

MILLIONS IN ASHES

Milwaukee, Wis., Swept Over by a Terrible Conflagration.

Twenty-two Blocks Laid Waste by the Fierce Flames.

Milwaukee, Wis., has been visited by a great conflagration which did millions of dollars' worth of damage and was the most serious fire in the West since the great Chicago conflagration. The fire started at 5:30 o'clock in the evening in the Union Oil Company's storeroom East Water street, and soon threatened to destroy the entire wholesale business section of Milwaukee, east of the Milwaukee river, below Huron street. For an hour the fire department struggled bravely with the flames, but they were fanned by a gale that was blowing at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour.

Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him and leaped across the street and burned a rapid march toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away, cutting down in short order the stores of E. Dohmen & Co., wholesale druggists; M. Bloch, wholesale liquor; Bub & Kipp's seven-story furniture factory; Ronndy, Peckham & Co., wholesale grocers; Wallace & Co., wholesale grocers; Johnson Brothers' branch of the American Biscuit Company, and the National Distilling Company.

At 8 o'clock the flames had crossed Broadway, between Buffalo and Detroit streets, taking numerous wooden structures, and then advancing to Milwaukee street. At 8:15 the flames had reached Jefferson street, three squares from where it broke out, and began burning private residences.

The course of the fire changed at 8:15 o'clock, and it soon seemed likely to consume the territory between Broadway and Jefferson streets to the east and west branch of the Milwaukee river. The fire reached the river, and the big Angus Smith grain elevator was next to fall. The fire department was powerless to stay its progress. Not only was the fire advancing with the wind on its mission of destruction, but it commenced to back up at the point it began, where there was no means of staying its progress.

The freight yards of the Chicago and North-western Roads were reached, and whole trains of cars loaded with merchandise, live stock, and grain were soon burning.

An appeal for help was telegraphed to Chicago, and Chicago rapidly that reinforcements would be in Milwaukee as soon as steam could get them there. In half an hour several Chicago companies were on their way there.

Several fires in other parts of the city broke out, but there were no engines to reach them. The entire lower part of the Third Ward, which is inhabited largely by poor Irish families, was next devastated. About 300 cottages were destroyed, and the occupants were wandering in the streets, loudly lamenting their loss. Alarms were coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it was thought that firebugs were helping in the work of destruction.

The fire residence of L. F. Hodges, a member of the Board of Trade, Wisconsin and Cedar streets, two miles from the fire district, was destroyed. An alarm was also rung in from the House of Correction.

Up to 9 o'clock only two fatalities had been reported. One fireman, it was learned, was killed and a woman suffocated.

The gas works caught fire, and frequent explosions occurred that shook the whole city. The lights then began to go out over a large part of the city. The department used dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames, and several buildings were blown up.

Many of the scenes of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago were re-enacted. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames, and the crumbling walls added to the terror of the homeless Third Warders. A report from the city from the life-saving station that four of its crew, who came up Broadway to lend assistance to the fire department, had been buried by a falling wall at Weisel & Vilter's machine shop.

A burglar passed down Broadway at 9 o'clock, calling together members of the Light-Horse Squadron and Fourth Battalion to assist the police in guarding property. The first help from other cities came in the shape of one engine from Racine, Wis., and one from Waukegan, Wis. Not a gaslight was burning in the city at 10 o'clock, and some portions of the city, where there were no electric lights, were in total darkness.

Up to 11 o'clock the fire had lapped up everything in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee river, on the east by the lake, and on the south by the harbor branch of the river—twenty-two whole blocks, five of which were occupied by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, etc., and the rest by residences. This did not include the yards of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, which covered many acres. Hundreds of cars were burned.

At this hour not even a veteran fireman would have ventured to estimate the final extent of the fire. It was then extending south of Broadway bridge and backing up Detroit street at the river front and at the lake. It had swept clear through to the lake, a distance of about eight blocks, or one mile, and was burning fiercely along the great elevators of the city at the mouth of the river.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 8 o'clock the flames had crossed Broadway, between Buffalo and Detroit streets, taking numerous wooden structures, and then advancing to Milwaukee street. At 8:15 the flames had reached Jefferson street, three squares from where it broke out, and began burning private residences.

The course of the fire changed at 8:15 o'clock, and it soon seemed likely to consume the territory between Broadway and Jefferson streets to the east and west branch of the Milwaukee river. The fire reached the river, and the big Angus Smith grain elevator was next to fall. The fire department was powerless to stay its progress. Not only was the fire advancing with the wind on its mission of destruction, but it commenced to back up at the point it began, where there was no means of staying its progress.

The freight yards of the Chicago and North-western Roads were reached, and whole trains of cars loaded with merchandise, live stock, and grain were soon burning.

An appeal for help was telegraphed to Chicago, and Chicago rapidly that reinforcements would be in Milwaukee as soon as steam could get them there. In half an hour several Chicago companies were on their way there.

Several fires in other parts of the city broke out, but there were no engines to reach them. The entire lower part of the Third Ward, which is inhabited largely by poor Irish families, was next devastated. About 300 cottages were destroyed, and the occupants were wandering in the streets, loudly lamenting their loss. Alarms were coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it was thought that firebugs were helping in the work of destruction.

The fire residence of L. F. Hodges, a member of the Board of Trade, Wisconsin and Cedar streets, two miles from the fire district, was destroyed. An alarm was also rung in from the House of Correction.

Up to 9 o'clock only two fatalities had been reported. One fireman, it was learned, was killed and a woman suffocated.

The gas works caught fire, and frequent explosions occurred that shook the whole city. The lights then began to go out over a large part of the city. The department used dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames, and several buildings were blown up.

Many of the scenes of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago were re-enacted. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames, and the crumbling walls added to the terror of the homeless Third Warders. A report from the city from the life-saving station that four of its crew, who came up Broadway to lend assistance to the fire department, had been buried by a falling wall at Weisel & Vilter's machine shop.

A burglar passed down Broadway at 9 o'clock, calling together members of the Light-Horse Squadron and Fourth Battalion to assist the police in guarding property. The first help from other cities came in the shape of one engine from Racine, Wis., and one from Waukegan, Wis. Not a gaslight was burning in the city at 10 o'clock, and some portions of the city, where there were no electric lights, were in total darkness.

Up to 11 o'clock the fire had lapped up everything in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee river, on the east by the lake, and on the south by the harbor branch of the river—twenty-two whole blocks, five of which were occupied by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, etc., and the rest by residences. This did not include the yards of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, which covered many acres. Hundreds of cars were burned.

At this hour not even a veteran fireman would have ventured to estimate the final extent of the fire. It was then extending south of Broadway bridge and backing up Detroit street at the river front and at the lake. It had swept clear through to the lake, a distance of about eight blocks, or one mile, and was burning fiercely along the great elevators of the city at the mouth of the river.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gas house the flames attacked the Raedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

MRS. HARRISON'S FUNERAL.

The Obsequies of the President's Wife Simple and Impressive.

Six Commonwealths Open Their World's Fair Buildings.

The funeral services over the body of Mrs. Harrison were conducted in the East Room of the White House at Washington at 10 o'clock in the morning in the presence of the family, immediate friends and a number of notable persons. Rev. Dr. Hamlin and Bartlett officiated and the services lasted about three-quarters of an hour. The services were beautiful and impressive, but simple.

Inside the house all of the doors connecting the halls and adjoining rooms with the East Room were thrown open. Near the center of the East Room was placed the coffin. The room was nearly filled with chairs and sofas. There was a profusion of flowers and plants.

Some time before the hour set for the beginning of the services the personal friends of the family began to arrive and were shown to seats by the ushers. Commander Cowles and Lieutenant C. Over of the United States Navy, Lieutenant D. A. Fray of the Army, and S. D. Miller, son of the Attorney-General. The first row of seats at the foot of the coffin was occupied by the family, the next by the most intimate friends, and the remainder by other employees and servants of the house. The first row on the north side was assigned to the Cabinet and Private Secretary Halford, the second to the Supreme Court, and the remaining rows to other friends without specification. Just before 10 o'clock Mrs. Blaine entered, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and her daughter Harriet, and the ex-Secretary was seated beside General Porter. Most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were among the early arrivals. In the green room adjoining and opening into the East Room were stationed the boys of the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church and the preceptor and organist.

At 10 o'clock the honorary pall-bearers entered the East Room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice-President Morton and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elikins and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rankin. The hearse arrived soon afterwards. The President escorted Mrs. McKee, his only daughter; his son, Russell, and his wife came next, followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, with Mrs. Dinkens and the other relatives and members of the household after them. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning "In My Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms, and that with the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mr. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments, and the Psalms. The choral selections were "I have heard the voice of Jeousay," and "Lord, kindly light."

At the conclusion of the services, preceded by the two officiating clergymen and the honorary pallbearers, the coffin was borne out of the doorway of the White House, and as it came into view the throng on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the mansion stood with uncovered heads. The funeral procession was formed behind the hearse, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station. Nearly all the business buildings had raised the National colors to half-mast. About 1000 persons had congregated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police. The special funeral train started from the station at 11:40 o'clock for Indianapolis.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

At 10 o'clock the honorary pall-bearers entered the East Room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice-President Morton and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elikins and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rankin. The hearse arrived soon afterwards. The President escorted Mrs. McKee, his only daughter; his son, Russell, and his wife came next, followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, with Mrs. Dinkens and the other relatives and members of the household after them. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning "In My Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms, and that with the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mr. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments, and the Psalms. The choral selections were "I have heard the voice of Jeousay," and "Lord, kindly light."

At the conclusion of the services, preceded by the two officiating clergymen and the honorary pallbearers, the coffin was borne out of the doorway of the White House, and as it came into view the throng on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the mansion stood with uncovered heads. The funeral procession was formed behind the hearse, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station. Nearly all the business buildings had raised the National colors to half-mast. About 1000 persons had congregated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police. The special funeral train started from the station at 11:40 o'clock for Indianapolis.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

At 10 o'clock the honorary pall-bearers entered the East Room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice-President Morton and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elikins and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rankin. The hearse arrived soon afterwards. The President escorted Mrs. McKee, his only daughter; his son, Russell, and his wife came next, followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, with Mrs. Dinkens and the other relatives and members of the household after them. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning "In My Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms, and that with the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mr. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments, and the Psalms. The choral selections were "I have heard the voice of Jeousay," and "Lord, kindly light."

At the conclusion of the services, preceded by the two officiating clergymen and the honorary pallbearers, the coffin was borne out of the doorway of the White House, and as it came into view the throng on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the mansion stood with uncovered heads. The funeral procession was formed behind the hearse, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station. Nearly all the business buildings had raised the National colors to half-mast. About 1000 persons had congregated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police. The special funeral train started from the station at 11:40 o'clock for Indianapolis.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

At 10 o'clock the honorary pall-bearers entered the East Room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice-President Morton and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elikins and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rankin. The hearse arrived soon afterwards. The President escorted Mrs. McKee, his only daughter; his son, Russell, and his wife came next, followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, with Mrs. Dinkens and the other relatives and members of the household after them. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning "In My Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms, and that with the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mr. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments, and the Psalms. The choral selections were "I have heard the voice of Jeousay," and "Lord, kindly light."

At the conclusion of the services, preceded by the two officiating clergymen and the honorary pallbearers, the coffin was borne out of the doorway of the White House, and as it came into view the throng on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the mansion stood with uncovered heads. The funeral procession was formed behind the hearse, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station. Nearly all the business buildings had raised the National colors to half-mast. About 1000 persons had congregated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police. The special funeral train started from the station at 11:40 o'clock for Indianapolis.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

At 10 o'clock the honorary pall-bearers entered the East Room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice-President Morton and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elikins and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rankin. The hearse arrived soon afterwards. The President escorted Mrs. McKee, his only daughter; his son, Russell, and his wife came next, followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, with Mrs. Dinkens and the other relatives and members of the household after them. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning "In My Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms, and that with the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mr. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments, and the Psalms. The choral selections were "I have heard the voice of Jeousay," and "Lord, kindly light."

At the conclusion of the services, preceded by the two officiating clergymen and the honorary pallbearers, the coffin was borne out of the doorway of the White House, and as it came into view the throng on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the mansion stood with uncovered heads. The funeral procession was formed behind the hearse, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station. Nearly all the business buildings had raised the National colors to half-mast. About 1000 persons had congregated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police. The special funeral train started from the station at 11:40 o'clock for Indianapolis.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

STATE HOUSES DEDICATED.

Six Commonwealths Open Their World's Fair Buildings.

Impressive Ceremonies Attended the Formal Consecrations.

Six States, including New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, took advantage of the presence of their leading officials in Chicago to dedicate their pavilions in the World's Fair grounds.

The State buildings, although, as a rule, far from finished now, will form one of the most interesting features of the great exposition. They occupy an area second only to that of the Fair building, and are scattered among them are the structures put up by many foreign countries.

By far the handsomest State building, as well as the largest, is that of New York. It contains a colonnade hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, vestibules, banquet rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and all the appointments of a club house. The purpose of the State buildings in the Fair grounds is to afford hospitable retreats, for it is expected that visitors will soon tire of the endless array of stupendous edifices and exhibits.

Chief among the numerous dedications was that of the New York Building. No other State surpassed her in the number and character of distinguished persons participating in the exercises, and the building itself proved to be one of the finest pavilions on the grounds. A large assemblage was present, the invited guests alone numbering 300. After music and prayer the exercises began with the formal assignment of the building to Exposition by Chauncey M. Depew, as President of the Board of Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director-General Davis, and addresses by Governor Flower and Archbishop Corrigan. The dedication poem by William H. McClary and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication exercises to a close.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

Six States, including New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, took advantage of the presence of their leading officials in Chicago to dedicate their pavilions in the World's Fair grounds.

The State buildings, although, as a rule, far from finished now, will form one of the most interesting features of the great exposition. They occupy an area second only to that of the Fair building, and are scattered among them are the structures put up by many foreign countries.

By far the handsomest State building, as well as the largest, is that of New York. It contains a colonnade hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, vestibules, banquet rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and all the appointments of a club house. The purpose of the State buildings in the Fair grounds is to afford hospitable retreats, for it is expected that visitors will soon tire of the endless array of stupendous edifices and exhibits.

Chief among the numerous dedications was that of the New York Building. No other State surpassed her in the number and character of distinguished persons participating in the exercises, and the building itself proved to be one of the finest pavilions on the grounds. A large assemblage was present, the invited guests alone numbering 300. After music and prayer the exercises began with the formal assignment of the building to Exposition by Chauncey M. Depew, as President of the Board of Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director-General Davis, and addresses by Governor Flower and Archbishop Corrigan. The dedication poem by William H. McClary and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication exercises to a close.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

Six States, including New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, took advantage of the presence of their leading officials in Chicago to dedicate their pavilions in the World's Fair grounds.

The State buildings, although, as a rule, far from finished now, will form one of the most interesting features of the great exposition. They occupy an area second only to that of the Fair building, and are scattered among them are the structures put up by many foreign countries.

By far the handsomest State building, as well as the largest, is that of New York. It contains a colonnade hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, vestibules, banquet rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and all the appointments of a club house. The purpose of the State buildings in the Fair grounds is to afford hospitable retreats, for it is expected that visitors will soon tire of the endless array of stupendous edifices and exhibits.

Chief among the numerous dedications was that of the New York Building. No other State surpassed her in the number and character of distinguished persons participating in the exercises, and the building itself proved to be one of the finest pavilions on the grounds. A large assemblage was present, the invited guests alone numbering 300. After music and prayer the exercises began with the formal assignment of the building to Exposition by Chauncey M. Depew, as President of the Board of Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director-General Davis, and addresses by Governor Flower and Archbishop Corrigan. The dedication poem by William H. McClary and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication exercises to a close.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

Six States, including New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, took advantage of the presence of their leading officials in Chicago to dedicate their pavilions in the World's Fair grounds.

The State buildings, although, as a rule, far from finished now, will form one of the most interesting features of the great exposition. They occupy an area second only to that of the Fair building, and are scattered among them are the structures put up by many foreign countries.

By far the handsomest State building, as well as the largest, is that of New York. It contains a colonnade hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, vestibules, banquet rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and all the appointments of a club house. The purpose of the State buildings in the Fair grounds is to afford hospitable retreats, for it is expected that visitors will soon tire of the endless array of stupendous edifices and exhibits.

Chief among the numerous dedications was that of the New York Building. No other State surpassed her in the number and character of distinguished persons participating in the exercises, and the building itself proved to be one of the finest pavilions on the grounds. A large assemblage was present, the invited guests alone numbering 300. After music and prayer the exercises began with the formal assignment of the building to Exposition by Chauncey M. Depew, as President of the Board of Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director-General Davis, and addresses by Governor Flower and Archbishop Corrigan. The dedication poem by William H. McClary and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication exercises to a close.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

Six States, including New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, took advantage of the presence of their leading officials in Chicago to dedicate their pavilions in the World's Fair grounds.

The State buildings, although, as a rule, far from finished now, will form one of the most interesting features of the great exposition. They occupy an area second only to that of the Fair building, and are scattered among them are the structures put up by many foreign countries.

By far the handsomest State building, as well as the largest, is that of New York. It contains a colonnade hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, vestibules, banquet rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and all the appointments of a club house. The purpose of the State buildings in the Fair grounds is to afford hospitable retreats, for it is expected that visitors will soon tire of the endless array of stupendous edifices and exhibits.

Chief among the numerous dedications was that of the New York Building. No other State surpassed her in the number and character of distinguished persons participating in the exercises, and the building itself proved to be one of the finest pavilions on the grounds. A large assemblage was present, the invited guests alone numbering 300. After music and prayer the exercises began with the formal assignment of the building to Exposition by Chauncey M. Depew, as President of the Board of Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director-General Davis, and addresses by Governor Flower and Archbishop Corrigan. The dedication poem by William H. McClary and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication exercises to a close.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowa manifested strongly at its building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition. Director-General Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wynman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard in the dedication exercises, was heard in "Hall Happy Kansas," A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Wynans, Commissioner of Agriculture Moken, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alford H. White made speeches.

Elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Briggs and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.