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THE DOINGS AT HARRISBURG

Considerable Amount of Business Disposed of in the Senate and House.

BALLOT REFORM BILLS

Focht Bill Recommitted—House Elections Committee Takes Action Upon Other Ballot Measures—The House Kidnapping Bill Is Amended—Mr. Bliss Introduces a Skeleton Appropriation—Bills Passed Finally—New Business Considered.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 13.—The senate met at 4 o'clock this afternoon and disposed of considerable business in its two hours' session.

Mr. Fox, of Dauphin, reported favorably from the committee on public grounds and buildings the bill providing for the completion of the state capitol building, as amended. The amendments reduce the amount of money necessary to complete the building from $6,000,000 to $5,000,000, and limits the life of the commission in charge of the construction of the building to January 1, 1905, when the structure must be finished.

The Focht ballot reform bill, which was on the calendar for first reading, was recommitted to the committee on elections on motion of Mr. Cochran, of Lycoming. Mr. Focht, of Union, seconded the motion. He explained that he wanted his bill thoroughly considered by all sides and amended if necessary before being placed on final passage.

The bill preventing the multiplication of wires, poles and conduits, and allowing corporations to enter into contract with each other for joint use of the same, was also recommitted.

The house bill which makes death the maximum penalty for kidnapping was amended so that the minimum punishment shall be imprisonment for life or such term of years as the court may see fit to impose. The bill was then laid over for printing.

These bills passed finally:

Relating to the issuing of warrants to survey unwarranted real estate, validating warrants heretofore issued and granting of patents on the returns of survey on such warrants.

House bill enabling city, county, ward, township, school and borough tax collectors to collect taxes for the payment for which they have become personally liable, or for which they shall during 1900 become personally liable without having collected the same by the expiration of their term of office and to extend the time for collection of the same for a period of one year.

Incorporating the Milanville Bridge company in Wayne county.

Exempting all farm lands within the limits of any borough from the assessment and collection of any taxes for the purpose of lighting or supplying the same with water.

The bill providing for the establishment of a court for the trial of juvenile offenders was advanced to third reading.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Cummings, Warren—Providing that cities except those of the first class, shall have power to regulate the police thereof, and to impose fines, forfeitures and penalties for the violation of any ordinance and in default of payment to provide for confinement in the city or county prison or to hard labor upon the streets or elsewhere for the benefit of the city.

By Mr. Cochran, Lycoming—The Gurley ballot reform bill, and a bill appropriating $2,000 to the Lycoming Citizens' home of Williamsport.

By Mr. Emery, Mercer—A bill repealing the supplement to the act regulating the practice of pharmacy, approved May 21, 1887, requiring persons to keep their certificates of registration in a conspicuous place, which was approved June 26, 1895.

By Mr. Focht, Union—Creating and defining the offense of disorderly conduct by persons on railroad and railway cars, public or private parks, and public grounds kept for the amusement of the public and fixing the penalties for the same; empowering street passenger railways incorporated under the laws of the state to appoint policemen.

By Mr. Snyder, Chester—Requiring lessees and vendors claiming property and ownership in pianos, melodians and organs by them leased or sold upon the instalment plan to give notice of their claim by printing, stamping or engraving in a conspicuous place upon the front of each such instrument the name of the lessor or vendor preceded by the words, "property of and owned by," and fixing a penalty for failure or neglect to give such notice and prescribing a punishment for fraudulently or maliciously defacing or removing such notice.

By Mr. Sisson, Erie—Authorizing the owners, lessees and occupants of land to forbid entering thereon for the purpose of shooting or taking wild animals, birds, game or fish, and providing a penalty for so doing; also a bill providing for the protection and increase of fish in such parts of boundary lakes of more than 5,000 acres, and in water on any peninsula, or in any bay adjacent to or connected with such lakes, and declaring the species of fish in such waters which are game and those which are commercially valuable for food.

It was decided that the session of the senate on Tuesdays shall begin at 4 p. m., and on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 10 a. m. After the senate had cleared the calendar, it adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house this afternoon the Bedford, Vandyke, Guffey, Chew and Arnold ballot reform bills were reported from the elections committee for printing, after which they will be recommitted for a hearing.

The Beacom bill, requiring counties to pay the expenses of election contests, was favorably reported.

A skeleton of the general appropriation bill was introduced by Mr. Bliss, of Delaware.

The game commission bill was reconsidered and further consideration postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Call, of Philadelphia, the resolution to appoint a commission to draft a corporation law was considered and laid aside for the present.

Bills Passed Finally.

Supplement to the act of May 25, 1893, relating to the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep, providing that the fund raised by the taxation of dogs be applied in addition to the loss of sheep for the loss of other domestic animals bitten by mad dogs.

Encouraging the use of wide tires upon wagons upon public highways.

Validating private sales of real estate of decedents heretofore made under authority of orphans' courts upon petition of executors or administrators for payment of debts.

The Cooper-McClain libel bill.

Amending the act of April 3, 1851, relating to boroughs, to provide a method of laying sidewalks.

Detaching Somerset county from the Sixteenth judicial district composed of Bedford and Somerset counties, and erecting it into a separate district.

Establishing a separate orphans' court in Westmoreland county.

The house adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SENATOR EMERY'S NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL

Arrangement of House Members. Lackawanna and Luzerne Delegations to Be Increased.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, March 13.—Senator Emery, of Mercer, this afternoon introduced in the senate a bill apportioning the legislative districts of the state. Under the bill the house will consist of 210 members instead of 204 as at present. Under the bill Philadelphia's membership will be increased from 39 to 41 members, with 33 instead of 28 districts. The first eight districts, each of which will have one member, have not been apportioned. The others are as follows:

Districts.	Wards.	Members.
9th	6th, 10th	1
10th	45th	2
11th	16th, 18th	1
12th	17th	1
13th	19th	2
14th	20th	1
15th	21st	1
16th	22d	2
17th	25th	2
18th	23d, 24th	1
19th	26th, 35th	1
20th	27th	1
21st	28th	1
22d	29th	2
23d	30th	1
24th	31st	1
25th	32d	1
26th	33d	1
27th	34th	2
28th	36th	1
29th	37th	1
30th	38th	1
31st	39th	1
32d	40th, 41st	1

The Allegheny county delegation is increased from sixteen to twenty-four members. The First district shall consist of the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards of Allegheny city, and shall have two members.

The Second district is made up of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh wards of Allegheny city, and shall have two members.

The Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards of Pittsburg shall be the Third district, but the bill does not say how many members shall represent it.

The Fourth district is to consist of the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of the same city, and shall have one member.

The bill does not define the Fifth and Sixth districts.

The city of McKeesport will be the Seventh district, with one member. The present Sixth district, with two members, will be the Eighth district, and will have four members. The present Ninth district will be made the Seventh, with three, instead of two, members. The present Eighth district, except McKeesport, will be the Tenth district, and will have two, instead of one, representatives.

Chester county's representation is cut from four to three; Lancaster and Schuylkill from six each to five each; Montgomery from five to four; Bradford, Bucks, Crawford, Lehigh, Lycoming and Mercer from three each to two each; Adams, Center, Clarion, Columbia, Franklin, Huntington, Indiana, Susquehanna and Wayne, from two each to one each.

Jefferson's representation is increased from one member to two. Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Northumberland will have three members each instead of two each, as at present. Fayette's membership will be increased from three to four; Lackawanna's from four to six; Luzerne from six to eight, and Westmoreland, four to five.

The representation from all the other counties remains the same as at present.

PLAN TO REDISTRICT WYOMING CONFERENCE.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Tunkhannock, Pa., March 13.—A project is on foot to redistrict the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at the session to be held at West Pittston in April. The conference is composed of five districts and the plan now mapped out reduces the number to four, Honesdale and Chenango districts will be abolished and a new district created with Scranton as the center.

The Wyoming district will be materially reduced in size. There is likely to be much opposition when the plan is unfolded at conference time.

Rev. Mr. Morgan Declines.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, March 13.—The Rev. W. H. Morgan, of the Central Methodist Episcopal church of Newark, N. J., has declined the call to the First Methodist Episcopal church at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Sherman Harris Hanged.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Spellman, Ga., March 13.—The body of Sherman Harris, colored, was found today swinging from a tree, six miles from here. He was accused of killing Sidney King, a merchant, yesterday.

Postmaster at South Auburn.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, March 13.—T. W. Jackson was today appointed postmaster at South Auburn, Susquehanna county, Pa.

No Woman's Suffrage.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Boston, March 13.—By a vote of 182 to 29, the house today rejected the proposition for extending suffrage in this state to women.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GREATEST GIFT

Celebrates His Retirement with a Donation of $5,000,000 for Disabled Carnegie Employes.

MESSAGE TO PITTSBURG

He Hopes Friends in That City Will Approve of His Action in Retiring from Business, and Assures Them That Pittsburg's Interests Will Ever Be His Interests—A Deep Debt to the Workingman.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, March 13.—Two communications from Andrew Carnegie, which are officially made public tonight, tell of the steel king's retirement from active business life, and of his donation of $5,000,000 for the endowment of a fund for superannuated and disabled employes of the Carnegie company. This benefaction is by far the largest of the many created by Mr. Carnegie, and is probably without a counterpart anywhere in the world. This fund will in nowise interfere with the continuance of the savings fund established by the company fifteen years ago for the benefit of its employes. In this latter fund nearly $2,000,000 of the employes' savings are on deposit, upon which the company by contract pays six per cent., and loans money to the workmen to build their own homes. His letter referring to his retirement from business is addressed "to the good people of Pittsburg," and in it Mr. Carnegie says, in part:

An opportunity to retire from business came to me unsought, and I considered it my duty to accept. My resolve was made in youth to retire before old age, and I hope my friends of Pittsburg will approve of my action while still in full health and vigor, and I can reasonably expect many years for usefulness in fields which have other than personal aims.

The pain of change and separation from business associations and employes is indeed keen; associates who are at once the best of partners and the best of friends; employes who are not only the best of workmen, but the most respecting body of men which the world has to show. Of this I am assured and very proud.

I shall have more time now to devote to the institute and technical school which are in the higher domain of Pittsburg's life. Pittsburg entered the core of my heart when I was a boy, and cannot be torn out. My treasure is still with you, my heart is still with you, and how best to serve Pittsburg is the question which recurs to me almost every day of my life.

The Donation.

The letter announcing his donation is in part as follows:

New York, March 12, 1901. To the President and Managers, the Carnegie Company, Gentlemen: Mr. Franks, my cashier, will hand over to you upon your acceptance of the trust, $5,000,000 of the Carnegie company bonds, in trust for the following purposes:

The income of $1,000,000 to be spent in maintaining the libraries built by me in Braddock, Homestead and Dunmore.

The income of the other $1,000,000 is to be applied: First, to provide for the employes of the Carnegie company in all its works, mines, railways, shops, etc., injured in its service, and for those dependent upon such employes as are killed. Second, to provide small pensions as aids to such employes, as after long and creditable serve, through exceptional circumstances need such help in their old age, and who make a good use of it. Should these uses not require all of the revenue and a surplus of $500,000 be left after ten years' operation, then for all over this workmen in mills other than the Carnegie company in Allegheny county shall become eligible for the participation in the fund, the mills nearest the works of the Carnegie Steel company being first embraced.

Each superintendent will report such cases in his department as he thinks worthy of aid from the fund, and the president will in turn report to the directors with his recommendation for action.

A report to be made at the end of each year, giving an account of the fund and of its distribution, shall be published in two papers in Pittsburg, and copies posted freely at the several works that every employe may know what is being done. Publicity in this matter will, I am sure, have a beneficial effect.

I make this first use of surplus wealth upon retiring from business as an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success. I hope the cordial relations which exist between employers and employed throughout all the Carnegie company works may never be disturbed; both employers and employed remembering what I said in my last speech to the men at Homestead:

Labor, capital and business ability, are the three legs of a three-legged stool—neither is first, neither is second, neither third; there is no precedence, all being equally necessary. He who would sow discord is an enemy of all.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL AND MINE WORKERS

Six Hundred Delegates Respond to His Call at Hazleton—Proposals for Joint Conference.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hazleton, March 13.—President Mitchell called the United Mine Workers to order at 9 o'clock. There were 600 delegates present, representing 318 local organizations, apportioned as follows:

First district, 314 delegates, 163 locals; Seventh, 104 delegates, 49 locals, and Ninth, 182 delegates, 124 locals.

President Mitchell said this morning: "As the convention has not yet taken up the matter, I cannot talk of the possibility of a strike. We are entitled to a joint conference, because that is the only humane, scientific and up-to-date method of settling labor difficulties."

President Mitchell was elected permanent chairman, and John Gallagher, of District 7, permanent secretary.

After repeating the call issued on February 18, in which the various locals in the anthracite field were notified that the object of the convention would be to agree on a scale of wages for the ensuing year and holding a joint conference with the operators, President Mitchell read a telegram sent several days afterward to the presidents of nine of the coal-carrying railroads, inviting them to participate in a conference. Only one reply, that of President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson, declined the invitation. This was followed up a few days later with a letter from Mr. Olyphant to President Mitchell, in which the former said the company had no intention of deviating from last fall's agreement; that he did not believe in an arrangement that would be a binding contract, and that if the employes wished to have any grievances adjusted they could at all times confer with the officials of the company. The convention then went into executive session.

In executive session this afternoon the convention considered the wage scale and the refusal of the operators to enter into a conference. The following committee on scale was appointed: District No. 1, Theodore Patrick, Glen Lyon; John Roney, Plymouth; John Reynolds, Pittston; T. A. Watkins, Providence; W. Collier, Olyphant; Marion Battle, Carbondale; Jesse Brittan, Hanover; Benjamin Davis, Wilkes-Barre; James Smith, Dunmore. District No. 7, W. H. Dettrey, Nuremburg; James Cavanaugh, Coaldale; Frank Ray, Jeddo; John Archibald, West Hazleton; Michael McHugh, Coleraine; Daniel Boyle, Freeland; Hugh Gallagher, Lattimer; Thomas Duffy, McAdoo. District No. 9, James Fennel, Lykens; Charles Farmer, Shenandoah; Frank O. Boyle, Maizeville; William Tiley, Shamokin; Martin Nash, Glen Carbon; Thomas Davis, Pottsville; William Martin, Mt. Carmel; John Buckewitz, Shenandoah; John Winosky, St. Clair; Leon Tarsa, Mahanoy City.

A telegram was read from Representative Garner informing the convention that there was much opposition to the enactment of the Garner mine inspection bill, owing to the proposition to reduce inspectors' salaries from $3,000 to $1,200 per year. The convention expressed a willingness to permit the present salary paid inspectors to be inserted in the bill.

Immediately after the adjournment of the session the scale committee went into secret session. Their report may be presented tomorrow. President Mitchell gave out a statement this evening, but it was merely a synopsis of the day's proceedings.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT NEAR MUD RUN

Three Trainmen Are Killed By the Explosion of a Lehigh Valley Railroad Locomotive.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 13.—The boiler of an engine on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded this morning while the engine was pulling a coal train near Mud Run, and three men were killed. They are: Engineer Wilton Albert, Fireman Morgan Morris and Brakeman Robert McMullen, all of Pittston. The engine was blown into the Lehigh river and the men instantly killed. The train was not affected, and ran for some distance without the engine. It is now known what caused the boiler to explode, as it was a comparatively new one. All the men killed were married and leave families.

The bodies of the engineer and fireman were badly mangled, McMullen was standing on the rear of the tender when the explosion occurred. The bodies were all blown into the river. The locomotive was completely wrecked.

ANOTHER NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE

John Henderson, Murderer of Mrs. Younger, Cremated on Corsicana Court House Square.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Corsicana, Texas, March 13.—John Henderson, colored, who brutally assaulted and murdered Mrs. Younger, a farmer's wife, living just outside this city, several days ago, was burned to death in the court house square here at noon today.

A written confession of the crime, attested by Justice Roberts, was secured from the prisoner. Five thousand people witnessed the burning, and business was practically suspended for a time.

Henderson was captured yesterday near Hillsboro. He was brought here and placed in jail.

A committee was appointed to see him and pass finally upon his guilt or innocence. Finally he made a written confession that he had murdered the woman. It was then decided to burn him.

A railroad rail was driven into the ground in the corner of the court house square. Boxes and dry timber were piled around it and saturated with oil. Just before noon about forty men rushed from the jail across the square to the place where the rail had been planted. In their midst was Henderson, handcuffed. He was fastened to the rail with wire and chains. Cans of oil were emptied over his clothing, and dozens of lighted matches touches the inflammable material. The fire alarms were rung, and the stores were deserted as their occupants rushed to the square to witness the burning. Just as the pile was fired Conway Younger, husband of the murdered woman, jumped at Henderson and slashed him across the face with a knife. Henderson showed no indication of pain or suffering. He rolled his eyes to get a glimpse of the angry mob which surrounded him, and there was a slight movement of the hands. In ten minutes Henderson was dead. At no time did he make any outcry other than an occasional groan.

Girl Strikers Granted Increase.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

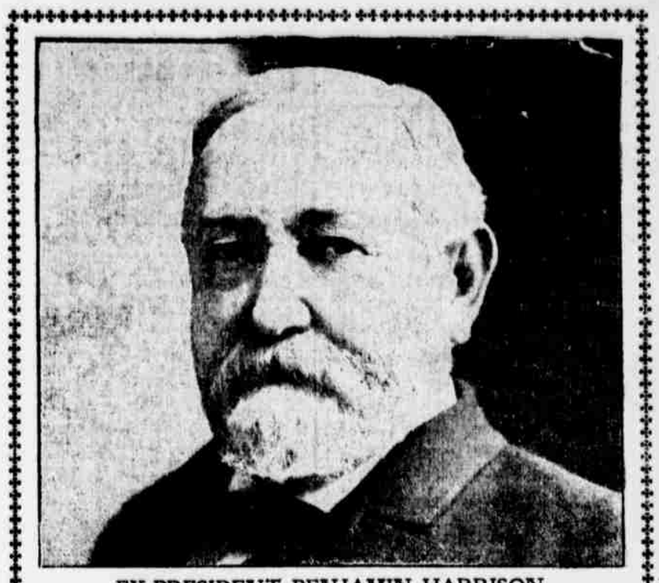
New York, March 13.—The Haledon velvet mills at Paterson, N. J., have granted the fifty girl strikers an advance of 15 cents on every bundle of two hundred yards of velvet they handle, and the girls have returned to work. There is no change in the situation at the other mills affected.

BENJAMIN HARRISON DEAD

The Ex-President Expires at His Home in Indianapolis.

HIS LAST HOURS WERE PAINLESS

Suffering from an Attack of Pneumonia and Intercostal Neuralgia, He Sank Into a Semi-Comatose State on Tuesday Evening from Which He Did Not Rally—Unconscious at the Time of Death—His Son, Russell Harrison, and Oldest Daughter, Mrs. McKee Were Not at His Bedside—Sketch of His Public Services—His First Case at the Bar—A Promotion on the Field of Battle—Career as United States Senator—An Orator of Ability.



EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Indianapolis, March 13.—General Benjamin Harrison died at 4.45 o'clock this afternoon, without regaining consciousness. His death was quiet and painless, there being a gradual sinking until the end came, which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the body of the statesman. The relatives, with a few exceptions, and several of the old and tried friends, were at the former president's bedside when he passed away.

The general's condition was so bad this morning, after a restless night, that the attending physicians understood that the end could not be far off, and all bulletins sent out from the sick room were to this effect, so that the family and friends were prepared when the final blow came. The gradual failing of strength shown by the patient become more noticeable in the afternoon, and a few moments before the end there was an apparent breakdown as the sufferer surrendered to the disease against which he had been so bravely battling.

The change was noticed by the physicians and the relatives and friends who had retired from the sick room to the library were quickly summoned and reached the bedside of the general before he passed away.

News of the death spread quickly through the city, and several of the more intimate friends at once hurried to the Harrison residence. The word was flashed from the bulletins of all the newspapers, and thus communicated to the people on their way home in the evening. The announcement produced the greatest sorrow. Within a few moments the flags on all the public buildings, and most of the downtown business blocks were hoisted at half mast and other outward manifestations of mourning were made.

None of General Harrison's children were present at his death. Neither Colonel Russell Harrison nor Mrs. McKee had reached the city, although both were hurrying on their way to the bedside of their dying parent as fast as steam could carry them.

Elizabeth, General Harrison's little daughter, had been taken from the sick room by her nurse before the end came.

At the Bedside.

The group at the bedside included Mrs. Harrison, W. H. H. Miller, Samuel Miller, Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which General Harrison had attended for so many years; Secretary Tibbett, Drs. Jameson and Dorsey, Col. Daniel Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, and a close personal friend of the dead ex-president; Mr. Clifford Arrick, and the two nurses who have been in constant attendance. General Harrison's two sisters and an aunt were also present.

Mrs. Harrison kneeled at the right hand side of the bed, her husband's right hand grasped in hers, while Dr. Jameson held the left hand of the dying man, counting the feeble pulse beats. In a few moments after the friends had been summoned to the room, the end came, Dr. Jameson announcing the sad fact. The great silence that fell on the sorrowing watchers by the bedside was broken by the voice of Dr. Haines, raised in prayer, supplicating consolation for the bereaved wife and family.

Steps were at once taken to notify the friends and relatives outside the city. The first telegram sent to Washington was by Colonel Ransdell to his wife. Other telegrams followed to prominent men at the national capital, including Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, of Indiana.

General Harrison had been unconscious for hours before his death, the exact time when he passed into a comatose state being difficult to determine. He spoke to no one today, failing to recognize even his wife. The greater part of Tuesday, also, he was in a semi-comatose condition, although he was at times able to recognize those at his bedside. At that time he spoke to Mrs. Newcomer, his aunt, and also to Mr. Miller, the words, however, being very indistinct. "Doctor" and "my lungs" were the only words understood. Almost the last words he uttered were addressed to his wife, of whom he inquired, shortly before he became unconscious, if the doctors were present.

A Pathetic Incident.

One of the most pathetic incidents of the illness of the general occurred on Tuesday, before he became unconscious. The general's little daughter, Elizabeth, was brought into the sick room for a few moments, to see her father, and offered him a small apple pie which she herself had made. General Harrison smiled his recognition of the child and her gift, but the effort to speak was too much, and he could do nothing more to express his appreciation.

Today all efforts to arouse the slowly dying man to consciousness failed, and he died without a word of recognition to any of those who surrounded his bedside.

The Funeral.

The funeral will take place next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, of which General Harrison was a member for nearly fifty years. Rev. Dr. M. L. Haynes, pastor of the church, will have charge of the services. The body of General Harrison will lie in state in the rotunda of the state capitol all day Saturday. The highest honors which are in the power of the state to pay will be rendered to the remains.

Tomorrow morning a meeting will be held in the office of Governor Durbin to perfect the details of the funeral. It has been decided that the honorary pall-bearers shall be the members of his cabinet. It is not known positively how many of them will come, but it is supposed by the members of the family that all will be here.

As far as they could be reached by telegrams, the living members of President Harrison's cabinet were promptly notified of his death, and most of them will attend the funeral. Former Secretary of State John W. Foster is traveling in Mexico, and could not be located.

A telegram from Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, received tonight, announces that she will arrive at noon tomorrow. She will be accompanied by her husband.

Mrs. Bevin, of Ottumwa, Iowa, General Harrison's sister, will not be able to attend the funeral on account of ill health.

Had Sympathy for Boers.

From one who was present at the deathbed it was learned that the allegations of cruelty and justice dealt out by England to the Boers in their struggle for liberty had been a subject for thought in the mind of General Harrison. To his friends he had often spoken of the pity and shame as he viewed that the brave and sturdy farmers of South Africa should be robbed of their country, of all they have in the world, and forced to submit to terrible miseries in resisting the oppressions of a world power. General Harrison, it is stated, would have liked nothing better than to come out frankly and strongly and say to every one who would hear what he thought of England's cruelty. It was in his mind constantly, but he believed that an ex-president should observe the same properties of speech which are observed by a president of the United States. He was at all times careful to say nothing which could be misconstrued or twisted into a seeming disregard for the dignity of the high office which he once held.

In his semi-conscious condition, when the sentinels of discretion and propriety had gone from their posts and the mind of the man was wandering, he began to speak of the Boers and their hopeless struggle for national life; but the listeners bending over him could hear words of pity for the dying farmer republics.

TO ATTEND FUNERAL.

President McKinley and Party Make Arrangements.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, March 13.—President McKinley will attend the funeral of General Harrison. He will leave here probably tomorrow night, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou. The party will stop at Canton for a day or more, and Mrs. McKinley will remain there while the president and Mr. Cortelyou proceed to Indianapolis.

Although expected, the death of General Harrison was a distinct shock to the president, the two men having seen much of each other while the former was in the executive office. The president sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Harrison.

MR. CLEVELAND'S COMMENT.

None Should Fail to Realize the Late Benjamin Harrison's Services.

Princeton, N. J., March 13.—When interviewed tonight by the Associated Press correspondent, ex-President Cleveland made the following statement on the death of former President Harrison:

"I am exceedingly moved by the sad intelligence of Mr. Harrison's death, for, notwithstanding the late discouraging reports of his condition, I hoped his life might yet be spared. Not one of our countrymen should for a moment fail to realize the services which have been performed in their behalf by the distinguished dead. In high public office he was guided by patriotism and devotion to duty, often at the sacrifice of temporary popularity, and in private station his influence and example were always in the direction of decency and good citizenship. Such a career and the incidents related to it should leave a deep and useful impression upon every section of our national life."

LIFE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Thirty-Four Years in Public Office, and Twenty-Third President.

Benjamin Harrison was born on August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather at North Bend, O., fifteen miles from Cincinnati. He was the scion of a race famous for devotion to principle, valor, mentality and capability. Major General Harrison, an English ancestor, came with Oliver Cromwell, and rose with him to prominence in the Revolution. It fell to his lot to sign the death warrant of Charles I, and after the restoration he paid the penalty for this act, being hanged on October 13, 1660. Benjamin Harrison, the first descendant of Cromwell's general who appears in American history, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, later a delegate to the colonial congress, a signer of the declaration of independence, three times governor of Virginia, and a member of the convention that ratified the constitution. His son was General William Henry Harrison, whose honorable career as a soldier and statesman culminated in his election as ninth president of the United States in 1840, to be followed by his death in the white house one month after his inauguration. His son, John Scott Harrison, father of Benjamin Harrison, who was the second son by his second wife, who was a Miss Elizabeth Irwin. Young Benjamin was educated in a school house opposite his father's farm and overlooking the Ohio river. During vacation time he fed the cattle and did the milking, sawed wood and did other things which in after life he said he did not care especially for. The farm was completely isolated from the world, and young Benjamin very seldom saw strangers. Whenever he did he examined them very curiously.

When 14 years old he was sent to Carr's Academy, on Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he remained for two years, and where one of his classmates was Murat Halstead. The year after he left school he lost his mother—a loss that affected the impressible nature of the young man for a long time. In the fall of 1850 he became a student at Miami university, Oxford, O. He entered as a member of the junior class, and in June, 1852, he was graduated fourth in a class of 16.

After leaving the university Harrison began the study of law in Judge Belamy Storer's office, in Cincinnati, where he remained for two years. In October, 1853, before reaching his majority, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Scott, of Oxford, O., and sister of ex-Judge John N. Scott, a popular practicing attorney of Indianapolis. He has two children. In 1854 General Harrison removed to Indianapolis with a income of $600 inherited from one of his relatives. During the next few years the young lawyer gradually obtained a firm professional foothold, becoming known as a vigorous, painstaking attorney and an eloquent advocate. His energy and application are shown by the following incident. Many years ago, before he had attained prominence in his profession, he was appointed to prosecute a negro charged with attempting wholesale murder by putting poison into the coffee at a hotch. He had only one night in which to prepare for the trial. He had not a particle of experience in

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today.

SNOW OR RAIN.

1 General—Ex-President Harrison Dies at Indianapolis.
Work of the State Legislators.
Munificent Gift of Andrew Carnegie.
Convention of Anthracite Miners.
2 General—Carl-endale Department.
3 Local—Thrilling Experience of Missionary Dyer in China.
Court Proceedings.
4 Editorial.
5 Local—Wrestler Lester Defeated by a Local Man.
Proposed Bowling Tournament.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Financial and Commercial.
8 Local—Live News of the Industrial World.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, March 13.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: For eastern Pennsylvania, snow or rain Thursday; brisk to high westerly winds, becoming southerly. Friday, occasional rain or snow.