on Long Island to the value of \$5,000,000, Chief Wyandank Pharaoh, of the Montauk Indians, has begun suit to recover it at Riverhead. He is a descendant of Sachem Wyandanch, whose heirs sold their property at Montauk Point to English settlers in 1663. His claim rests upon the law that white men may not acquire land by deed from Indians, unless by governmental consent. The claim covers all the eastern end of Long Island.

Rolled Two Miles. Rapid City, S. D. (Special).—Forced to roll over and over for a distance of two miles with a leg and an arm broken, after he had been buried twice at the bottom of a shaft, both times digging himself out with his hands, was the experience of Bert Miller, a mining expert who went to inspect a shaft at Silver City. The flesh on the fingers of his left hand was worn to the bone and amputation was required.

**A STORM'S HAVOC
IN FIVE STATES**

Fifty Persons Reported Killed and Many Injured.

THE PROPERTY LOSS ENORMOUS.

The Worst Storm That Has Visited The South In Many Years—Great Destruction In Middle And West Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia And Portions Of Arkansas And South Carolina—Fire Follows Storm At Denmark, Tenn., And Renders Hundreds Homeless.

THE LOSS OF LIFE. At Denmark, Tenn., 1. At Mulberry, Tenn., 1. At Stantonville, Tenn., 13 people reported killed (unconfirmed). At Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., 6. Near Cartersville, Ga., 2. At Scottsboro, Ala., 4. At Wyeth Cove, Ala., 8. At Stanton, Tenn., 1. At Nixon, Tenn., 5. Near Marmaduke, Ark., 1.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—With the known death list already reaching a total of 37 lives and with 13 others reported dead, with scores seriously injured and man others painfully bruised and scarred and with the property damage running to \$1,000,000 or more, the havoc and destruction of the storm which swept Middle and West Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and portions of Arkansas and South Carolina grows hourly as reports are received from remote points and as wire communication is gradually restored to a normal condition.

Apparently the storm broke over Middle and West Tennessee and proceeded in a southeasterly direction across the state into Alabama and Georgia, assuming the proportions of a West Indian hurricane as it swept along, leaving desolation and ruin behind. It came practically without warning, and in some places it is reported that the wind attained a velocity of 90 miles an hour.

While only one death occurred at Denmark, Tenn., the horrors of the storm there were greatly heightened by the fire which started amid the ruins and debris of what was once a flourishing little town in Middle Tennessee. The flames, unquenched by the heavy downpour of rain and hail, rapidly consumed what few dwellings and storehouses were left standing. Two hundred people were rendered homeless and have appealed to neighboring towns and cities for immediate aid.

Reports of five deaths and heavy damage came from McNairy County, where is located the famous battlefield of Shiloh, and which was directly in the path of the storm. Homes and stores were leveled to the ground and great trees in the historic National Cemetery were uprooted.

Many handsome and imposing statues in the National Park were torn from the pedestals and the property damage is estimated at \$100,000. It is impossible to confirm the report that 13 lives have been lost at Stantonville.

At Russellville, Ala., it is reported that 40 inhabitants were seriously injured. A property damage of at least \$50,000 is estimated at Cartersville, Ga., while that at Atlanta will run between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

Memphis escaped unscathed. The storm played havoc with plantation property, the wind tearing the frail farm buildings to bits. Numerous trees were uprooted and the hail and heavy downpour of rain leveled vegetation.

Telegraph and material long stretches of wire being torn from their fasteners.

HEALERS BARRED FROM MAILS.

Fraud Orders Issued Against Brauns And Their Companies. Washington, D. C. (Special).—"Mentopathy" and telepathy are devices by which money is obtained from credulous people, according to a statement made by the Postoffice Department.

The department has issued what is known as a fraud order against John F. Braun and Kate A. Braun, alleged to be conducting the "Braun Institute of Mentopathy," the "Braun Health Institute," at Bloomington, Ill., and the "Mo-Bo Herb Remedy Company" and "Manhattan Collection Agency" of Bloomington, Ill., Indianapolis and Greenfield, Ind.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Foreign Government bonds declined. Bank of England increased its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. Norfolk & Western will buy 1,500 freight cars and the Southern wants 1,000.

In one day the market value of U. S. Steel common stock advanced \$25,400,000. The West Jersey & Seashore has refunded its old 6 per cent. bonds with an issue of \$750,000 4 per cent.

There is a report that Patten, despite his talk of cheaper wheat, is quietly acquiring a big line of May options.

Earnings of the J. G. Brill Company are 40 per cent. larger than they were last year. This helps to account for the advance in the price of the company's stock.

Chauncey Dewey, who is a director of the road, declares emphatically that the Vanderbilt family has sure control of the New York Central and that it will retain the mastery. Since Cambria paid \$18.50 a ton for 50,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron, the Republic Steel Company has paid \$19 a ton for 20,000. The price of iron and steel is steadily upward.

**A DARING HOLDUP
BY LONE ROBBER**

Drives Bank Clerks Into Cashier's Cage and Helps himself.

Well-Dressed Bandit Terrorizes Employees Of Savings Bank In Fashionable Suburbs Of Chicago—Holds Three Employees At Bay While He Fills His Pockets With Money—Met By Marshal As He Leaves Institution And Running Duel In Street Follows.

Chicago (Special).—A fashionably dressed bandit, who robbed the savings bank of D. M. Erskine & Co., in Highland Park, Ill., an aristocratic suburb on the Lake shore, 25 miles north of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth when driven at bay by a Highland Park marshal and a posse of citizens. A companion of the robber, who had driven him to the bank in an automobile, was captured immediately following the robbery, forcing the principal perpetrator of the daring daylight crime to flee on foot.

He was engaged in a running duel with Towan Marshal John Sheehan, who was the target for many bullets from the fugitive bandit's revolver, one of which went through the sleeve of his coat. After running several blocks and failing to drive back his pursuers, the robber ran into a shed, closely followed by Sheehan. When he saw Sheehan enter the shed with his revolver leveled at his head the fugitive put the muzzle of his own revolver in his mouth and fired a shot which resulted in his death almost immediately.

Neither he nor his companion is known. The man arrested, who appeared in the guise of a chauffeur, positively refused after his arrest to discuss anything concerning his or his companion's identity. The robbery was conducted in a deliberate and spectacular manner, the bandit securing about \$500 in gold coin and bills after he had forced John C. Duffy, cashier of the bank; Miss Nellie Fitzgerald, the bookkeeper, and Joseph F. Richards, the receiving teller, into the cashier's cage just after the closing of business for the day.

In the morning the automobile bearing the robber and his chauffeur drove up to the bank. The man who is now dead entered the bank and inquired of Cashier Duffy if a "Mr. Williams" was in the bank. Duffy said he knew of a Mr. Williams at Highland Park, some miles west of the bank and left. He returned after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He entered the bank, while his companion remained outside in the automobile.

"Did you find Williams?" asked Duffy when his visitor re-entered. "No, he wasn't there," the stranger replied. Cashier Duffy then became suspicious and his visitor went to the street and conversed with the bank and standing in a remote corner of the room while Duffy closed the front doors. The side door he left open for the stranger to depart. Fearing something wrong Duffy hurriedly took a large amount of money and locked it in the vault. Several hundred dollars still were in his cage. As he entered the cage Duffy was confronted by the robber, who covered him with a revolver.

"Call everyone in here into that cage," said the bandit, "or I'll blow your head off. Hurry!" Duffy, unarmed, complied with the demand. Miss Fitzgerald and Richards came into the cage, while the intruder helped himself to all the money in sight. He carefully tucked the gold and bills into his pockets and then exclaimed:

"If any of you attempt to follow me I will kill you."

He started for the door and Duffy telephoned the Marshal's office across the street. By the time the robber reached the automobile Marshal Sheehan was running toward the bank. At sight of him the robber broke into a run and citizens held the chauffeur. The chase after the fugitive was a thrilling one, but ended in his suicide within a few minutes. All the money taken from the bank was found in his clothing.

\$1,000,000 FOR WORLD'S PEACE.

Edwin Ginn, Boston Publisher, Will Also Give \$50,000 A Year. Boston (Special).—Edwin Ginn, a well-known Boston publisher, has made provision in his will that upon his death \$1,000,000 shall become available for the cause of universal peace. Moreover, Mr. Ginn will contribute \$50,000 annually to the peace cause for the remaining years of his life.

For several years Mr. Ginn has been at work interesting business men, and among others has found Andrew Carnegie a firm believer in the project. Mr. Carnegie is likely to give a handsome sum that may be added to the fund, according to Mr. Ginn.

Paths Of Poverty.

Richmond, Ind. (Special).—Captain Christopher P. Rathbun, of Scranton, Pa., has arrived in Richmond, en route to St. Louis, having walked every step of the way. The old captain is walking because he has not the money to ride. He is trying to reach St. Louis before his little granddaughter dies. She is his only relative and lies critically ill in a hospital in that city.

Suicide Over Loss Of Cow.

Oberlin, Ohio (Special).—Grief over the recent death of a favorite cow, it is believed, caused Dr. J. F. Siddall, 80 years old, to drown himself in a cistern. Mrs. Siddall said her husband had been mourning the loss of the cow and his condition came so alarmed over his condition that a watch was maintained over him. Dr. Siddall was the father of Attorney Benjamin Siddall, of this city, and John Siddall, a magazine editor.

**SPAIN STIRS UP
ANARCHY FIRES**

Ferrer Execution May Lead To a Revolution.

PARIS AND ROME IN FERMENT.

Spanish Embassy In The French Capital Is Still Strongly Guarded—One Policeman Killed And 76 Persons Wounded In Wednesday Night's Riots—Spanish Authorities Suppressing News Of The Internal Trouble—Police Fire Upon The Mobs In Vienna.

Paris (Special).—The Spanish embassy here continues to be strongly guarded by the police because of the violent threats of anarchists and others who are bitter against the Spanish government for the execution of Professor Ferrer, the revolutionist. Marquis Del Muni, the Spanish ambassador, sent his condolences to the family of the policeman who was killed during the rioting in front of the Spanish embassy.

The Paris Temps prints under reserve a report from its correspondent at Carbone, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, to the effect that two Frenchmen were shot at the Montjuich fortress in Barcelona. The same paper's correspondent at Madrid says that the news of Ferrer's execution created a tremendous impression in the Spanish capital, but that the government has taken extraordinary precautions and there have been no disorders. Troops surround the palace and public buildings.

The police records show that one policeman was killed and seventy-six persons were wounded during the night's rioting. Among those arrested were five notorious anarchists. The press, with the exception of the Royalist and clerical element, continues to express indignation over the execution of Ferrer and to predict that grave events will follow in Spain. The Socialists are planning further demonstrations throughout the country. During the night students in the Latin Quarter burned King Alfonso in effigy.

Count de Castellon has advised Marquis Del Muni, the Spanish ambassador to France, to bring suit against papers which have insulted King Alfonso.

Several city councils have adopted resolutions of protest against the execution. The mayor of Cherbourg has returned to the Spanish Embassy the insignia of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, which was presented to him by King Alfonso.

RIOTING IN AUSTRIA.

Black Flag Paraders Cry "Death To Alfonso And the Pope." Vienna (Special).—Serious Ferrer demonstrations occurred here. There were angry cries against the Spanish King and government. The police were obliged to fire before the masses dispersed. The Spanish embassy is now under strong guard.

Trieste, Austria (Special).—Stopping work for the afternoon was proclaimed and almost universally observed. Only one evening paper appeared, and nearly all the shops, cafes and theaters were closed. Thousands of strikers paraded the street with black flags, shouting "Death to Alfonso; death to the Pope." The demonstrations, which were marked by great disorder, continued throughout the night.

**WASHINGTON
BY TELEGRAPH**

Brigadier General E. A. Carlington, inspector general of the Army, recommends that the present physical tests in horsemanship, initiated by former President Roosevelt, be modified.

A silver medal in recognition of gallant services has been awarded by the Treasury Department to F. M. Rumbold, adjutant general of Missouri.

Neville H. Castle, for nine years a member of the bar of Nome, Alaska, has been appointed assistant United States district attorney at Nome.

The advisability of the adoption by the War Department of plants for purifying water by the so-called ozone process is to be considered. Frank Pierce, acting secretary of the interior, designated 450,480 acres more as coming within the enlarged homestead act.

Discoveries of precious stones and gold in Liberia have been reported to the State Department by George W. Ellis.

The government of San Domingo is not paying any serious attention to the border uprising on the Haytian frontier. An appeal was made to President Taft by the mayor of Key West for aid for the hurricane sufferers.

According to the revised law in Japan physicians are not allowed to advertise in any way whatever. Counterfeiters working almost in the treasury have invaded Washington with spurious money. Mineral oil showed an increase in its export during the year ending June 30.

Of \$50,000 paid out by the Prisoners' Aid Department, \$46,000 was returned. Lieut. Carl Albert Richter, U. S. N., attached to the gunboat Marietta, committed suicide aboard ship while the vessel was lying in Hampton Roads.

The battleship Washington, cruised by the town of Wilmington and torpedoed Tingley won the target trophies in their respective classes. Panama Canal Commissioner Joseph C. S. Blackburn is to resign and return to his Kentucky home. Commander Frederick C. Bieg, of the Navy, died at the Naval Medical Hospital.

**CHARLES W. MORSE
BACK IN TOMBS PRISON**

Court of Appeals Affirms Long Term in Jail.

Banker Granted 40 Days in Which To Make Appeal to United States Supreme Court In Effort To Stay 15-Year Sentence For Misapplication Of Bank Funds—Surrenders His Bail.

New York (Special).—Unless the United States Supreme Court grants a writ of certiorari to Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker must, within 40 days, go to Atlanta, Ga., there to begin the service of 15 years' imprisonment in the federal prison. The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction by Mr. Morse, asked the court for 40 days' stay in the issue of the mandate that he might have ample time to prepare his argument in the application to the Supreme Court at Washington for a writ of certiorari. The stay was readily granted.

Morse went to the federal building and surrendered himself to United States Marshal Henkel. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morse and his two sons, Harry and Ben. The provisions of the \$125,000 bail bond subscribed by his friends and business associates provided that Morse was to surrender himself when the Circuit Court of Appeals handed down its decision. The fall term of court opened Monday, but it was not expected that a decision would be handed down so soon, owing to Judge Noyes' absence in Europe. Judge Noyes heard the Morse appeal with Judges Lacombe and Coxe, but he has been in Brussels during the summer in attendance at the Maritime Conference, and it has been the impression that he had not yet arrived at any opinion in the Morse case. It was evident that both Morse and his counsel were taken by surprise at the sudden turn the convicted man's affairs had taken.

From 11 o'clock in the morning until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon Morse and Mr. Littleton were in close conference. The banker appeared at least affected at his plight of all the friends who surrounded him. He conferred with his counsel as coolly as he would with a business associate in his private office. Mrs. Morse was noticeably affected and showed her agitation in walking about nervously.

One of Morse's keenest regrets at being forced to return to prison is the interruption of his beaverlike struggle to rebuild his fortune. Since his liberation under bail he had been re-elected president of the Westcott Steamship Company, a New England corporation, and of the Hudson Navigating Company, operating a line of boats on the Hudson. He is credited with having discharged the bulk of his debts. From the two big transportation lines that had within the week elected Morse as their president there was no official statement forthcoming after the decision. It was understood that, for the time being at least, the elections would stand.

CAT SUFFOCATES BABE.

Mother Finds It In Bed Beside Nine-Weeks-Old Child. New York (Special).—When Mrs. Mary Sanders, of Williamsburg, awoke and reached out her hand to fondle her firstborn, a boy nine weeks old, who had been tucked snugly in the bed beside her, was startled to find a large gray cat lying alongside the baby.

Turning to her baby, Mrs. Sanders found him dead. She was unable to explain how the cat got into the house unless it came through the open window. She said she had never seen it before. Physicians say the cat undoubtedly had suffocated the child.

FOR HIGH COTTON PRICES.

Farmers' Union President Calls Curtailed Talk Bluff. Atlanta (Special).—Declaring that the proposed curtailment of output by cotton mills on account of the high prices of cotton is a "humorous bluff," Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union, issued a statement urging planters to hold their cotton for a high price.

"Farmers having sold enough cotton to meet their most pressing obligations are in better position to hold for higher prices than at any time in history," said Mr. Barrett. Commenting on the probable size of the crop this year, Mr. Barrett said: "It is probable we will have the shortest crop in proportion to the demand since we have been raising cotton."

Five Killed In Wreck On "Katy" In Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex. (Special).—Five people were killed in a collision between two trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway a few miles south of Greenville. Details of the accident are not yet known.

MRS. GRIDLEY DEAD.

Mother Of The Olympia's Commandeer Was An Army Nurse. Washington (Special).—Mrs. Annie Eliza Gridley, mother of the late Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, U. S. N., commander of Dewey's flagship Olympia, at the Battle of Manila Bay, died here after a two month's illness. Mrs. Gridley was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1825. During her early life she resided at Hillsdale, Mich., and at the outbreak of the Civil War went to the front as a nurse.