

ENDED IN DEATH.

Fatal Termination of the Illness of
Ex-President Hayes.

HE EXPIRES AT HIS FREMONT HOME.

This Outcome of the Recent Attack of
Neuralgia of the Heart Not Anticipated—Sketch of His Career—The
Electoral Commission.

DEATH OF GEN. HAYES.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 18.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. During the day the general had passed the long hours with more comfort than he had been able to do at any time previous since the attack on Saturday. Dr. F. S. Hibbitch remained with the ex-president during most of the day. The sickness had been watched during the day and evening with much concern by friends. The members of the family passed the day at the family residence quite closely.

Many People Surprised.

Announcement of the death of the ex-president caused surprise to many, as the seriousness of his illness had not been fully appreciated and everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the Hayes mansion. The early report that the ex-president was improving and was resting easily allayed suspicion, so that the announcement that he had died proved a shock to all.

From Mr. Webb Hayes it is learned that the condition of his father took a sudden change early in the evening



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

and rapid dissolution followed. The members of the Hayes family have all along been exceedingly reticent concerning the condition of Gen. Hayes and the attending physician has followed the same course.

Taken Sick at Cleveland.

On Monday, January 9, Gen. Hayes went to Columbus on state university business connected with manual training as president of the board of trustees, stopping there with his niece, Mrs. Gen. Mitchell. Thursday morning he left Columbus for Cleveland, where he visited the university with reference to securing an instructor to take charge of the manual training department in the state university. He remained in Cleveland with his son Webb Friday and Saturday, and left there Saturday afternoon for Fremont. He was driven in a close carriage to the union depot, where his son joined him, and immediately after entering the car complained of cold. He finally consented to leave the car and went into a waiting-room, where stimulants were given him. These so revived him that he insisted on returning to the train, saying he must go home. "I would rather die in Spiegel Grove," he said, "than live anywhere else."

Recently at His Wife's Grave.

After his return to the car he was seized with violent pains in the chest which lasted until after his return home. He was treated for angina pectoris, but while relieved of distress his heart never recovered its vigor and life was suddenly terminated by paralysis of the heart. While lying in his own room he frequently referred to a visit made to his wife's grave made on the preceding Sunday, and spoke of the quiet beauty of the snow-covered scene. He said that he almost wished he was lying there by the side of his wife, it was all so peaceful. "And yet," he said, "I am not unhappy. My life is an unexpectedly happy one." His last words, "I know that I am going where Lucy is," were spoken to his family physician with the utmost earnestness.

The funeral services will be held Friday, and Gen. Hayes will be placed beside his beloved wife in Lakewood.

Early Life of Gen. Hayes.

The early years of Rutherford B. Hayes' life were spent in Fremont, O., where he was born October 4, 1822. Here he received a good school education and began the study of Greek and Latin. Afterward he attended an academy at Norwalk, O., and prepared himself for college at a school in Middleton, Conn. In August, 1842, he was graduated from Kenyon College at Gambier, O., and immediately began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, O. Subsequently he entered the law school of Harvard, completing his studies there in 1843.

Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, O., was the first place in which he practiced his profession. Opportunities there were limited and he sought a broader field in Cincinnati. There he made the acquaintance and gained the respect of many eminent men, and gave proofs of his ability as a lawyer, which soon caused his name to become well known and his practice to increase largely.

In 1852 he married Miss Lucy W. Webb, daughter of a prominent physician in Chillicothe, O., and two years later entered into a law partnership with H. W. Corwine, and William H. Rogers. From 1858 to April, 1861, he was city solicitor of Cincinnati and as such gave entire satisfaction to the public. In politics Mr. Hayes was first a whig and then a republican, joining the latter party as soon as it was organized. He was opposed to slavery, and when the war broke out immediately enlisted and was made captain of a company formed chiefly out of a literary club to which he belonged.

His Military Career.

The governor of Ohio shortly afterward appointed him major and then Gen. Rosencrans persuaded him to act as judge advocate of the department of Ohio. In October, 1861, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. At the battle of South Mountain he led a charge and was so severely wounded in the arm that he had to be carried from the field. His regiment lost nearly half its effective force in this combat. He also distinguished himself in the first battle of Winchester, at Fisher's Hill and at Cedar Creek. In the last-named engagement his conduct attracted the attention of his commander,

Gen. Crook, who said to him on the field of battle: "Colonel, from this day you will be brigadier general." The promise was fulfilled a few days later by the arrival of his commission.

In March, 1865, he was made brevet major general. Gen. Grant had a high opinion of Gen. Hayes' military abilities, considering him not only a conspicuously brave soldier, but a man possessing qualities of a higher order than mere personal daring.

As Congressman and Governor.

While still in the army Gen. Hayes was elected to congress from the Second Ohio district, but he did not take his seat until the close of the war. In 1865 he was reelected and served until the following year, when he was chosen governor of his state over Judge Thurman, the democratic nominee. In 1869 he was renominated, his opponent this time being George H. Pendleton, whom he defeated by a majority of 7,500. His administration was clean and honest.

Though wishing to retire from public life Mr. Hayes was induced to accept a nomination for congress from the republicans of Cincinnati. The election resulted in his defeat by a majority of 1,500. It was at this time that he made his permanent home in Fremont, a small town in the northern part of Ohio. In 1875 he was, much against his will, again nominated for governor, and after a memorable campaign in which a sound currency was the principal issue involved he was elected by a majority of 5,500. This canvass attracted national attention and its result placed Mr. Hayes among the possibilities in the impending contest for the republican presidential nomination.

The Campaign of 1876.

The Ohio delegation to the Cincinnati convention which opened June 14, 1876, supported him solidly. Blaine was the leading candidate, but when the seventh ballot was reached his opponents concentrated on Mr. Hayes and gave him their nomination. The nomination was given to Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. In the campaign which followed, the leading issues were civil-service reform, the resumption of specie payments and the pacification of the south.

Electoral Commission of 1876.

As is well known, the election resulted in a serious dispute between the parties as to which candidate was the real victor. Both claimed to have carried the states of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. Charges of fraud were freely made and much violent language was indulged in. On the face of the returns as made by the canvassing boards of the states in question and by those of the states in which there were no disputes Mr. Hayes had a majority of 1 in the electoral college. To avoid a deadlock a commission was appointed to let a commission consisting of five senators, five representatives and five judges of the supreme court decide the whole matter. This commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, decided not to go beyond the certificates of the governors, and Mr. Hayes was finally, on the 24 of March, 1877, declared duly elected and on the 4th of the same month was inaugurated.

The commission was composed of Justices of the Supreme Court Clifford, of Maine; Strong, of Pennsylvania; Miller, of Iowa; Field, of California; Bradley, of New Jersey; Senators Edmunds, of Vermont; Morton, of Indiana; Prentiss, of New York; New Jersey; Representatives of Ohio; Massachusetts; Representatives of the Ohio; Pennsylvania; Virginia; and Abbott, of Massachusetts. Politically the court stood: Republicans—Justices 4; senators, 3; representatives, 2; total, 9. Democrats—Justice, 1; senators, 2; representatives, 3; total, 6.

As President of the United States.

Mr. Hayes' administration was efficient and safe if not brilliant. As soon as his cabinet had been formed he began the work of removing the causes of dissatisfaction in the south. This was attended with many difficulties, and he was subject to much criticism. His efforts to reform the civil service also made for him many enemies, especially among the politicians, who felt that their prerogatives were being interfered with. The resumption of specie payments was successfully effected, and President Hayes was given a message in 1879, congratulating him upon this fact and upon the consequent revival of business. The public debt was materially reduced, and at the close of his term the country was in a more prosperous and peaceful condition than when he went into office.

His Life of Late Years.

March 4, 1881, he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Garfield and had since resided at his home at Fremont, O. Since his retirement from political life he had been actively engaged in educational, philanthropic and other work of general interest. He was president of the National Prison Reform association and of the Slater Education Fund for the Negroes; a member of the Peabody Education fund for the South, and commandant in chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College, Harvard University, Yale College and Johns Hopkins University. Mrs. Hayes died a few years ago.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

A Dozen Others Badly Injured—Sad End of a Sleighing Party.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18, 2 a.m.—Word has just reached here that a train crashed into a large sleigh load of people at Lonsdale, a station 8 miles from here, killing eight of the occupants and injuring a dozen others. As yet every effort to get the details of the horrible affair have proved unavailing.

From the meager details, it seems that a large party had gone out from Lonsdale to the country for a pleasure ride. On their return they were crossing the railroad track, when the freight ran into the sleigh, completely wrecking it. It is said none of the occupants escaped uninjured. No names of the killed or injured have been obtained.

CAUSE OF BUTLER'S DEATH.

Burting of a Small Blood Vessel on the Brain—That Organ One of the Largest on Record.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—It is stated that an autopsy on the body of Gen. Butler previous to interment showed that the cause of death was the bursting of a small blood vessel in the brain, caused by a violent fit of coughing. All the internal organs were found to be in excellent condition, and but for the accidental cause of his death he would probably have lived many years. His brain weighed four ounces more than that of Daniel Webster, which was one of the largest on record.

Killed by the Cars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Miss Jemima Sloan, a teacher in the Hoerner school at Stone and Aberdeen streets, was run down and instantly killed by a Chicago & Eastern Illinois train at Sixty-first street. The accident was seen by a large crowd of people who had gathered at the Sixty-first street station to board the train for the city.

Terrible Disaster Reported.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 18.—It is reported here that a coach, two sleepers and a dining car of a Santa Fe train went over the bank near the Des Moines river bridge and that the sleepers and dining car were burned. One employee was killed and six passengers injured.

Forty-nine Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—A train on the line between Slatovsk and Samara fired while running at full speed, from an overturned stove, and as a result forty-nine persons were either killed or burned to death.

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